

# Republic of the Philippines Professional Regulation Commission Manila



### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICE

30 October 2018

### **ER. HO SIONG HIN**

President of the Professional Engineers Board of Singapore Chairman, ASEAN Chartered Professional Engineers Coordinating Committee (ACPECC)

### Dear Er. Hin:

This has reference to the agreement in the 37<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Chartered Professional Engineer Coordinating Committee in May 2018 in Singapore wherein the ASEAN Member States were requested to submit the definition/scope of each category of engineering in their jurisdictions.

Please find attached submission of the Professional Regulation Commission of Philippines, for your ready reference.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

OIC-Director

## PHILIPPINE PROFESSIONAL REGULATION COMMISSION

NO.	PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE	LEGAL BASIS	COMMENTS/VETTING FROM CONCERNED PRB
1	Aeronautical Engineering	Section 17. Meaning of practice of aeronautical engineering. The practice of aeronautical engineering shall constitute in holding out oneself as skilled in the knowledge, science, and practice of aeronautical engineering, and as qualified to render professional services as an aeronautical engineer; or offering or rendering, or both, on a fee basis or otherwise, services such as planning, designing, analyzing, constructing, assembling, installing, altering or maintaining of aircraft structures, power plants or accessories through scientific or accepted engineering practice, or the teaching of the same in any university, college, institute, or school of learning duly recognized by the Government of the Philippines.  An aeronautical engineer shall be considered such in the practice of his profession, if the nature and character of his employment whether as an officer or employee in a private enterprise or educational institution involves decision-making requiring professional knowledge in the science of aeronautical engineering, and such employment or position requires that the holder thereof must be an aeronautical engineer; or if he holds or is appointed to a position in the aeronautical engineering occupational group in the government or in government-owned or controlled corporations, including those performing propriety functions, where a civil service eligibility as an aeronautical engineer is a prerequisite.	Presidential Decree No. 1570 (Philippine Aeronautical Engineering Decree)	Hon Ferreras suggested to include the provisions of Article I Section I (i) and Article III, Section 2 of the IRR – *w/ attached IRR of Aeronautical Eng. Confirmed by the PRB Inclusion of the Following Provisions:  Rules and Regulation Governing the Examinations, the registration and the Practice of Aeronautical Engineering in the Philippines  Article I Definition of Terms Section 1  (i) Aeronautical Engineering Practice – The act of rendering and offering to render professional services in Aeronautical Engineering in the form of direct work participation, consultancy, supervision, or management, with or without fee, salary or any kind of compensation. The professional services as enumerated in Section 27 and 28 (b) of PD 1570 can be grouped into four activity areas namely:  1. Research and Development – Basic and applied research in fluid mechanics (study of gases and liquids at rest and in motion) particularly on data acquisition and analysis; formulation of plans, specifications, standards, techniques and procedures; preparation of project feasibility study; design and construction of test equipment and aircraft tooling; and other research activities leading to or resulting in the development of new or improved aircraft and/or its components.  2. Manufacture of Aircraft – The planning, design, analysis, construction/fabrication, sub-assembly, test and evaluation of aircraft structures, power plant, and other aircraft components; final assembly of aircraft;

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				pre-flight inspection and test; and aircraft performance data collection/monitoring and evaluation during aircraft production airworthiness flight test.  3. Aircraft Operation or Maintenance – The operation of aircraft or the maintenance, repair, and modification/alteration of aircraft structures, powerplant and other aircraft components. Operation here is concerned with pre-flight, in flight and post flight, checks and functional test of aircraft and its component. Operation also includes the release of aircraft for flight, monitoring of aircraft performance, and other activities performed on the ground and in flight to insure aircraft airworthiness and flight safety, except piloting (directing and controlling) the aircraft in flight which function strictly belongs to the pilot. Marketing or selling of aircraft and/or its components which requires thorough technical knowledge or aircraft/component specifications, performance, maintenance, repair and other pertinent information shall likewise be considered professional Aeronautical Engineering service.  4. Education and Training – the teaching of theories/principles and/or application of any one or more of the activities in the preceding items (1), (2), and (3) leading to a collegiate course in Aeronautical Engineering in any educational institution recognized by the government of the Philippines.
				Article III, Practice of Aeronautical Engineering Section 2: Services of Aeronautical Engineering  • All firms, corporations, offices, education, institution and agencies, whether government or private, whose activities in part or in full involve the operation of one (1) or more aircraft or the practice of aeronautical engineering shall employ the services of aeronautical engineers. Planning, design, operation, management or maintenance of airports

