

REQUIREMENT FOR PROVISION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

ENGINEERING SERVICES

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINES : LICENSING/REGISTRATION RULES FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

I. THE PROFESSIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: REGULATION / ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

1.1 Definition of Professional. A professional in the Philippines is defined as a person who:

- (a) has completed a prescribed university course;
- (b) passed a licensure examination/has been issued a Certificate of Registration/ Professional ID Card/ Professional Tax Receipt (PTR);
- (c) is a member of good standing of an accredited professional organization (APO);
- (d) follows a set of standards/code of practice; and
- (e) adheres to professional code of ethics

1.2 Professional Regulation Commission (PRC). The PRC is the government agency mandated under *Republic Act No. 8981*, otherwise known as: “An Act Modernizing the Professional Regulation Commission, Repealing for the purpose Presidential Decree Numbered 223, entitled ‘Creating the Professional Regulation Commission and Prescribing its Powers and Function,’ and for other Purposes”, which takes charge of administrative control and supervision of at least 42 professions. (The only other profession not supervised by PRC is law, which is under the supervision of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.) The general functions of PRC are as follows:

- (a) To administer, implement and enforce the regulatory policies of the national government with respect to the regulation and licensing of the various professions and occupations under its jurisdiction including the enhancement and maintenance of professional and occupational standards and ethics and the enforcement of the rules and regulation relative thereto;
- (b) To perform any and all acts, enter into contracts, make such rules and regulations and issue such orders and other administrative issuances as may be necessary in the execution and implementation of its functions and the improvement of its services;
- (c) To review, revise, and approve resolution, embodying policies promulgated by the Professional Regulatory Boards in the exercise of their powers and functions or in implementing the laws regulating their respective professions and other official actions on non-ministerial matters within their respective jurisdictions;
- (d) To administer and conduct the licensure examinations of the various regulatory boards in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission; determine and fix the places and dates of examinations; use publicly or privately owned buildings and facilities for examination purposes; conduct more than one (1) examination or more examinations given in a year, at least one (1) examination shall be held on weekdays (Monday to Friday): Provided, further, That, if only one (1) examinations is given in a year, this shall be held only on weekdays: Provided finally, That, the commission is also authorized to require the completion of a refresher course where the examinee has failed to pass three (3) times, except as otherwise provided by law; approve the results of examinations

- and the release of the same; adopt measures to preserve the integrity and inviolability of licensure examinations; appoint supervisors and room watchers from among the employees of the government and/or private individuals with baccalaureate degrees, who have been trained by the Commission for the purpose and who shall be entitled to a reasonable daily allowance for every examination day actually attended, to be determined and fixed by the Commission; published the list of successful examinees; provide schools, colleges and universities, public and private, offering courses for licensure examinations, with copies of sample test questions on examinations recently conducted by the Commission and copies of the syllabi or terms of specifications of subjects for licensure examinations; and impose the penalty of suspension or prohibition from taking licensure examinations to any examinee charged and found guilty of violating the rules and regulations governing the conduct of licensure examinations promulgated by the Commission;
- (e) To admit successful examinees to the practice of the profession or occupation; cause the entry of their names on its registry book and computerized database, issue certificates of registration/professional license, bearing the registrant's name, picture, and registration number signed by all the members of the Board concerned and the Chairperson, with the official seal of the Board and the Commission affixed thereto which certificate shall be the authority to practice; and at the option of the professional concerned, ministerially issue the professional identification card, to be used solely for the purpose of identification, upon payment of the appropriate amount: Provided, That, marine deck and marine engineers officers shall also be issued endorsement certificates exclusively by the Commission pursuant to the 1978 and 1995 Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Convention to the exclusion of any other government agency, Section 1 (2) of *Executive Order No. 149, Series of 1999* and provisions of other existing laws, executive orders, administrative issuances/regulations to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, further, That, once a certificate of registration/professional license, or certificate of competency, in the case of marine deck and engine officers are issued, this cannot be withdrawn, cancelled, revoked, or suspended except for just cause as may be provided by law after due notice and hearing;
- (f) To have custody of all records of the various Boards, including examination papers, minutes of deliberation, records of administrative cases and investigations and examination results for control and disposition;
- (g) To determine and fix the amount of fees to be charged and collected for examination, registration, registration without examination, professional identification card, certification, docket, appeal, replacement, accreditation, including surcharges and other fees not specified under the provisions of Republic Act Numbered Four Hundred Sixty-Five as amended by Republic Act Numbered Sixty-Five Hundred and Eleven or to charge and collect reasonable fees at the rates higher than the rates provided thereunder subject to the approval by the Office of the President;
- (h) To appoint subject to the Civil Service laws, rules, and regulations, officials and employees of the Commission necessary for the effective performance of its functions and responsibilities; prescribe their duties and fix their compensation subject to the provisions of Republic Act Numbered Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Eight and allowances including other fringe benefits; and to assign and/or reassign personnel as the exigency of the service requires subject to

- the Civil Service laws, rules and regulations; and to organize or reorganize the structure of the Commission; and create or abolish positions or change the designation of existing position in accordance with the staffing pattern prepared by it and approved by the Office of the President upon the recommendation of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to meet the changing conditions or as the need arises: Provided, That, such changes shall not affect the employment status of the incumbents, reduce their ranks and/or salaries nor shall result in their separation from the service;
- (i) To submit and recommend to the President of the Philippines the names of licensed/registered professionals for appointment as members of the various Professional Regulatory Boards from among those nominated to fill up vacancies pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 496, Series of 1991;
 - (j) Upon recommendation of the Professional Regulatory Board concerned, to approve the registration of and to authorize the issuance of a certificate of registration/license and professional identification card with or without examination to a foreigner who is registered under the laws of his state or country and whose certificate of registration issued therein has not been suspended or revoked: Provided, That, the requirements for the registration or licensing in said foreign state or country are substantially the same as those required and contemplated by the laws of his state or country and whose certificate of registration issued therein has not be suspended or revoked; Provided, That the requirements for the registration or licensing in said foreign state or country are substantially the same as those required and contemplated by the laws of the Philippines and that the laws of such foreign state or country allow the citizens of the Philippines to practice the profession on the same basis and grant the same privileges as those enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of such foreign state or country: Provided, further, That, the Commission may, upon recommendation of the Board concerned, authorize the issuance of a certificate of registration, license or a special temporary permit to foreign professionals who desire to practice their professions in the country under reciprocity and other international agreements; consultants in foreign-funded, joint venture or foreign-assisted projects of the government, employees of Philippine or foreign private firms or institutions pursuant to law, or health professionals engaged in humanitarian mission for a limited period of time: Provided, finally, That agencies, organizations or individual whether public or private, who secure the services of a foreign professional authorized by law to practice in the Philippines for reasons aforementioned, shall be responsible for securing a special permit from the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) and the department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) pursuant to PRC and DOLE rules;
 - (k) To authorize any officer of the Commission to administer oaths;
 - (l) To supervise foreign nationals who are authorized by existing laws to practice their professions either as holders of a certificate of registration and a professional identification card or a temporary special permit in the Philippines; to ensure that the terms and conditions for their practice or of their employment are strictly complied with; to required the hiring or employing government agency or private entity/institution to secure a temporary special permit from the concerned Board subject to approval by the Commission and to file a criminal complaint against the head of the government agency or officers of the said private entity/institution, who shall be liable under the penalty provided for in the concerned professional regulatory law of the penalty imposed pursuant to this Act, when the professional

