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PART I

Acts, Ordinances, President's Orders and Regulations

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Islamabad, the 14th January, 1976

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 10th January, 1976, and are hereby published for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1976

An Act to make provision for the regulation of the engineering profession

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for regulation of the engineering profession and for that purpose to constitute an Engineering Council ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Pakistan Engineering Council Act, 1975.

(2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context,—

(a) “bye-laws” means bye-laws made under this Act ;

(b) “Chairman” means Chairman of the Council ;

(c) “consulting engineer” means an engineer or body of engineers registered as such ;

(d) “Council” means the Pakistan Engineering Council constituted under section 3 ;

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- (e) "engineering institution" means an institution within or without Pakistan which grants degrees in engineering and is recognised as such by the Council ;
- (f) "engineering public organisation" means a Department of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, a public Corporation, autonomous or semi-autonomous body, cantonment board, municipality, improvement trust or other local authority ;
- (g) "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the Council ;
- (h) "member" means a member of the Council and includes the Chairman and Vice-Chairman ;
- (i) "prescribed" means prescribed by bye-laws ;
- (j) "professional engineer" means a person who holds a recognised engineering qualification and is registered as a professional engineer ;
- (k) "professional engineering work" means the giving of professional advice and opinions, the making of measurements and layouts, the preparation of reports, computations, designs, drawings, plans and specifications and the construction, inspection and supervision of engineering works, in respect of—
- (i) railways, aerodromes, bridges, tunnels and metalled roads ;
 - (ii) dams, canals, harbours, light houses ;
 - (iii) works of an electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, communication aeronautical power engineering, geological or mining character ;
 - (iv) waterworks, sewers, filtration, purification and incinerator works ;
 - (v) residential and non-residential buildings, including foundations, framework and electrical and mechanical systems thereof ;
 - (vi) structures accessory to engineering works and intended to house them ; and
 - (vii) any other work which the Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an engineering work for the purposes of this clause ;
- (l) "recognised engineering qualification" means any of the qualifications included in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule ;
- (m) "Register" means the Register maintained under section 16 ;
- (n) "registered" means registered under this Act ;
- (o) "Registrar" means the Registrar of the Council ; and
- (p) "University" means a University established by law in Pakistan and having an engineering faculty.

3. Constitution and incorporation of Engineering Council.—(1) There shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act an Engineering Council to be known as the Pakistan Engineering Council.

(2) The Council constituted under sub-section (1) shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the name by which it is known sue and be sued.

(3) The Council shall be composed of all persons whose names may hereafter be entered in the Register, so long as they continue to have their names borne on the Register.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), the Council shall, upon its first constitution, be composed of—

- (a) a Chairman, being an engineer with not less than twenty years' standing, to be nominated by the Federal Government ;
- (b) ten members, being engineers, of whom two each shall be nominated by the Federal Government and a Provincial Government ; and
- (c) one member, being an engineer, to be nominated by each University.

(5) The headquarters of the Council shall be at Islamabad or at such other place as the Federal Government may appoint.

4. Chairman and Vice-Chairman.—(1) There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Council to be elected by the Members from amongst themselves in the prescribed manner.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), for a period of one year from the commencement of this Act, the Chairman shall be the person nominated by the Federal Government under clause (a) of sub-section (4) of section 3.

(3) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall, subject to sub-section (2), hold office for a term of two years.

(4) No person shall be qualified to be elected as, or to be, Chairman or Vice-Chairman for more than two consecutive terms.

5. Annual general meeting of the Council.—(1) An annual general meeting of the Council shall be held at the headquarters of the Council at such time as may be appointed by the Executive Committee.

(2) The following business may be transacted at the annual general meeting, namely :—

- (a) presentation of annual report ;
- (b) presentation of audited accounts ;
- (c) presentation of annual budget ;
- (d) appointment of auditors ; and
- (e) such other business as may be placed before the meeting by the Executive Committee or as the meeting may decide.