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				and their related facilities, except those activities that belong to other professions regulated by the Commission, shall require professional aeronautical engineering services. Department/division/unit heads and deputy/assistant heads of organization of aeronautical engineering matters shall be registered aeronautical engineers. Organizations referred to in the foregoing statement shall include government civilian agencies, government owned/controlled corporations, educational institutions, and private firms engage in activities fully or partly involving the practice of aeronautical engineering.
2	Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering	Section 5. Scope of Practice of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering – The practice of agricultural and biosystems engineering within the meaning and intent of this Act shall embrace, but not limited to, the following:  a. Preparation of engineering designs, plans, specifications, project studies, feasibility studies and estimates of irrigation and drainage, soil and water conservation and management systems and facilities, agrometeorological systems, agricultural and biosystems power and machinery, agricultural and biosystems buildings and structures, renewable/bio-energy systems and farm electrification, agricultural and bio-processing and post harvest facilities and system, agricultural and bio-information system, agricultural and Biosystems resource conservation and management, and agricultural and bio-automation and instrumentation system;  b. Supervision or management on the construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage, soil and water conservation and management systems and facilities, agrometeorological systems, agricultural and biosystems power and machinery, agricultural and biosystems buildings and structures, renewable/bio-energy systems and farm electrification, agricultural and bio-processing and post harvest facilities and system, agricultural and	Republic Act No. 10915 (Philippine Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering Act of 2016)	Engr. Ariodear has no comments regarding the scope of practice

		COMMENTS/VETTING FROM CONCERNED PRB
	biological waste utilization and management, agricultural and bio-information system, agricultural and bio-systems resource conservation and management, and agricultural and bio-automation and instrumentation system;  c. Valuation, appraisal, investigation, inspection, monitoring, and technical audit on agricultural and biosystems machineries and equipment, structures and facilities, and agricultural and biosystems engineering projects;  d. Program/Project development and management, planning, evaluation, and consultancy services on agricultural and biosystems engineering undertakings;  e. Conduct of research and development, training and extension on agricultural and biosystems engineering;  f. Testing, evaluation, and inspection of agricultural and biosystems machinery, and other related agricultural and biosystems engineering facilities, equipment and projects;  g. Manufacture, distribution, installation, and sale of agricultural and biosystems machinery and other related agricultural and biosystems engineering facilities and equipment;  h. Teaching and/or conduct of lecture of agricultural and biosystems engineering subjects in institutions of learning in the Philippines;  i. Preparation and evaluation of farm development plans, farm suitability maps and land use maps/reports for agricultural, livestock and poultry, fishery, aquaculture and forest production and processing;  j. Training and supervision of agri-fishery machinery technicians and operators of agri-fishery machinery service centers/pools, and agricultural and biosystems engineering technicians and operators in agricultural and biosystems plants, establishments, facilities, and projects;  k. Employment with the government and private firms and	COMMILITO, VETTING TROM CONCERNED TRO
	establishments; Provided, That such item or position requires the knowledge and expertise of an Agricultural and Biosystems Engineer, or its duties and responsibilities	

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		engineering; and I. Participation in the preparation of environmental studies for agricultural, fisheries, agro-industrial and biosystems projects and its monitoring under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system.		
3	Chemical Engineering	<ul> <li>Section 4. Scope of Practice – Professional chemical engineering service shall embrace the following similar services in relation to industrial plants:</li> <li>1. Consultation requiring chemical engineering knowledge, skills and proficiency;</li> <li>2. Investigation;</li> <li>3. Estimation and/or evaluation;</li> <li>4. Planning;</li> <li>5. Preparation of feasibility studies;</li> <li>6. Designing;</li> <li>7. Preparation of specifications;</li> <li>8. Supervision of installation;</li> <li>9. Operation, including quality management, but excluding chemical analysis and operation of the chemical laboratory; and</li> <li>10. Teaching, lecturing and reviewing of professional chemical engineering subjects in the curriculum of the Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering degree or a subject in the Chemical Engineering licensure examination given in any school, college, university or any other educational institution shall be considered a professional chemical engineering service.</li> </ul>	Republic Act No. 9297 (Chemical Engineering Law of 2004)	Confirmed by Hon. Mijares
4	Civil Engineering	Section 2. (a) The practice of Civil Engineering shall embrace services in the form of consultation, design, preparation of plans, specifications, estimates, erection, installation and supervision of the construction of streets, bridges, highways, railroads, airports and hangars, port works, canals, river and shore improvements, lighthouses, and dry docks; buildings,	Republic Act No.	Additional comments from Hon. Bernardo  Scope of Practice  The scope of the practice of Civil Engineering encompasses the provision of professional services in connection with Civil

