



# Integrity 101 For Engineers

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16th October 2023

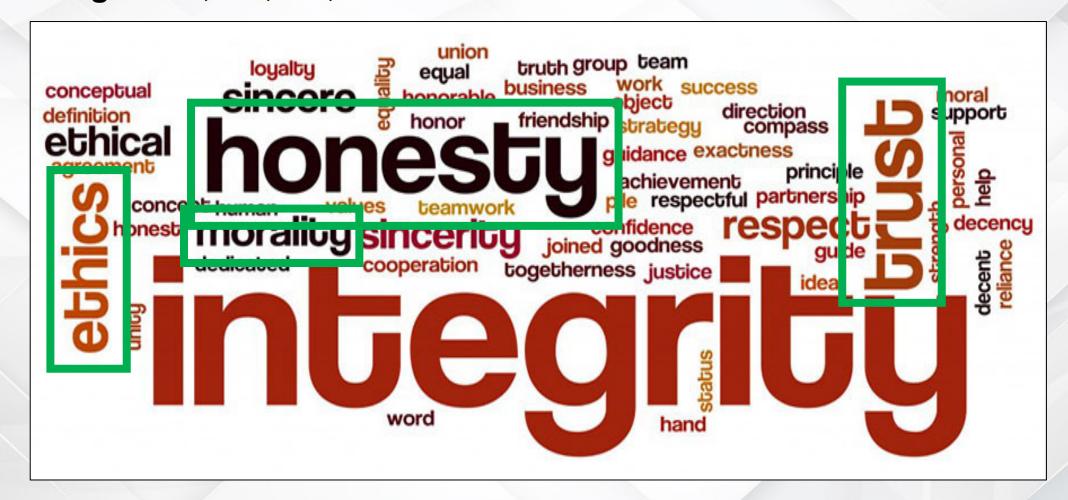


## **Outline of Presentation**

- 1) What is Integrity?
- 2) Integrity for Registered Persons
- 3) Integrity as in the Registration of Engineers Act 1967
- 4) Integrity as in the Registration of Engineers Regulations 1990
- 5) Integrity as in BEM Circular No. 001
- 6) Penalties for Infringement



Google → 1,680,000,000 results





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- Carry out survey



HONESTY

BER5974

INCORRUPTIBILITY

LOYALTY

RASUAH



- Google → 1,680,000,000 results
- Carry out survey
- Definitions
  - Cambridge Dictionary: (noun) The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles that a person refuses to change.
  - Oxford Dictionary: (noun) The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
  - Collins Dictionary: (noun) If you have integrity, you are honest and firm in your moral principles.
  - Merriam Webster Dictionary: (noun) Firm adherence to a code of especially moral or artistic values; Incorruptibility.



- Integrity 

  is the practice of being honest and showing a consistent and uncompromising adherence to strong moral and ethical principles and values.
- Integrity is doing the right thing, even when no one is watching.



Didn't you see the red light?
I did, but I didn't see you.



- Professional Integrity → is the practice of maintaining appropriate ethical behaviour.
- It is underpinned by moral and ethical principles and strong adherence to values such as being honest, trustworthy, accountable, incorruptible, understand our fiduciary duty, while avoiding conflict of interest situations.



## What is Moral?

#### Definitions

- Cambridge Dictionary: (adj) Relating to the standards of good or bad behaviour, fairness, honesty, etc that a person believes in, even if they are not laws.
- Oxford Dictionary: (adj) Connected with the principles of right and wrong behaviour; Based on our own sense of what is right and fair, not on legal rights or duties.
- Collins Dictionary: (adj) Moral means relating to beliefs about what
  is right or wrong, rather than on what the law says.
- Merriam Webster Dictionary: (adj) Relating to principles of right and wrong in behaviour.



## What is Ethics?

#### Definitions

- Cambridge Dictionary: (noun) A system of accepted beliefs that control behaviour, especially such a system based on morals.
- Oxford Dictionary : (noun) Moral principles that control or influence a person's behaviour.
- Collins Dictionary: (noun) The philosophical study of the moral value of human conduct and of the rules and principles that ought to govern it.
- Merriam Webster Dictionary: (noun) The discipline dealing with what is good and bad and with moral duty and obligation.