6. Extraordinary general meeting of the Council.—(1) An extraordinary general meeting of the Council shall be called by the Chairman at the headquarters of the Council—

- (a) within fourteen days of the receipt by him of a requisition signed by not less than one hundred members and stating the business proposed to be transacted at the meeting ; or
- (b) at any time, if the holding of such meeting for the consideration of any urgent matter is in his opinion necessary.

(2) At a meeting called in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1), no business other than the business stated in the requisition referred to in that clause shall be transacted.

7. General provisions relating to meetings of Council.—(1) An annual or extraordinary general meeting of the Council shall be held and conducted in accordance with the bye-laws.

(2) To constitute a quorum at an annual or extraordinary general meeting of the Council, the presence of not less than one hundred members shall be necessary :

Provided that, in respect of the Council as constituted under sub-section (4) of section 3, this sub-section shall have effect as if, for the words "one hundred" therein the word "six" were substituted.

(3) All decisions of the Council at an annual or extraordinary general meeting shall be taken by majority of the members present and voting.

8. Functions of the Council.—The following shall be the functions of the Council, namely :—

- (a) maintenance of a Register of persons qualified to practise as professional engineers and consulting engineers ;
- (b) recognition of engineering qualifications for the purpose of registration of professional engineers and consulting engineers ;
- (c) removal of names from the Register and restoration to the Register of names which have been removed ;
- (d) laying down of standards of conduct for the members ;
- (e) safeguarding the interests of the members ;
- (f) promotion of reforms in the engineering profession ;
- (g) management of the funds and properties of the Council ;
- (h) promotion of engineering education and review of courses of studies in consultation with the Universities ;
- (i) levy and collection of fees from applicants for registration or temporary licences and members ;
- (j) exercise of such disciplinary powers over the members and servants of the Council as may be prescribed ;
- (k) formation of such committees as may be prescribed ; and
- (l) performance of all other functions connected with, or ancillary or incidental to, the aforesaid functions.

9. Executive Committee.—(1) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Council for the management of the affairs of the Council and for performing the functions assigned to the Council by or under this Act.

(2) The Executive Committee shall be composed of the following persons, namely :—

- (a) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council who shall also be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee ;
- (b) the Registrar ;
- (c) five members, being professional engineers, of whom one each shall be nominated by the Federal Government and a Provincial Government ;
- (d) one member, being a professional engineer, to be nominated by each University ;
- (e) one member, being a professional engineer, to be nominated by the Institute of Engineers, Pakistan ; and
- (f) one member, being a professional engineer of not less than ten years' standing, for every two hundred professional engineers, or a part thereof, whose names are borne on the Register on the thirtieth June of the year in which election to the Executive Committee is held, to be elected by the professional engineers in the prescribed manner.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), for a period of one year from the commencement of this Act, the Executive Committee shall be composed of the persons nominated by the Federal Government under sub-section (4) of section 3.

(4) The members of the Executive Committee, other than the Registrar, shall, subject to sub-section (3), hold office for a term of two years.

(5) No person shall be qualified to be elected as, or to be, a member of the Executive Committee for more than two consecutive terms.

(6) The election of members of the Executive Committee under clause (f) of sub-section (2) shall be held so as to conclude not less than fifteen days before the term of the outgoing members is due to expire.

10. Recognition of engineering qualifications granted by institutions in Pakistan.—(1) The engineering qualifications granted by engineering institutions in Pakistan which are included in the First Schedule shall be the recognised engineering qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Any engineering institution in Pakistan which grants an engineering qualification not included in the First Schedule may apply to the Council to have such qualification recognised, and the Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the First Schedule so as to include such qualification therein.

11. Recognition of foreign engineering qualifications.—(1) The engineering qualifications granted by engineering institutions outside Pakistan which are included in the Second Schedule shall be recognised engineering qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Any engineering qualification granted by an engineering institution outside Pakistan not included in the Second Schedule may be recognised by the Council, and the Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule so as to include such qualification therein.

12. Grant of temporary licences.—(1) The Executive Committee may grant to any person domiciled outside Pakistan who does not hold any recognised engineering qualification but who holds a diploma in engineering, a degree in applied sciences or an equivalent diploma from an institution recognised by the Council, or who is a corporate member of an engineering body, society, institute or association recognised by the Council, a temporary licence for a specific project to work as an associate of a professional engineer who shall sign and seal the plans and specifications for the project.

