



**TECHNOLOGY
PROFESSIONALS
SASKATCHEWAN**

**CODE OF ETHICS AND
PRACTICE GUIDELINES**



Introduction

This booklet contains the Guidelines for the interpretation of the Code of Ethics, and has been produced to serve as a reference for Technology Professionals Saskatchewan (TPS) registrants. It also serves as one study-guide for all new applicants who are required to write the Professional Practice and Ethics Examination as part of the process to becoming a registered professional with Technology Professionals Saskatchewan.

About Technology Professionals Saskatchewan...

History ~

Incorporated under the “*Saskatchewan Applied Science Technologists and Technicians (SASTT) Act*” proclaimed in 1998. Originally established in 1965 as the Society of Engineering Technologists and Technicians by technologists and technicians working in the fields of applied science / engineering technology. In 2018 the business name of Technology Professionals Saskatchewan (TPS) was implemented. Today TPS provides professional registration to technologists and technicians working in the applied science engineering technologies.

Mission Statement ~

“*To serve the public, and protect the environment by promoting the integrity of applied science / engineering technology professionals through a registration process of technical proficiency and a code of ethical conduct for its practitioners.*”

Governance and Management ~

TPS is the only licensing body in the Province of Saskatchewan that establishes criteria for admission into the applied science / engineering technology professions. TPS evaluates the academic and experiential qualifications of individuals who apply for registration, and issues professional designations accordingly, and disciplines registrants who do not abide by the professional Code of Ethics and Practice Guidelines. The Board of Directors are elected by registrants. The Board appoints an Executive Director / Registrar pursuant to the Act to manage Association affairs and registration respectively.

Professional Registration ~

Professional designations granted under the “*SASTT Act*” include Applied Science Technologist (A.Sc.T.), and Certified Technician (C.Tech.). Requirements include academic qualifications either as a technologist or a technician plus a minimum of two years progressive, technical experience. Applicants must complete a Professional Practice and Ethics Examination, and other requirements set by the Registration / Examination Board.

Associate and Students are other categories of registration.

Professional Recognition and Practice ~

The “*SASTT Act*” provides for the professional registration of technologists and technicians, requires that registrants adhere to a Code of Ethics and Practice Guidelines, provides a disciplinary mechanism to deal with breaches of the Code, and protects the titles and the professional designations of Applied Science Technologist (A.Sc.T.), and Certified Technician (C.Tech.).

Professional Liability ~

TPS facilitates professional liability insurance for registrants and technical specialists in private practice, industry, and government.



On Professional Liability...

Who Needs Coverage

All A.Sc.T.'s and C.Tech.'s should have professional liability insurance coverage whether employed in industry or in private practice.

TPS registrants are individually responsible for meeting high standards of performance expected of a professional. Failure to meet these expectations could result in a successful award for damages against the TPS registrant. False or frivolous claims can be costly in terms of financial loss and damage to reputation. All such claims are responded to by the Professional Liability Insurance Program issuer.

The Program

The Program provides registrants coverage for legal liability, including legal expenses arising out of a registrant's errors or omissions while acting in the course of his or her profession.

Registrants can obtain additional liability insurance coverage against legal liability through TPS Professional Liability Insurance Program.

The Underwriter

The Program is underwritten by Lloyd's of London, who represents a pool of insurers. They are one of Canada's largest managers of professional liability insurance for technologists, technicians, and engineers.

For further information visit the TPS website under Benefits of Registration www.tpsk.ca.

CODE OF ETHICS

Preamble

The purpose of the Technology Professionals Saskatchewan (TPS) Code of Ethics and Practice Guidelines is to give general statements of the principles of ethical conduct in order that the registrants of TPS may fulfill their duty to the public, the profession, and other registrants.

The following Code of Ethics shall be construed as a general guide and not as a denial of the existence of other duties equally imperative and other rights though not specifically mentioned. TPS registrants are bound by its provision, just as the provisions of the “*Saskatchewan Applied Science Technologists and Technicians Act*”, Bylaws, and controls of the Board of Directors bind them.

