

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



**ENGINEERS REGISTRATION
BOARD**



**CODE OF CONDUCT
AND
ETHICS FOR ENGINEERS**

Dar es Salaam

August, 2013

CODE OF ETHICS FOR ENGINEERS

1.0 Preamble

The Engineers Registration Board is a statutory body established by Act of Parliament, No. 15 of 1997 and has been given the responsibility for regulating engineering practice in Tanzania through registration of engineers and engineering consulting firms and monitoring of their engineering activities and conduct. Under the Act, it is illegal to practise engineering if one is not registered with the Board. The Board has also been given legal powers and has the obligation to withdraw the right to practise from registered engineers if found guilty of professional misconduct or professional incompetence.

Engineering is among the noble professions that have the privilege and responsibility of self regulation. To this end, the Board has worked out a Code of Ethics which aims at regulating the engineering activities and conduct of engineers and engineering consulting firms. The Code thus forms the basis and framework for responsible professional practice as it prescribes standards of conduct to be observed by engineers and engineering consulting firms. The Code is based on broad tenets of truth, honesty and trustworthiness, respect for human life and welfare, fairness, openness, competence and accountability; engineering excellence, protection of the environment and sustainable development.

**ENGINEERS REGISTRATION ACT
(CAPT. 63)**

FIRST SCHEDULE

GN No. 35 of January 29, 2010

(Made under Regulation 49)

CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS FOR ENGINEERS

Citation	1. This Code may be cited as the Engineers Registration (Conduct and Ethics) Code.
Application	2. This code of Conduct and Ethics shall apply to all engineers and engineering technicians.
The fundamental principles	3. An Engineer shall endeavor to uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:- (a) being honest and impartial, and shall serve with fidelity the public, his employers and clients; (b) striving to enhance the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and (c) supporting the professional and technical societies of his disciplines.
The fundamental canons or rules	4. An engineer shall:- (a) uphold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public and the protection of the environment in the performance of his professional duties; (b) perform engineering works and services only in the areas of his competence; (c) issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner; (d) act in a professional manner for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall endeavor to avoid conflicts of interest; (e) build his professional reputation on the merit of the services and shall not compete unfairly with others; (f) continue his professional development throughout his career and shall assist and provide opportunities for the professional advancement of an engineer or engineers under his supervision.

<p>Obligations to society</p>	<p>5. (1) Every engineer shall, at all times, recognize that his primary obligation is to protect the safety, health, property and welfare of the public and in the event that his professional judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health property or welfare of the public are endangered, he shall immediately notify, in writing, his employer or client, the Board and such other authorities as may be appropriate and shall elaborate all engineering solutions which have been used but have failed to overcome the problem.</p> <p>(2) Every engineer shall approve engineering documents which are in conformity with appropriate standards.</p> <p>(3) No engineer shall permit the use of his name or firm name nor his associate in business venture with any person or firm which he has reason to believe that he is involved in fraudulent or dishonest business or professional practices.</p> <p>(4) Every engineer shall be objective and truthful in making or presenting professional reports, statements or testimonies.</p> <p>(5) Every engineer shall express his professional opinion on technical subjects only when that opinion is founded upon competence in the subject matter.</p> <p>(6) Every engineer shall take all reasonable steps to avoid waste of natural resources, damage to the environment and wasteful damage or destruction of the products of human skill.</p>
<p>Obligations to employer or Client</p>	<p>6. (1) Every engineer shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest to his employer or client which may influence or appear to influence his judgment or the quality of his services.</p>

- (2) An engineer 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 for, by all interested parties.
- (3) No engineer shall solicit or accept financial or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly from contractors, his agents or other parties in connection with work for employers or clients for which he is responsible.
- (4) Except as authorized or required by law, no engineer shall reveal facts, data or information obtained in his professional capacity without the prior consent of the client or employer.
- (5) An engineer in public service as a member, advisor or employee of a governmental body or department shall not participate in decisions with respect to professional services if he is an interested party.
- (6) Every engineer shall avoid improper solicitation of professional employment and shall, in the circumstances:
 - (a) not falsify or permit misrepresentation of himself, his associates, academic or professional qualifications, or exaggerate his degree of responsibility and capability;
 - (b) not offer, give, solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, any financial and/or material consideration of any amount intended to influence the award of a contract.
- (7) A practicing engineer shall endeavor to understand and take all reasonable steps to inform his clients and employers of societal and environmental consequences of actions or projects in which he is involved and to interpret issues to the public in an objective and truthful manner.