## What is Ethics?

- Ethics → Major branch of philosophy → encompassing proper conduct and promoting good living in a community
- Ethics → can be applied to many areas/fields/industries →
  engineering ethics, medical ethics, business ethics, religious ethics,
  political ethics, etc.
- Professional Ethics → concerns the moral issues that arise because
  of the specialist knowledge that professionals attain, and how the
  use of this knowledge should be governed when providing a service
  to the public



## What is Ethics?

#### **Example:**

- Engineer → possess specialist knowledge and training
- Client → places trust in the Engineer that the service provided will be to the client's best interest
- Engineer → must not use the specialist knowledge and training to exploit the Client e.g. incorporating overly high factor of safety in his designs



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## **Integrity**



**Principles** 

**Moral and Ethical Principles** 



**Values** 



## What are Values?

- Oxford Dictionary -> principles or standards of behaviour
- Values 
   A principle, standard or quality considered worthwhile or desirable
- Our values guide us on what is an appropriate course of action or what is the <u>right</u> thing to do
- Values reflect a person's perception/sense of right and wrong, or what 'ought' to do
- As a Professional, we are governed by a set of basic values



- Professional Integrity → is the practice of maintaining appropriate ethical behaviour.
- It is underpinned by moral and ethical principles and strong adherence to values such as being honest, trustworthy, accountable, incorruptible, understand our fiduciary duty, while avoiding conflict of interest situations.
- Honest 

   always telling the truth, not deceiving people, never stealing or cheating
- Trustworthy → can be trusted, dependable, reliable, responsible
- Accountable 

  to be responsible for our decisions or actions, and to be able to justify our decisions or actions
- Incorruptible 

   morally strong enough not to be persuaded or bribed to do things that we should not do



- Professional Integrity → is the practice of maintaining appropriate ethical behaviour.
- It is underpinned by moral and ethical principles and strong adherence to values such as being honest, trustworthy, accountable, incorruptible, <u>understand our fiduciary duty</u>, while avoiding conflict of interest situations.

- Fiduciary duty 

   legal obligation to conduct oneself in conformance with a certain standard or to act in a particular way, duty of good faith
- Fiduciary means trust, and an engineer has a fiduciary duty i.e. a legal responsibility to act solely in the best interest of his client or employer



- Professional Integrity → is the practice of maintaining appropriate ethical behaviour.
- It is underpinned by moral and ethical principles and strong adherence to values such as being honest, trustworthy, accountable, incorruptible, understand our fiduciary duty, while avoiding conflict of interest situations.
- Conflict of Interest 

   a conflict between our own self-interests and our official responsibilities to our client or employer or to the public
- A conflict of interest arises when what is in an engineer's best interest is not in the best interest of his client or employer to whom he owes loyalty



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**Principles** 

**Moral and Ethical Principles** 



**Values** 

Honest

**Incorruptible** 

**Trustworthy** 

**Fiduciary Duty** 

Accountable

**Conflict of Interest** 

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#### INTEGRITY

Integrity is a fundamental virtue characterized by adhering to ethical and moral principles consistently.

#### DEFINITION

Integrity involves keeping promises, taking responsibility for one's actions, being honest in all transactions, treating others with respect, and following rules. It is a trait highly valued in personal, professional, and societal contexts, as it fosters trust, reliability, and a sense of moral character.

#### EXAMPLES

- Keeping promises.
- Honoring confidentiality.
- Taking responsibility for one's actions.
- Treating others with respect.
- Admitting mistakes.
- Being honest in all situations.
- Doing the right thing, even when no one is watching.

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## **Code of Ethics**

- All Professional bodies have a Code of Ethics.
- However, Ethics → relates to morality → is abstract and difficult to determine.
- For purpose of enforcement → Professional bodies set out a Code of Conduct.
- Conduct → how we behave.



## What is a Code of Conduct?

- A set of internally enforced rules or regulations that members of a Profession must follow.
- The main intention is to ensure public safety, prevent exploitation of the Client, and preserve the integrity of the Profession.
- For registered Persons → the Code of Conduct is listed under Section 15 of the Registration of Engineers Act 1967 and under Part IV of the Registration of Engineers Regulations 1990.







