SURVEY OF ETHICS CODE PROVISIONS
BY SUBJECT-MATTER AREA

by

Chris J. Brantley
Project Assistant
Engineering and International Affairs
AAES

October 13, 1988

The following report provides a subject matter breakdown of ethical provisions found in the ethics codes of nine professional engineering societies. The codes surveyed were forwarded by the societies listed below in Table 1 at the request of the Ethics Committee of the American Association of Engineering Societies. Table 2 lists the subject matter breakdowns used by the author for purposes of classifying the ethical provisions. Appended to the report are copies of the codes surveyed for purposes of reference.

1. TABLE OF SOCIETIES SURVEYED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAES</td>
<td>American Association of Engineering Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACIL</td>
<td>American Council of Independent Laboratories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANS</td>
<td>American Nuclear Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCE</td>
<td>American Society of Civil Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASME</td>
<td>American Society of Mechanical Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE</td>
<td>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIE</td>
<td>Institute of Industrial Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFPE</td>
<td>Society of Fire Protection Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBP</td>
<td>Tau Beta Phi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. TABLE OF SUBJECT MATTER CATEGORIES

- Advancement of the Profession
- Advertising
- Competence
- Discrimination
- Enforcement of Ethical Codes
- Engineer-Client/Employer Relationship
  & Conflicts of Interest
- Engineer-Employee Relationship
- Professional Behavior
- Professional Development
- Professional & Technical Societies
- Proprietary or Confidential Information
- Public Awareness
- Public Health, Safety & Welfare
- Public Service
- Statements, Representations or Testimony
- Reports
- Unfair Competition
Advancement of the Profession

- Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor, and dignity of their profession by: (III) striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession. [ECPD Fundamental Principle # III adopted by ASCE, ASME, IEEE & TBP]

- ANS members uphold and advance the integrity, honor, and dignity of their professions by: (III) striving to increase the competence and prestige of their professions. [ANS, Ethical Principle # III]

- To cooperate in elevating and maintaining the professional status of independent scientific laboratories and in securing recognition of the value of services rendered by them. [ACIL, Code of Ethics, Section 2]

- Fire protection engineers shall strive to advance the knowledge and skills of the profession and to make these advancements available to colleagues, clients and the public. [SFPE, Ethical Cannon # 13]

Advertising

- Engineers may advertise professional services in a way that does not contain self-laudatory or misleading language or is in any other manner derogatory to the dignity of the profession. Examples of permissible advertising are as follows:

  Professional cards in recognized, dignified publications, and listings in rosters or directories published by responsible organizations, provided that the cards or listings are consistent in size and content and are in a section of the publication regularly devoted to such professional cards.

  Brochures which factually describe experience, facilities, personnel and capacity to render service, providing they are not misleading with respect to the engineer's participation in projects described. Display advertising in recognized dignified business and professional publications, providing it is factual, contains no laudatory expressions or implications and is not misleading with respect to the engineer's extent of participation in projects described.

  A statement of the engineers' names or the name of the firm and statement of the type of service posted on projects for which they render services.

  Preparation or authorization of descriptive articles for the lay or technical press, which are factual, dignified and free from laudatory implications. Such articles shall not imply anything more than direct participation in the project described.

  Permission by engineers for their names to be used in commercial advertisements, such as may be published by contractors, material suppliers, etc., only be means of a modest, dignified notation acknowledging the engineers' participation in the project described. Such permission shall not include public endorsement of proprietary products. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(f)]
Competence

- Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence. [ECPD, Fundamental Canon #1 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]
- ANS members shall perform services only in the areas of their competence. [ANS, Ethical Canon #2]
- Engineers offer services in the areas of their competence and experience, affording full disclosure of their qualifications. (AAES Model Guide, Canons)
- To assert competency only in work for which adequate laboratory equipment and personnel are available or adequate preparation has been made. [ACIL, Code of Ethics, Section 3]
- To oppose and to refrain from incompetent and fraudulent inspection, sampling, analysis, testing, consultation, development, and research work. [ACIL, Code of Ethics, Section 7]
- Fire protection engineers shall perform professional services only in the areas of their competence and after full disclosure of their pertinent qualifications. [SFPE, Ethical Canon #4]
- Engineers shall undertake to perform engineering assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the technical field of engineering involved. [ASCE, Guidelines #2(a)]
- Engineers may accept an assignment requiring education or experience outside of their own fields of competence, provided their services are restricted to those phases of the project in which they are qualified. All other phases of such project shall be performed by qualified associates, consultants, or employees. [ASCE, Guidelines #2(b)]
- Engineers shall not affix their signatures or seals to any engineering plan or document dealing with subject matter in which they lack competence by virtue of education or experience, or to any such plan or document not reviewed or prepared under their supervisory control. [ASCE, Guidelines #2(c)]
- Engineers should negotiate contracts for professional services fairly and on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications for the type of professional service required. [ASCE, Guidelines #5(b)][Also listed under Professional Behavior]
- Members shall maintain high standards of diligence, creativity and productivity, and shall: (3) undertake technological tasks and accept responsibility only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure to their employers or clients of pertinent qualifications. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article I(3)]

Discrimination

- Engineers engage in professional relationships without bias because of race, religion, sex, age, national origin or handicap. [AAES Model Guidelines, Canons]
- Fire protection engineers' decisions shall be made and actions taken without bias because of race, religion, sex, age, national origin or physical handicaps. [SFPE, Ethical Canon #5]
- Members shall, in their work: (1) Treat fairly all colleagues and co-workers, regardless of race, religion, sex, age or national origin. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article II(1)]
Enforcement of Ethical Codes

- Engineers act in accordance with all applicable laws and the (subscribing societies) rules of conduct, and lend support to others who strive to do likewise. [AAES Model Guide, Canons]