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	supply and sewerage works; demolition of permanent Repu	544 as amended by Republic Act No. 1582 (Civil	Engineering structures and facilities and may include, but are not limited to:	
			Engineering Law)	(1) Technical, economic and financial feasibility studies, project promotional services, planning and designing;
				(2) Pre-design services such as, but not limited to, consultation, consultancy, giving written advice and directions, evaluations, surveys, investigations, quantity surveys, appraisals and adjustments, environmental impact assessment and studies, schematic design, and design development;
				(3) Preparation, signing, sealing of plans, specifications, calculations, bill of quantities and materials, cost estimates, tender documents including invitation for bids or proposals, instructions to bidders or offerors, general conditions of contract, special conditions of contract, and other contract Documents;
				(4) Construction and project management, giving general management, administration, supervision, coordination and responsible direction of the planning, designing, construction, reconstruction, erection, alteration, improvement, upgrading, conversion, expansion, demolition, repair, rehabilitation, restoration, retrofitting and renovation of Civil Engineering structures and facilities, including all their components, sites and environs, intended for private or public use;
				(5) Programming, administration, construction arbitration, and conservation of civil engineering structures;
				(6) All works which relate to the scientific and orderly coordination of all works and branches of the work, systems and processes necessary for the production of Civil Engineering structures and facilities, whether for public or private use, in order to enhance and safeguard life, health

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				and property and the promotion and enrichment of the quality of life; and
				(7) Research on civil engineering and teaching, lecturing, and reviewing of professional civil engineering subjects in the curricula for Bachelor of Science of Civil Engineering or other academic courses and training in civil engineering or a subject in the civil engineering licensure examination given in any academic institution of higher learning;
				The civil engineering structures covered under the practice of civil engineering include, but are not limited to, the following
				<ul><li>a) Airports to include all landside and airside facilities</li><li>b) Highways, streets, roads and bridges</li><li>c) Railways</li></ul>
				<ul><li>d) Buildings of all types</li><li>e) Irrigation</li><li>f) Canals</li></ul>
				<ul> <li>g) Dams and other impounding structures</li> <li>h) Power generating plant and transmission lines</li> <li>i) Harbors, port works, dry docks, lighthouses and other</li> </ul>
				marine and navigational structures j) Transport networks structures
				<ul> <li>k) River and shore, reclamation and coastal improvements</li> <li>l) Water supply, sanitary, landfills and sewerage works</li> </ul>
				m) Structures for flood control, drainage and storm surge and wave protection
				<ul> <li>n) Tunnels, nuclear plants, communication towers and tunnels, submarine and offshore, structures and other specialty structures</li> </ul>
				o) Other works or structures requiring civil engineering

NO.	PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE	LEGAL BASIS	COMMENTS/VETTING FROM CONCERNED PRB
				knowledge and application.
5	Electrical Engineering	<ul> <li>Section 2. (a) Practice of electrical engineering – a person is deemed to be in the practice of electrical engineering when he renders or offers to render professional electrical engineering service in the form of:</li> <li>1. Consultation, investigation, valuation and management of services requiring electrical engineering knowledge;</li> <li>2. Design and preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for electric power systems, power plants, power distribution systems including power transformers, transmission lines and network protection, switchgear, building wiring electrical machines, equipment and others;</li> <li>3. Supervision of erection, installation, testing and commissioning of power plants, substations, transmission lines, industrial plants and others;</li> <li>4. Supervision of operation and maintenance of electrical equipment in power plants, industrial plants, watercrafts, electric locomotives and others;</li> <li>5. Supervision of the manufacture and repair of electrical equipment including switchboards, transformers, generators, motors, apparatus and others;</li> <li>6. Teaching of electrical engineering professional subjects; and</li> <li>7. Taking charge of the sale and distribution of electrical equipment and systems requiring engineering calculations or applications of engineering data.</li> <li>Section 31. Field of Practice – the field of practice for professional electrical engineers, registered electrical engineers, and registered master electricians shall be as follows:</li> </ul>	Republic Act No. 7920 (New Electrical Engineering Law)	Confirmed by Hon. Mapile