## Registration of Engineers Act 1967



- 15(1) The Disciplinary Committee may make any or any combination of the orders specified in paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (1A) against a registered Person under any of the following circumstances:
  - (a) if he is convicted of any offence, including offences involving <u>false</u> or <u>negligent certification</u>, <u>fraud</u>, <u>dishonesty</u> or <u>moral turpitude</u> in Malaysia or elsewhere;
  - (b) if he offers or accepts any commission which in the opinion of the DC is an illicit commission;
  - (c) if whilst acting in his professional capacity, he at the same time without disclosing the fact in writing to his client, is a sole proprietor, partner, director or member of or substantial shareholder in or agent for any contracting or manufacturing company or firm or business or has any financial interest in any such company or firm or business, with which he deals on behalf of his client;





- 15(1) The Disciplinary Committee may make any or any combination of the orders specified in paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (1A) against a registered Person under any of the following circumstances:
  - (d) if his registration under this Act has been obtained by <u>fraud or misrepresentation</u>;
  - (g) if he is found by the DC to have <u>contravened</u>, or failed to comply with, this <u>Act</u> or any <u>regulations</u> made thereunder;
  - (i) if he is found guilty by the DC of any act or conduct which in the opinion of the DC is infamous or disgraceful;





- 15(1) The Disciplinary Committee may make any or any combination of the orders specified in paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (1A) against a registered Person under any of the following circumstances:
  - if he procures, or assists in procuring, or is knowingly a party to procuring, by <u>fraud or misrepresentation</u>, the approval of the Board for a sole proprietorship, partnership or body corporate to be registered as an ECP;
  - (k) if he conceals or assists in concealing from the Board the existence of any facts or circumstances which, if known, would entitle the Board to cancel the registration of a sole proprietorship, partnership or body corporate, in which he is a sole proprietor, partner, director or shareholder, as an ECP;
  - (o) if he fails to discharge his professional duties with due skill, care and diligence.



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# Registration of Engineers Regulations 1990 Part IV Code of Professional Conduct

**Regulation 23 to Regulation 33** 



- Conduct of Registered Person
- Every registered Person shall conduct himself <u>honourably</u>, <u>responsibly</u>, <u>ethically</u> and <u>lawfully</u>
- honourably -> in a way that is honest and fair, or that deserves praise and respect
- responsibly 

  in a way that shows good judgement and the ability to act correctly
- ethically 

  in a way that is morally right or that relates to moral principles
- lawfully → in a way that is allowed by law



- Responsibility to employer, client or profession
- A registered Person shall -
  - (a) discharge his professional duties with due skill, care, diligence and good faith;
- skill → do it well
- care → pay serious attention especially to the details
- diligence → work carefully to ensure it is safe
- good faith → done in an honest and sincere way



- Responsibility to employer, client or profession
- A registered Person shall -
  - (a) discharge his professional duties with due skill, care, diligence and good faith;
  - (b) at all times hold <u>paramount</u> the safety, health and interest of the public; and
  - (c) take <u>reasonable</u> steps to reduce foreseeable adverse effects of professional engineering services on the environment.
- paramount -> more important than anything else
- reasonable 

   based on good judgement and fair and practical



- Discharge of duties with fidelity
- A registered Person shall discharge his duties to his employer or client, as the case may be, with complete <u>fidelity</u>.
- fidelity  $\rightarrow$  honest and full support, or loyalty
  - → doing the work as if you are doing for yourself
  - → not accepting payment from other party



- Reputation etc. of a registered Person not to be injured
- A registered Person shall not maliciously injure or attempt to maliciously injure whether directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of another registered Person.
- maliciously 

  in a way that is intended to cause harm, upset or damage, bad intention
- reputation 

  the opinion people have about someone, the good name of a person



- Canvassing and advertising prohibited
- A registered Engineer shall not -
  - (a) canvass or solicit professional employment;
  - (b) offer any gift or other valuable consideration, or pay a commission or brokerage fee in order to secure professional employment;
- canvass → try to get support
- solicit 
   to ask for something in a persuasive and determined way
- (b) refers to corruption, also see Section 17A, Akta SPRM



- Canvassing and advertising prohibited
- A registered Engineer shall not -
  - (a) canvass or solicit professional employment;
  - (b) offer any gift or other valuable consideration, or pay a commission or brokerage fee in order to secure professional employment;
  - (c) except as permitted by the Board, advertise in any manner or form in connection with his profession; or
- (c) See BEM Circular No. 005



- Canvassing and advertising prohibited
- A registered Engineer shall not -
  - (d) provide engineering services to any person, unless the scope of such services are <u>clearly defined</u> in a <u>written agreement</u> between both parties; or
  - (e) offer, give, solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, any contribution which may be reasonably construed as having the effect of intent to influencing the award of a contract.