Registrants of TPS shall:

1. *Hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public, the protection of the environment and the promotion of health and safety within the workplace;*
2. *Undertake and accept responsibility for professional assignments only when qualified by training and experience;*
3. *Provide an opinion on a professional subject only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge and honest conviction;*
4. *Act with integrity towards clients or employers, maintain confidentiality and avoid a conflict of interest but, where such conflict arises, fully disclose the circumstances without delay to the employer or client;*
5. *Uphold the principle of appropriate and adequate compensation for the performance of their work;*
6. *Keep informed to maintain proficiency and competence, to advance the body of knowledge within their discipline and further opportunities for the professional development of their associates;*
7. *Conduct themselves with fairness, honesty, courtesy and good faith towards clients, colleagues and others, give credit where it is due and accept, as well as give, honest and fair professional comment;*
8. *Present clearly to employers and clients the possible consequences if professional decisions or judgments are overruled or disregarded;*
9. *Report to the appropriate agencies any hazardous, illegal or unethical professional decisions or practices by other members or others; and*
10. *Promote public knowledge and appreciation of applied science, information and engineering technology and protect the Association from misrepresentation and misunderstanding.*

Applicants and registrants are instructed to refer to ‘**Guidelines for Interpretation of the Code of Ethics**’.

CODE OF ETHICS AND PRACTICE GUIDELINES

Guidelines for Interpretation of the Code of Ethics

Principle 1

Hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public, the protection of the environment, and promote health and safety within the work place.

- Amplification:**
- (a) This principle must be considered the most significant in the Code of Ethics. Realistically any project undertaken involves some risk to safety, health and welfare and may have some impact on the environment. To 'hold paramount' is to emphasize the need to give diligent regard to this principle and to rank it ahead of expediency or economic gain to either client or self.
 - (b) Registrants shall take appropriate action and notify proper authorities if in their professional opinion, unacceptable hazards to the public, human welfare or the environment do exist.
 - (c) Registrants shall not complete, sign or seal plans or other documents that, in their professional opinion, would result in unacceptable hazards to the public, human welfare or the environment, or do not conform to current standards. If the clients or employers insist on such conduct, and registrants are unable to dissuade them, then the commentary regarding *Principle 8* should be followed.

Commentary: Registrants must be familiar with current safety codes, standards, and other external regulations pertaining to their discipline. They must understand their implications to the safety and welfare of the public. Registrants should maintain a responsible interest in both the immediate and long-term effects of the application of practices that affect the public welfare and should be aware that the use of technology may create situations that endanger the long-term safety and welfare of the public. If necessary, registrants should advise clients, corporate management or appropriate agencies accordingly.

Occasionally the obligations that registrants have to their clients / employers and to the public may be in conflict. While the registrants are not obliged to disclose confidential information, or to use such information to the disadvantage of the clients / employers, failure to report a situation that registrants believe may endanger the safety or welfare of the public would be contrary to this paramount principle. There should be no doubt as to how registrants must act.

When registrants are retained as an expert in litigation cases, any information received or developed in the case is bound by the general rules of litigation, including rules of privilege and disclosure. Registrants face a dilemma when information they have poses an imminent danger to the public but is bound by legal privilege.

Registrants must act out of a sense of duty, and although the registrant's ultimate responsibility is clear, there is no universally applicable procedure to be used for discharging it. Responsible disclosure must be conducted with the interest of the public in mind, and obviously requires that the registrants put their names on the action and sometimes their occupations on the line.

All registrants, who provide services directly to the public or perform work as independent contractors, have a duty of care to ensure adequate financial protection to their clients in the event of their errors and omission. The Board of Directors may also from time-to-time specifically name certain registrants (practicing), who then become obliged under the "SASTT Act", to carry errors and omission insurance.

Principle 2

Undertake and accept responsibility for professional assignments only when qualified by training and experience.

Amplification: Registrants shall not sign, seal or take credit for plans, specifications, reports or parts thereof unless actually prepared by them or prepared under their direct supervision. The seal and registrant's signature must only be applied to work after the responsible registrant is satisfied that the document or component for which the registrant is professionally responsible is complete and correct.

Commentary: Registrants shall offer services, advise or undertake professional assignments only in areas of their competence by virtue of training and experience. This includes exercising care and communicating clearly and accepting or interpreting assignments and in setting expected outcomes. It also includes the responsibility to obtain the services of a specialist or an expert if required or, if the technique is uncertain, to proceed only with fullest disclosure of the experimental nature of the activity to all parties involved. Hence this requirement is more than simply duty to a standard of care; it also involves honesty with one's client or employer and one's self.