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		<ul> <li>a. A professional electrical engineer's field of practice includes the sole authority to seal electrical plans, etc., and to practice electrical engineering in its full scope as defined in this Act;</li> <li>b. A registered electrical engineer's field of practice includes charge or supervision of operation and maintenance of electrical equipment in power plants, industrial plants, watercraft, electric locomotive, and others; manufacture and repair of electrical supply and utilization equipment including switchboards, power transformers, generators, motors, apparatus, and others; teaching of electrical subjects; and sale and distribution of electrical equipment and systems requiring engineering circulations or application of engineering data; and</li> <li>c. A registered master electrician's field of practice includes the installation, wiring, operation, maintenance and repair of electrical machinery, equipment and devices, in residential, commercial, institutional, commercial and industrial buildings, in power plants, substations, watercrafts, electronic locomotives, and the like; Provided, that if the installation or the machinery is rated in excess of five hundred kilovolt-amperes (500 Kva), or in excess of six hundred volts (600 V) work shall be under the supervision of a professional electrical engineer or a registered electrical engineer.</li> </ul>		
6	Electronics Engineering	Section 5. Nature and Scope of Practice of Electronics Engineering and Electronics Technician Professions.  a. The scope and nature of practice of the Electronics Engineer shall embrace and consist of any work or activity relating to the application of engineering sciences and/or principles to the investigation, analysis, synthesis, planning, design, specification, research and development, provision, procurement, marketing and sales, manufacture	Republic Act No. 9292 (Electronics Engineering Law of 2004)	• To follow

NO.	PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE	LEGAL BASIS	COMMENTS/VETTING FROM CONCERNED PRB
		and production, construction and installation,		
		tests/measurements/control, operation, repair, servicing,		
		technical support and maintenance of electronic components, devices, products, apparatus, instruments,		
		equipment, systems, networks, operations and processes		
		in the fields of electronics, including communications		
		and/or telecommunications, information and		
		communications technology (ICT), computers and their		
		networking and hardware/firmware/software development		
		and applications, broadcast/broadcasting, cable and		
		wireless television, consumer and industrial electronics,		
		electro-optics/photonics/opto-electronics, electro-		
		magnetics, avionics, aerospace, navigational and military		
		applications, medical electronics, robotics, cybernetics,		
		biometrics and all other related and convergent fields; it		
		also includes the administration, management, supervision		
		and regulatory aspects of such works and activities;		
		similarly included are those teaching and training activities which develop the ability to use electronic engineering		
		fundamentals and related advanced knowledge in		
		electronics engineering, including lecturing and teaching of		
		technical and professional subjects given in the electronics		
		engineering and electronics technician curriculum and		
		licensure examinations.		
		b. The scope and nature of practice of the Professional		
		Electronics Engineer shall embrace and consist of all of the		
		above plus the sole authority to provide consulting services		
		as defined in this Act and to sign and seal electronics		
		plans, drawings, permit applications, specifications, reports		
		and other technical documents prepared by himself/herself		
		and/or under his direct supervision.		
		c. The scope and nature of practice of the Electronics		
		Technician profession shall embrace and consist of any		
		non-engineering work or activity relating to the installation, construction, operation, control, tests and measurements,		
		diagnosis, repair and maintenance, manufacture and		
		production, sales and marketing of any electronic		

