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From Donald Gotterbarn ,chjoL@dmu.&u.uk,
To: Tom Jewett <jewett@engr.csulb.edu>
Subject: This is it.

Tom, I finally got it settled. I phoned some people in the US and got clearance: Thank you for your help!!!.

The copy below has the cover memo built into the text. Replace the material in front of the code with these paragraphs.

Software Engineering Ethics Code
Don gotterbarn, Keith Miller, Simon Rogerson

In May of 1993, the Board of Governors of the IEEE-CS established a steering committee for evaluating, planning, and coordinating actions related to establishing software engineering as a profession. In that same year the ACM Council endorsed the establishment of a Commission on Software Engineering. By January of 1994, both societies formed a joint committee "To establish the appropriate set(s) of standards for professional practice of Software Engineering upon which industrial decisions, professional certification, and educational curricula can be based." To accomplish these tasks they made the following recommendations:

1. adopt standard definitions,
2. define required body of knowledge and recommended practices
3. define ethical standards
4. define educational curricula for undergraduate, graduate(MS) and continuing education (for retraining and migration).

The steering committee decided to accomplish these tasks through the establishment of a series of task forces. Initially the task forces established were: Software Engineering body of knowledge and recommended practices: Software Engineering ethics and professional practices, and Software Engineering curriculum.

The purpose of the ethics task force is to document the ethical and professional responsibilities and obligations of software engineers. This draft code of ethics was developed by a task force of the Joint IEEE Computer Society and Association for Computing Machinery Steering Committee for the Establishment of Software Engineering as a Profession. The task force on Software Engineering Ethics and Professional Practices developed this code for a sub-specialization within the constituencies of both of the professional societies. In an attempt to reflect the international character of both organizations and the profession itself, the composition of the task force is multinational in both citizenship and in membership in professional computing organizations. The proposed draft Code of Ethics for Software Engineers (version 2.1) was developed by the task force and reviewed by the Steering Committee for distribution and comment as a preliminary draft. The intent of this distribution is to solicit comments from practitioners and other interested parties. <- OK ->

Based on the feedback from readers of this publication and from other sources, a final draft of the code will be developed and presented to the Steering Committee for approval. -----

DRAFT SOFTWARE ENGINEERING CODE OF ETHICS

PREAMBLE v 2.1

Computers now have a central and growing role in commerce, industry, government, medicine, education, entertainment, social affairs, and ordinary life. Those who contribute, by direct participation or by teaching, to the design and development of software systems have significant opportunities both to do good and to cause harm and to influence and enable others to do good or cause harm. To assure, as much as possible, that this power will be used for good, software engineers must commit themselves to making the design and development of software a beneficial, and respected profession. In accordance with that commitment, software engineers shall adhere to the following Code of ethics.

The Code contains eight keyword principles related to the behavior of and decisions made by professional software engineers, be they practitioners, educators, managers and supervisors, or policy makers, as well as trainees and students of the profession. The Principles identify the various relationships in which individuals, groups, and organizations participate and the primary obligations within these relationships.

Each principle of this code addresses three levels of ethical obligation owed by professional software engineers in each of these relationships. The first level identified is a set of ethical values which they share with all other human beings by virtue of their humanity. The second level obliges professionals to a higher order of care for those who may be affected by their work. The third and deeper level comprises several obligations which derive directly from elements unique to the professional practice of software engineering. The clauses of each principle are illustrations of the various levels of obligation included in that relationship.

The clauses under each Principle consist of three different types of statement corresponding to each level. Level One: Aspire (to be human); Statements of aspiration provide vision and objectives, are intended to direct professional behavior. These directives require significant ethical judgment. Level Two: Expect (to be professional); Statements of expectation express the obligations of all professionals and professional attitudes. Again they do not describe the specific behavior details but they clearly indicate professional responsibilities in computing. Level Three: Demand (to use good practices); Statements of demand assert more specific behavioral responsibilities within software engineering which are more closely related to the current state of the art. The range of statements is from the more general aspirational statement to specific measurable requirements.

Although all levels of professional obligation are recognized and because the Code contains different types of statements, the code is not intended to be all inclusive nor is it intended that its individual parts be used in isolation to justify errors of omissions or commission. The list of Principles and Clauses is not exhaustive, and should not be read as separating the acceptable from the unacceptable in professional conduct in all practical situations. The Code is not a simple ethical algorithm which generates ethical decisions. In some situations standards may conflict with each other or with standards from other sources. These situations require the software engineer to use ethical judgment to act in a manner which is most consistent with the spirit of the code of ethics, given the circumstances.

