

AFFIDAVIT

Planning and Environment Court

David Manteit V Brisbane City Council 2916/24

I, David Manteit of 82 Rowe Tce Darra, developer, under affirmation says:

Attachment "A" Letter 30/1/25 Crime and Corruption Commission,
Crime and Corruption factsheet.
Code of Practice – RPEQ

Paginated pages 1-17

Signed:



Deponent:

DAVID MANTEIT

Taken by:



Justice of the Peace

KENNETH GEOFFREY FINNEY

Affirmed by David Manteit on

In the presence of

Signed:



Deponent:

DAVID MANTEIT



KENNETH GEOFFREY FINNEY

AFFIDAVIT

David Manteit
82 Rowe Tce Darra 4076
Ph 0424739923
Email davidmanteit@hotmail.com

Planning and Environment Court

David Manteit V Brisbane City Council 2916/24

Attachment "A"

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This page and pages 1-17 are the particulars marked -

"Letter 30/1/25 Crime and Corruption Commission,
Crime and Corruption factsheet.

Code of Practice – RPEQ " referred to in this affidavit affirmed before me at
Richlands this 30th day of 2025

This page and pages 1 to 17 are the Particulars
marked "A" referred to in the affidavit of
David Manteit
Sworn/Affirmed before me at Richlands this 30th day
of January 2025
[Signature] 16 Clancy
Deponent JP(Qual)/C.Dec



①

David Manteit
82 Rowe Tce
Darra 4076

30/1/25

The Chief Executive
Brisbane City Council
266 George St
Brisbane 4000
Att Sara McCabe

Dear Ms McCabe

CRIME AND CONDUCTION COMMISSION



Corrupt conduct and professional engineering services

This factsheet is based on a presentation given at the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland, November 2020.



During 2020, the Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC) received a complaint that employees in a local council were undertaking professional engineering services, but that they:

- were not registered with the Board of Professional Engineers, or
- were not being directly supervised by a practicing professional engineer.

The CCC engaged with the Board of Professional Engineers, as the primary regulator of the profession, about this issue. The Board advised the CCC of some similar concerns they held that councils may be undertaking engineering work without the supervision of a properly registered engineer.

The Board confirmed that, in the most severe cases, it actively undertakes prosecutions, under section 115 of the Professional Engineers Act 2002, of offenders undertaking professional engineering services when not registered.

The CCC considers that conduct of this nature — undertaking such services without the required registration or supervision — may amount to corrupt conduct under the Crime and Corruption Act 2001.

This factsheet sets out:

- When the work of engineers may be within the CCC's jurisdiction
- The definition of corrupt conduct
- The application of the definition of corrupt conduct to engineers' work
- Advice for public sector agencies in relation to professional engineering services



Crime and Corruption Commission
QUEENSLAND

For further information visit www.ccc.qld.gov.au

Above – Crime and Corruption Commission factsheet 2020.



What is corrupt conduct?

Under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* (CC Act), there are two different types of corrupt conduct, but either of these types:

- must involve a UPA within the CCC's jurisdiction, and
- must satisfy criteria relating to the effect, result and seriousness of the conduct involved.

Type A corrupt conduct (section 15(1) CC Act)

Type A involves conduct that affects, or could affect, how officers from a UPA perform their functions or exercise their powers, and that satisfies the three elements described below.

1. Effect of the conduct

Type A corrupt conduct adversely affects, or could adversely affect, directly or indirectly, the performance of functions or the exercise of powers of—

- a UPA or
- an individual person holding an appointment in a UPA.

2. Result of the conduct

Type A corrupt conduct results, or could result, directly or indirectly, in the performance of functions or the exercise of powers mentioned above in a way that—

- (i) is not honest or is not impartial or
- (ii) involves a breach of the trust placed in a person holding an appointment, either knowingly* or recklessly** or
- (iii) involves a misuse of information or material acquired in or in connection with the performance of functions or the exercise of powers of a person holding an appointment. In relation to a breach of trust.