- Fire protection engineers having knowledge of any alleged violation of this Code shall cooperate with the proper authorities in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required. [SFPE, Ethical Cannon # 11]

- Members shall, in their work: (3) Encourage colleagues and co-workers to act in accord with this Code and support them when they do so. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article II(3)]

Engineer-Client/Employer Relationship and Conflicts of Interest

- Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest. [ECPD, Fundamental Cannon # 4 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- Engineers disclose to affected parties known or potential conflicts of interest or other circumstances which might influence - or appear to influence - judgment or impair the fairness or quality of their performance. [AAES Model Guide, Cannons]

- ANS members shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest. [ANS, Ethical Cannon #4]

- Fire protection engineers shall make prior disclosure to all interested parties of all known or potential conflicts of interest or other circumstances which could influence or appear to influence their judgement or the quality of their service. [SFPE, Ethical Cannon # 8]

- To have a clear understanding with the client as to the extent and kind of service to be rendered, especially in fields where different grades or characters of services are offered. [ACIL, Code of Ethics, Section 4]

- Engineers shall avoid all known or potential conflicts of interest with their employers or clients and shall promptly inform their employers or clients of any business association, interests, or circumstances which could influence their judgment or the quality of their services. [ASCE, Guideline # 4(a)]

- Engineers shall not accept compensation from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to, and agreed to, by all interested parties. [ASCE, Guideline # 4(b)]

- Engineers shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties dealing with their clients or employers in connection with work for which they are responsible. [ASCE, Guideline # 4(c)]

- Engineers in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental body or department shall not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services solicited or provided by them or their organization in private or public engineering practice. [ASCE, Guideline # 4(d)]
Engineer-Client/Employer Relationship and Conflicts of Interest (continued)

- Engineers shall advise their employers or clients when, as a result of their studies, they believe a project will not be successful. [ASCE, Guideline # 4(e)]

- Engineers shall not accept professional employment outside of their regular work or interest without the knowledge of their employers. [ASCE, Guideline # 4(g)]

- Engineers shall not use equipment, supplies, laboratory or office facilities of their employers to carry on outside private practice without the consent of their employers. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(h)]

- Members shall, in their relations with employers and clients: (1) Act as faithful agents or trustees for their employers or clients in professional and business matters, provided such actions conform with other parts of this Code. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article III(1)]

- Members shall, in their relations with employers and clients: (3) Inform their employers, clients, professional societies or public agencies or private agencies of which they are members or to which they may make presentations, of any circumstance that could lead to a conflict of interest. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article III(3)]

- Members shall, in their relations with employers and clients: (4) Neither give nor accept, directly or indirectly, any gift payment or service of more than nominal value to or from those having business relationships with their employers or clients. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article III(4)]

- Members shall, in their relations with employers and clients: (5) Assist and advise their employer or clients in anticipating the possible consequences, direct and indirect, immediate and remote, of the projects, work or plans of which they have knowledge. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article III(5)]

Engineer - Employee Relationship

- Engineers should encourage their engineering employees to become registered at the earliest possible date. [ASCE, Guidelines # 7(b)]

- Engineers should encourage engineering employees to attend and present papers at professional and technical society meetings. [ASCE, Guidelines # 7(c)] [Also listed under Professional and Technical Societies]

- Engineers shall uphold the principle of mutually satisfying relationships between employers and employees with respect to terms of employment including professional grade description, salary ranges, and fringe benefits. [ASCE, Guidelines # 7(d)]

Miscellaneous

- To further the objectives as stated in ACIL By-Laws. [ACIL, Code of Ethics, Section 1]
Professional Behavior

- The engineer as a professional is dedicated to improving competence, service, fairness and the exercise of well-founded judgment in the practice of engineering for the public, employers and clients with fundamental concern for the public health and safety in the pursuit of this practice. [AAES Model Guide, Fundamental Principle]

- Engineers accept responsibility for their actions; seek and acknowledge criticism of their work; offer honest criticism of the work of others; properly credit the contributions of others; and do not accept credit for work not theirs. [AAES Model Guide, Canons]

- Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations. [ECPD, Fundamental Canon # 6 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by: (II) being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients. [ECPD, Fundamental Principle # II adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- ANS members uphold and advance the integrity, honor, and dignity of their professions by: (II) being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers, and clients. [ANS, Ethical Principle # II]

- ANS members shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity, and dignity of their professions. [ANS, Ethical Canon # 6]

- Fire protection engineers uphold and advance the honor and integrity of their profession by: (II) begin honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employees and clients. [SFPE, Ethical Principle # II]

- Fire protection engineers shall perform services and associate with others only in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor and integrity of the profession. [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 9]

- Fire protection engineers shall accept responsibility for their actions, seek, accept and offer honest criticism of work, properly credit the contributions of others, and shall not accept credit for the work of others. [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 12]

- Engineers shall not knowingly act in a manner which will be derogatory to the honor, integrity or dignity of the engineering profession or knowingly engage in business or professional practices of a fraudulent, dishonest or unethical nature. [ASCE, Guidelines # 6(a)]

- Engineers should negotiate contracts for professional services fairly and on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications for the type of professional service required. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(b)]

- Engineers shall not request, propose or accept professional commissions on a contingent basis under circumstance in which their professional judgments may be compromised. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(c)]

- Engineers shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of their academic or professional qualifications or experience. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(d)]

- Members...shall: (1) Accept responsibility for their actions. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article I(1)]
Professional Behavior (continued)

- Members shall: (5) Advance the integrity and prestige of the profession by practicing in a dignified manner and for adequate compensation. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article I(5)]

- Members shall, in their work: (4) Seek, accept and offer honest criticism of work, and properly credit the contributions of others. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article II(4)]

Professional Development

- Engineers are responsible for enhancing their professional competence throughout their careers and for encouraging similar actions by their colleagues. [AAES Model Guide, Canons]

- Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision. [ECPD, Fundamental Canon # 7 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- ANS members shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those persons under their supervision. [ANS, Ethical Canon # 7]

- Fire protection engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision. [SFPE, Ethical Cannon # 10]

- Engineers should keep current in their specialty fields by engaging in professional practice, participating in continuing education courses, reading in the technical literature, and attending professional meetings and seminars. [ASCE, Guidelines # 7(a)]

- Members...shall: (4) Maintain their professional skills at the level of the state of the art, and recognize the importance of current events in their work. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article I(4)]

- Members shall, in their work: (6) Assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development.