## **Regulation 27**A

- Canvassing and advertising by an ECP
- An Engineering consultancy practice shall not -
  - (a) canvass or solicit to provide professional engineering services except as permitted by the Board;
  - (b) offer any gift or other valuable consideration, or pay a commission or brokerage fee in order to provide professional engineering services;
  - (c) except as permitted by the Board, advertise in any manner or form any advertisement in connection with the engineering profession;



## **Regulation 27**A

- Canvassing and advertising by an ECP
- An Engineering consultancy practice shall not -
  - (d) provide professional engineering services to any client, unless the scope of the services are clearly defined in a written agreement between both parties; or
  - (e) offer, give, solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, any contribution which may be reasonably construed as having the effect of intent to influencing the award of a contract.



- Restrictions on making payments or placing contracts
- A registered Person or an ECP shall not be a medium of payment made on his client's behalf unless he is so requested by his client nor shall he, in connection with work on which he is employed, placed contracts or orders except with the authority of and on behalf of his client.

 cannot enter into a contract, or place an order for something, or give directive for payment (e.g. tender deposit) to be made, on behalf of the client, unless authorized by the client to do so



- A registered Engineer or an ECP is not to intervene or to take over the work of another
- A registered Engineer or an ECP shall not directly or indirectly -
  - (a) supplant or attempt to supplant another registered Engineer or an ECP;
  - (b) <u>intervene</u> or attempt to intervene in or in connection with engineering work of any kind which to his knowledge has already been entrusted to another registered Engineer or an ECP; or
- supplant → to replace, to take over the job, 'potong jalan'
- intervene 

  to intentionally become involved



- A registered Engineer or an ECP is not to intervene or to take over the work of another
- A registered Engineer or an ECP shall not directly or indirectly -
  - (c) take over any work of that other registered Engineer or an ECP acting for the same client unless he has –
- take over → coming in as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Engineer/ECP to continue the work from the 1<sup>st</sup> Engineer/ECP, who is withdrawing from the job, or whose services have been terminated by the client
- See also BEM Circular No. 008



- A registered Engineer or an ECP is not to intervene or to take over the work of another
- A registered Engineer or an ECP shall not directly or indirectly -
  - (c) take over any work of that other registered Engineer or an ECP acting for the same client <u>unless</u> he has -
  - (i) obtained the consent of that other registered Engineer or an ECP; (or)
- consent → the 1<sup>st</sup> Engineer/ECP agrees that the 2<sup>nd</sup> Engineer/ECP can take over
- consent given → through a 'Letter of Release'



- A registered Engineer or an ECP is not to intervene or to take over the work of another
- A registered Engineer or an ECP shall not directly or indirectly -
  - (c) take over any work of that other registered Engineer or an ECP acting for the same client unless he has -
  - (ii) been formally notified by the client that the services of that other registered Engineer or an ECP have been terminated in accordance with the provisions of any contract for professional engineering services entered into between that other registered Engineer or an ECP and the client, provided always that in the case of dispute over non-payment of fees or quantum of any outstanding fees under the contract, the client may request the Board to be the stakeholder.



- Restrictions on being a director, member or shareholder of contracting and manufacturing company, etc
- (1) Except with the prior approval of the Board, a registered Engineer in an ECP shall not be a director or executive of or substantial shareholder in or agent for any contracting or manufacturing company or firm or business related to building or engineering.
- (2) If such approval is given, such registered Engineer shall not undertake any contract work wherein he is engaged to provide professional engineering services in such project unless it is in respect of a "design and build" project.



- Disclosure of interest
- Every registered Engineer while acting in his professional capacity shall disclose in writing to his client of the fact if he is a director or member of or substantial shareholder in or agent for any contracting or manufacturing company or firm or business or has any financial interest in any such company or firm or business, with which he deals on behalf of his client.