These ethical tensions can best be answered by thoughtful consideration of fundamental principles, rather than reliance on detailed regulations. These Principles should influence you to consider broadly who is affected by your work; to examine if you and your colleagues are treating other human beings with due respect; to speculate on how the public would view your decision if they were reasonably well informed; to analyze how the least empowered will be affected by your decision; and to consider if your acts would be considered worthy of the ideal professional working as a software engineer. Since this code represents a consensus of those engaged in the profession one should take into account what is likely to be judged as the most ethical way to act in the circumstances by informed, respected, and experienced peers in possession of all the facts and only depart from such a course for profound reasons, backed with careful judgment.

The dynamic and demanding context of software engineering requires a code that is adaptable and relevant to new situations as they occur. But even in this generality, the code provides support for the software engineer who needs to take positive action by documenting the ethical stance of the profession; an ethical foundation to which individuals within teams and the team as a whole can appeal. The code also helps to define those things which are ethically improper to request of a software engineer.

The code has an educational function, stating what is required of anyone wishing to join or continue in the software engineering community. Because it expresses the consensus of the profession on ethical issues it can be used as a guide to decision making and as a means to educate both the public and aspiring professionals about the professional obligation of all software engineers.

Principle 1: PRODUCT. Software engineers shall, insofar as possible, assure that the software on which they work is useful and of acceptable quality to the public, the employer, the client, and the user, completed on time and at reasonable cost, and free of error. In particular, software engineers shall, as appropriate:

1.01. Ensure that specifications for software on which they work have been well documented, satisfy the user's requirements, and have the client's approval.

1.02. Strive to understand fully the specifications for software on which they work.

1.03. Ensure that they are qualified, by an appropriate combination of education and experience, for any project on which they work or propose to work.

1.04. Ensure proper and achievable goals and objectives for any project on which they work.

1.05. Ensure an appropriate methodology for any project on which they work or propose to work.

1.06. Ensure good management for any project on which they work, including effective procedures for promotion of quality and reduction of risk.

1.07. Ensure realistic estimates of cost, scheduling, personnel, and outcome on any project on which they work or propose to work and provide a risk assessment of these estimates.

1.08. Ensure adequate documentation on any project on which they work, including a log of problems discovered and solutions adopted.

- 1.10. Ensure adequate testing debugging and review of software and related documents on which they work.
- 1.10. Work to develop software and related documents that respect the privacy of those who will be subjected to that software.
- 1.11. Be careful to use only accurate data derived from legal sources and use only in ways properly authorized.
- 1.12. Delete, whenever appropriate, outdated or flawed data.
- 1.13. Work to identify, define and address ethical, economic, cultural, legal, and environmental issues.
- 1.14. Promote maximum quality and minimum cost to the employer, the client, the user, and the public and make any tradeoffs clear to all parties concerned.
- 1.15. Work to follow industry standards that are most appropriate for the task at hand, departing from these only when technically justified.

Principle 2: PUBLIC. Software engineers shall, in their professional role, act only in ways consistent with the public safety, health and welfare. In particular, software engineers shall:

- 2.01. Disclose to appropriate persons or authorities any actual or potential danger that they reasonably believe to be associated with the software or related documents on which they work, or are aware of, may pose to the user, a third party, or the environment.
- 2.02. Approve software only if they have a well-founded belief that it is safe, meets specifications, has passed appropriate tests, and does not diminish quality of life or harm the environment.
- 2.03. Affix their signature only to documents prepared under their supervision or within their areas of competence and with which they are in agreement.
- 2.04. Co-operate in efforts to address matters of grave public concern in software or related documents.
- 2.05. Endeavor to produce software that respects diversity. Issues of language, different abilities, physical access, mental access, economic advantage, and allocation of resources should all be considered.
- 2.06. Be fair and truthful in all statements, particularly public ones, concerning software or related documents.
- 2.07. Not put self-interest, the interest of an employer, the interest of a client, or the interest of the user ahead of the public's interest.

- 2.08. Feel free to donate professional skills to good causes.
- 2.09. Accept full responsibility for their own work.

Principle 3: JUDGMENT. Software engineers shall, insofar as possible and consistent with Principle 2, protect both the independence of their professional judgment and their reputation for such judgment. In particular, software engineers shall, as appropriate:

- 3.01 Maintain professional objectivity with respect to any software or related documents they are asked to evaluate.
- 3.02. Affix their signature only to documents prepared under their supervision and within their areas of competence.
- 3.03. Reject bribery.
- 3.04. Accept no payback, kickback, or other payment from a third party to a contract, except with the knowledge and consent of all parties to the contract.
- 3.05. Accept payment from only one party for any particular project, or for services specific to that project, except when the circumstances have been fully disclosed to parties concerned and they have given their informed consent.
- 3.06. Disclose to all concerned parties those conflicts of interest that cannot reasonably be avoided or escaped and aspire to resolve them.
- 3.07. Participate in no decision of a governmental or professional body, as a member or advisor, concerned with software, or related documents, in which they, their employer, or their client have a financial interest.
- 3.08 Temper all technical judgments By the need to support and maintain human values.