Integrity of an engineer	<p>7. (1) An engineer shall be guided in all his professional undertakings by the highest standards of integrity and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shall admit and accept his own errors when proven wrong and refrain from distorting or altering the facts in an attempt to justify his decisions; (b) shall not accept secondary employment to the detriment of his regular work or interest; <p>(2) An engineer shall at all times strive to serve the interest of the public and shall in the process:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs and work for the advancement of the safety, health and well being of the public; (b) endeavor to extend public knowledge and its achievements and to protect the engineering profession from misrepresentation and misunderstanding. <p>Every engineer shall avoid actions or practices which are likely to discredit the engineering profession or deceive the public.</p>
Disclosure of classified information	<p>8. No engineer shall disclose classified information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former client or employer without his consent.</p>
Conflicting interest	<p>9. No engineer shall be influenced in his professional duties by his political lenience, involvement or conflicting interests and shall not accept financial or other considerations, including free engineering designs from material or equipment suppliers for specifying their product;</p> <p>not accept commissions or allowances, directly or indirectly from contractors or other parties dealing with clients or employers of the engineer in connection with the work for which the engineer is responsible;</p> <p>not accept commissions or allowances, directly or indirectly from contractors or other parties dealing with clients or employers of the engineer in connection with the work for which the engineer is responsible;</p>

Composition improper	10. An engineer shall uphold the principle of appropriate and adequate compensation for those engaged in engineering work.
Unfair means	11. No engineer shall compete unfairly with another engineer by attempting to obtain employment or professional engagements by taking advantage of a position, or by criticizing another engineer or by other improper or unfair means.
	12. No engineer shall request, propose, or accept a professional commission under circumstances in which his professional judgment may be compromised.
Engineering Practice	13 No engineer shall maliciously or falsely attempt to injure directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of another engineer, nor indiscriminately criticize other engineer's work and in the event that an engineer believes that another engineer is guilty of unethical or illegal practice, shall present such information to the proper authority for action.
Engineering Practice	14. (1) An engineer- (a) in private practice shall not review the work of another engineer for the same client, except with the knowledge of such other engineer, or unless the connection of such engineer with the work has been terminated; (b) in government, industrial, public or educational employment is entitled to review and evaluate the work of other engineers when so required by his employment duties;

	<p>(c) in sales or industrial employment is entitled to make engineering comparisons of represented products with products of other suppliers;</p> <p>(d) shall not copy or steal other engineers' documents or work for his personal gain;</p> <p>(2) Every engineer shall accept personal responsibility for every professional activity under his charge and-</p> <p>(a) shall conform with state registration laws in the practice of engineering;</p> <p>(b) shall not associate with a non-engineer, a corporation, or partnership, as a "cloak" for unethical acts, and if he does, he will take personal responsibility for his professional actions.</p>
Recognition of the proprietary interests	<p>15. (1) Every engineer shall give credit for engineering work of those to whom credit is due, and recognize the proprietary interests of others.</p> <p>(2) Every engineer using designs supplied by a client shall recognize that the designs remain the property of the client which shall not be duplicated by the engineer for others without express permission of the client.</p>
Cooperation development and advancement of engineers	<p>16. (1) Every engineer shall cooperate in extending the effectiveness of the profession by interchanging information and experience with other engineers and students, and will endeavor to provide opportunity for the professional development and advancement of engineers under his supervision and in that case he shall:-</p> <p>(a) encourage engineering employees' efforts to improve their educations;</p> <p>(b) encourage engineering employees to attend and make presentations at professional and technical society meetings;</p>

	<p>(c) encourage engineering employees to become registered at the earliest possible date.</p> <p>(d) take part/responsibility in training/supervising young engineers</p> <p>(2) Every engineer shall take all reasonable steps to maintain and develop his professional competence by acquainting himself to new developments in science and engineering relevant to his field of activities and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of his subordinates.</p>
Overruling of professional advice	17. An engineer whose professional advice is not accepted shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that persons overruling or neglecting his advice are aware of the dangers the engineer believes may result from such overruling or neglect.
Advertise or writing of articles for publication	18. No engineer shall in self-laudatory language or in any manner derogatory to the dignity of the engineering profession, advertise or write articles for publication.
Breach of Code of Conduct	19. No Engineer shall assist, induce or be involved in the breach of this Code of conduct and ethics but shall do all necessary endeavors to support those who seek to uphold it and report immediately any unethical engineering decisions or practices by engineers and others to the Board.
Penalties	20. An engineer failing to observe any provisions in this Code shall commit an offence under the Act and shall be liable to penalties as prescribed by the Board.

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