- was hired and allowed to practice his/her profession without permit; to file upon due process request for deportation with the Bureau of Immigration and Deportation (BID); and to supervise professionals who were former citizens of the Philippines and who had been registered and issued a certificate of registration and a professional identification card prior to their naturalization as foreign citizens, who may, while in the country on a visit, sojourn or permanent residence, practice their profession: Provided, That prior to the practice of their profession they shall have first been issued a special permit and updated professional identification card by the Board concerned subject to approval by the Commission and upon payment of the permit and annual registration fees;
- (m) To monitor the performance of schools in licensure examinations and publish the results thereof in a newspaper of national circulation;
 - (n) To adopt and institute a comprehensive rating system for universities, colleges, and training institutes based on the passing ratio and overall performance of students in board examinations;
 - (o) To exercise administrative supervision over the various professional regulatory boards and its members;
 - (p) To adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to effectively implement policies with respect to the regulation and practice of the professions;
 - (q) To implement the program for the full computerization of all licensure examinations given by the various professional regulatory boards including the registration of professionals not later than the year 2003 and other operations of the Commission;
 - (r) To investigate and decide administrative matters involving officers and employees under the jurisdiction of the Commission;
 - (s) To investigate *motu proprio* or upon the filing of a verified complaint, any member of the Professional Regulatory Boards for neglect of duty, incompetence unprofessional, unethical, immoral or dishonorable conduct, commission of irregularities in the licensure examinations which taint or impugn the integrity and authenticity of the results of the said examinations and, if found guilty, to revoke or suspend their certificates of registration and professional licenses/identification cards and to recommend to the President of the Philippines their suspension or removal from office as the case may be;
 - (t) To issue summons, subpoena and subpoena *duces tecum* in connection with the investigation of cases against officials and employees of the Commission and the members of the Professional Regulatory Boards;
 - (u) To hold in contempt an erring party or person only upon application with a court of competent jurisdiction;
 - (v) To call upon or request any department, instrumentality, office, bureau, institution or agency of the government including local government units to render such assistance as it may require, or to coordinate or cooperate in order to carry out, enforce or implement the professional regulatory policies of the government or any program or activity it may undertake pursuant to the provisions of this Act;
 - (w) To initiate an investigation, upon complaint under oath by an aggrieved party, of any person, whether a private individual or professional, local or foreign, who practices the regulated profession or occupation without being authorized by law, or without being registered with and licensed by the concerned regulatory board and issued the corresponding license/professional identification card or temporary or special permit, or who commits any of the prohibited acts provided in the

- regulatory laws of the various professions, which acts are criminal in nature, and, if the evidence so warrants, to forward the records of the case to the office of the city or provincial prosecutor for the filing of the corresponding information in court by the lawyers of the legal services of the Commission who may prosecute said case/s upon being deputized by the Secretary of Justice;
- (x) To prepare annual report of accomplishments on the programs, projects and activities of the Commission during the year for submission to Congress after the close of its calendar year and make appropriate recommendations on issues and/or problems affecting the Commission, the Professional Regulatory Boards, and the various professions under its jurisdiction; and
 - (y) To perform such other functions and duties as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, the various professional regulatory laws, decrees, executive orders and other administrative issuances.

1.3 Professions in the Philippines

- (a) **PRC Regulated Professions.** There are forty-two (42) professions created by their individual charters, under the supervision of PRC. Each of the professions has its corresponding Professional Regulatory Board (PRB), except the Merchant Marine Profession, which has two PRBs under the same law, the Board for Marine Deck Officers and the Board for Marine Engine Officers. As of October 2005, however, two PRBs, the Board of Sugar Technology and the Board of Guidance & Counseling have yet to be established.
- (b) **Accredited Professional Organization (APO).** Each of the professions has a corresponding accredited professional organization (APO) which provides assistance and coordinates with PRC in matters relating to professional practice. Since the Merchant Marine Profession has two PRBs, it likewise has two APOs. On the other hand, the Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Profession, while having only one PRB, has two APOs. The regulated professions and corresponding APOs are listed as follows:

PROFESSION	ACCREDITED PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION (APO)
1. Accountancy	Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants (PICPA)
2. Aeronautical Engineering	Society of Aerospace Engineers of the Philippines (SAEP)
3. Agricultural Engineering	Philippine Society of Agricultural Engineers (PSAE)
4. Agriculture	Philippine Association of Agriculturists (PAA)
5. Architecture	United Architects of the Philippines (UAP)
6. Chemical Engineering	Philippine Institute of Chemical Engineers (PIChE)
7. Chemistry	Integrated Chemists of the Philippines (ICP)
8. Civil Engineering	Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers (PICE)
9. Criminology	Professional Criminologists Association of the Philippines (PCAP)
10. Customs Brokerage	Chamber of Customs Brokers (CCB)
11. Dentistry	Philippine Dental Association (PDA)
12. Electrical Engineering	Institute of Integrated Electrical Engineers (IIEE)

13. Electronics Engineering	Institute of Electronics and Communications Engineers of the Philippines (IECEP)
14. Environmental Planning	Philippine Institute of Environmental Planners (PIEP)
15. Forestry	Society of Filipino Foresters (SFF)
16. Fisheries Technology	Philippine Society of Fisheries (PSF)
17. Geodetic Engineering	Geodetic Engineers of the Philippines (GEP)
18. Geology	Geological Society of the Philippines (GSP)
19. Guidance and Counseling	Not yet established
20. Interior Design	Philippine Institute of Interior Designers (PIID)
21. Landscape Architecture	Philippine Association of Landscape Architects (PALA)
22. Librarianship	Philippine Librarians Association, Inc. (PLAI)
23. Marine Deck Officers	Masters and Mates Association of the Philippines (MMAP)
24. Marine Engine Officers	Marine Engine Officers Association of the Philippines, Inc. (MEOAP)
25. Master Plumbing	National Master Plumbers Association of the Philippines (NAMPA)
26. Mechanical Engineering	Philippine Society of Mechanical Engineers (PSME)
27. Medical Technology	Philippine Association of Medical Technologists, Inc. (PAMET)
28. Medicine	Philippine Medical Association (PMA)
29. Metallurgical Engineering	Society of Metallurgical engineers of the Philippines (SMEP)
30. Midwifery	Integrated Midwives Association of the Philippines (IMAP)
31. Mining Engineering	Philippine Society of Mining Engineers
32. Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering	Philippine Association of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (PANAME)
33. Nursing	Philippine Nurses Association (PNA)
34. Nutrition and Dietetics	Nutritionist-Dietitians Association of the Philippines (NDAP)
35. Optometry	Integrated Philippine Association of Optometrists (IPAO)
36. Pharmacy	Philippine Pharmaceutical Association (PPhA)
37. Physical Therapy & Occupational Therapy	Philippine Physical Therapy Association, Inc. (PPTA)/Occupational Therapy Association of the Philippines (OTAP)
38. Professional Teaching	National Organization for Professional Teachers (NOPT)
39. Radiologic Technology	Philippine Association of Radiologic Technologists (PART)
40. Sanitary Engineering	Philippine Society of Sanitary Engineers (PSSE)
41. Social Work	Philippine Association of Social Workers, Inc. (PASWI)
42. Sugar Technology	Not yet established
43. Veterinary Medicine	Philippine Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA)

(c) **Charters of Professions.**

- Each charter of the regulated professions provides, among others, the definition, licensing requirements, admission requirements, foreign reciprocity/qualifications and corporate practice, as shown in **Appendix A**.
- While the Philippine Constitution provides that: “the practice of all professions in the Philippines shall be limited to Filipino citizens, save in cases prescribed by law”, most laws give certain provisions which specify how foreign professionals may practice their professions in the Philippines. In addition, one of PRC’s functions is to supervise foreign practice in the Philippines. (see paragraph **1.2 j** above).
- There are only ten (10) professions which allow the formation of partnerships/associations/corporations (organized by licensed professionals) for professional practice (**Appendix A**). However, in general, the responsibility of practice still lies on the individual professional in terms of liability and any violation of the law. Only five (5) professions (such as architecture, landscape architecture, aeronautical engineering, chemistry and naval architecture & marine engineering) specify corporation’s liabilities as an entity.

II. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

2.1 Admission Requirements. Each profession has specific requirements for taking the licensure examination and registration, including those for foreign professionals (**Appendix A**).

2.2 Language Skills. The professional laws do not specify any language requirement, but all licensure examinations are given in English.

2.3 Type of Examination. All examinations are of the objective type. However, the following professions include other types as follows:

- (a) **Architecture:** Objective and actual architectural design problem
- (b) **Dentistry:** Objective and practical examination
- (c) **Interior Design:** Objective and actual interior design problem
- (d) **Landscape Architecture:** Objective and actual landscape architectural design
- (e) **Marine Deck Officers:** Objective and practical examination
- (f) **Marine Engine Officers:** Objective and practical examination
- (g) **Optometry:** Objective and practical examination

2.4 Number of Years for Degrees. The number of years for acquiring a Bachelor’s Degree is generally not specified. It is expected that a standard course is acquired by any candidate for licensure examination. PRC and the respective Professional Regulatory Board evaluate the degree of each candidate through his/her transcript of record to ensure that the candidate has completed the required subjects/courses specified in their respective professional laws. (**Appendix A**)

2.5 Other Qualification Requirements (Appendix A).

2.6 Conduct of Professional Examinations

- (a) The respective PRBs conduct the examinations under the supervision/administration of PRC.
- (b) The frequency of examinations depend upon the respective professions as follows:

- **Once a year**

Aeronautical Engineering	Landscape Architecture
Agricultural Engineering	Librarianship
Agriculture	Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering
Chemistry	Nutrition & Dietetics
Environmental Planning	Mining Engineering
Fisheries Technologist	Optometry
Forestry	Professional Teaching
Geodetic Engineering	Social Work
Geology	Veterinary Medicine
Interior Design	

- **Twice a year**

Accountancy	Mechanical Engineering
Architecture	Medical Technology
Chemical Engineering	Medicine
Civil Engineering	Metallurgical Engineering
Criminology	Midwifery
Dentistry	Nursing
Electrical Engineering	Physical & Occupational Therapy
Electronics Engineering	Radiologic Technology
Master Plumbing	Sanitary Engineering

- **Thrice a year**

Marine Engine Officers	Marine Deck Officers
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- (c) **Fees and Charges**

- **Examination**

Requiring Baccalaureate Degree	Php 900.00
Requiring Baccalaureate Degree with Practical Exams (Except Marine Deck & Marine Engine Officers)	1,300.00
For Non-Baccalaureate Degree	600.00
For Marine Deck & Marine Engine Officers	
Written (Theoretical) Examinations	900.00
Practical Assessment	400.00
Computerization Walk-in Examination	Note yet established

- **Registration**

For profession requiring baccalaureate degree	Php 600.00
For non-baccalaureate degree	450.00
Temporary/Special Permit for Para-Teachers Initial issuance (3 years validity)	600.00
Issuance with 5 years validity	1,000.00
Temporary or Special Permit for Foreign Professionals under PD No. 451 :	
For each visit or sojourn	1,250.00
For permanent residents	1,500.00
Temporary/Special Permit for Foreign Professionals covered by Section 7(j) of RA No. 8981	1,500.00
Temporary/Special Permit for Foreign Professionals on Medical Mission	1,250.00
Issuance of Certificate of Registration to Foreign Professionals who qualify to practice on reciprocity, treaties and international agreements	1,500.00
Issuance of Professional Identification Card to Foreign Professionals	450.00

- **Annual Registration of Professionals**

Registered Professional with Baccalaureate Degree	Php 450.00
Registered Professional with Non-Baccalaureate Degree	420.00

III. QUALIFICATION PROCEDURES:

- 3.1 Applicants to the licensure examinations are required to submit their Certificate of Live Birth and Transcript of Records showing the educational qualifications and personal circumstances.
- 3.2 The documents are perused upon by the Application Division of PRC. The concerned PRB further evaluates the application if treating or experience is a requirement. Determination of citizenship requirements are forwarded to the Legal Division

IV. RECOGNITION REQUIREMENTS:

- 4.1 **Automatic Registration/Registration without Examination.** Some laws state permission to qualified professional practitioners, including foreign professionals. (Appendix A).
- 4.2 **Foreign Reciprocity/Qualifications:** (Appendix A).

V. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS:

5.1 For Individuals. In addition to admission requirements in Section II above, the following are provided in the PRC law and/or respective professional laws as follows:

- (a) All examination passers are required to take the professional oath before the respective PRBs.
- (b) Continuing professional development (CPD).

5.2 For Firms

- (a) For the regulated professions supervised by PRC, there are only ten (10) professions which provide establishment of partnerships/firms/corporations and/or associations (**Appendix A**).
- (b) None of the laws have specific provisions on minimum capital or number of partners. However, all members should be registered/licensed professionals in the Philippines.
- (c) Some professions require not only registration with the respective PRBs but also with the Securities and Exchange Commission (**Appendix A**).
- (d) Details on ownership/management/administration of corporate name of professional entity are not generally provided in the respective PRB laws. However, requirements of the *Philippine Corporation Law* are expected to be followed.

VI. LICENSING PROCEDURES:

6.1 For Individuals

- (a) Upon passing the licensure examination, the passer registers with the PRC and during the oath-taking ceremonies, the Certificate of Registration and Professional Identification (ID) Card are given to them. The Oath-taking Ceremonies usually take place from two to four weeks after examination results are released (usually two to five days, except architecture, which might take longer, about a month).
- (b) Professional ID Cards are renewed every three years on the professionals' birthday. Renewal normally takes about a week or two upon filing of application and payment of renewal fees.

6.2 For Firms

See **Appendix A** for Corporate Practice.

VII. REGULATIONS ON ENTRY/TEMPORARY STAY OF FOREIGN PROFESSIONALS:

Professional practice of foreigners is subject to the PRC law, *Section 7(j) of RA No. 8981*, and specific provisions of respective professions (**Appendix A**). If no

provision is given, the respective laws and the Constitutional mandate on professional practice, which says, “The practice of all professions in the Philippines shall be limited to Filipino citizens, save in cases prescribed by law.”

VIII. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS:

- 8.1** Each profession has specific codes of ethics and each professional is expected to abide by these codes.
- 8.2** The codes are generally prepared by the respective APOs together with the respective PRBs. They are approved by the PRC.
- 8.3** Any violation of the code may be reported to the APO and PRC. A legal case may be filed by any complainant. If found guilty of a civil case, the PRB may impose suspension or revocation of license. Violations are specified in each professional law.
- 8.4** A criminal case is usually filed by a complainant through the regular courts.