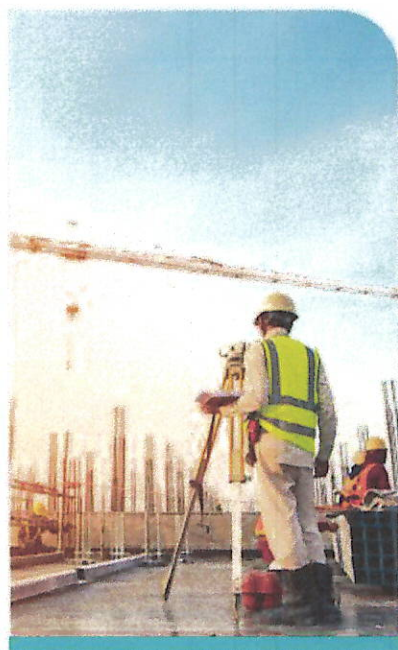
* knowingly can be taken to mean that the subject officer knew that their actions were a breach of the trust placed in them

** recklessly can be taken to mean that, while the subject officer did not necessarily know that their actions were a breach of trust, they were aware that there was a real and apparent risk that the conduct would amount to a breach of the trust and they nevertheless without justification went through with the conduct.

3. Seriousness of the conduct

Type A corrupt conduct would, if proved, be—

- (i) a criminal offence or
- (ii) a disciplinary breach providing reasonable grounds for terminating the person's services, if the person is or were a holder of an appointment.



Professional Engineers Act 2002

Section 115 specifies the requirements for carrying out professional engineering services.


Section 115 - Who may carry out professional engineering services

- (1) A person who is not a practising professional engineer must not carry out professional engineering services. Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units.
- (2) However, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person carries out the professional engineering services under the direct supervision of a practising professional engineer who is responsible for the services.
- (3) A person who is a practising professional engineer must not carry out professional engineering services in an area of engineering other than an area of engineering for which the person is registered under this Act. Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units.
- (4) However, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (3) if the person carries out the professional engineering services under the direct supervision of a practising professional engineer who is registered in the area of engineering and responsible for the services.
- (5) For this section, a person carries out professional engineering services under the direct supervision of a practising professional engineer only if the engineer directs the person in the carrying out of the services and oversees and evaluates the carrying out of the services by the person.

Therefore, if you work for a UPA that is within the CCC's jurisdiction, such as a council or other government agency, and if your conduct is in breach of section 115 of the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, or any other law, you may be committing corrupt conduct.

Let's look now at the definition of corrupt conduct.

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 Outlook

128 ASHRIDGE RD DARRA A006565555

From Margaret Orr <Margaret.Orr@brisbane.qld.gov.au>

Date Thu 3/10/2024 5:09 PM

To davidmanteit@hotmail.com <davidmanteit@hotmail.com>

Cc Emma Mezzina <Emma.Mezzina@brisbane.qld.gov.au>; Zarndra Piper <Zarndra.Piper@brisbane.qld.gov.au>; CPAS-DS-PlanningSupport <DSPlanningSupport@brisbane.qld.gov.au>

Good afternoon David

Thank you for your email of 1 October 2024 about your development application at 128 Ashridge Road, Darra (application reference: A006565555).

As you are aware, this application was approved by Council on 25 September 2024 after being assessed by Council's Development Services team against the requirements of the Brisbane City Plan 2014 (City Plan) and in accordance with the provisions of the Planning Act 2016 (the Act). Council's Delegate took all assessment matters into account, and concluded that the application was in accordance with the requirements of the City Plan, subject to the imposition of reasonable and relevant conditions and amendments in red.

I appreciate that you may not agree with the conditions and amendments to the plans, however, you have an option to suspend the appeal period to make change representations under s75 of the Planning Act 2016. Otherwise, you have the right to appeal the decision 20 business days after the notice of the decision is given, by lodging a notice of appeal in accordance with s230 of the Planning Act 2016.

I would like to also advise you to please treat all Council officers with respect, even if you are in disagreement with Council's position on a particular matter.