In this age of rapidly expanding technologies and new concepts and theories, registrants cannot be expected to be conversant with every new development of knowledge. Thus, registrants have increased personal responsibility to employ the services of others who have expertise to supplement their own capabilities. This responsibility is most important when adopting new processes like computer software to ensure the programs are site-specific to the registrant's project. (See also Principle 6).

Registrants have a duty to continuously pursue such Professional Development as is relevant to ensure their continued competence in their specific discipline. Throughout their career Registrants have a personal responsibility to diligently assess their continuing education and training needs to ensure both currency and competence in their work.

Principle 3

Provide an opinion on a professional subject only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge and honest conviction.

- Amplification:**
- (a) Registrants shall clearly distinguish between facts, assumptions, and opinions in reference to applied science, information and engineering technology in the preparation of reports, in conversation with clients and colleagues, in statements to the media, in the publication of papers and articles, and in discussion in a public forum.
 - (b) Registrants shall not make statements, criticisms, or arguments generated or paid for by private interests on matters relating to public policy, unless they indicate on whose behalf the statements are being made.
 - (c) Registrants shall ensure, to the best of their ability, that statements attributed to them properly reflect their professional opinion.
 - (d) Registrants shall not misrepresent their qualifications to their clients or their employers.
 - (e) Registrants shall engage or provide advice on engaging, experts or specialists when, in their judgment, such services are in the best interests of their client or employer.

Commentary: It is the responsibility of the registrants to clearly and accurately express the results of their work, and avoid bias due to political, economic or other non-technical factors. When called upon, registrants shall do their best to ensure that their professional opinions are accurately represented. When presenting complex issues to a non-technical audience, in order to avoid misinterpretation, registrants must simplify their discussions without losing the critical elements. Registrants shall separate their personal views from their professional activities and be impartial and factual when expressing professional opinions.

Principle 4

Act with integrity towards clients or employers, maintain confidentiality and avoid a conflict of interest but, where such conflict arises, fully disclose the circumstances without delay to the employer or client.

- Amplification:**
- (a) Registrants shall act judiciously when administering a contract on behalf of their client or employer and be realistic and honest in all estimates, reports and statements.
 - (b) Information gained in confidence during the course of assignments shall not be used for personal gain, or divulged to either another client or new employer without the express permission of the previous client or employer.
 - (c) Any conflict of interest concerning, for example, personal friends, close associates or relatives shall be revealed immediately to the client or employer. If, in spite of a conflict, registrants are instructed to continue, the client's or employer's interests shall be held paramount over the registrant's interests.
 - (d) Any outside activity shall be avoided if it will have an adverse effect upon their client's or employer's business.

Commentary: The interpretation of agreements and contract documents must be undertaken with fairness and impartiality, and if registrants become aware of errors or omissions in their services they should report immediately to their superiors and work to rectify these problems.

Any information received of a confidential nature during the performing of their professional service shall be deemed the exclusive property of its owner and shall not be disclosed to others or used by the registrant except with the owner's specific approval.

When registrants use designs supplied by clients, the designs remain the property of the clients and should not be duplicated by registrants for others without express permission from the first client.

Technical knowledge of a non-confidential nature gained by the registrant through exposure to the work environment is part of a registrant's experience and may be used in subsequent projects without further consent.

Registrants should be careful in their business that potential conflicts of interest within their control are avoided. Precise rules in conflict of interest are not possible and registrants must use their common sense, conscience and sense of honor for guidance. In any inquiry to adjudicate an alleged conflict of interest the total circumstances surrounding the conflict must be investigated.

Principle 5

Uphold the principle of appropriate and adequate compensation for the performance of their work.

- Amplification:**
- (a) Registrants should ensure that compensation is fair and appropriate for the services rendered, but are expected to put service above financial gain, quality above quantity and acknowledge a code of honor within a competitive spirit.
 - (b) Registrants should not undertake a contract for anything other than a firm price, and be cautious of contracts containing contingency fee clauses.
 - (c) Registrants should not submit any proposal to secure an engagement or assignment with a firm price or estimated cost lower than the realistic expected full estimated cost of the proposed engagement.

