



ASME SOCIETY POLICY

ETHICS

ASME requires ethical practice by each of its members and has adopted the following Code of Ethics of Engineers as referenced in the ASME Constitution, Article C2.1.1.

CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

The Fundamental Principles

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

- I. Using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;
- II. Being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients; and
- III. Striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession.

The Fundamental Canons

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.
 2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence.
Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and
 3. shall provide opportunities for the professional and ethical development of those engineers under their supervision.
Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents
 4. or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.
 5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
 6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.
 7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
 8. Engineers shall consider environmental impact in the performance of their professional duties.
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THE ASME CRITERIA FOR INTERPRETATION OF THE CANONS

The ASME criteria for interpretation of the Canons are guidelines and represent the objectives toward which members of the engineering profession should strive. They are principles which an engineer can reference in specific situations. In addition, they provide interpretive guidance to the ASME Board on Professional Practice and Ethics on the Code of Ethics of Engineers.

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.
 - a. Engineers shall recognize that the lives, safety, health and welfare of the general public are dependent upon engineering judgments, decisions and practices incorporated into structures, machines, products, processes and devices.
 - b. Engineers shall not approve or seal plans and/or specifications that are not of a design safe to the public health and welfare and in conformity with accepted engineering standards.
 - c. Whenever the Engineers' professional judgments are overruled under circumstances where the safety, health, and welfare of the public are endangered, the Engineers shall inform their clients and/or employers of the possible consequences.
 - (1) Engineers shall endeavor to provide data such as published standards, test codes, and quality control procedures that will enable the users to understand safe use during life expectancy associated with the designs, products, or systems for which they are responsible.
 - (2) Engineers shall conduct reviews of the safety and reliability of the designs, products, or systems for which they are responsible before giving their approval to the plans for the design.
 - (3) Whenever Engineers observe conditions, directly related to their employment, which they believe will endanger public safety or health, they shall inform the proper authority of the situation.
 - d. If Engineers have knowledge of or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of any of the provisions of these Canons, they shall present such information to the proper authority in writing and shall cooperate with the proper authority in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence.
 - a. Engineers shall undertake to perform engineering assignments only when qualified by education and/or experience in the specific technical field of engineering involved.
 - b. Engineers may accept an assignment requiring education and/or experience outside of their own fields of competence, but their services shall be restricted to other phases of the project in which they are qualified. All other phases of such project shall be performed by qualified associates, consultants, or employees.
3. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers, and should provide opportunities for the professional and ethical development of those engineers under their supervision.
4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.
 - a. Engineers shall avoid all known conflicts of interest with their employers or clients and shall promptly inform their employers or clients of any business association, interests, or circumstances which could influence their judgment or the quality of

their services.

- b. Engineers shall not undertake any assignments which would knowingly create a potential conflict of interest between themselves and their clients or their employers.
- c. Engineers 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 to, by all interested parties.
- d. Engineers shall not solicit or accept financial or other valuable considerations, for specifying products or material or equipment suppliers, without disclosure to their clients or employers.
- e. Engineers shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties dealing with their clients or employers in connection with work for which they are responsible. Where official public policy or employers' policies tolerate acceptance of modest gratuities or gifts, engineers shall avoid a conflict of interest by complying with appropriate policies and shall avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest.
- f. When in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental body or department, Engineers shall not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services provided by them or their organization(s) in private or product engineering practice.
- g. Engineers shall not solicit an engineering contract from a governmental body or other entity on which a principal, officer, or employee of their organization serves as a member without disclosing their relationship and removing themselves from any activity of the body which concerns their organization.
- h. Engineers working on codes, standards or governmental sanctioned rules and specifications shall exercise careful judgment in their determinations to ensure a balanced viewpoint, and avoid a conflict of interest.
- i. When, as a result of their studies, Engineers believe a project(s) will not be successful, they shall so advise their employer or client.
- j. Engineers shall treat information coming to them in the course of their assignments as confidential, and shall not use such information as a means of making personal profit if such action is adverse to the interests of their clients, their employers or the public.
 - (1) They will not disclose confidential information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former employer or client or bidder under evaluation, without his consent, unless required by law or court order.
 - (2) They shall not reveal confidential information or finding of any commission or board of which they are members unless required by law or court order.
 - (3) Designs supplied to Engineers by clients shall not be duplicated by the Engineers for others without the express permission of the client(s).
- k. Engineers shall act with fairness and justice to all parties when administering a construction (or other) contract.
- l. Before undertaking work for others in which Engineers may make improvements, plans, designs, inventions, or other records which may justify seeking copyrights, patents, or proprietary rights, Engineers shall enter into positive agreements regarding the rights of respective parties.
- m. Engineers shall admit their own errors when proven wrong and refrain from ~~distorting or altering the facts to justify their mistakes or decisions~~