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#### **BOARD OF ENGINEERS MALAYSIA**

CIRCULAR NO. 001

#### CODE OF CONDUCT OF REGISTERED PERSON

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 4(1)(f) of the Registration of Engineers Act 1967 [Act 138], the Board of Engineers Malaysia hereby determines the Code of Conduct of registered Person as stated herein below.

This Circular supersedes Circular No. 3/2005, Guidelines for Code of Professional Conduct (BEM/RD/PPC/08).

This Code of Conduct is in addition to Part IV, Code of Conduct of the Registration of Engineers Regulations 1990.



- 1.1 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 1.1.1 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not falsify his qualifications or permit misrepresentation of his or his associates' qualifications. He shall not misrepresent or exaggerate his responsibility in or for the subject matter of previous assignments. He shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures', or past accomplishments.
- 1.1.2 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall check with due diligence the accuracy of facts and data before he signs or endorses any statement or claim. He shall not sign on such documents unless, where necessary, he has made qualifications on errors and inaccuracies.
- 1.1.3 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall respond, within reasonable time, to communication from the Board or any other relevant authority on matters pertaining to his professional service.



- 1.1 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 1.1.4 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall undertake assignments only if he is qualified by education and experience in the specific technical fields of that assignment in which he is to be involved.
- 1.1.5 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall approve and sign only those engineering documents that he has prepared or has been prepared under his direction and control.
- 1.1.6 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not accept assignment and assume responsibility for coordination of an entire project and sign and stamp (Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate stamp) the engineering documents for the entire project unless the engineering documents for each technical segment of the project is signed and stamped personally by the qualified person who is involved in the respective segment of the project.



- 1.1 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 1.1.7 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall be objective and truthful in making professional reports, statements and testimonies. He shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimonies, which should bear the date indicating when the information was current.
- 1.1.8 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not express publicly technical opinions that are not founded upon his competence and knowledge of the facts in the subject matter.
- 1.1.9 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not issue any statement, criticism or argument on technical matters that are inspired or paid for by interested parties, unless he has prefaced his comments by explicitly identifying the interested parties on whose behalf he is speaking and by revealing the existence of any interest he may have in the matter.



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- 1.1 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 1.1.10 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall notify the Board in writing within three (3) months –
  - if he is convicted of an offence involving false or negligent certification, fraud or dishonesty in Malaysia or elsewhere; or
  - (ii) if he becomes a bankrupt.



- 1.2 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate to certify work only if he has control over supervision, etc.
- 1.2.1 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall certify satisfactory completion of a piece of work only if he has control over the supervision of the construction or installation of that work, and only if he is satisfied that the construction or installation has fulfilled the requirements of the engineering design and specifications.
- 1.2.2 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate who takes over a piece of work shall assume all liability and responsibility for the works done prior to his taking over.
- 1.2.3 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not reveal facts, data or information without the prior consent of the Client or Employer, past and present, except as authorized or required by law or when the withholding of such information is contrary to the safety, health and interest of the public.



- 1.2 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate to certify work only if he has control over supervision, etc.
- 1.2.4 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate having knowledge of any violation of this Code of Conduct or any law or regulation shall report thereon to Employer or appropriate professional bodies and, where relevant, also to public authorities and cooperate with the appropriate professional bodies or the proper authorities in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required.
- 1.2.5 When the professional advice of a registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate is overruled or amended contrary to his advice, the registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall, if the amendment may in his opinion give rise to a situation that may endanger the safety, health and interest of the public, notify his Employer or Client and such other authority as may be appropriate and explain the consequences to be expected as a result of his advice being overruled or amended.



- 1.3 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate not to accept benefit from more than one party, etc.
- 1.3.1 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not accept any benefit or compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for professional engineering services on the same project, or for professional engineering services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed and agreed to by all interested parties.
- 1.3.2 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that may influence or appear to influence his judgment or the quality of his services.
- 1.3.3 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not solicit or accept any consideration, financial or otherwise, directly or indirectly, from outside agents in connection with the work for which he is responsible.

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- 1.3 Registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate not to accept benefit from more than one party, etc.
- 1.3.4 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate acting as Advisor or Director of a company or an agency shall not participate in decision with respect to professional engineering services solicited or provided by him or his organization.
- 1.3.5 A registered Professional Engineer with Practising Certificate shall not solicit or accept a contract from a body or agency in which a principal or officer of his organization serves as a member of that body or agency unless with the knowledge and consent of that body or agency.



