

Professional Engineers (Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics) Rules

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Legislative History

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS ACT (CHAPTER 253, SECTION 36)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS (CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS) RULES

R 3

REVISED EDITION 1991

(25th March 1992)

[30th August 1991]

Citation

1. These Rules may be cited as the Professional Engineers (Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics) Rules.

Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics

2.—(1) Every registered professional engineer shall observe and be guided by Parts I and II of the Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics set out in the Schedule.

(2) Every licensed professional engineering practice shall, when supplying professional engineering services in Singapore, observe and be guided by Part I of the Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics set out in the Schedule.

[S 27/2018 wef 15/01/2018]

THE SCHEDULE

Rule 2

CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS

PART I

1. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“housing developer” has the same meaning as in the Housing and Developers (Control and Licensing) Act (Cap. 130);

“professional engineer” and any associated pronoun means a registered professional engineer and includes a licensed professional engineering practice;

[S 27/2018 wef 15/01/2018]

“publicity” means any form of advertisement and includes any advertisement —

(a) printed in any medium for the communication of information;

(b) appearing in, communicated through or retrievable from, any mass medium, electronic or otherwise including but not limited to the internet,

and its derivatives, and “publicise”, “publicised” and “publicising” shall be construed accordingly.

[S 234/99 wef 01/06/1999]

2.—(1) A professional engineer shall uphold the dignity, standing and reputation of the profession.

(2) A professional engineer may, subject to these Rules, publicise his practice or allow his employees or agents to do so.

[S 234/99 wef 01/06/1999]

(3) A professional engineer shall not publicise his practice in a manner which —

(a) is likely to diminish public confidence in the engineering profession or to otherwise bring the profession into disrepute;

(b) may reasonably be regarded as being misleading, deceptive, inaccurate, false or unbefitting the dignity of the profession; or

(c) the Board may determine to be an undesirable manner of publicising his practice.

[S 234/99 wef 01/06/1999]

(3A) For the purposes of these Rules, publicity shall be considered to be misleading, deceptive, inaccurate or false if it —

- (a) contains a material misrepresentation;
- (b) omits to state a material fact;
- (c) contains any information which cannot be verified; or
- (d) is likely to create an unjustified expectation about the results that can be achieved by the professional engineer.

[S 234/99 wef 01/06/1999]

(3B) In publicising his practice, a professional engineer shall ensure that —

- (a) any claim to expertise or specialisation can be justified;
- (b) the publicity does not make any direct or indirect mention of past projects in which, or clients for whom, the professional engineer or any of his firm or company had acted where the provision of such information will involve a breach of confidentiality owed to any client or former client; and
- (c) the publicity does not make any comparison or criticism in relation to the quality of the services provided by any other professional engineer or allied professional.

[S 234/99 wef 01/06/1999]

(3C) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (3B)(a), the following factors shall be taken into account in justifying any claim to expertise or specialisation:

- (a) academic qualifications;
- (b) experience;
- (c) facilities;
- (d) personnel; and
- (e) capacity to render service.

[S 234/99 wef 01/06/1999]

(4) A professional engineer shall refrain from expressing publicly an opinion on an engineering project unless the professional engineer is informed of the facts relating thereto.

(5) A professional engineer shall —

- (a) exercise due restraint in criticising the work of another professional engineer; and
- (b) not maliciously or recklessly injure or attempt to injure, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of another professional engineer.

(6) Sub-paragraph (4) shall not affect any moral obligation to expose unethical conduct before the proper authorities or preclude a frank but private appraisal of employees or of professional engineers being considered for employment.

(7) A professional engineer shall not endorse engineering products or processes in any commercial advertisement.

3.—(1) A professional engineer shall discharge his duties to his employer or client with complete fidelity.