PRINCIPLE 4: CLIENT AND EMPLOYER. Software engineers shall, consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare, always act in professional matters as faithful agents and trustees of their client or employer. In particular, software engineers shall:

- 4.01. Provide service only in areas of their competence.
- 4.02. Assure that any document upon which they rely has been approved by someone authorized to approve it.
- 4.03. Use the property of a client or employer only in ways properly authorized, and with the client's or employer's knowledge and consent.
- 4.04. Not knowingly use illegally obtained or retained software on equipment of a client or employer or in work performed for a client or employer.
- 4.05. Keep as confidential information gained in their professional work that is not in the public domain (and is not inconsistent) , where such confidentiality is consistent with matters of public concern.
- 4.06. Identify, document, and report to the employer or the client any problems or matters of social concern in the software or related documents on which they work or of which they are aware.
- 4.07. Inform the client or the employer promptly if, in their opinion, a project is likely to fail, to prove too expensive, to violate intellectual property legislation, in particular copyright, patent, and trademarks, or otherwise be problematic.
- 4.08. Accept no outside work detrimental to the work they perform for their primary employer.
- 4.09 Represent no interest adverse to their employer's without the employer's specific consent , unless ethical considerations demand otherwise.

Principle 5 MANAGEMENT. A software engineer in a management or leadership capacity Shall act Fairly and shall enable and encourage those who they lead to meet their own and collective obligations, including those under this code. In particular, those software engineers in leadership roles shall as appropriate:

- 5.01 Assure that employees are informed of standards before being held to them.
- 5.02 Assure employees know the employer's policies and procedures for protecting passwords, files, and other confidential information.

- 5.03. Assign work only after taking into account appropriate contributions of education and experience.
- 5.04. Provide for due process in hearing charges of violation of an employer's policy or of this code.
- 5.05. Develop a fair agreement concerning ownership of any software artifact an employee has contributed to.
- 5.06. Attract employees only by full and accurate description of the conditions of employment.
- 5.07. Offer only fair and just remuneration.
- 5.08. Not unjustly prevent a subordinate from taking a better job for which that subordinate is qualified or experienced to do.
- 5.09. Not ask an employee to do anything inconsistent with this code.

Principle 6: PROFESSION. Software engineers shall, in all professional matters, advance both the integrity and reputation of their profession as is consistent with public health, safety, and welfare. In particular, software engineers shall, insofar as possible:

- 6.01. Associate only with reputable businesses and organizations.
- 6.02. Assure that clients, employers, and supervisors know of the software engineer's commitment to this code of ethics, and their own responsibility under it.
- 6.03. Support those who similarly do as this code requires.
- 6.04. Help develop an organizational environment favorable to acting ethically.
- 6.05. Report anything reasonably believed to be a violation of this code to appropriate authorities.
- 6.06. Take responsibility for detecting, correcting, and reporting errors in software and associated documents on which they work.
- 6.07. Only accept remuneration appropriate to professional qualifications or experience.
- 6.08. Be accurate in stating the characteristics of software on which they work, avoiding not only false claims but claims that might reasonably be supposed to be deceptive, misleading, or doubtful.
- 6.09. Not promote their own interest at the expense of the profession.
- 6.10. Obey all laws governing their work, insofar as such obedience is consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare.
- 6.11. Exercise professional responsibility to society by constructively serving in civic affairs.
- 6.12. Promote public knowledge of software engineering.
- 6.13. Share useful software-related knowledge, inventions, or discoveries with the profession, for example, by presenting papers at professional meetings, by publishing articles in the technical press, and by serving on the profession's standard-setting bodies.

Principle 7: COLLEAGUES. Software engineers shall treat all those with whom they work fairly and take positive steps to support these collegial activities. In particular, software engineers shall, as appropriate:

- 7.01. Assist colleagues in professional development.
- 7.02. Review the work of other software engineers, which is not in the public domain, only with their prior knowledge, provided this is consistent with safety.
- 7.03. Credit fully the work of others.
- 7.04. Review the work of others in an objective, candid, and properly-documented way.
- 7.05. Give a fair hearing to the opinion, concern, or complaint of a colleague.
- 7.07. Assist colleagues in being fully aware of current standard work practices including policies and procedures for protecting passwords, files, security measures in general, and other confidential information.
- 7.08. Not interfere in the professional career progression of any