Professional and Technical Societies

- Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by: (IV) supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines. [ECPD, Fundamental Principle # IV adopted by ASCE, IIE & TBP]

- ANS members uphold and advance the integrity, honor, and dignity of their professions by: (IV) supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines. (ANS, Ethical Principle # IV)

- Engineers should encourage engineering employees to attend and present papers at professional and technical society meetings. [ASCE, Guidelines # 7(c)][Also listed under Employer-Employee Relationship]

- Members shall, in their work: (5) Support and participate in the activities of their professional societies. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article II(5)]
Proprietary or Confidential Information

- Engineers act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, disclosing nothing of a proprietary nature concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former client or employer without specific consent. [AAES Model Guide, Canons]

- Engineers shall not use confidential information coming to them in the course of their assignments as a means of making personal profit if such action is adverse to the interests of their clients, employers or the public. [ASCE, Guideline # 4(f)]

- Fire protection engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees and shall not disclose confidential information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former client or employer without consent. [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 6]

- Members shall, in their relations with employers and clients: (2) Keep information on the business affairs or technical processes of an employer or client in confidence while employed, and later, until such information is properly released, provided such actions conform with other parts of this code. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article III(2)]

Public Awareness

- Engineers consider the consequences of their work and societal issues pertinent to it and seek to extend public understanding of those relationships. [AAES Model Guide, Canons]

- Fire protection engineers shall consider the consequences of their work and societal issues pertinent to it and shall seek to extend public understanding of those relationships. [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 2]

- Engineers should endeavor to extend the public knowledge of engineering... [ASCE, Guidelines # 3(a)]

- Members shall, in fulfilling their responsibilities to the community: (3) Seek to extend public knowledge and appreciation of the profession and its achievement. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article IV(3)]

Public Health, Safety, Welfare

- Engineers perceiving a consequence of their professional duties to adversely affect the present or future public health and safety shall formally advise their employers or clients and, if warranted, consider further disclosure. [AAES Model Guide, Canons]

- Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by: (1) using their knowledge and skills for the enhancement of human welfare. [ECPD, Fundamental Principle # 1 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties. [ECPD, Fundamental Canon # 1 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- ANS members shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties. [ANS, Ethical Canon # 1]
Public Health, Safety, Welfare (continued)

- ANS members uphold and advance the integrity, honor, and dignity of their professions by: (I) using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare. [ANS, Ethical Principle # I]

- Fire protection engineers uphold and advance the honor and integrity of their profession by: (I) Using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare. [SFPE, Ethical Principle # I]

- Fire protection engineers shall be dedicated to the safety, health, and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties. If fire protection engineers become knowledgeable of hazardous conditions that threaten the present or future safety, health, or welfare of the public, then they shall so advise their employers or clients. Should knowledge of such conditions not be properly acted upon, then fire protection engineers shall notify the appropriate public authority. [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 1]

- Engineers shall recognize that the lives, safety, health and welfare of the general public are dependent upon engineering judgments, decisions and practices incorporated into structures, machines, products, processes and devices. [ASCE, Guidelines # 1(a)]

- Engineers shall approve or seal only those design documents, reviewed or prepared by them, which are determined to be safe for public health and welfare in conformity with accepted engineering standards. [ASCE, Guidelines # 1(b)]

- Engineers whose professional judgement is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health and welfare of the public are endangered shall inform their clients or employers of the possible consequence. [ASCE, Guidelines # 1(c)]

- Engineers who have knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of any of the provisions of Canon I (Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties) shall present such information to the proper authority in writing and shall cooperate with the proper authorities in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required. [ASCE, Guidelines # 1(d)]

- Engineers should be committed to improving the environment to enhance the quality of life. [ASCE, Guidelines # 1(f)]

- Members shall, in fulfilling their responsibilities to the community: (1) Protect the safety, health and welfare of the public and speak out against abuses in these areas affecting the public interest. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article IV(1)]

Public Service

- Fire protection engineers shall be encouraged to contribute services for the advancement of the safety, health and welfare of the community and support worthy causes. [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 3]

- Engineers should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs and work for the advancement of the safety, health and well-being of their communities. [ASCE, Guidelines # 1(e)]

- Members shall, in fulfilling their responsibilities to the community: (2) Contribute professional advice, as appropriate to civic, charitable or other nonprofit organizations. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article IV(2)]
Statements, Representations or Testimony

- Engineers are honest, truthful and fair in presenting information, and in making public statements reflecting on professional matters and their professional role. [AAES Model Guide, Canons]

- Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner. [ECPD, Fundamental Canon # 3 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- ANS members shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner. [ANS, Ethical Canon # 3]

- Fire protection engineers shall be honest and truthful ... in their public statements dealing with professional matters. [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 5]

- Engineers...shall not participate in the dissemination of untrue, unfair or exaggerated statements regarding engineering. [ASCE, Guidelines # 3(a)]

- Engineers shall be objective and truthful in professional [reports,] statements, or testimony. They shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such [reports,] statements, or testimony. [ASCE, Guidelines # 3(b)]