#### 2.0 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

- 2.1 Registered Professional Engineer not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 2.1.1 A registered Professional Engineer shall not falsify his qualifications or permit misrepresentation of his or his associates' qualifications. He shall not misrepresent or exaggerate his responsibility in or for the subject matter of previous assignments. He shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures', or past accomplishments.
- 2.1.2 A registered Professional Engineer shall check with due diligence the accuracy of facts and data before he signs or endorses any statement or claim. He shall not sign on such documents unless, where necessary, he has made qualifications on errors and inaccuracies.
- 2.1.3 A registered Professional Engineer shall respond, within reasonable time, to communication from the Board or any other relevant authority on matters pertaining to his professional service.



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- 2.2 Registered Professional Engineer to certify work only if he has control over supervision, etc.
- 2.2.1 A registered Professional Engineer shall certify satisfactory completion of a piece of work only if he has control over the supervision of the construction or installation of that work, and only if he is satisfied that the construction or installation has fulfilled the requirements of the engineering design and specifications.
- 2.2.2 A registered Professional Engineer who takes over a piece of work shall assume all liability and responsibility for the works done prior to his taking over.
- 2.2.3 A registered Professional Engineer shall not reveal facts, data or information without the prior consent of the Client or Employer, past and present, except as authorized or required by law or when the withholding of such information is contrary to the safety, health and interest of the public.





#### 2.0 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

- 2.1 Registered Professional Engineer not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 2.2 Registered Professional Engineer to certify work only if he has control over supervision, etc.
- 2.3 Registered Professional Engineer not to accept benefit from more than one party, etc.
- 2.3.1 A registered Professional Engineer shall not accept any benefit or compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for professional engineering services on the same project, or for professional engineering services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed and agreed to by all interested parties.
- 2.3.2 A registered Professional Engineer shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that may influence or appear to influence his judgment or the quality of his services.
- 2.3.3 A registered Professional Engineer shall not solicit or accept any consideration, financial or otherwise, directly or indirectly, from outside agents in connection with the work for which he is responsible;



#### 3.0 GRADUATE ENGINEER

- 3.1 Registered Graduate Engineer not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 3.1.1 A registered Graduate Engineer shall not falsify his qualifications or permit misrepresentation of his qualifications. He shall not misrepresent or exaggerate his responsibility in or for the subject matter of previous assignments. He shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures', or past accomplishments.
- 3.1.2 A registered Graduate Engineer shall check with due diligence the accuracy of facts and data before he signs or endorses any statement or claim. He shall not sign on such documents unless, where necessary, he has made qualifications on errors and inaccuracies.
- 3.1.3 A registered Graduate Engineer shall respond, within reasonable time, to communication from the Board or any other relevant authority on matters pertaining to his professional service.



#### 3.0 GRADUATE ENGINEER

- 3.1 Registered Graduate Engineer not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 3.2 Registered Graduate Engineer to certify work only if he has supervised, witnessed or inspected such work, etc.
- 3.2.1 A registered Graduate Engineer shall keep proper records of his participation, supervision, inspection or witnessing of activities on site including the dates and time, subject-matter, condition of site, weather, etc.
- 3.2.2 A registered Graduate Engineer shall check or verify with due diligence the accuracy of facts and data before he signs or endorses any statement or certification. He shall not sign on such documents unless he has supervised, witnessed or inspected the carrying out of such work.
- 3.2.3 A registered Graduate Engineer shall bring to the attention of the Engineer or Employer at the earliest possible opportunity of any instance where the work or materials used are not in compliance with the specifications, drawings or conditions of contract.



#### 3.0 GRADUATE ENGINEER

- 3.1 Registered Graduate Engineer not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 3.2 Registered Graduate Engineer to certify work only if he has supervised, witnessed or inspected such work, etc.
- 3.3 Registered Graduate Engineer not to accept benefit from more than one party, etc
- 3.3.1 A registered Graduate Engineer shall not accept any benefit or compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for professional engineering services on the same project, or for professional engineering services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed and agreed to by all interested parties.
- 3.3.2 A registered Graduate Engineer shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that may influence or appear to influence his judgment or the quality of his services.



