1. Professional Ethics vs Canada/Québec ethics:
2. Duties and obligations in professional/Engineer’s code:   
   **(Reference: ETHICS IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING BY PANKAJ KAMTHAN)**
   1. The British Computer Society (BCS) has a Code of Conduct (BCSCC)12 applies to the profession of information technology.

The following is an excerpt from BCSCC:

You shall:

1. Only undertake to do work or provide a service that is within your professional competence.
2. NOT claim any level of competence that you do not possess.
3. Develop your professional knowledge, skills and competence on a continuing basis, maintaining awareness of technological developments, procedures, and standards that are relevant to your field.
4. Respect and value alternative viewpoints and, seek, accept and offer honest criticisms of work.
5. Avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious or negligent action or inaction.
   1. The SECEPP Principles are:
      1. **PUBLIC**. Software engineers shall act consistently with the public interest.
      2. **CLIENT AND EMPLOYER**. Software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer consistent with the public interest.
      3. **PRODUCT**. Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible.
      4. **JUDGMENT**. Software engineers shall maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment.
      5. **MANAGEMENT**. Software engineering managers and leaders shall subscribe to and promote an ethical approach to the management of software development and maintenance.
      6. **PROFESSION**. Software engineers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest.
      7. **COLLEAGUES**. Software engineers shall be fair to and supportive of their colleagues.
      8. **SELF**. Software engineers shall participate in lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote an ethical approach to the practice of the profession.
6. Accountability in software project management:
7. Situation:
   1. As an employee working in a multimedia production industry, I was once faced with what seemed to be an ethical dilemma. I was asked to create a video montage for a conference and use a background music. The company was not making a lot of money at that time, so my boss asked me to download some music from YouTube for free in order to test them and finally decide which one to go for. I at the very beginning tried to explain to him that this is not ethical and that it may even lead to copyright infringements, but he refused to understand and pressured me to do it anyway. After a few more failing attempts of explaining to him the potential consequences of doing such an act, I finally gave in to the “Not My Problem” dilemma thinking that I did my part of the job by warning the supervisor and that was up to him to take on this responsibility. I downloaded a list of music that we later used in our video montage to test. I was then reassigned to another project. Until this day, I am not sure if the music was purchased.

If this situation was to repeat itself, I would probably offer the company to buy the music myself in order to have the license for it. (NOT SURE… YOU CAN MODIFY/ELABORATE ON ANY PART OF THE STORY)

SECEPP clause that was respected:

SECEPP clause that was not respected:

**7.03. Credit fully the work of others and refrain from taking undue credit.**