- Engineers, when serving as expert witnesses, shall express an engineering opinion only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge of the facts, upon a background of technical competence, and upon honest conviction. [ASCE, Guidelines # 3(c)]

- Engineers shall issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on engineering matters which are inspired or paid for by interested parties, unless they indicate on whose behalf the statements are made. [ASCE, Guidelines # 3(d)]

- Engineers shall be dignity and modest in explaining their work and merit, and will avoid any act tending to promote their own interests at the expense of the integrity, honor and dignity of the profession. [ASCE, Guidelines # 3(e)]

Reports

- To endeavor in reports to make clear the significance and limitations of findings reported. [ACIL, Code of Ethics, Section 5]

- To safeguard reports as far as possible against misinterpretation or misuse, and to contend against such misinterpretation or misuse. [ACIL, Code of Ethics, Section 5]

- Fire protection engineers shall be honest and truthful in presenting data and estimates, professional opinions and conclusions .... [SFPE, Ethical Canon # 5]

- Engineers shall be objective and truthful in professional reports [statements or testimony]. They shall include all recent and pertinent information in such reports.... [ASCE, Guidelines # 3(b)]

- Members...shall: (2) Be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates from available data. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article I(2)]
Report (continued)

- Members shall, in their work: (2) Report, publish and disseminate freely information to others, subject to legal and proprietary restraints. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article II(2)]

Unfair Competition

- Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others. [ECPD, Fundamental Canon # 5 adopted by ASCE, ASME, IIE & TBP]

- ANS members shall build their professional reputation[s] on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others. [ANS, Ethical Canon # 5]

- Fire protection engineers ... shall not engage in improper solicitation of professional employment or contracts. [SFPE, Ethical Cannon # 5]

- Engineers shall not give, solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, any commission, political competition, or a gift or other consideration in order to secure work, exclusive of securing salaried positions through government agencies. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(a)]

- Engineers shall give proper credit for engineering work to those to whom credit is due, and shall recognize the proprietary interests of others. Whenever possible, they shall name the person or persons who may be responsible for designs, inventions, writings or other accomplishments. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(e)]

- Engineers shall not maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, injury the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of another engineer, or indiscriminately criticize another's work. [ASCE, Guidelines # 5(g)]

- Members shall, in fulfilling their responsibilities to IEEE, its members, and employees: (1) Make no statement that the member knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning IEEE or the qualifications, integrity, professional reputation, or employment of another member or employee. (IEEE, Ethical Code, Article V(1)]

- Members shall, in fulfilling their responsibilities to IEEE, its members and employees: (2) Neither injure nor attempt to injury, maliciously or falsely, the professional reputation or employment of another member or employee. [IEEE, Ethical Code, Article V(2)]
| APPENDIX A | American Association of Engineering Societies, Model Guide for Professional Conduct |
| APPENDIX B | American Society of Independent Laboratories, Code of Ethics |
| APPENDIX C | American Nuclear Society, Code of Ethics |
| APPENDIX D | American Society of Civil Engineers, Code of Ethics |
| APPENDIX F | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Code of Ethics |
| APPENDIX G | Institute of Industrial Engineers endorsement of the Engineers Committee on Professional Development model Code of Ethics of Engineers |
| APPENDIX H | Society of Fire Protection Engineers, Canons of Ethics |
| APPENDIX I | Tau Beta Pi endorsement of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology Code of Ethics |
APPENDIX A

American Association of Engineering Societies, Model Guide for Professional Conduct
MODEL GUIDE FOR PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERING SOCIETIES

Preamble

Engineers recognize that the practice of engineering has a direct and vital influence on the quality of life for all people. Therefore, engineers should exhibit high standards of competency, honesty and impartiality; be fair and equitable; and accept a personal responsibility for adherence to applicable laws, the protection of the public health, and maintenance of safety in their professional actions and behavior. These principles govern professional conduct in serving the interests of the public, clients, employers, colleagues and the profession.

The Fundamental Principle

The engineer as a professional is dedicated to improving competence, service, fairness and the exercise of well-founded judgment in the practice of engineering for the public, employers and clients with fundamental concern for the public health and safety in the pursuit of this practice.

Canons of Professional Conduct

Engineers offer services in the areas of their competence and experience, affording full disclosure of their qualifications.

Engineers consider the consequences of their work and societal issues pertinent to it and seek to extend public understanding of those relationships.

Engineers are honest, truthful and fair in presenting information and in making public statements reflecting on professional matters and their professional role.

Engineers engage in professional relationships without bias because of race, religion, sex, age, national origin or handicap.

Engineers act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, disclosing nothing of a proprietary nature concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former client or employer without specific consent.

Engineers disclose to affected parties known or potential conflicts of interest or other circumstances which might influence—or appear to influence—judgment or impair the fairness or quality of their performance.

Engineers are responsible for enhancing their professional competence throughout their careers and for encouraging similar actions by their colleagues.

Engineers accept responsibility for their actions; seek and acknowledge criticism of their work; offer honest criticism of the work of others; properly credit the contributions of others; and do not accept credit for work not theirs.

Engineers perceiving a consequence of their professional duties to adversely affect the present or future public health and safety shall formally advise their employers or clients and, if warranted, consider further disclosure.

Engineers act in accordance with all applicable laws and the rules of conduct, and lend support to others who strive to do likewise.

AAES Member Societies are urged to make reference here to the appropriate code of conduct to which their members will be bound.
Approved by AAES Board of Governors 12/13/84
APPENDIX B

American Society of Independent Laboratories, Code of Ethics
CODE OF ETHICS

Officials of each member laboratory of the Council must agree that it will be their policy to abide by the following code of ethics:—

SECTION 1. To further the objectives as stated in ACIL By-Laws.

SECTION 2. To cooperate in elevating and maintaining the professional status of independent scientific laboratories and in securing recognition of the value of services rendered by them.