IX. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES/APPEAL MECHANISMS:

9.1 Dispute Resolution

- (a) Complainant against a registered professional may be filed before the concerned PRB for immoral or dishonorable conduct; insanity; conviction or a criminal offense involving moral turpitude;; unprofessional or unethical conduct; gross negligence or incompetence in the practice of the profession; the use of or perpetration of fraud or deceit in the acquisition of certificate of registration/professional license; for any cause or causes as provided by the law creating the Professional Regulatory Board and the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.
- (b) The complaint shall be in writing and under oath and may be filed by any person, firm, or corporation, through its duly authorized representative. The PRB upon receipt of the complaint shall require the professional complained of to submit his counter-affidavit or verified answer within ten (10) days from notice.
- (c) The complaint, with sufficient supporting documents, may itself be the basis for determination of the existence of prima facie case, at the discretion of the PRB. If no prima facie case is found, then the complaint shall be dismissed; otherwise, the Commission or the PRB shall order the case to proceed for trial.
- (d) The case shall be set for preliminary conference, where the complainant, the respondent and their counsels shall be required to appear to determine the possibility of amicable settlement and other matters which may aid in the early disposition of the case.
- (e) The order of hearing shall be as follows:
 - The complainant must produce the evidence on his part;
 - The respondent shall then offer the evidence in support of his defense;

- The parties may then respectively offer rebuttal evidence only, unless the Commission or the PRB, for good reasons, in the furtherance of justice, permits them to offer evidence upon their original case; and
 - When the presentation of evidence is concluded, the PRB may require the parties to simultaneously submit their respective written memoranda within fifteen (15) days from notice before the case is submitted for decision.
- (f) The PRB shall decide the case within sixty (60) days from its submission. The decision shall be in writing and shall be signed by at least a majority of the members of the PRB.

9.2 Appeal. The respondent may appeal the decision of the concerned PRB within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the decision to the Commission whose decision shall be final. Complainant, when allowed by law, may interpose an appeal from the decision of the PRB within the same period of fifteen (15) days from receipt thereof.

- (a) The decision of the PRB may be filed to the Commission by filing a notice of appeal together with the arguments in support thereof, the payment of the appeal and legal research fees and proof of service on the adverse party within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the decision.
- (b) The notice of appeal shall specify the parties, designate the decision appealed from and the appellate authority to which the appeal is taken.
- (c) The adverse party shall be given fifteen (15) days from notice to submit his counter-argument. After receipt of the counter-argument, the appeal shall be considered submitted for resolution unless otherwise directed by the Commission.
- (d) Appealed cases shall be decided within sixty (60) days from submission for resolution. The decision or resolution shall be in writing and shall be signed by at least a majority of the members of the Commission.

X. OTHER INFORMATION:

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APPENDIX A

PHILIPPINES: MATRIX ON LICENSING AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES

**PHILIPPINES: MATRIX ON LICENSING AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR PROFESSIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION
OF THE PROFESSIONAL REGULATION COMMISSION (PRC).**

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<p>AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING PD 1570 (11 June 1978): <i>Philippine Aeronautical Engineering Decree</i></p>			
<p>Definition (Section 27): Practice of Aeronautical Engineering constitutes the rendering of professional services, such as planning/ designing/ analyzing/ constructing/ assembling/ installing/ altering/ maintaining of aircraft structures/ power plants/ accessories through scientific/ accepted engineering practice or teaching of the same in any university/ college/ institute/ school duly recognized by Government. It also includes decision-making as an officer/ employee in private enterprise/ educational institution or government-owned/ controlled corporation, where such position requires professional knowledge in the science of aeronautical engineering.</p>			
Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 13, 19, 22 (a) Passing a written technical examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice the Aeronautical Engineering in Philippines. (b) Certificates of Registration shall not be issued to persons convicted of criminal offense involving moral turpitude/ guilty of unprofessional / unethical / immoral / dishonorable conduct or to any person of unsound mind.</p>	<p>Section 14 (a) At least 21 years of age; (b) Citizen of the Philippines or of foreign country qualified to take exams under existing laws; (c) Good moral character/ reputation; (c) BS Aeronautical Engineering from government-recognized institution or equivalent course in a foreign institution, subject to existing laws; and (a) Has not been convicted of crime involving moral turpitude.</p>	<p>Sections 14, 21 (a) Citizens of a foreign country may take the licensure exam under existing laws; (b) Temporary Certificate of Registration or Special Permit may be granted to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally / technically qualified foreign aeronautical engineers called in for consultation / specific design / construction / project, provided such services in the Philippines are limited to such particular work; or • Technical officers / professors in specialized branches of aeronautical engineering considered necessary / indispensable for the country. </p>	<p>Section 28 A firm / company / corporation may engage in designing / planning / construction / installation / alteration / manufacture or marketing of any aircraft / its components / accessories / instruments / equipment & supply provided there is certification / supervision / guidance of an aeronautical engineer.</p>

**AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:
RA 8559 (13 February 1998): *Philippine Agricultural Engineering Act of 1998***

Definition (Section 3): Practice of Agriculture Engineering refers to the profession requiring the application of fundamental/ known principles of engineering to peculiar condition/ requirements of agriculture as industry/ field of science, including the following: (a) Consultation, valuation, investigation and management services on agricultural engineering; (b) Management or supervision and the preparation of engineering designs, plans, specifications, project studies and estimates for agricultural, aquaculture and fishery, and forest product machinery, agricultural buildings and structures, farm electrification and energy systems, agricultural processing equipment, irrigation and soils conservation systems and facilities, agricultural waste utilization systems and facilities; (c) Conducting research and development, training and extension work, and consultancy services on agricultural engineering facilities/ services, system and technologies; (d) Testing, evaluation and inspection of agricultural, fishery and forest product machinery and other related agricultural engineering facilities and equipment; (e) Management, manufacturing and/or marketing of agricultural machinery and other related agricultural engineering facilities and equipment; (f) Teaching agricultural engineering subjects in institution of learning in the Philippines; and (g) Employment with the government provided such item or position requires the knowledge and expertise of an agricultural engineer.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 12, 20 Passing a written technical examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration/ Professional License are required to practice agricultural engineering in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Section 13 (a) Citizen of the Philippines; and (b) BS Agricultural Engineering or equivalent in CHED recognized school/ academy / institute / college / university.</p>	<p>Section 27 Foreign agricultural engineers may be issued temporary license to practice / engage in consultancy if foreign country permits Filipino professionals to practice within its territorial limits on same basis as subjects/ citizens of such foreign country / state.</p>	<p>Section 25 (a) Corporate practice is not allowed. (b) Registered / Licensed agricultural engineers may, among themselves form a firm / partnership / association and obtain SEC registration. (c) All members / partners / associates shall be registered / licensed agricultural engineers.</p>

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING: CPC 86725
RA 9297 (13 May 2004): *The Chemical Engineering Law*

Definition (Section 2): Practice of Chemical Engineering means the rendering/ offering of professional chemical engineering services which embrace the following in relation to industrial plants: Consultation requiring knowledge, skill/ proficiency; investigation; estimation and/or valuation; planning; preparation of feasibility studies; designing; preparation of specifications; supervision of installation; operation (including quality management but excluding chemical analysis/ operation of chemical laboratory); and research & development. It also includes teaching/ lecturing/ receiving of professional chemical subjects in BS Chemical Engineering curriculum.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 13, 19 Passing the licensure examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration / Professional ID Card are required to practice chemical engineering in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Section 16 (a) Citizen of the Philippines; (b) Good moral character; (c) BS Chemical Engineering or its equivalent from a government-recognized school / institute / college / university; and (d) Has not been convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude.</p>	<p>Sections 22, 30 (a) Exempt from registration are foreign chemical engineers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are recognized as experts / called by government for consultation / specific design / project installation, provided practice is confined to such work; • have distinguished themselves in their fields of specialization, contracted as professors/ lecturers on chemical engineering subjects by Philippine schools / colleges / institutes / universities. <p>(b) Foreign chemical engineers may be granted rights/ privileges if foreign country grants the same/ similar rights/ privileges to Filipino chemical engineers</p>	<p>Section 26, 27 (a) Corporate practice is not allowed. (b) Duly licensed / registered chemical engineers may form partnerships among themselves or with other licensed / registered engineers and architects.</p>