Thank you

Kind regards

Margaret OrrTeam Manager, Planning Services | Development Services
City Planning and Sustainability | **BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL**

Brisbane Square | 266 George Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000

Email: margaret.orr@brisbane.qld.gov.au

Wednesday to Friday



Above – letter to David Manteit from Margaret Orr 3/10/24.

Margaret Orr stated that –

“Assessed by Council’s Development Team against the requirements of the Brisbane City Plan 2014.”

“Council’s Delegate took all matters into account”

It has been demonstrated by myself that indeed the Development Services Team have either not assessed, or have incorrectly assessed City Plan 2014, due to the Council staff (DST) performing professional engineering services that is non-compliant with Stormwater Codes, Brisbane Planning Scheme Policies, Brisbane Standard Drawings.

It is my view that there is proof that members of the Development Team have performed unlicensed professional engineering services.

Council DTS staff refuse to provide missing engineering information and a response as to why the Council staff professional engineering services is incompetent and non-compliance with Council laws.

(5)

EXPERT WITNESS – CRIMINAL LAWYER

Please confirm you will nominate a Criminal Lawyer who has full knowledge of criminal law in relation to the S115 of the Professional Engineers Act 2002 and the Crime and Corruption Commission Act 2001, as your expert witness, as in the order proposed in my last letter.

Orders proposed

- 1) Please advise which Development Services Team persons in the case A006565555 performed licenced or unlicenced professional engineering services.
- 2) Please advise which Development Services Team persons in the case A006565555 performed unsupervised professional engineering services under an RPEQ.
- 3) Please provide a statement from each of the Development Services Team members stating whether or not they were the persons that performed professional engineering services, licenced or unlicenced and whether they were supervised by an RPEQ or not.
- 4) Please provide the following information required for all future expert witnesses –

Surface level and invert level of 6 pipes, pits and kerb crossing.

S12,17,18 - Fill the site quantity and location

S7.4.7 Build over or near stormwater S7 easement site specific easement.

S 7 Other easement.

Name of the engineer or DST member that drew the red lines and penned the fill conditions.

I will be seeking orders on 12/2/25 from this Court no matter what the advices by Council in relation to the disputed condiitons are, by 31/1/25, for Council and the Assessment Team members to provide the above information, for this Court and the Crime and Corruption Commission.

Final order

May draw your attention to my final order of the originating application, which, if allowed, seeks this Court's referral of the findings of this matter to other external parties.

Yours Faithfully



DAVID MANTEIT

Corrupt conduct and professional engineering services

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This factsheet is based on a presentation given at the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland, November 2020.



During 2020, the Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC) received a complaint that employees in a local council were undertaking professional engineering services, but that they:

- were not registered with the Board of Professional Engineers, or
- were not being directly supervised by a practising professional engineer.

The CCC engaged with the Board of Professional Engineers, as the primary regulator of the profession, about this issue. The Board advised the CCC of some similar concerns they held that councils may be undertaking engineering work without the supervision of a properly registered engineer.

The Board confirmed that, in the most severe cases, it actively undertakes prosecutions, under section 115 of the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, of offenders undertaking professional engineering services when not registered.

The CCC considers that conduct of this nature — undertaking such services without the required registration or supervision — may amount to corrupt conduct under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.

This factsheet sets out:

- When the work of engineers may be within the CCC's jurisdiction
- The definition of corrupt conduct
- The application of the definition of corrupt conduct to engineers' work
- Advice for public sector agencies in relation to professional engineering services





What are professional engineering services?

The term “**professional engineering services**” is defined in the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* as:

an engineering service that requires, or is based on, the application of engineering principles and data to a design, or to a construction, production, operation or maintenance activity, relating to engineering, and does not include an engineering service that is provided only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.

A prescriptive standard means a document that states procedures or criteria:

- (a) for carrying out a design, or a construction, production, operation or maintenance activity, relating to engineering; and
- (b) the application of which, to the carrying out of the design, or the construction, production, operation or maintenance activity, does not require advanced scientifically based calculations.

You may wish to get advice from a professional organisation or approved assessment entity as to whether your work involves “professional engineering services”.