(2) The Executive Committee may, if it feels that such action is warranted by special circumstances, grant to a person referred to in sub-section (1) a temporary licence to work as the engineer in charge of a specific project for so long as he is assisted by a professional engineer.

(3) The Executive Committee may, for works to be carried out at the discretion of an engineering public organisation, grant a temporary licence to any person on the recommendation of such organisation.

(4) Any person to whom a temporary licence has been granted shall, during the period for which the licence is valid, be subject to the provisions of this Act and the bye-laws.

13. Power to require information as to courses of study and examination.—Every engineering institution in Pakistan which grants a recognised engineering qualification shall furnish such information as the Council may, from time to time, require as to the courses of study and examination to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification.

14. Inspection of examinations.—(1) The Council shall appoint such number of inspectors as it may deem requisite to attend at any or all of the examinations held by the engineering institutions in Pakistan for the purpose of granting engineering qualifications which are recognised engineering qualifications or in respect of which recognition has been sought.

(2) Inspectors appointed under sub-section (1) shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination but they shall report to the Council on the sufficiency of the examination which they attend and on the courses of study and facilities for teaching provided by the institution in question at different stages in respect of such examination, and on any other matter in regard to which the Council may require them to report.

15. Withdrawal of recognition.—(1) When upon report by an inspector, it appears to the Council that the courses of study and examination to be gone through in any engineering institution in Pakistan in order to obtain a recognised engineering qualification or the standards of proficiency required from candidates in any examination held for the purpose of granting such qualification are not such as to secure to persons holding such qualification the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of engineering, the Council shall forward the report to the engineering institution concerned with an intimation of the period within which it may submit its explanation to the Council.

(2) On receipt of the explanation or, where no explanation is submitted within the specified period, on the expiry of that period, the Council, after making such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the First Schedule against the engineering qualification to which the explanation relates declaring that it shall be a recognised engineering qualification only when granted before a specified date.

16. Maintenance of Register, etc.—(1) The Council shall maintain in the prescribed manner a Register in which shall be entered the names and other particulars of persons possessing recognised engineering qualifications whose applications for registration as professional engineers and consulting engineers are from time to time granted by the Council.

(2) Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Council in the prescribed form and be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(3) Every professional engineer and consulting engineer registered under this Act shall be entitled to receive a certificate of registration under the hand of the Registrar.

(4) A certificate of registration issued under sub-section (3), shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, remain in force until the thirty-first day of December of the year in which it is issued and shall thereafter be renewable annually upon payment of the prescribed fee.

17. Registration and removal of names from Register.—(1) Every application for registration, and every case of removal of a name from the Register, shall be considered by an enrolment committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and three other members, being engineers of not less than ten years' standing, nominated by the Executive Committee.

(2) The enrolment committee in its discretion may refuse to permit the registration of any person or direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the Register of the name of any registered professional engineer or consulting engineer who or which has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the committee a defect of character or who or which, after an inquiry at which opportunity has been given to such person to be heard in person or through an advocate, has been held by the committee as guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect or who or which has shown himself or itself to be unfit to continue in practice on any ground including, in the case of a professional engineer, mental ill-health.

(3) The enrolment committee may direct that any name removed from the Register under sub-section (2) shall be restored.

(4) For the purpose of an inquiry under sub-section (2), the enrolment committee shall be deemed to be a court within the meaning of the Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), and shall exercise all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850 (XXXVII of 1850).

18. Appeal against removal of name from Register.—(1) Any professional engineer or consulting engineer aggrieved by an order under sub-section (1) of

section 17 for the removal of his name from the Register may, within thirty days of the communication of the order, prefer an appeal to the Executive Committee.

(2) Upon the receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Executive Committee may, after holding such inquiry as it may consider necessary and giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard in person or through an advocate, pass such order as it may deem fit.