**PHILIPPINES: MATRIX ON LICENSING AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR PROFESSIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION
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**CIVIL ENGINEERING: CPC 86722 / 867224 / 8673 / 512 / 513 / 514
RA 544 (17 June 1950) as amended by RA 1582 (16 June 1956): *Civil Engineering Law***

Definition (Section 2): Practice of Civil Engineering embraces services in the form of consultation, design, preparation of plans, specifications, estimates, erection, installation/ supervision of construction of streets, bridges, highways, railroads, airports/ hangars, portwalks, canals, river/shore improvements, lighthouses, and dry docks; buildings/fixed structures for irrigation, flood protection, drainage, water supply/sewerage works; demolition of permanent structures; and tunnels.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 8, 16 (a) Passing a technical examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice civil engineering in the Philippines; and (b) Certificate of Registration shall not be issued to any person convicted of criminal offense involving moral turpitude; guilty of immoral or dishonorable conduct; or person of unsound mind.</p>	<p>Section 12 (a) At least 21 years of age; (b) Citizen of the Philippines; (c) Good reputation/ moral character; and (a) Graduate of a course in Civil Engineering from school/ institute/ college/ university recognized by government.</p>	<p>Sections 15, 25 (a) Examination is allowed if foreign country admits citizens of the Philippines to practice the profession without restriction, or allows to practice it after passing the exam on equal terms with foreign citizens including unconditional recognition of degrees issued by learning institutions recognized by the Philippine Government. (b) Exempted from registration are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers/ enlisted men of the US & Philippine Armed Forces & civilian employees of US government stationed in the Philippines, while rendering civil engineering services for the US and/or the Philippines. • Civil Engineers/experts called in by Philippine Government for consultation / specific design and construction of fixed structures provided such practice is limited to such work. </p>	<p>Section 24 (a) Corporate practice is not allowed. (b) Registered/ licensed civil engineers may, among themselves, or with registered/ licensed architects, form and obtain registration of a firm/ partnership/ association, provided members who are civil engineers and architects of firm/ partnership/ association shall render work/ services proper for civil engineers or architects, respectively, shall be responsible for their own respective acts.</p>

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING: CPC 86723			
RA 7920: (24 February 1995): <i>New Electrical Engineering Law</i>			
Definition (Section 2): Practice of Electrical Engineering refers to rendering/ offering professional Electrical Engineering services in the form of: (a) Consultation, investigation, valuation and management of services requiring electrical engineering knowledge; (b) Design and preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for electric power systems, power plants, power distribution system including power transformers, transmission lines and network protection, switchgear, building wiring, electrical machines, equipment and others; (c) Supervision of erection, installation, testing and commissioning of power plants, substation, transmission lines, industrial plants and others; (d) Supervision of operation and maintenance of electrical equipment in power plants, industrial plants, watercrafts, electric locomotives and others; (e) Supervisions on the manufacture and repair of electrical equipment including switchboards, transformers, generators, motors, apparatus and others; (f) Teaching of electrical engineering professional subjects; and (h) Taking charge of the sale and distribution of electrical equipment and systems requiring engineering calculations or applications of engineering data.			
Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 10, 11, 28</p> <p>(a) Passing a technical examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration/ Professional License are required to practice electrical engineering in the Philippines.</p> <p>(b) A Certificate of Registration shall not be issued to any person convicted of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude/ guilty of immoral or dishonorable conduct/ of unsound mind.</p>	<p>Sections 16, 17</p> <p>(a) For Professional Electrical Engineer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen of the Philippines; • Good reputation with high moral values; • Has not been convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude; • BS Electrical Engineering from government recognized/ accredited university/ college/ academy/ institute; and • Registered Electrical Engineer with valid Certificate of Registration/ Professional license & with at least 4 years of active practice. <p>(b) For Registered Electrical Engineer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen of the Philippines; • At least 21 years of age; • Good reputation with high moral values; • Has not been convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude; and • BS Electrical Engineering from government recognized/ accredited university/ school/ college/ academy/ institute. 	<p>Sections 14, 38</p> <p>(a) Exempt from exams/ registration are foreign electrical engineers, erection/ commissioning/ guarantee engineers employed as technical consultants by Philippine government/ private firms provided no qualified Filipino is available as certified by APO or foreign electrical installer for erection/ installation of special project/ work provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are legally qualified to practice the profession in the foreign country in which requirements for obtaining license/ certificate of registration are not lower than those specified in the electrical engineering law; • Their scope of work is limited to particular work contracted; • They shall secure a special permit from PRC prior to commencing work; • They shall not engage in private practice; • For every foreign professional contracted, one registered Filipino understudy shall be employed by private firm utilizing the services of such foreign professional during his tenure with the firm; and • Exemption is good only for 6 months, renewable for another 6 months. <p>(b) A foreign engineer may be admitted to take the board exam/ be given Certificate of Registration/ be entitled to rights & privileges if his country specifically permits Filipino engineers to practice within its territorial limits on same basis as subjects/ citizens of such country.</p>	<p>Section 35</p> <p>(a) Corporate practice is not allowed</p> <p>(b) Licensed professional electrical engineers may, among themselves, form a partnership/ association and collectively render electrical engineering service; and</p> <p>(c) Individual members of such partnership / associations shall be responsible for their own respective acts.</p>

ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING			
RA 9292 (Repealing RA 5734): 17 April 2004: Electronics Engineering Law of 2004			
<p>Definition (Sections 3, 5): Electronics is the science dealing with development/ application of devices/ systems involving the flow of electrons or other carriers of electric charge, in a vacuum, in gaseous media, in plasma, in semiconductors, in solid-states and/ or in similar devices, including, but not limited to, applications involving optical, electromagnetic and other energy forms when transduced or converted into electronic signals. The Practice of Electronics Engineering embraces/ consists 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 and production, construction and installation, tests/ measurements/ control, operation, repair, servicing, technical support and maintenance of electronic components, devices, products, apparatus, instruments, 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, electrooptics/ photonics/ opto-electronics, electro-magnetics, avionics, aerospace, navigational and military applications, medical electronics, robotics, cybernetics, biometrics and all other related 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. The Practice of Professional Electronics Engineering embraces/ consists of all of the above plus the sole authority to provide consulting services and to sign and seal electronics plans, drawings, permit applications, specifications, reports and other technical documents prepared by the Professional Electronics Engineer and/ or under his direct supervision.</p>			
Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 13, 18, 19, 27</p> <p>(a) Passing an examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration / Professional ID Card/ APO Membership ID Card are required for the practice of electronics engineering in the Philippines.</p> <p>(b) Qualifications for registration as Professional Electronics Engineers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Certificate of Registration / Professional ID Card as Electronics Engineer; • Valid APO Membership / ID Card; • At least 7 years of experience, the last 2 years shall be in responsible charge of significant engineering work; and • Three certifications signed by 3 Professional Electronics Engineers attesting veracity of experience record. <p>(c) Certificate of Registration / Professional ID Card shall not be issued to any person convicted of crime involving moral turpitude / immoral or dishonorable conduct / declared to be of unsound mind.</p>	<p>Section 14</p> <p>(a) Citizen of the Philippines or foreign country under foreign reciprocity provisions;</p> <p>(b) Good moral character / has not been convicted of criminal offense involving moral turpitude; and</p> <p>(c) BS Electronics & Communications Engineering or Electronics Engineering or equivalent engineering course from government- recognized school/ institute/ university.</p>	<p>Sections 26, 33</p> <p>(a) Exempted from examination/ registration are Foreign Professional Electronics Engineers/ Electronics Technicians temporarily employed by Philippine government/ private firms where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No qualified Filipino professional is available for specific works as attested by APO; • Conditions of scope/ project or funding stipulate temporary employment of foreign professional; • Services are under GATS/ ASEAN/ APEC Engineer Registry programs/ other international treaties/ agreements provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign professional is legally qualified to practice in his own country in which licensing/ registration requirements are not lower than those under the Electronics Engineering Law; - Work performed by foreign professional is limited to that specified in the contract; foreign professional shall secure special permit from Board of Electronics Engineering prior to commencement of work; - No working visa/ permit shall be issued unless Special Permit is granted first; - Foreign professional shall not engage in private practice; - For every Foreign professional contracted at least 2 corresponding registered Filipino professionals shall be employed as counterparts in the duration of work; and - Special Permit is valid for 6 months period renewable every six months thereafter subject to approval by Board of Electronics Engineering & PRC. <p>(b) Foreign professionals may be admitted for registration with / without examination if foreign country state admits Filipino citizens to practice the profession after an examination / registration process on terms of strict absolute equality with citizens subjects / nationals of said country, including unconditional recognition of professional license and degrees / diploma.</p>	<p>Section 28</p> <p>(b) Corporate practice is not allowed.</p> <p>(c) Registered / Licensed Professional Electronics Engineers / Electronics Technicians may, among themselves or with other allied professionals, form a partnership / association / corporation and collectively render services, provided individual members of such partnership / association / corporation are responsible for their own respective acts.</p>

GEODETIC ENGINEERING CPC 86752/86753/86754
RA 8560 (Amending RA 9200): 28 March 2003: *Philippine Geodetic Engineering Act of 1998*

Definition (Section 2): Practice of Geodetic Engineering is a professional/ organized act of gathering data on surface of the earth with use of precision instruments; also the scientific/ methodical processing of data/ presenting them on graphs/ plans/ maps/ charts/ documents/ embracing the following activities: (a) 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 meters 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 the earth, and other instruments used for construction survey, and those instruments used to guide the installation of large industrial equipment and machineries; (b) Horizontal and vertical control surveys and political boundary surveys; (c) Land surveys to determine their metes/ bounds and prepare the plans thereof for titling and for other purposes; (d) Subdivision, consolidation and/or consolidation subdivision of titled properties; (e) Submission of survey plans of subdivided, consolidated and/or consolidated subdivision titled properties to the government agencies concerned; hereafter, such plans on surveyed titled properties submitted by geodetic engineers shall not be subject to verification and approval; (f) Preparation/ making of sketch, lot and location plans; (g) Conduction of engineering surveys and technical preparation of engineering survey plans, such as topographic, hydrographic, tidal, profile, crosssection, construction/ boundary surveys; (h) Parcellary surveys of land traversed by infrastructure projects; and preparation of subdivision plans; (i) Conduction of gravimetric and photogrammetric survey and the technical preparation of survey plans; (j) Survey/ mapping works such as the preparation of geographic and/or land information systems; (k) Surveys to determine/ establish line/ grade for construction of buildings/ other structures/ attachments; (l) Construction of as-staked and as-built surveys for infrastructurers; (m) Conduction of mineral/ mining surveys; (n) Installation of machineries requiring use of precision instruments; (o) Engagement in transfer of knowledge/ technology of geodetic engineering in any institution of learning; (p) Provision of consultancy services in geodetic engineering.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 11, 19 Passing a written technical examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration/ Professional ID Card are required to practice geodetic engineering in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Section 12 (a) Citizen of the Philippines; and (a) BS Geodetic Engineering from a duly recognized government school / academy / institute/ college.</p>	<p>Section 26 Foreign geodetic engineers may be issued a temporary license to practice the profession provided the foreign country permits Filipino geodetic engineers to practice within its territorial limits on same basis as subjects/ citizens of such foreign state/ country.</p>	<p>Section 24 Duly registered geodetic engineers may organize, establish or form firms/ partnerships/ associations for the practice of the profession pursuant to SEC rules.</p>

<p>GEOLOGY: CPC 86751 RA 4209 (19 June 1965): <i>Geology Profession Law of the Philippines</i></p>			
<p>Definition (Section 12): Practice of Geology refers to rendering geological work in the form of consultation/ geological investigation involving geological mapping / paleontology / petrology / mineralogy/ other branches of geology.</p>			
Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 14, 19 (a) Passing a technical written examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice geology in the Philippines. (b) Holders of PhD / DS (Geology) may be registered without examination.</p>	<p>Section 15 (a) At least 21 years of age; (b) Good reputation/ moral character; (c) Holder of any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS/ MS Geology • BS Geological Engineering • BS/ BA (major in Geology) </p>	<p>Sections 13, 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foreign applicants for examination shall satisfy exam requirements for Filipinos, provided the foreign country accords the same reciprocity with the Philippines. ○ Exempt from registration are qualified foreign geologists/ geological engineers called in for consultation/ conduct of special geological investigation only by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government with written permission from Board of Geology; or • Bonafide corporations registered under Philippine laws, provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work is for six months only, renewable by Board for not more than six months ○ They are legally qualified to practice in their country; and ○ Foreign country grants same reciprocity to Filipino citizens. 	<p>Section 24 A firm/ company/ corporation/ association can practice geology in the Philippines, provided such practice is carried out by geologists holding valid Certificates of Registration issued by Board of Geology and in regular employ of said firm/ co-partnership/ company/ corporation/ association. The manager/ administrator/ person in charge of management or administration of the business shall be held personally liable for any violation of the geology law.</p>

<p>MASTER PLUMBING RA 1378 (18 June 1955): <i>Plumbing Law</i></p>			
<p>Definition (Section 2): Practice of Plumbing embraces services in the form of consultations/ designing/ plan preparation, specifications/ estimates/ erection/ installation/ supervision of plumbing work including inspection/ acceptance of materials used therein; extension/ alteration of all pipings to fixtures, appliances, appurtenances in connection with any of the following: Storm/ sanitary drainage, facilities of buildings, sanitary venting of fixtures, hot/ cold water supply, system within or adjacent to any building, storm drains, sewerage system of any premises and/or in connection with any public disposal of any acceptable terminal. The National Building Code requires that duly licensed Master Plumbers should sign/seal engineering documents (which should include plumbing plan/layout, isometrics, guide specifications/bill of materials and cost estimates) for plumbing installations not exceeding 20 units. For installations more than 20 units, engineering documents should include sanitary plans/layouts/details, isometric drawings, design analysis/technical specifications and cost estimates, and should be signed/sealed by a licensed Master Plumber who is also a registered Engineer or a Master Plumber who has been issued a Certificate of Recognition as a Designer by the Board of Master Plumbers.</p>			
Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 12, 13, 18, 24 (a) Passing an examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice master plumbing in the Philippines. (b) Certificate of Registration shall not be issued to any person convicted of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude, found guilty of immoral/ dishonorable conduct or of unsound mind. (c) Provisions of the law apply only in Chartered Cities.</p>	<p>Section 12 (a) At least 21 years of age; (b) Citizen of the Philippines; (c) Good moral character; (d) At least a high school graduate; and (e) At least five years experience in actual plumbing work under supervision of registered master plumber.</p>	<p>Section 17, 21 (a) Exempt from exams/registration are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers/enlisted men of Armed Forces of US & Philippines/US civilian employees of US government for the US and/or the Philippines; and • Plumbing experts called in by Philippine Government for consultation in connection with specific construction, provided services are limited to such work. (b) A foreigner may be allowed to take the examination if the foreign country admits citizens of the Philippines to engage in the same trade without restriction or allows them to practice it after an examination on terms of strict/ absolute equality with citizens/ subjects/ nationals of the country concerned, including unconditional recognition of degrees issued by government-recognized institutions of learning.</p>	<p>Corporate practice is not allowed.</p>