Professional engineers and the public sector

Engineers work in a variety of different fields and for a wide range of public sector agencies, including local councils, government-owned corporations, departments and statutory authorities. These types of agencies are called units of public administration (UPAs) and as such are within the CCC’s jurisdiction.

If your work for any UPA requires you to carry out “professional engineering services” (see the text box to the left) and the work is not under the direct supervision of a practising professional engineer, you must be registered or you may be:

- Breaching the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*; and
- Committing corrupt conduct.

Exemptions

However, you would not be committing corrupt conduct in the following circumstances:

- If the work you are doing for the UPA is not a professional engineering service.
- If your work is a professional engineering service, but it is under the supervision of a practising professional engineer.

But how could I be corrupt?

I haven’t accepted a bribe or been dishonest!

Corruption, or “corrupt conduct” does not always or only mean dishonesty that involves, for example, accepting bribes, or appointing friends and family to public sector positions inappropriately.

You could potentially be involved in corrupt conduct if you are in breach of any of the legislation that governs your profession, such as the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

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Professional Engineers Act 2002

Section 115 specifies the requirements for carrying out professional engineering services.

Section 115 - Who may carry out professional engineering services

- (1) A person who is not a practising professional engineer must not carry out professional engineering services. Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units.
- (2) However, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person carries out the professional engineering services under the direct supervision of a practising professional engineer who is responsible for the services.
- (3) A person who is a practising professional engineer must not carry out professional engineering services in an area of engineering other than an area of engineering for which the person is registered under this Act.- Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units.
- (4) However, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (3) if the person carries out the professional engineering services under the direct supervision of a practising professional engineer who is registered in the area of engineering and responsible for the services.
- (5) For this section, a person carries out professional engineering services under the direct supervision of a practising professional engineer only if the engineer directs the person in the carrying out of the services and oversees and evaluates the carrying out of the services by the person.

Therefore, if you work for a UPA that is within the CCC's jurisdiction, such as a council or other government agency, and if your conduct is in breach of section 115 of the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, or any other law, you may be committing corrupt conduct.

Let's look now at the definition of corrupt conduct.



What is corrupt conduct?

Under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* (CC Act), there are two different types of corrupt conduct, but either of these types:

- must involve a UPA within the CCC's jurisdiction, and
- must satisfy criteria relating to the effect, result and seriousness of the conduct involved.

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Type A corrupt conduct (section 15(1) CC Act)

Type A involves conduct that affects, or could affect, how officers from a UPA perform their functions or exercise their powers, and that satisfies the three elements described below.

1. Effect of the conduct

Type A corrupt conduct adversely affects, or could adversely affect, directly or indirectly, the performance of functions or the exercise of powers of—

- a UPA or
- an individual person holding an appointment in a UPA.

2. Result of the conduct

Type A corrupt conduct results, or could result, directly or indirectly, in the performance of functions or the exercise of powers mentioned above in a way that—

- (i) is not honest or is not impartial or
- (ii) involves a breach of the trust placed in a person holding an appointment, either knowingly* or recklessly** or
- (iii) involves a misuse of information or material acquired in or in connection with the performance of functions or the exercise of powers of a person holding an appointment. In relation to a breach of trust.

* knowingly can be taken to mean that the subject officer knew that their actions were a breach of the trust placed in them

** recklessly can be taken to mean that, while the subject officer did not necessarily know that their actions were a breach of trust, they were aware that there was a real and apparent risk that the conduct would amount to a breach of the trust and they nevertheless without justification went through with the conduct.

3. Seriousness of the conduct

Type A corrupt conduct would, if proved, be—

- (i) a criminal offence or
- (ii) a disciplinary breach providing reasonable grounds for terminating the person's services, if the person is or were a holder of an appointment.



Type B corrupt conduct (section 15(2) CC Act)

Type B corrupt conduct involves conduct that impairs, or could impair, public confidence in public administration. Type B recognises that the actions of people outside the public sector can result in a loss of confidence in UPAs. Type B corrupt conduct must satisfy the three elements described below.

1. Effect of the conduct

Type B corrupt conduct impairs, or could impair, public confidence in public administration.