19. Revision of Register.—(1) The Registrar shall remove from the Register the name of any professional engineer or consulting engineer—

- (a) who has died or, as the case may be, which has ceased to exist;
- (b) who or which has failed to have his or its certificate of registration renewed within one year of the date of its expiry; or
- (c) whose name has been directed under sub-section (2) of section 17 or sub-section (7) of section 22 to be removed from the Register.

(2) The Registrar shall restore to the Register the name of any professional engineer or consulting engineering whose name has been removed from the Register under clause (b) of sub-section (1) if such professional engineer or consulting engineer applies for such restoration and pays the prescribed fee.

(3) The Council may, in its discretion, after the expiry of not less than one year following the removal from the Register of the name of any professional engineer or consulting engineer grant registration to such professional engineer or consulting engineer if he or it applies for registration.

20. Complaints against professional engineers, etc.—(1) If at any time a complaint is made to the Council by any person as to the work or conduct of any professional engineer or consulting engineer, the Executive Committee may refer the matter for inquiry and report to an inquiry committee appointed by it.

(2) If, upon the receipt of such report, the Executive Committee considers that a *prima facie* case for the removal from the Register of the name of the professional engineer or consulting engineer to whom the complaint relates has been established, the Executive Committee may refer the case to a Tribunal.

21. Tribunals of Inquiry.—(1) For holding inquiries into the professional conduct of professional engineers and consulting engineers, the Executive Committee may constitute as many Tribunals of Inquiry as it may consider necessary.

(2) A Tribunal shall consist of three members appointed by the Executive Committee out of a panel of members of the Council maintained by the Committee who have professional standing of not less than ten years and who hold, or have held high engineering assignments.

(3) The Executive Committee shall appoint one of the members of a Tribunal to be the Chairman thereof.

22. Procedure in inquiries, etc.—(1) In inquiries relating to the professional conduct of professional engineers and consulting engineers, the Tribunal shall, except as hereinafter provided, follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

(2) The Tribunal shall fix a date for the hearing of the case and shall cause notice of the day so fixed to be given to the complainant and the professional engineer or consulting engineer concerned, hereafter in this section referred to as the respondent, and shall afford to the complainant and the respondent an opportunity of leading evidence, if any, and of being heard before recommendations are made in the case.

(3) The Chairman of the Tribunal may empower a member of the Tribunal to consider and decide preliminary issues and to record evidence.

(4) On completion of the inquiry, the Tribunal may recommend to the Executive Committee—

- (a) dismissal of the complaint ;
- (b) imposition of any of the following penalties on the respondent, namely :—
 - (i) reprimand ;
 - (ii) removal of name from the Register for a period not exceeding twelve months ;
 - (iii) removal of name from the Register altogether ; or
- (c) prosecution of the respondent for the offence constituted by his or its conduct.

(5) The Tribunal may make such recommendation to the Executive Committee as to the cost of the proceedings before it as it may deem fit ; and, where the Tribunal is of the opinion that a complaint made against a respondent is false and vexatious, it may, in addition and without prejudice to any other remedy available to the respondent, recommend imposition upon the complainant of costs not exceeding a sum of ten thousand rupees and payment to the respondent of the whole or any part of the costs recovered from the complainant.

(6) In any case in which it has recommended the imposition of any penalty on, or the prosecution of, the respondent, the Tribunal may also recommend that an amount not exceeding twice the amount of the fee received by the respondent from the complainant may be recovered from the respondent and paid to the complainant as compensation.

(7) The Executive Committee shall meet to consider the recommendations of the Tribunal within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt thereof and pass such orders as it may deem fit.

(8) Any order of the Executive Committee as to the costs of the proceedings before the Tribunal or as to the recovery of any amount from a complainant or a respondent shall be executable as if it were an order of a District Judge.

(9) When any professional engineer or consulting engineer is reprimanded under this Act a record of the punishment shall be entered against his or its name in the Register.

23. Powers of the Tribunal.—(1) For the purpose of any such inquiry as aforesaid, a Tribunal shall have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) enforcing the attendance of any person,
- (b) compelling the production of documents, and
- (c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses.