SECTION 3. To assert competency only in work for which adequate laboratory equipment and personnel are available or adequate preparation has been made.

SECTION 4. To have a clear understanding with the client as to the extent and kind of service to be rendered, especially in fields where different grades or characters of services are offered.

SECTION 5. To endeavor in reports to make clear the significance and limitations of findings reported.

SECTION 6. To safeguard reports as far as possible against misinterpretation or misuse, and to contend against such misinterpretation or misuse.

SECTION 7. To oppose and to refrain from incompetent and fraudulent inspection, sampling, analysis, testing, consultation, development, and research work.
APPENDIX C

American Nuclear Society, Code of Ethics
ANS Board endorses member Code of Ethics

ANS endorsed the Engineers' Council for Professional Development Code of Ethics for Engineers on March 29, 1973. ANS membership is 40 percent engineers, 40 percent scientists, and 20 percent others. Consequently, the word "engineer" in the original Code of Ethics was changed to "ANS member" on July 1, 1984, to more closely align the Code to the ANS membership's vocations.

The following principles and canons are now endorsed by the Society's Board of Directors:

The Fundamental Canons

1. ANS members shall hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.
2. ANS members shall perform services only in the areas of their competence.
3. ANS members shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. ANS members shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest.
5. ANS members shall build their professional reputation for the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
6. ANS members shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity, and dignity of their professions.
7. ANS members shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those persons under their supervision.

Engineering societies join to solve education crisis

ANS is one of more than 70 science, mathematics, engineering, and education professional societies that met in Chevy Chase, MD, last November to seek coordinated national and local action to improve pre-college math and science education. The Pyramid Conference was organized by a group of societies brought together last summer by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and the National Institute of Education (NIE).

The word "Pyramid" refers to the areas of a coalition that was formed following the more narrow-based August meeting-called the "Triangle Coalition"-which called together business, industry, labor, and educational societies. ANS was represented at the Pyramid Conference by Paul E. Thiess of the Washington (DC) Section, current chairman of the area's Joint Board on Science and Engineering Education.

Conference objectives were to (1) develop a framework for continued cooperation among professional societies and broader groups, (2) develop a mechanism to interchange information and disseminate successful activities in education by the mini-computer revolution.

John Martin, director of federal-state relations for the Council of Chief State School Officers, gave the classroom perspective, asking professional societies to stop preaching on the woes and look to what they could do positively to improve the quality of education. He cautioned societies to respect the professionalism of educators and not to be patronizing. He reminded his audience that there is a special body of knowledge about teaching the art or science of teaching that most scientists and engineers lack in their formal education, just as educators often lack in-depth science and math education of technical people. The two groups, thus, have something to exchange. Martin also reminded the audience that involvement of professional societies in pre-college math and science education should be for all young people, not just the gifted ones who they tend to migrate to at present. All adults need these skills for survival in this technological age.

The conference banquet speaker, Bassam Shakhshiri, new director of the National Sci...
APPENDIX D

American Society of Civil Engineers, Code of Ethics
American Society of Civil Engineers

CODE OF ETHICS
(as amended October 25, 1980)

Four Fundamental Principles*

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;
II being honest and impartial and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;
III striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and
IV supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

Seven Fundamental Canons

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

ASCE Guidelines:

a. Engineers shall recognize that the lives, safety, health and welfare of the general public are dependent upon engineering judgments, decisions and practices incorporated into structures, machines, products, processes and devices.

b. Engineers shall approve or seal only those design documents, reviewed or prepared by them, which are determined to be safe for public health and welfare in conformity with accepted engineering standards.

c. Engineers whose professional judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health and welfare of the public are endangered shall inform their clients or employers of the possible consequences.

2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence

ASCE Guidelines:

a. Engineers shall undertake to perform engineering assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the technical field of engineering involved.

b. Engineers may accept an assignment requiring education or experience outside of their own field of competence, provided their services are restricted to those phases of the project in which they are qualified. All other phases of such project shall be performed by qualified associates, consultants, or employees.

c. Engineer's shall not affix their signatures or seals to any engineering plan or document dealing with subject matter in which they lack competence by virtue of education or experience, or to any such plan or document not reviewed or prepared under their supervisory control.

3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner

ASCE Guidelines:

a. Engineers should endeavor to extend the public knowledge of engineering, and shall not participate in the dissemination of untrue, unfair or exaggerated statements regarding engineering.

b. Engineers shall be objective and truthful in professional reports, statements, or testimony. They shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony.

c. Engineers, when serving as expert witnesses, shall express an engineering opinion only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge of the facts, upon a background of technical competence, and upon honest conviction.

d. Engineers shall issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on engineering matters which are inspired or paid for by interested parties, unless they indicate on whose behalf the statements are made.

e. Engineers shall be dignified and modest in explaining their work and merit, and will avoid any act tending to promote their own interests at the expense of the integrity, honor and dignity of the profession.

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

ASCE Guidelines:

a. Engineers shall avoid all known or potential conflicts of interest with their employers or clients and shall promptly inform their employers or clients of any business association, interests, or circumstances which could influence their judgment or the quality of their services.

b. Engineers shall not accept compensation from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to, and agreed to, by all interested parties.

c. Engineers shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties dealing with their clients or employers in connection with work for which they are responsible.
d. Engineers in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental body or department shall not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services solicited or provided by them or their organization in private or public engineering practice.

e. Engineers shall advise their employers or clients when, as a result of their studies, they believe a project will not be successful.

5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their service and shall not compete unfairly with others.