2. Type of conduct

Type B corrupt conduct involves, or could involve, one of the following types of conduct:

- (i) collusive tendering;
- (ii) fraud relating to an application for a licence, permit or other authority under an Act with a purpose or object of any of the following (however described)—
 - (A) protecting health or safety of persons;
 - (B) protecting the environment;
 - (C) protecting or managing the use of the State's natural, cultural, mining or energy resources;
- (iii) dishonestly obtaining, or helping someone to dishonestly obtain, a benefit from the payment or application of public funds or the disposition of State assets;
- (iv) evading a State tax, levy or duty or otherwise fraudulently causing a loss of State revenue;
- (v) fraudulently obtaining or retaining an appointment.

3. Seriousness of the conduct

Type B corrupt conduct would, if proved, be—

- (i) a criminal offence; or
- (ii) a disciplinary breach providing reasonable grounds for terminating the person's services, if the person is or were the holder of an appointment.



Advice for all UPAs in relation

to professional engineering services

In relation to the complaint described at the beginning of this factsheet, the CCC assessed this complaint as suspected corrupt conduct and wrote to the Board of Professional Engineers, requesting them to deal with the allegations. The CCC also wrote to all council CEOs requesting that they conduct an audit of any positions that employed engineers, to ensure they were providing those services in a manner which was compliant with the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*.

To prevent any recurrence of such complaints, all UPAs should:

- Review the registration status of employees undertaking engineering services, to ensure compliance with the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*
- Take appropriate action to address practices, if any, contrary to the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, and
- Flag such matters with their internal audit and risk units.

Application of the definition of corrupt conduct to engineers' work

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The definition of corrupt conduct could apply to you if:

- You work for an agency that is within the CCC's jurisdiction, and
- Your conduct is in breach of a law (e.g. the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*), and thus a criminal offence.

For example, you could be meeting the three criteria for Type A corrupt conduct:

- If you carry out your work – the function or activity you perform as part of your employment – in a manner that is contrary to the law, as the conduct **could adversely affect** that function. **(Effect of the conduct)**
- If the manner in which you work results in the performance of the function in a way that is a **breach of the trust** placed in a person holding the appointment. **(Result of the conduct)**
- Because a contravention of section 115(1) of the *Professional Engineers Act* is a criminal offence, so, if proved, it would be a **criminal offence**. **(Seriousness of the conduct)**

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Further information

For further information about the CCC or the complaints process, go to: www.ccc.qld.gov.au

For more information about professional engineering services, contact:

- Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland: www.bpeq.qld.gov.au
- Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia, Queensland: www.ipweaq.com
- Engineers Australia: www.engineersaustralia.org.au
- Professionals Australia: www.professionalsaustralia.org.au



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CODE OF PRACTICE

Date effective
29 October 2021



BOARD OF
**PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERS**
OF QUEENSLAND

Protecting the
public and setting
the standard of
engineering.

This Code of Practice provides guidance to registered professional engineers as to appropriate professional conduct and practice.



PURPOSE

The purpose of the Code of Practice is to:

- promote the obligations which underpin professional engineering services
- provide a set of guidelines and principles to inform registered professional engineers on appropriate standards of professional conduct or practice
- affirm the accountability of the engineering profession to the public in Queensland and
- promote public confidence in professional engineering services provided by registered professional engineers undertaking work in or for Queensland.



APPLICATION OF THE CODE

All professional engineers registered under the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* are bound by this Code. Pursuant with s112 of the PE Act, the Code of Practice and any breach of the Code may be used as evidence in any disciplinary proceedings brought by BPEQ against a RPEQ.



1. PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

PRINCIPLE 1.1

Registered professional engineers maintain a professional relationship with their colleagues and professional peers

A registered professional engineer must uphold a high standard of professionalism and:

- demonstrate integrity and act appropriately in all circumstances in a professional manner
- act impartially and objectively in the provision of all professional engineering services
- treat colleagues and peers with courtesy and respect without any discrimination or harassment
- work in collaboration with colleagues and peers
- use appropriate forums for constructive debate on professional engineering matters
- share expertise and knowledge in a variety of collaborative context
- respect different approaches to complex engineering principles.

