



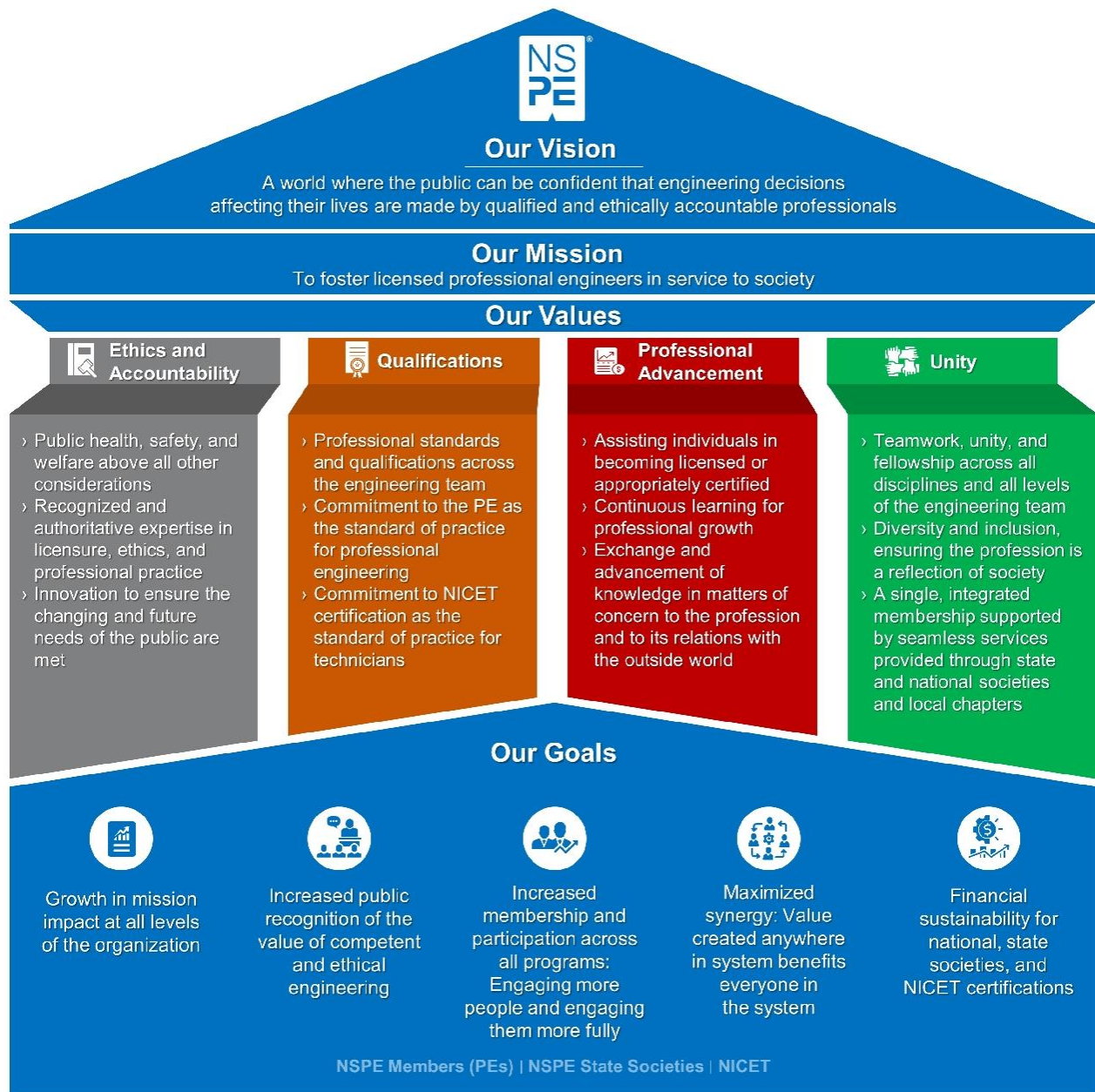
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Fourth Lecture -First Semester

## ***Codes of Ethics – II***

NSPE (National Society of Professional Engineers) is a professional association representing licensed professional engineers in the United States. It was established in 1934 to realize a simple but vital goal:

Create an inclusive, nontechnical organization dedicated to the interests of licensed professional engineers, regardless of practice area, that would protect engineers (and the public) from unqualified practitioners, build public recognition for the profession, and stand against unethical practices and inadequate compensation. Much has changed since then, but NSPE's fundamental commitment to this vision, articulated at its founding, remains unchanged.

The NSPE Strategic Plan—including our Vision, Mission, Values, and Goals—is developed by the NSPE Board of Directors in collaboration with NSPE's representative House of Delegates. It is not a static document. Rather, it is a commitment to ongoing, open, and transparent strategic planning and execution.





### ***NSPE code***

The code of the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) is printed, and web sources for most of the other major engineering codes are provided, together with a few comments on features of the codes that are worth particular notice. The NSPE code has been selected for inclusion for two primary reasons.

First, membership in the NSPE is open to all professional engineers, regardless of their particular engineering discipline, such as electrical, mechanical, or civil engineering. For this reason, the code is in principle applicable to all engineers. This feature distinguishes the NSPE code from the codes of those professional societies that are open only to members of a particular engineering discipline.

NSPE code is a very complete code and in general is representative of the other codes. Codes do, however, address the ethical problems that arise in their particular branch of engineering, and there may be some differences in the codes because of this. Codes may also differ because of the special “culture” of the professional societies.

IEEE, an association dedicated to advancing innovation and technological excellence for the benefit of humanity, is the world's largest technical professional society.



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It is designed to serve professionals involved in all aspects of the electrical, electronic, and computing fields and related areas of science and technology that underlie modern civilization.

IEEE's roots go back to 1884 when electricity began to become a major influence in society. There was one major established electrical industry, the telegraph, which since the 1840s had come to connect the world with a data communications system faster than the speed of transportation. The telephone and electric power and light industries had just gotten underway.

IEEE, pronounced "Eye-triple-E," stands for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The association is chartered under this name and it is the full legal name.

However, as the world's largest technical professional organization, IEEE's membership has long been composed of engineers, scientists, and allied professionals. These include computer scientists, software developers, information technology professionals, physicists, medical doctors, and many others in addition to IEEE's electrical and electronics engineering core.



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For this reason, the organization no longer goes by the full name, except on legal business documents, and is referred to simply as IEEE.

According to the code, members recognize “the importance of our technologies in affecting the quality of life throughout the world.” Members agree to “accept responsibility in making decisions consistent with the safety, health, and welfare of the public, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment.”

They also agree to “improve the understanding of technology, its appropriate application, and potential consequences.” Finally, members agree to “treat fairly all persons regardless of such factors as race, religion, gender, disability, age, or national origin.”