ASCE Guidelines:
a. Engineers shall not give, solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, any commission, political contribution, or a gift or other consideration in order to secure work, exclusive of securing salaried positions through employment agencies.

b. Engineers shall negotiate contracts for professional services fairly and on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications for the type of professional service required.

c. Engineers shall not request, propose, or accept professional commissions on a contingent basis under circumstances in which their professional judgments may be compromised.

d. Engineers shall not falsely or permit misrepresentation of their academic or professional qualifications or experience.

e. Engineers shall give proper credit for engineering work to those to whom credit is due, and shall recognize the proprietary interests of others. Whenever possible, they shall name the person or persons who may be responsible for designs, inventions, writings, or other accomplishments.

f. Engineers may advertise professional services in a way that does not contain self-laudatory or misleading language or is in any other manner derogatory to the dignity of the profession. Examples of permissible advertising are as follows:

- Professional cards in recognized, dignified publications, and listings in rosters or directories published by responsible organizations, provided that the cards or listings are consistent in size and content and are in a section of the publication regularly devoted to such professional cards.

- Brochures which actually describe experience, facilities, personnel and capacity to render service, providing they are not misleading with respect to the engineer’s participation in projects described.

- Display advertising in recognized dignified business and professional publications, providing it is factual, contains no laudatory expressions or implications and is not misleading with respect to the engineer’s extent of participation in projects described.

- A statement of the engineers’ names or the name of the firm and statement of the type of service posted on projects for which they render services.

- Preparation or authorization of descriptive articles for the lay or technical press, which are factual, dignified and free from laudatory implications. Such articles shall not imply anything more than direct participation in the project described.

- Permission by engineers for their names to be used in commercial advertisements, such as may be published by contractors, material suppliers, etc., only by means of a modest, dignified notation acknowledging the engineer’s participation in the project described. Such permission shall not include public endorsement of proprietary products.

- g. Engineers shall not maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, injure the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of another engineer, or indiscriminately criticize another’s work.

- h. Engineers shall not use equipment, supplies, laboratory or office facilities of their employers to carry on outside private practice without the consent of their employers.

6. Engineers shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity, and dignity of the engineering profession.

ASCE Guidelines:
a. Engineers shall not knowingly act in a manner which will be derogatory to the honor, integrity or dignity of the engineering profession or knowingly engage in business or professional practices of a fraudulent, dishonest or unethical nature.

7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers, and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

ASCE Guidelines:
a. Engineers should keep current in their specialty fields by engaging in professional practice, participating in continuing education courses, reading in the technical literature, and attending professional meetings and seminars.

b. Engineers should encourage their engineering employees to become registered at the earliest possible date.

c. Engineers should encourage engineering employees to attend and present papers at professional and technical society meetings.

d. Engineers shall uphold the principle of mutually satisfying relationships between employers and employees with respect to terms of employment including professional grade descriptions, salary ranges, and fringe benefits.

*The American Society of Civil Engineers adopted THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of the Code of Ethics of Engineers as adopted by the Engineers Council for Professional Development (Revised, Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology)*
CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor, and dignity of the Engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;

II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients, and

III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession.

THE FUNDAMENTAL CANONS

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

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

3. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

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

5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.

BOARD, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND ETHICS
SOCIETY POLICY

ETHICS

ASME requires ethical practice by each of its members and has adopted the following Code of Ethics of Engineers as referenced in the ASME Constitution, Article C2.1.1.

CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

The Fundamental Principles

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;

II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients, and

III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession.

The Fundamental Canons

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

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

3. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

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

5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
The ASME Criteria for Interpretation of the Canons

The ASME criteria for interpretation of the Canons are advisory in character and represent the objectives toward which members of the engineering profession should strive. They constitute a body of principles upon which an engineer can rely for guidance in specific situations. In addition, they provide interpretive guidance to the ASME Board on Professional Practice and Ethics in applying the Code of Ethics of Engineers.

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

   a. Engineers shall recognize that the lives, safety, health and welfare of the general public are dependent upon engineering judgments, decisions and practices incorporated into structures, machines, products, processes and devices.

   b. Engineers shall not approve or seal plans and/or specifications that are not of a design safe to the public health and welfare and in conformity with accepted engineering standards.

   c. Whenever the Engineers' professional judgment is over-ruled under circumstances where the safety, health, and welfare of the public are endangered, the Engineers shall inform their clients and/or employers of the possible consequences and notify other proper authority of the situation, as may be appropriate.

      c.1 Engineers shall do whatever possible to provide published standards, test codes, and quality control procedures that will enable the public to understand the degree of safety or life expectancy associated with the use of the designs, products, or systems for which they are responsible.

      c.2 Engineers shall conduct reviews of the safety and reliability of the designs, products, or systems for which they are responsible before giving their approval to the plans for the design.

      c.3 Whenever Engineers observe conditions which they believe will endanger public safety or health, they shall inform the proper authority of the situation.

   d. If engineers have knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of any of the provisions of these Canons, they shall present such information to the proper authority in writing and shall cooperate with the proper authority in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence.
   a. Engineers shall undertake to perform engineering assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical field of engineering involved.
   b. Engineers may accept an assignment requiring education or experience outside of their own fields of competence, but their services shall be restricted to other phases of the project in which they are qualified. All other phases of such project shall be performed by qualified associates, consultants, or employees.

3. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers, and should provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest.
   a. Engineers shall avoid all known conflicts of interest with their employers or clients and shall promptly inform their employers or clients of any business association, interests, or circumstances which could influence their judgment or the quality of their services.
   b. Engineers shall not undertake any assignments which would knowingly create a potential conflict of interest between themselves and their clients or their employers.
   c. Engineers shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to, and agreed to, by all interested parties.
   d. Engineers shall not solicit or accept financial or other valuable considerations, for specifying the products or materials or equipment suppliers, without disclosure to their clients or employers.
   e. Engineers shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties dealing with their clients or employers in connection with work for which they are responsible.
   f. When in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental body or department, Engineers shall not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services provided by the or their organization(s) in private or product engineering practice.
   g. Engineers shall not solicit an engineering contract from a governmental body on which a principal, officer, or employee of their organization serves as a member.
   h. When, as a result of their studies, Engineers believe a project(s) will not be successful, they shall so advise their employer or client.
i. Engineers shall treat information coming to them in the course of their assignments 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.