(2) Every such inquiry shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), and a Tribunal shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purpose of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

(3) For the purposes of enforcing the attendance of any person or of compelling the production of documents or issuing commissions—

- (a) the jurisdiction of a Tribunal shall extend to the whole of Pakistan; and
- (b) a Tribunal may send to any civil court having jurisdiction in the place where the Tribunal is sitting any summons or other process for the attendance of a witness or the production of documents required by the Tribunal, or any commission which it desires to issue, and the civil court shall serve such process or issue such commission, as the case may be, and may enforce any such process as if it were a process for attendance or production before itself.

(4) Proceedings before a Tribunal in any such inquiry shall be deemed to be civil proceedings for the purposes of section 132 of the Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), and the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly.

24. Fund of the Council, accounts and audit.—(1) All sums received by the Council as fees, grants, donations or subscriptions shall form part of a fund which shall be managed, administered and utilised in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The Executive Committee shall cause to be maintained such books of account and other books in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

(3) The accounts of the Council shall be audited, before the thirtieth day of November each year, by an auditor appointed by the Council who is a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Ordinance, 1961 (X of 1961).

25. Bye-laws of the Council.—(1) The Executive Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Federal Government, by notification in the official Gazette, make bye-laws for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council and Executive Committee, the time and places where such meetings are to be held, the conduct of business and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Executive Committee ;

- (b) the powers and duties of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Registrar ;
- (c) the terms of office and powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Council ;
- (d) the appointment, powers, duties and procedure of inspectors ;
- (e) the procedure for maintenance and publication of the Register, the fees to be charged under this Act and establishment of sub-offices or branches of the Council ;
- (f) the management of the property of the Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts ;
- (g) the procedure at any inquiry held under sub-section (2) of section 17 ; and
- (h) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

26. Proof of membership, etc.—For the purposes of any action or proceeding under this Act, a certificate of the Registrar certifying under the seal of the Council that, on a specified date, the name of a person was or was not borne on the Register shall be proof of its contents and of the authenticity of his signature, until the contrary is proved.

27. Penalties and procedure.—(1) After such date as the Federal Government may, after consultation with the Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, whoever undertakes any professional engineering work shall, if his name is not for the time being borne on the Register, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(2) After the date appointed as aforesaid, whoever employs for any professional engineering work any person whose name is not for the time being borne on the Register shall be punishable, on first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both, and on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) Whoever wilfully procures or attempts to procure himself or itself to be registered under this Act as a professional engineer or consulting engineer by making or producing or causing to be made or produced any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either orally or in writing, and any person who assists him therein shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(4) Whoever falsely pretends to be registered under this Act, or not being registered under this Act, uses with his name or title any words or letters representing that he is so registered, irrespective of whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or representation or not, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(5) No person undertaking any professional engineering work shall, unless he is registered under this Act, be entitled to recover before any court or other authority any sum of money for services rendered in such work.

(6) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act save on complaint made by, or under the authority of, the Council.

(7) No court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

28. **Saving.**—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to—

- (a) affect the right of any person who was, immediately before the date specified in a notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 27, entitled to practise as an architect to continue such practice, provided a professional engineering work is executed under the supervision of a professional engineer, or to prevent him from associating with a professional engineer;
- (b) affect the right of any person to execute or undertake any work for which he has been trained in an institution specified by the Council, by notification in the official Gazette, for the purposes of this clause;
- (c) affect the right of any person who was, immediately before the date specified in a notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 27, entitled to work as a land surveyor to continue such work; or
- (d) restrict the normal practice of his art or trade by an artisan or skilled workman.

29. **Power to exempt.**—If the Council so recommends, the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any person or class of persons, or any professional engineering work or class of such works, from the operation of the provisions of section 27, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification.

30. **Commission of Inquiry.**—(1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Federal Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Federal Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a Commission of Inquiry consisting of—

- (a) a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a Judge of a High Court, to be appointed by the Federal Government;
- (b) a professional engineer, to be nominated by the Federal Government; and
- (c) a professional engineer, to be nominated by the Council.

(2) The Commission shall proceed to inquire and report to the Federal Government as to the truth of the matters charged in the complaint and, in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the Commission to have been established, the Commission shall recommend remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.