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING: CPC 86723
RA 8495 (03 February 1998): *Philippine Mechanical Engineering Act of 1998***

Definition (Section 3): Practice of Mechanical Engineering includes: (a) Consultation/ valuation/ investigation/ management services requiring mechanical engineering knowledge; (b) Engineering design/ preparation of plans/ specifications/ project studies or estimates for mechanical equipment/ machinery/ processes of any mechanical works, projects or plants; (c) Management/ supervision of erection/ installation/ alteration/ testing/ commissioning of mechanical equipment/ machinery/ processes in mechanical works, projects or plants; (d) Management/ supervision/ operation/ tending/ maintenance of any mechanical equipment/ machinery/ processes in mechanical work/ projects/ plants; (e) Management/ supervision of manufacture/ sale/ supply/ distribution of mechanical equipment/ parts/ components; (f) Teaching of mechanical engineering professional subjects in government recognized/ accredited engineering schools; and (g) Employment in government as professional mechanical engineer/ registered mechanical engineer/ certified plant mechanic if nature/ character of work is in line with the profession requiring professional knowledge of the science of mechanical engineering.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 12, 13, 17, 22, 25</p> <p>(a) Passing a written technical examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration/ Professional License are required to practice mechanical engineering in the Philippines.</p> <p>Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Mechanical Engineer-- Granting Registration Certificate is testimonial in nature including submission of applicant's experience/ presentation of engineering reports/ technical paper. • Mechanical Engineer -- Applicants shall pass a written exam with emphasis on power plant/ industrial plant engineering/ mathematics/ engineering economics/ economic analysis/ laws & ethics/ machine design. <p>(b) Certificate of Registration shall not be issued to any person convicted of crime involving moral turpitude/ moral or dishonorable conduct or of any person of unsound mind.</p>	<p>Sections 14, 15</p> <p>(b) Professional Mechanical Engineer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen of the Philippines; • Has not been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; • Registered Mechanical Engineer/ holder of a valid Certificate of Registration/ professional license; • Completion of approved course in mechanical engineering from recognized school/ college; • Four years of more active mechanical engineering practice; and • Competent to practice as attested by at least 2 professional mechanical engineers. <p>(c) For Mechanical Engineer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen of the Philippines; • Has not been convicted of crime involving moral turpitude; and • BS Mechanical Engineering from government recognized university/ school/ college/ academy/ institute. 	<p>Sections 31, 39</p> <p>(a) Temporary/ Special Permit from Board of Mechanical Engineering may be issued to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Mechanical Engineers, installation/ commission/ graduate engineers called in for consultation projects not requiring more than 3 months residence in the Philippines in a 12-month period, provided they are legally qualified in their countries in which requirements/ qualifications are equal to those specified in Philippine Law on Mechanical Engineering. • Foreigners employed as technical officers/ training officers/ consultants who are necessary / advantageous for the country particularly in aspects of technology transfer, provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competent/ able/ willing Filipino mechanical engineers are not available; - They are previously employed foreigners by engaging firm/ foreign business partner for not less than one year immediately preceding date of engagement; and - Specific engagement shall not be more than 6 months which may be renewed once, except for a newly established firm, such period of engagement may be longer but not to exceed two years. <p>(b) Certificate of Registration may be issued to a foreigner if foreign country permits Filipino citizens to practice within its territorial limits on same basis as subjects/ citizens of such country/ state.</p>	<p>Section 36</p> <p>(a) Corporate practice is not allowed.</p> <p>(b) Registered/ licensed mechanical engineers may form/ obtain SEC registration of a firm/ partnership/ association.</p> <p>(c) Only duly registered / licensed Mechanical Engineers, who are members / partners / associates shall render services proper for mechanical engineers as defined by law.</p>

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING:

PD 1536 (11 June 1978): *Regulating the Practice of the Metallurgical Engineering Profession in the Philippines*

Definition (Section 12): Practice of Metallurgical Engineering or Metallurgy refers to rendering professional services in the form of consultation, investigation, valuation, planning, designing or supervision of operation. It also means teaching/ practice of the science/ technology of preparing minerals/ metals from ores by separating them from mechanical mixture/ chemical combination and/or finally processing them for use. **Metallurgy or Metallurgical Engineering** embraces: **(a) Mineral Processing and Extractive Metallurgy**-- the scientific, engineering and economic aspects of the preparation, separation, extraction and purification of ores, metals and mineral products by physical/ chemical methods, such as ore dressing, pyrometallurgical processes, such as roasting and smelting, hydrometallurgical processes, such as leaching, electro-metallurgical processes, such as electric smelting/ electrolysis and other similar processes; **(b) Physical Metallurgy**--processes specifically relating to the control of microstructure of metals and its alloys, such as heat treatment and surface hardening; quality control in allowing operations to meet specification of metal alloys; and metallographic studies. These apply to powder, mechanical, nuclear and vacuum metallurgy; and **(c) Fuel Technology**-- fuel preparation, such as washing, flotation, heavy media separation including carbonization, gasification and cooking operations.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 14, 20 (a) Passing the licensure examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice metallurgical engineering in the Philippines. (b) Exempt from examination are holders of Doctorate Degree.</p>	<p>Section 14 (a) Citizen of the Philippines or foreigner whose country accords reciprocity with the Philippines; (b) At least 21 years of age; (c) Good reputation/ moral character; and (d) Graduated from government-recognized school/ college/ university/ institute: • BS Metallurgical Engineering or Metallurgy • BS Mining Engineering or Chemical Engineering with 5 years metallurgical engineering experience. • BS in any engineering discipline with 10 years metallurgical engineering experience certified by applicant's employer, provided this privilege is also given by other engineering professions to graduates of metallurgy/ metallurgical engineering.</p>	<p>Sections 13, 15 (a) Foreigners may take licensure exam under reciprocity provisions. (b) Exempt from registration are foreign consultants/ engineers/ technicians who are: • called in by Government for consultation/ specific assignment project; or • employed by private firm provided no qualified Filipino is available as certified by the firm and that employment is for one year extendable for another year and not to exceed three years for any one individual. (c) Foreigners exempt from registration are subject to the following: • Good reputation/ moral character; • Applicant's CV and exemption application to be submitted to the Board of Metallurgical Engineering; • Not to engage in private practice; • For every applicant, one registered Filipino understudy shall be employed by the firm; and • Applicant is legally qualified to practice in his country which also allows Filipinos to practice the profession within its territorial limits. (d) Exempt from examination are foreign metallurgists/ metallurgical engineers who have been in actual/ bona fide metallurgy/ metallurgical engineering practice for at least 5 consecutive years in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Section 25 A firm/ co-partnership/ company/ corporation / association can practice metallurgical engineering in the Philippines, provided such practice is carried out by metallurgical engineers holding valid certificates of registration issued by the Board of Metallurgical Engineering and in the regular employ of said firm/ co-partnership/ company/ corporation or association.</p>