1.1 They will not disclose confidential information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former employer or client or bidder under evaluation, without his consent, unless required by law.

1.2 They shall not reveal confidential information or finding of any commission or board of which they are members unless required by law.

1.3 Designs supplied to Engineers by clients shall not be duplicated by the Engineers for others without the express permission of the client(s).

j. The Engineer shall act with fairness and justice to all parties when administering a construction (or other) contract.

k. Before undertaking work for others in which the Engineer may make improvements, plans, designs, inventions, or other records which may justify copyrights or patents, the Engineer shall enter into a positive agreement regarding the rights of respective parties.

l. Engineers shall admit and accept their own errors when proven wrong and refrain from distorting or altering the facts to justify their decisions.

m. Engineers shall not accept professional employment outside of their regular work or interest without the knowledge of their employers.

n. Engineers shall not attempt to attract an employee from another employer by false or misleading representations.

5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

a. Engineers shall negotiate contracts for professional services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications for the type of professional service required and at fair and reasonable prices.

b. Engineers shall not request, propose, or accept professional commissions on a contingent basis under circumstances under which their professional judgments may be compromised.

c. Engineers shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of their, or their associates, academic or professional qualification. They shall not misrepresent or exaggerate their degrees of responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments. Brochures or other presentations incident to the solicitation of employment shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint venturers, or their past accomplishments.
d. Engineers shall prepare articles for the lay or technical press which are only factual, dignified and free from ostentations or laudatory implications. 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.

e. Engineers shall not maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, injure the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of another engineer, nor shall they indiscriminately criticize another's work.

f. Engineers shall not use equipment, supplies, laboratory or office facilities of their employers to carry on outside private practice without consent.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

a. Engineers shall not knowingly associate with or permit the use of their names or firm names in business ventures by any person or firm which they know, or have reason to believe, are engaging in business or professional practices of a fraudulent or dishonest nature.

b. Engineers shall not use association with non-engineers, corporations, or partnerships as "cloaks" for unethical acts.

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.

a. Engineers shall endeavor to extend public knowledge, and to prevent misunderstandings of the achievements of engineering.

b. Engineers shall be completely objective and truthful in all professional reports, statements or testimony. They shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony.

c. Engineers, when serving as expert or technical witnesses before any court, commission, or other tribunal, shall express an engineering opinion only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge of the facts in issue, upon a background of technical competence in the subject matter, and upon honest conviction of the accuracy and propriety of their testimony.

d. Engineers shall issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on engineering matters which are inspired or paid for by an interested party, or parties, unless they preface their comments by indentifying themselves, by disclosing the identities of the party or parties on whose behalf they are speaking, and by revealing the existence of any pecuniary interest they may have in matters under discussion.
e. Engineers shall be dignified and modest in explaining their work and merit, and shall avoid any act tending to promote their own interest at the expense of the integrity, honor and dignity of the profession or another individual.

8. Any Engineer accepting membership in The American Society of Mechanical Engineers by this action agrees to abide by this Society Policy on Ethics and procedures for implementation.

Responsibility: Board on Professional Practice and Ethics/Council on Member Affairs

Approved: March 7, 1976
Revised: December 9, 1976
December 7, 1979
November 19, 1982
June 15, 1984
Editorial changes July 1984
APPENDIX F

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Code of Ethics
Engineers, scientists and technologists affect the quality of life for all people in our complex technological society. In the pursuit of their profession, therefore, it is vital that IEEE members conduct their work in an ethical manner so that they merit the confidence of colleagues, employers, clients and the public. This IEEE Code of Ethics represents such a standard of professional conduct for IEEE members in the discharge of their responsibilities to employers, to clients, to the community and to their colleagues in this Institute and other professional societies. In order to protect and enhance the image and reputation of IEEE, its members, and the profession they represent, members must always conduct themselves in a manner reflecting the highest level of ethical conduct, honesty and openness.

Members shall maintain high standards of diligence, creativity and productivity, and shall:

1. Accept responsibility for their actions;

2. Be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates from available data;

3. Undertake technological tasks and accept responsibility only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure to their employers or clients of pertinent qualifications;

4. Maintain their professional skills at the level of the state of the art, and recognize the importance of current events in their work;

5. Advance the integrity and prestige of the profession by practicing in a dignified manner and for adequate compensation.

Members shall, in their work:

1. Treat fairly all colleagues and co-workers, regardless of race, religion, sex, age or national origin;

2. Report, publish and disseminate freely information to others, subject to legal and proprietary restraints;
ARTICLE III

3. Encourage colleagues and co-workers to act in accord with this Code and support them when they do so;

4. Seek, accept and offer honest criticism of work, and properly credit the contributions of others;

5. Support and participate in the activities of their professional societies;

6. Assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development.

ARTICLE III

Members shall, in their relations with employers and clients:

1. Act as faithful agents or trustees for their employers or clients in professional and business matters, provided such actions conform with other parts of this Code;

2. Keep information on the business affairs or technical processes of an employer or client in confidence while employed, and later, until such information is properly released, provided such actions conform with other parts of this Code;

3. Inform their employers, clients, professional societies or public agencies or private agencies of which they are members or to which they may make presentations, of any circumstances that could lead to a conflict of interest;

4. Neither give nor accept, directly or indirectly, any gift, payment or service of more than nominal value to or from those having business relationships with their employers or clients;

5. Assist and advise their employers or clients in anticipating the possible consequences, direct and indirect, immediate or remote, of the projects, work or plans of which they have knowledge.