(3) The Federal Government may require the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as, having regard to the report of the Commission, it may think fit; and, if the Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Federal Government may amend the bye-laws or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

(4) A Commission of Inquiry shall have power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall have all such other necessary powers for the purpose of any inquiry conducted by it as are exercised by a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).

31. **Repeal.**—The Pakistan Engineering Council Ordinance, 1975 (XV of 1975), is hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See sections 2(m) and 10]

Recognised Engineering Qualifications granted by Engineering Institutions in Pakistan:—

Engineering Institution	Recognised Engineering Qualifications
1. University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore	B. Sc. Engineering.
2. University of Karachi	Bachelor of Engg.
3. Sind University	B. Sc. Engineering. B. Sc. Agricultural Engineering.
4. University of Peshawar	B. Sc. Engineering.
5. Agricultural University, Lyallpur	B. Sc. Agricultural Engineering.
6. Military College of Engineering	B. Sc. (Civil Engg.).
7. Institute of Engineers Pakistan	A. M. I. E. (Pak).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See sections 2(m) and 11]

Recognised Engineering Qualifications granted by Engineering Institutions out side Pakistan.

Engineering Institution	Recognised Engineering Qualifications
1. Aligarh Muslim University	B. Sc. (Engg.).
2. Andhara University	B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1950.
3. Annamali University	B. E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, or Chemical Engineering from April, 1949.

Engineering Institution	Recognised Engineering Qualifications
4. Banaras Hindu University	B. Sc. in Engineering, B. Sc. (Mining), B. Sc. (Met).
5. Calcutta University	B. E. Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering B. E. Met. M. E. (Met).
6. College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal	(1) B. N. E., B. E. E., B. Ch. E. (2) B. E. E., (Communication Option), from 19th May, 1951. (3) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950.
7. University of Science and Technology (formerly East Pakistan University of Science and Technology), Dacca	B. Sc. Engineering.
8. Dacca University	Degree in Engineering.
9. Aberdeen University	B. Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).*
10. Adelaide University	B. E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
11. Birmingham University	B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
12. Bristol University	B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
13. Cambridge University	(1) B. A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos. (2) Ordinary Degree B. A., in Engineering, provided the Graduate has passed in principal subject, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.*
14. Cape Town University	B. Sc. in Engineering.
15. Dublin University	B. A. I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).
16. Durham University	(1) B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree). (2) B. Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Engineering Institution	Recognised Engineering Qualifications
17. Edinburgh University	B. Sc. in Engineering.
18. Glasgow University	(1) B. Sc. in Engineering. (2) B Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
19. Leeds University	B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
20. Liverpool University	B. Engg. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
21. London University	B. Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree). B. Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926. B. Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.
22. Manchester University	Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
23. Mc Gill University, Montreal	B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
24. Melbourne University	B.E.C.B. Mech. E, or B,E,E.
25. National University of Ireland	B.E.
26. New Zealand University	B. E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
27. Oxford University	B. A, with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Engineering Institution	Recognised Engineering Qualifications
28. Queens University, Belfast	B. Sc. in Engineering.
29. Queensland University	B. E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
30. Rangoon University	B. Sc. in Engineering.
31. Sheffield University	B. Engg. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Degree or Ordinary Degree with a first class in the final Examination will not be required in the cases of Degrees obtained in or after June, 1930).
	B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).
32. South Africa University	B. Sc. in Engineering obtained before 1921.
33. St. Andrews University	B. Sc. in Engineering.
34. Sydney University	B. E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
35. Victoria University, Manchester	B. Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.
	B. Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
	B. Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.
	B. Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
	B. Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.
	B. Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).
36. Wales University	B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering.

Engineering Institution	Recognised Engineering Qualifications
37. Western Australia University	B. E.
38. Witwaterarand University, Johannesburg	B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
39. American Universities/Institutions ..	Degrees and Diplomas of only these American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which has been accredited by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development, New York, provided they have actually been taken after a full course of studies of not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

*These Degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examination in these Universities. The condition as to three years' study will not, however, apply to those candidates who have taken a Degree which exempts them from a part of the University course, and have taken one of these Degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.