#### 4.0 ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIST

- 4.1 Registered Engineering Technologist not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 4.1.1 A registered Engineering Technologist shall not falsify his qualifications or permit misrepresentation of his qualifications. He shall not misrepresent or exaggerate his responsibility in or for the subject matter of previous assignments. He shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures, or past accomplishments.
- 4.1.2 A registered Engineering Technologist shall check with due diligence the accuracy of facts and data before he signs or endorses any statement or claim. He shall not sign on such documents unless, where necessary, he has made qualifications on errors and inaccuracies.
- 4.1.3 A registered Engineering Technologist shall respond, within reasonable time, to communication from the Board or any other relevant authority on matters pertaining to his professional service.



#### 4.0 ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIST

- 4.1 Registered Engineering Technologist not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 4.2 Registered Engineering Technologist to certify work only if he has supervised, witnessed or inspected such work, etc.
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- 4.3 Registered Engineering Technologist not to accept benefit from more than one party, etc
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- 4.3.2 A registered Engineering Technologist shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that may influence or appear to influence his judgment or the quality of his services.

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#### 5.0 INSPECTOR OF WORKS

- 5.1 Registered Inspector of Works not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 5.1.1 A registered Inspector of Works shall not falsify his qualifications or permit misrepresentation of his qualifications. He shall not misrepresent or exaggerate his responsibility in or for the subject matter of previous assignments. He shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, associates or past accomplishments.
- 5.1.2 A registered Inspector of Works shall respond, within reasonable time, to communication from the Board or any other relevant authority on matters pertaining to his work or registration.
- 5.1.3 A registered Inspector of Works shall undertake assignments only if he is qualified by education and/or experience in the specific technical fields of that assignment in which he is to be involved.



#### 5.0 INSPECTOR OF WORKS

- 5.1 Registered Inspector of Works not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 5.2 Registered Inspector of Works to certify work only if he has witnessed or inspected such work, etc.
- 5.2.1 A registered Inspector of Works shall keep proper records of his participation or inspection or witnessing of activities on site including the dates and time, subject-matter, condition of site, weather, etc.
- 5.2.2 A registered Inspector of Works shall check or verify with due diligence the accuracy of facts and data before he signs or endorses any statement or certification. He shall not sign on such documents unless he has witnessed or inspected the carrying out of such work.
- 5.2.3 A registered Inspector of Works shall bring to the attention of the Engineer or Employer at the earliest possible opportunity of any instance where the work or materials used are not in compliance with the specifications, drawings or conditions of contract.





#### 5.0 INSPECTOR OF WORKS

- 5.1 Registered Inspector of Works not to falsify qualification, etc.
- 5.2 Registered Inspector of Works to certify work only if he has witnessed or inspected such work, etc.
- 5.3 Registered Inspector of Works not to accept benefit from more than one party, etc.
- 5.3.1 A registered Inspector of Works shall not accept any benefit or compensation, financial or otherwise, except from the Engineer or Employer for services pertaining to any project that he is engaged in as an Inspector of Works.
- 5.3.2 A registered inspector of Works shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that may influence or appear to influence his judgment or the quality of his services, etc.
- 5.3.3 A registered Inspector of Works shall not solicit or accept any consideration, financial or otherwise, directly or indirectly, from outside agents in connection with the work for which he is responsible.



# **Penalties for Infringement**

- Any infringement of the Act or the Regulations is punishable under Part IV of the Registration of Engineers Act 1967
- The penalties under Subsection 15(1A) are any or any combination of the following:
  - (a) the issuance of a written warning or reprimand;
  - (b) the imposition of a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit;
  - (c) the suspension of registration for a period not exceeding two years;
  - (d) the cancellation of registration.



## Summary

- Integrity > Incorruptibility
- Integrity 

  is the practice of being honest and showing a consistent and uncompromising adherence to strong moral and ethical principles and values.
- The Code of Conduct as set out in Part IV of the Registration of Engineers Regulations 1990 is a set of rules or regulations that registered Persons must follow.
- The main intention is to ensure public safety, prevent exploitation of the Client, and preserve the integrity of the Engineering Profession.
- Failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, brings with it severe penalties, including suspension or cancellation of registration.



# Q&A





# THANK YOU



Committed to Engineering Excellence

#### **BOARD OF ENGINEERS MALAYSIA**

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