ARTICLE IV

Members shall, in fulfilling their responsibilities to the community:

1. Protect the safety, health and welfare of the public and speak out against abuses in those areas affecting the public interest;

2. Contribute professional advice, as appropriate, to civic, charitable or other nonprofit organizations;

3. Seek to extend public knowledge and appreciation of the profession and its achievements.
ARTICLE V

Members shall, in fulfilling their responsibilities to IEEE, its members, and employees:

1. Make no statement that the member knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning IEEE or the qualifications, integrity, professional reputation, or employment of another member or employee.

2. Neither injure nor attempt to injure, maliciously or falsely, the professional reputation or employment of another member or employee.

November, 1987
APPENDIX G

Institute of Industrial Engineers endorsement of the Engineers Committee on Professional Development model Code of Ethics of Engineers
CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;
II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;
III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and
IV. supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

THE FUNDAMENTAL CANONS

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

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

3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.

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

5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

Approved by the Board of Directors, October 1, 1974
APPENDIX H  Society of Fire Protection Engineers, Canons of Ethics
PREAMBLE

Fire protection engineering is an important learned profession. The members of the profession recognize that their work has a direct and vital impact on the quality of life for all people. Accordingly, the services provided by fire protection engineers require honesty, impartiality, fairness and equity, and must be dedicated to the protection and enhancement of the public safety, health and welfare. In the practice of their profession, fire protection engineers must maintain and constantly improve their competence and perform under a standard of professional behavior which requires adherence to the highest principles of ethical conduct with balanced regard for the interests of the public, clients, employers, colleagues and the profession. Fire protection engineers are expected to act in accordance with this Code and all applicable laws and actively encourage others to do so.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Fire protection engineers uphold and advance the honor and integrity of their profession by:

I. Using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;

II. Being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;

III. Striving to increase the competence and prestige of the fire protection engineering profession.

CANONS OF ETHICS

Knowledge and Skill

Canon 1

Fire protection engineers shall be dedicated to the safety, health, and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties. If fire protection engineers become knowledgeable of hazardous conditions that threaten the present or future safety, health, or welfare of the public, then they shall so advise their employers or clients. Should knowledge of such conditions not be properly acted upon, then fire protection engineers shall notify the appropriate public authority.

Canon 2

Fire protection engineers shall consider the consequences of their work and societal issues pertinent to it and shall seek to extend public understanding of those relationships.

Canon 3

Fire protection engineers shall be encouraged to contribute services for the advancement of the safety, health and welfare of the community and support worthy causes.

Honesty and Impartiality

Canon 4

Fire protection engineers shall perform professional services only in the areas of their competence and after full disclosure of their pertinent qualifications.
Canon 5

Fire protection engineers shall be honest and truthful in presenting data and estimates, professional opinions and conclusions, and in their public statements dealing with professional matters and shall not engage in improper solicitation of professional employment or contracts.

Canon 6

Fire protection engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees and shall not disclose confidential information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former client or employer without consent.

Canon 7

Fire protection engineers' decisions shall be made and actions taken without bias because of race, religion, sex, age, national origin or physical handicaps.

Canon 8

Fire protection engineers shall make prior disclosure to all interested parties of all known or potential conflicts of interest or other circumstances which could influence or appear to influence their judgment or the quality of their service.

Competence and Prestige

Canon 9

Fire protection engineers shall perform services and associate with others only in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor and integrity of the profession.

Canon 10

Fire protection engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

Canon 11

Fire protection engineers having knowledge of any alleged violation of this Code shall cooperate with the proper authorities in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required.

Canon 12

Fire protection engineers shall accept responsibility for their actions, seek, accept and offer honest criticism of work, properly credit the contributions of others, and shall not accept credit for the work of others.

Canon 13

Fire protection engineers shall strive to advance the knowledge and skills of the profession and to make these advancements available to colleagues, clients and the public.
APPENDIX I

Tau Beta Pi endorsement of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology Code of Ethics
ENGINEERING ETHICS

Honor and integrity are fundamental in Tau Beta Pi. Fully worthy character is a basic membership requirement of the Association. The character and reputation of Tau Beta Pi members must be above challenge. The slightest suggestion of anything untoward in their actions or speech seriously reflects upon themselves, Tau Beta Pi, and their profession.

The honor and integrity of engineers comprise two elements. First, they must conform to all the requirements of honesty and responsibility which are expected of the best citizens, regardless of occupation. These standards have been known for ages. They are learned in the churches, in good homes, and by association with refined people. They identify high-grade, respectable persons.

Second, engineers must meet the requirements of the special ethics of their profession. Every profession has established a code or standard to govern the conduct of its members in matters that pertain to the profession, and which do not concern lay citizens.

Many of the important national engineering societies have adopted their own codes. In addition, the Engineers' Council for Professional Development (whose work in this area is now being performed by the American Association of Engineering Societies) formulated a code of ethics for engineers which was consistent with the codes of the several societies. The Council's code was designed to support the special codes of the societies, and to guide engineers in branches of the profession where there are no special codes.

A book titled "Ethical Problems in Engineering" (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1965) should be read by every engineer for its importance in the application of rules of conduct among engineers, between engineers and their employers or clients, and between engineers and the public.

Every member of Tau Beta Pi should be familiar with the A.B.E.T. code of ethics of engineers. Approved in its present form in 1977, the code is supported by a set of suggested guidelines for use with the fundamental canons. The code is as follows:
Code of Ethics of Engineers

The Fundamental Principles

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;

II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;

III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and

IV. supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

The Fundamental Canons

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

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

3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.

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

5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

6. Engineers shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity and dignity of the profession.

7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.