PRINCIPLE 1.2

Registered professional engineers work within the limits of their professional expertise

A registered professional engineer must:

- undertake professional engineering services only within their area of registration and competence
- only undertake direct supervision within their area of registration and competence
- in the course of their professional practice, be honest and accurate regarding qualifications and experience and not make any statements or publish any material that may, or does, mislead a client or prospective client as to their professional competence
- recognise where other professional advice is required and either seek it or recommend to an employer and/or client to seek such expert advice in appropriate areas
- act with an appropriate level of due diligence in the provision of professional engineering services.

PRINCIPLE 1.3

Registered professional engineers treat all their stakeholders with courtesy and dignity

A registered professional engineer in the conduct of their professional practice must:

- promote confidence in, and respect for, the engineering profession and not act in a way that brings the profession into disrepute
- act in a way that maintains the standards and integrity of the engineering profession
- in all their professional dealings enhance the reputation of the engineering profession.

PRINCIPLE 1.4

Registered professional engineers maintain a professional relationship with clients

A registered professional engineer must maintain a high standard of integrity in their professional dealings and:

- consider other perspectives when making decisions which could have an impact on the profession's reputation
- communicate and consult with the client/prospective client or other stakeholders in a timely and effective manner
- take appropriate action when responding to concerns about any aspect of their professional engineering practice
- orally and in writing, express opinions, make statements, and give evidence with fairness, honesty, and only based on adequate knowledge
- take reasonable steps to make clients or employers aware of professional concerns regarding actions or projects and the likely consequences if professional engineering advice, decisions, or judgments are overruled or disregarded.

PRINCIPLE 1.5

Registered professional engineers demonstrate good record keeping and confidentiality

A registered professional engineer will be expected to take reasonable steps to adequately protect and secure client's:

- paper and/or electronic records in relation to their engagement and provisions of a professional engineering service
- confidential information taking into account relevant legislation.

A registered professional engineer during the provisions of any professional engineering service and for at least seven (7) years after the completion of those services (or longer if required by any legislation), keep and maintain records of:

- all correspondence and documents sent and received
- financial transactions.

PRINCIPLE 1.6

Registered professional engineers maintain a focus on health and safety

A registered professional engineer must:

- ensure actions, or inactions, do not pose an unreasonable risk to themselves or others
- comply with duties and obligations for engineers in health and safety legislation within the jurisdiction where they are operating
- ensure the health and safety of the public and the community is always considered
- when providing a professional engineering service, take reasonable steps to communicate to the client the safest preferred alternative.

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2. PERSONAL CONDUCT

The personal conduct of a registered professional engineer will have an impact on the professional standing of engineers generally and on the profession as a whole.

PRINCIPLE 2.1

Registered professional engineers are positive role models within the profession and in the community in general

A registered professional engineer must:

- demonstrate integrity and act appropriately in all circumstances
- by their conduct, endeavour to improve the diversity, equity and inclusion of the engineering profession
- by their conduct, endeavour to engender confidence in, and respect for the engineering profession and not act in a way that brings either them or the profession into disrepute
- by their conduct, exemplify high standards and integrity of the engineering profession
- take responsibility, whenever and wherever possible, to contribute to the quality and sustainability of the natural and built environment.

In the provision of services, a registered professional engineer must take into account:

- the public interest
- the natural environment whilst striving to improve the built environment
- the conservation of Australia's heritage
- the conservation of natural resources.

PRINCIPLE 2.2

Registered professional engineers respect the rule of law and provide a positive example in the performance of their professional obligations

A registered professional engineer must:

- act with honesty, integrity, fairness, without unjustified discrimination and with due respect for the rights of others and the laws of the communities in which engineering services are supplied
- use their best efforts to protect the public such that if a registered professional engineer believes that a person or other entity has breached any provisions of the Act or the Code, the registered professional engineer should refer the matter to the Board
- comply with all laws, statutory rules and codes attached directly or indirectly to the engineering profession.