MINING ENGINEERING: CPC 883
RA 4274 (Amending RA 5677) 10 January 1986: *Mining Engineering Law of the Philippines*

Definition (Section 12): Mining Engineering Practice refers to services in the form of consultation, investigation, mining reports, valuation/ ore reserve calculation; taking charge of directing/ supervising underground/ surface mining, opencuts, pits/ quarries; and shaft sinking, tunneling, stopping, dredging, hydraulicking/ sluicing for minerals/ mineral products.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 11, 14 Passing the written examinations and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice mining engineering in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Section 15 (a) At least 21 years of age; (b) For foreigner- if foreign country accords reciprocity with the Philippines; (c) Good reputation/ moral character; (d) BS Mining Engineering from duly recognized school/ college/ university; and (e) BS in any engineering course/ geology plus at least 5 years of practical mining engineering experience, provided other engineering professions give same privilege to mining engineering graduates.</p>	<p>Sections 13, 15, 28 (a) Exempt from registration: • Mining engineering practitioners engaged by government for consultation/ specific purpose or mining industry; • Foreigners employed by private firms as technical consultants if no qualified Filipino is available provided: - Applicant's CV is submitted to the Board of Mining Engineering prior to arrival in the Philippines; - Applicant will not engage in private practice; - For every foreign applicant, one Filipino understudy registered shall be employed by private firm utilizing foreigner's services during his tenure; - Exemption is only good for six months renewable for another six months; - Certificate of exemption shall be secured; and - Each private firm is allowed a maximum of 3 consultants at any one time. (b) A foreigner may be admitted to take the exam if foreign country accords reciprocity with the Philippines; and (c) Foreign mining engineers may be granted rights/ privileges if foreign country permits Philippine mining engineers to practice within its territorial limits on same basis as subjects/ citizens of such country.</p>	<p>Corporate practice is not allowed.</p>

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING
RA 4565: 19 June 1965: *The Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering Law*

Definition (Section 2): Practice of Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering embraces services in the form of plans, specifications, estimates, or supervision of construction, alteration, or structural survey of any floating vessel/equipment, self propelled or otherwise; plans/layouts, specifications, estimates or supervision of installation of marine power plants/associated equipment including screw propeller, paddle wheel & Voith-Shneider propeller, or any other means of transmitting power from the main propulsion engine(s) to the buoyant fluid/marine auxiliaries, including refrigeration, airconditioning, ventilation, & heating plants/equipment & hull machineries; management, maintenance/operation of any shipped, growing dock marine shipways, and any facility for salvage, repair/maintenance of floating vessels/equipment.

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/ Qualifications	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 9, 10, 16, 19</p> <p>(a) Passing a technological exam and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice naval architecture & marine engineering in the Philippines.</p> <p>(b) Certificate of Registration shall not be issued to any person convicted of criminal offense involving moral turpitude/guilty of unprofessional, unethical, immoral, dishonorable conduct/declared to be of unsound mind.</p> <p>(c) Any person residing in the Philippines may make plans/specification for any boat / canoe / other floating vessel made of wood / or of ferrous/non-ferrous or plastic material of 5 gross tons or less, for pleasure / business; and may construct for himself, personally or otherwise, any such boat, dugout, canoe/other floating vessel (not exceeding 5 gross tons) without utilizing the services of registered naval architect & marine engine..</p>	<p>Section 11</p> <p>(f) At least 21 years of age;</p> <p>(g) Citizen the Philippines;</p> <p>(h) Good reputation/ good moral character; and</p> <p>(i) BS Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering from Philippine / foreign government recognized school / college / institute / university.</p>	<p>Sections 18, 27</p> <p>(d) Exempt from registration are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers / enlisted men / civilian employees of foreign governments stationed in the Philippines while rendering naval architecture & marine engineering services to their respective governments; and • Foreign naval architects / marine engineers called in for construction or for specific design / construction / projects provided practice is limited to such work. <p>(e) A foreign Naval Architect & Marine Engineer may be allowed to take the exam if his country admits Filipino citizens to practice the profession without restriction or allows them to practice after an exam on terms of strict/absolute equality with citizens/subjects/nationals of said country, including unconditional recognition of degrees.</p>	<p>Sections 26</p> <p>A firm / partnership / corporation / association may engage in practice of naval architecture & marine engineering, provided such practice is carried out under the supervision of registered naval architect & marine engineers.</p>

SANITARY ENGINEERING: CPC 51330
RA 1364 (18 June 1955): *Sanitary Engineering Law*

Definition (Section 2): Practice of Sanitary Engineering embraces sanitary surveys/ reports/ design/ direction/ management/ consultation/ investigation, including professional research/ laboratory work supporting the following activities: (a) Water purification plants/ water collection/ distribution systems/ reservoirs/ drainage & sewerage systems, sewerage treatment plants/ malaria control structures/ sewage disposal tanks/ other structures for public health and welfare; (b) Projects relating to stream pollution, insect/ vermin control/ eradication/ rural & camp sanitation/ milk & food sanitation; and (c) Systems for prevention of atmospheric pollution/ control of indoor air, especially air of working spaces in industrial establishments (industrial hygiene engineering).

Professional Licensing	Admission Requirements	Foreign Reciprocity/Qualification	Corporate Practice
<p>Sections 11, 16, 21 (a) Passing a technical examination and issuance of Certificate of Registration are required to practice sanitary engineering in the Philippines. (b) Certificate of Registration shall not be issued to any person convicted of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude/ guilty of immoral or dishonorable conduct/ of unsound mind.</p>	<p>Section 17 (a) At least 21 years of age; (b) Citizen of the Philippines; (c) Good reputation/ moral character; and (d) Graduate of Sanitary Engineering Course or BS Civil Engineering from government-recognized school/ institute/ college/ university.</p>	<p>Section 32 A foreigner may be allowed to take the examination provided his foreign country admits Philippine citizens to practice same profession without restriction or allows them to practice it on terms of strict/ absolute equality with citizens/ subjects/ nationals of the country concerned including unconditional recognition of degrees.</p>	<p>Section 30 A firm/ partnership/ corporation/ association may engage in the practice of sanitary engineering, provided such practice is carried out under supervision of a sanitary engineer/s holding valid certificates issued by Board of Sanitary Engineering.</p>

PROFESSIONAL REGULATION COMMISSION
Manila, Philippines

ENGINEERING/INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP

PRBs/APOs SUMMARY OF RESPONSES ON GATS/AFAS/ASEAN/OTHERS
(11 August & 17 November 2005 Consultations)

PROFESSION	GATS		ASEAN		AUSTRALIA		CHINA		EGYPT		EU		INDIA		KOREA		NZ		TURKEY	
	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ	OF	RQ
1. Aeronautical Engg.																				
2. Agricultural Engg	YES	YES	YES	YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES	YES	YES
3. Civil Engg		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		YES		
4. Chemical Engg.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5. Electrical Engg.			YES	YES																
6. Electronics Engg.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7. Geodetic Engg.		YES		YES		YES		YES				YES		YES				YES		YES
8. Mechanical Engg.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9. Metallurgical Engg.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES		
10. Mining Engg.			YES	YES																
11. Sanitary Engg.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES		

NOTES :

1. LEGEND: (a) OF = Offer (b) RQ = Request
2. YES indicates that the concerned profession makes either an Offer or a Request.