

The Professional Engineers Board registers professional engineers in the branches of civil, electrical mechanical and chemical engineering. A person applying for registration as a professional engineer to the Professional Engineers Board is required to hold an approved degree or qualification listed in the [Professional Engineers \(Approved Qualifications\) Notification / Amendment Notification 2016](#) and acquired relevant practical experience.

He is also required to sit and pass examinations prescribed by the Board. The applicant is required to sit and pass the Fundamentals of Engineering Examination and the Practice of Professional Engineering Examination or the oral examination (for a person previously registered as a professional engineer or is an experienced applicant). In addition, the applicant is required to attend a professional interview.

# 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 corporation or partnership;

"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.

# CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS

## PART I

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.
  - (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 unbecoming the dignity of the profession; or
    - (c) the Board may determine to be an undesirable manner of publicising his practice.
  - (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.

# CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS

## PART I

professional engineers board  
singapore



- 
- (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.
- (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.

- 
- (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. CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS PART I

- 
- (1) A professional engineer shall discharge his duties to his employer or client with complete fidelity.
  - (2) A professional engineer shall not accept remuneration for professional engineering services rendered from any person other than his employer or client except with the knowledge and approval of his employer or client.
  - (3) A professional engineer shall not, without disclosing the fact to his employer in writing, be a director of or have a substantial financial interest in, or be an agent for, any company, firm or person carrying on any business which is or may be involved in the work to which his employment relates.
  - (4) A professional engineer shall not accept any trade commission, discount, allowance or indirect payment or other consideration in connection with any professional engineering work in which he is engaged.

# CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS

## PART I

professional engineers board  
singapore



- 
- (5) A professional engineer shall not receive, directly or indirectly, any royalty, gratuity or commission in respect of any patented article or process used in or for the purpose of the work in respect of which he is acting as a professional engineer for an employer unless and until the receipt of such royalty, gratuity or commission by the professional engineer has been authorised in writing by such employer.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, a professional engineer shall not hold, assume or intentionally accept a position in which his interest is in conflict with his professional duty to his client or employer.
- (7) A professional engineer shall not disclose confidential information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of his client or employer without the consent of the client or employer.
- (8) A professional engineer shall not use information which is obtained confidentially in the course of his assignment for the purpose of making personal profit.



# CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS

## PART I

---

**professional engineers board**  
**singapore**



- (9) A professional engineer shall not divulge any confidential findings or studies or actions of an engineering commission or board of which he is a member without the consent of the commission or board.
- (10) A professional engineer shall not give professional advice which does not fully reflect his best professional judgment.
- (11) A professional engineer shall engage, or advise engaging, experts and specialists when in his opinion and judgment such services are in the interest of his client or employer.



**CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS**  
**PART I**

**4,5,6**

**professional engineers board**  
**singapore**



**4.**

A professional engineer shall not supply professional engineering services in respect of any project in which he is acting as a housing developer.

**5.**

Notwithstanding the responsibility to his employer and to his profession, a professional engineer shall act with prime regard to the public interest.

**6.** A professional engineer shall not knowingly attempt to supplant another professional engineer, nor shall he intervene or attempt to intervene in or in connection with engineering work of any kind which to his knowledge has already been entrusted to another professional engineer.

**7.**

- (1) A professional engineer shall not knowingly undertake a commission from any person while any claim for compensation or damages or both by another professional engineer previously employed by that person and whose employment has been terminated remains unsatisfied unless security for the due satisfaction of any award or judgment has been given.
- (2) The professional engineer previously employed may report the matter to the Board if he has reasonable grounds for not being satisfied with the security, and the Board may forbid the first-mentioned professional engineer in sub-paragraph (1) from proceeding with the work.