PRINCIPLE 2.3

Registered professional engineers will act with honesty and integrity and will not exploit their position for personal or financial gain

A registered professional engineer must not:

- promise to give or give to any person anything intended to improperly influence that person's decisions as they relate to their services or to secure work

- accept from any person anything intended to improperly influence their decisions or advice
- without the fully informed consent of a person/client/third party stakeholder, who may be detrimentally affected by their conduct, enter into a contract or like arrangement with a client or employer where an actual/potential/perceived conflict of interest would exist or could reasonably be considered to arise.

A registered professional engineer must:

- act with honesty and integrity and comply with all professional and statutory requirements
- disclose to a client or prospective client if they receive, is likely to receive, or has been promised any payment, gift or other material advantage for any endorsement given or comment made about products or services that are or are likely to be used in connection with the provision of services to the client or prospective client
- disclose to a client or prospective client any arrangement entered into whereby the client or prospective client has been introduced or referred to them by a third party whom they have given or offered to provide a fee, benefit or reward for the referral of clients or prospective clients.

PRINCIPLE 2.4

Registered professional engineers must avoid all conflicts of interest between their personal and professional activities

A registered professional engineer must:

- ensure their personal or financial interests do not interfere with the performance of their duties
- disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest to a client/prospective client or employer upon discovery of that actual or potential conflict of interest
- inform a client/potential client or employer of the existence or likelihood of conflict between their personal or business interest and those of the client/potential client or employer.

PRINCIPLE 2.5

Registered professional engineers act with discretion and maintain confidentiality in all their professional dealings with others

A registered professional engineer must not:

- disclose to any person any information, expressly agreed or understood impliedly to be confidential, which is acquired from or provided by a client, in the course of their provision of professional services to the client, unless authorised to do so by the client in writing or permitted/required to do so by the operation of any state or Commonwealth law
- in obtaining another person's confidential information in connection with one purpose, in the course of professional engineering services, must not use that information for another purpose without the express agreement in writing of that person.

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3. PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE

PRINCIPLE 3.1

Registered professional engineers are true professionals and set and maintain high standards

A registered professional engineer is to undertake their services in a responsible, thorough and timely way. In particular, a registered professional engineer must:

- be knowledgeable in their areas of expertise
- take all reasonable steps to maintain and improve the relevant knowledge, skills and expertise necessary for the provision of professional engineering services
- be committed to pursuing professional learning and maintain a thorough knowledge of the professional engineering services to be provided and any other matters that relate to the delivery and performance of those services
- ensure they have documented their continuing professional development activities which can be used to verify they meet certain minimum criteria in respect of continuing registration requirements under the Act
- actively assist and encourage those with whom they are associated to comply with the principles stated above in Principle 3.1.

PRINCIPLE 3.2

Registered professional engineers are aware of the legal requirements that pertain to their profession

A registered professional engineer must:

- practice in the field of engineering in which they are registered in accordance with all the legal, statutory and regulatory requirements
- take all reasonable steps to procure and maintain professional indemnity insurance during each year that is appropriate for the services being provided by the registered professional engineer
- be cognisant of their legal, statutory or regulatory responsibilities particularly related, but not limited, to:
 - discrimination, harassment and vilification
 - contracts
 - negligence
 - privacy and confidentiality
 - work health and safety

FOOTNOTE

This Code has been reviewed by the Board pursuant to s108(5) and amended in consultation with the wider engineering industry and profession in line with section 108(2) of the Act.

The Code identifies a set of principles, which describe the professional conduct, personal conduct and professional expertise expected of a registered professional engineer by their engineering peers and the community in fulfilling their duties under the Act.



OUR VISION

Driving a higher standard of professionalism of engineers for a safer tomorrow.



OUR PURPOSE

To protect the public and maintain confidence in the profession by upholding the highest standard of engineering.



OUR VALUES

- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Accountability
- Fairness
- Independence



BOARD OF
**PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERS**
OF QUEENSLAND

 www.bpeq.qld.gov.au

 (07) 3210 3100

 admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au