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- n. Engineers shall not accept professional employment or assignments outside of their regular work without the knowledge of their employers.
 - o. Engineers shall not attempt to attract an employee from other employers or from the marketplace by false or misleading representations.
5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
- a. Engineers shall negotiate contracts for professional services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications for the type of professional service required.
 - b. Engineers shall not request, propose, or accept professional commissions on a contingent basis if, under the circumstances, their professional judgments may be compromised.
 - c. Engineers shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of their, or their associates, academic or professional qualification. They shall not misrepresent or exaggerate their degrees of responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments. Brochures or other presentations used to solicit personal employment shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint venturers, or their accomplishments.
 - d. Engineers shall prepare articles for the lay or technical press which are only factual.
 - 1. Technical Communications for publication (theses, articles, papers, reports, etc.) which are based on research involving more than one individual (including students and supervising faculty, industrial supervisor/researcher or other co-workers) must recognize all significant contributors. Co-authors listed on proposed and accepted publications should have entered the joint authorship arrangement by mutual consent prior to submittal of the document for publication and should have received written permission to use any unpublished work of others which serves as the major basis or key component of the publication.
 - 2. Technical Communications should adhere to clearly defined and appropriately disseminated guidelines on authorship. These guidelines should be promulgated and publicized in corporate, university or other employer policies and should take cognizance of professional technical society recommendations on ethical practice.
 - 3. Plagiarism, the act of substantially using another's ideas or written materials without due credit, is unethical.
 - e. Engineers shall not maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, injure the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of another engineer, nor shall they indiscriminately criticize another's work.
 - f. Engineers shall not use equipment, supplies, laboratory or office facilities of their employers to carry on outside private practice without consent.
6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.
- a. Engineers shall not knowingly associate with or permit the use of their names or firm names in business ventures by any person or firm which they know, or have reason to believe, are engaging in business or professional practices of a fraudulent or dishonest nature.

- b. Engineers shall not use association with non-engineers, corporations, or partnerships to disguise unethical acts.
7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
- a. Engineers shall endeavor to extend public knowledge, and to prevent misunderstandings of the achievements of engineering.
 - b. Engineers shall be completely objective and truthful in all professional reports, statements or testimony. They shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements or testimony.
 - c. Engineers, when serving as expert or technical witnesses before any court, commission, or other tribunal, shall express an engineering opinion only when it is founded on their adequate knowledge of the facts in issue, their background of technical competence in the subject matter, and their belief in the accuracy and propriety of their testimony.
 - d. Engineers shall issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on engineering matters which are inspired or paid for by an interested party, or parties, unless they preface their comments by identifying themselves, by disclosing the identities of the party or parties on whose behalf they are speaking, and by revealing the existence of any financial interest they may have in matters under discussion.
 - e. Engineers shall be truthful in explaining their work and merit, and shall avoid any act tending to promote their own interest at the expense of the integrity and honor of the profession or another individual.
8. Engineers shall consider environmental impact in the performance of their professional duties.
- a. Engineers shall concern themselves with the impact of their plans and designs on the environment. When the impact is a clear threat to health or safety of the public, then the guidelines for this Canon revert to those of Canon 1.
9. Engineers accepting membership in The American Society of Mechanical Engineers by this action agree to abide by this Society Policy on Ethics and procedures for its implementation.

Responsibility: Council on Member Affairs/Board on Professional Practice and Ethics

Adopted: March 7, 1976

Revised: December 9, 1976
December 7, 1979
November 19, 1982
June 15, 1984
(editorial changes
7/84)
June 16, 1988
September 12, 1991
September 11, 1994
June 10, 1998
September 21, 2002