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		component/s, device/s, products, apparatus, instruments, equipment, system/s, network/s, operations and processes located on land, watercraft, aircraft, industrial plants or commercial establishments, including the teaching and training of technical and professional subjects given in the electronics technician curriculum and licensure examinations.		
7	Geodetic Engineering	Section 2 (a) Practice of Geodetic Engineering – the practice of Geodetic Engineering is a professional and organized act of gathering physical data on the surface of the earth with the use of precision instruments. It is also the scientific and methodical processing of these data and presenting them on graphs, plans, maps, charts or documents, It shall embrace, but is not limited to, the following activities:  1. Professional Geodetic Engineering services with the use of surveying and mapping equipment such as graduated rods, measuring tapes, transits, levels, theodolites, fathometers/echosounders, electronic distance meters, global positioning systems, stereoplotters and all other instruments that are used to determine metes and bounds of lands positions of points on the surface of the earth, water depths, underwater configuration, ground elevation, gravity, isostasy crustal movements and the size and shape of earth, and other instruments used for construction survey, and those instruments used to guide the installation of large industrial equipment and machineries;  2. Horizontal and vertical control surveys and political boundary surveys;  3. Land surveys to determine their metes and bounds and prepare the plans thereof for titling and for other purposes;  4. Subdivision, consolidation and/or consolidation subdivision of titled properties;  5. Submission of survey plans of subdivided, consolidated and/or consolidated-subdivision titled properties to the	Republic Act No. 8560 (Philippine Geodetic Engineering Act of 1998)	Additional comment from Hon. Lopez included a minor revision in the Matrix for Geodetic Engineering Practice, namely, Item 16-Provision of consultancy services in Geodetic Engineering. This is based on Section 2 of RA 2000 (enacted in 2003) w/c amended Section 2 of RA 8560-The Geodetic Engineering Act of 1998  Republic Act No. 8560 (Philippine Geodetic Engineering Act of 1998)  16. Provision of consultancy services in geodetic engineering.

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		government agencies concerned; hereafter, such plans on surveyed titled properties submitted by geodetic engineers shall not be subject to verification and approval;  6. Preparation and making of sketch, lot and location plans;  7. Conduction of engineering surveys and the technical preparation of engineering survey plans such as topographic, hydrographic, tidal, profile, crosssection, construction and boundary surveys;  8. Parcellary surveys of lands traversed by infrastructure projects; and the preparation of survey plans;  9. Conduction of gravimetric and photogrammetric survey and the technical preparation of subdivision plans;  10. Survey and mapping works such as the preparation of geographic and/or land information systems;  11. Survey to determine and establish line and grade for the construction of buildings and other structures and its attachments;  12. Construction of as-staked and as-built surveys for infrastructures;  13. Conduction of mineral and mining surveys;  14. Installation of machineries requiring the use of precision instruments;  15. Engagement in the transfer of the knowledge and technology of geodetic engineering in any institution of learning;		
8	Mechanical Engineering	<ul> <li>Section 3 (a) Practice of Mechanical Engineering – a person shall be deemed to be practicing mechanical engineering or rendering mechanical engineering service within the meaning and intent of this Act when he performs the following:</li> <li>a. Consultation, valuation, investigation and management services requiring mechanical engineering knowledge;</li> <li>b. Engineering design, preparation of plans, specifications and projects studies or estimates for mechanical equipment, machinery, or processes of any mechanical works, projects or plants;</li> <li>c. Management or supervision of the erection, installation, alteration, testing and commissioning of mechanical</li> </ul>	Republic Act No. 8495 (Philippine	• To follow

NO.	PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE	LEGAL BASIS	COMMENTS/VETTING FROM CONCERNED PRB
		equipment, machinery, or processes in mechanical works, projects or plants;  d. Management, supervision, operation, tending or maintenance of any mechanical equipment, machinery or processes in mechanical work, projects or plants;  e. Management or supervision of the manufacture, sale, supply or distribution of mechanical equipment parts or components;  f. Teaching of mechanical engineering professional subjects in government recognized and accredited engineering schools; and  g. Employment in government as a professional mechanical engineer, registered mechanical engineer, or certified plant mechanic if the nature and character of his work is in line with his profession requiring professional knowledge of the science of mechanical engineering.	Mechanical Engineering Act of 1998)	
9	Metallurgical Engineering	<ul> <li>Section 5. Scope of Practice – Metallurgical engineering service shall embrace the following similar services in relation to metallurgical plants:</li> <li>1. Consultation, valuation and management services requiring metallurgical engineering skills and know-how;</li> <li>2. Engineering design, preparation of plans, specifications and project studies or estimates for metallurgical equipment and processes;</li> <li>3. Management or supervision of the testing and commissioning of metallurgical plants;</li> <li>4. Management, supervision, operation and auditing of metallurgical plants;</li> <li>5. Teaching of metallurgical engineering subjects in government-recognized universities, colleges and schools;</li> <li>6. Employment in government as a metallurgical engineer if the nature and character of the work requires professional knowledge of metallurgical engineering;</li> <li>7. Metallurgical investigation and testing of mineral and metal products;</li> </ul>	Republic Act No. 10688 (Metallurgical Engineering Act of 2015)	Confirmed by the PRB

NO.	PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE	LEGAL BASIS	COMMENTS/VETTING FROM CONCERNED PRB
		<ol> <li>Training of metallurgical plant operating personnel;</li> <li>Research and development;</li> <li>Participation in the preparation of environmental studies for metallurgical projects and monitoring under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system;</li> <li>Teaching of metallurgical engineering subjects in any academic program leading to a professional degree, including refresher and review courses; and</li> <li>Other metallurgical work or service in the assessment and opinion of the Professional Regulatory Board of Metallurgical Engineering, constitutes the practice of metallurgical engineering.</li> </ol>		
10	Mining Engineering	Section 12. Definition of Terms – a person shall be deemed to be practicing mining engineering or rendering mining engineering service within the meaning and intent of this Act who shall, for a fee, salary or other reward of compensation, paid to him or through another person, or even without such compensation, render or offer to render by means of signs, cards, advertisements written report, and/or in any other manner offer to practice mining engineering in the form of consultation, investigation, mining reports, valuation and ore reserve calculation; take charge of, direct and/or supervise underground and/or surface mining, opencuts, pits and/or quarries; shaft sinking, tunneling, stopping, dredging, hydraulicking and sluicing for minerals and/or mineral products: Provided, That the above functions are exercise in a responsible and independent capacity.	Republic Act No. 4274 (Mining Engineering Law of the Philippines)	To follow
11	Naval Architecture	Section 3 (c) The practice of Naval Architecture – a person shall be deemed to be practicing naval architecture or rendering naval architecture service when he/she performs the following:  1. Design, preparation of plans, specifications estimates, project/feasibility studies and supervision of the		Confirmed by the PRB

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		construction, conversion, modification, repair or survey of any floating vessel or structures, self-propelled or otherwise;  2. Design, preparation of plans, specifications, estimates, project/feasibility studies and supervision of the installation of the main propulsion plant, the powering and mechanical aspects of ship functions such as steering, anchoring, cargo handling, heating, ventilation, airconditioning, electrical power generation and distribution and communications;  3. Consultation, valuation, investigation and management services requiring naval architecture and marine engineering knowledge;  4. Management, operation and maintenance of any shipyard facility with graving dock, ship lift and marine shipways, capable to drydock, repair or do maintenance works on any floating vessels or structures;  5. Teaching of naval architecture professional subjects in government-recognized and accredited engineering schools; and  6. Employment in government as a professional naval architect if his/her work is in line with his/her profession requiring professional knowledge in naval architecture.  The enumeration of any work in this section shall not be construed as excluding any other work requiring naval architecture knowledge and application, including specialized work like ship salvaging and ship recycling.	Republic Act No. 10698 (Naval Architecture Law)	
12	Sanitary Engineering	Section 2. Definition of Terms – the practice of sanitary engineering within the meaning of this Act shall embrace the following activities:  a. Sanitary surveys, reports, design, direction, management, consultation, and investigation of:  1. Water purification plants, water collection and distribution systems, reservoirs, drainage and sewer		<ul> <li>Confirmed by the PRB</li> <li>Additional comments from Hon. Romero         "Per RA 1364: In the Code of Ethic for Sanitary Engineers A         Sanitary Engineer "shall Avoid Self - Laudation in         Advertisement and shall not make false statements with         respect to his qualification and experience""</li> </ul>

NO.	PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE	LEGAL BASIS	COMMENTS/VETTING FROM CONCERNED PRB
		systems, sewage treatment plants, malaria control structures, sewage disposal tanks, and other structures for public health and welfare.  2. Projects relating to stream pollution, insect and vermin control or eradication, rural and camp sanitation, and milk and food sanitation.  3. Systems for the prevention of atmospheric pollution or the control of indoor, air, especially the air of working spaces in industrial establishments (industrial hygiene engineering).  b. Professional research and laboratory work supporting the activities listed above.		