Principle 5, *continued*

Commentary: Registrant's fees shall be determined by the scope of work and level of service required. Cutting fees to the extent that results in the rendering of an incompetent or dangerous service is unethical. Contingency fee arrangements may cloud the judgment of the registrant dependent on the size of the fee, for example, zero in the case of an unsatisfactory conclusion or disproportionately high in other situations. Offering services at less than cost as a 'loss leader' in order to secure future work is not recommended, particularly where the services might have an effect on the feasibility of future work. Potential clients should be made aware if a 'loss leader' type of service is offered, together with the future work expectation.

Principle 6

Keep informed to maintain proficiency and competence, to advance the body of knowledge within their discipline and further opportunities for the professional development of their associates.

- Amplification:**
- (a) Registrants must ensure that both their proficiency and competence are maintained throughout their careers by remaining abreast of developments and knowledge in their area of expertise. This requires a personal commitment to ongoing professional development and continuing education.
 - Professional Development Assurance (PDA) is voluntary for all TPS regulated registrants. The "SASTT Act" and Code of Ethics imposes on registrants a duty to consistently pursue such self-directed PDA as may be required to ensure their continuing competence. While 'on-the-job' learning can often be a useful way of enhancing existing skills, new areas of practice will generally require additional and quite specific knowledge, that which will allow the individual to make sound technical decisions, ones upon which full professional reliance can be placed by other registrants of the engineering team.
 - In the protection of the public interest, ongoing PDA is a voluntary requirement for all registrants.
 - (b) In addition to maintaining both their own proficiency and competence, registrants shall endeavor to contribute to the advancement of the body of knowledge within their areas of expertise.
 - (c) Registrants have a special obligation to demonstrate understanding, professionalism and technical expertise to registrants under their supervision.
 - (d) Within the framework of the practice of their profession, registrants are expected to participate in providing opportunities to further the professional development of their subordinates and colleagues.

Commentary: Should there be a technologically driven or individually motivated shift in the area of technical activity, it is a registrant's duty to attain and maintain competence in all areas of involvement. Registrants are free to tackle new challenges and learn new skills through their work as long as successful completion of the assignment is not jeopardized, and honesty is maintained with the client or employer. Where registrants render services based on computer programs, they shall do so only after taking steps to thoroughly understand the program, its underlying assumptions and its limitations. Registrants should actively participate in technical and professional development seminars, continuing education programs and the presentation of papers at professional meetings. They should contribute to the dialogue fostered by their professional journals and support instructional activities in their area of involvement. Duties assigned to non-registered registrants should make use of their training and experience and give them maximum exposure to the knowledge of experienced registrants, which would include informal discussions with senior registrants on ethical dilemmas, individual employment interests and professional growth to maintain an up-to-date and competitive capability to serve employers, clients and the public. Non-registered persons should be assisted in their advancement through teaching and thoughtful supervision, and encouraged to become registered when they demonstrate adequate qualifications.

Principle 7

Conduct themselves with fairness, honesty, courtesy and good faith toward clients, colleagues and others, give credit where it is due and accept, as well as give, honest and fair professional comment.

- Amplification:**
- (a) Registrants will not maliciously injure the character or the prospects of business of another registrant or individual, being as careful with a colleague's reputation as with their own.
 - (b) Registrants will exercise restraint when commenting upon the work of another registrant.
 - (c) Registrants will not, except in cases where review is usual and anticipated, evaluate the work of a fellow registrant without the knowledge of, and after communication with, that registrant where practicable.
 - (d) Registrants shall not attempt to supplant another registrant in a particular employment after becoming aware that definite steps have been taken toward the other's engagement.
 - (e) Registrants will not use the advantages of a salaried position to compete unfairly with another registrant.
 - (f) Registrants will not compete improperly by reducing charges to underbid a fellow registrant after having been informed of that registrant's charge.
 - (g) Registrants, when using designs supplied by a client or by a consultant, shall recognize and protect the ownership of the designs by the client or consultant and refrain from duplicating them for others without express permission.
 - (h) Registrants, before undertaking work for others which involves improvements, plans, designs, inventions or other records which may be copyrighted or patented, shall attempt to enter into an agreement regarding the ownership of such copyrights or patents.
 - (i) Registrants shall provide, when requested, a frank but private appraisal of employees or of registrants being considered for employment.
 - (j) Registrants will not use an affiliation with a non-registrant, a corporation or a partnership as a 'cloak' for unethical acts or to avoid acceptance of personal responsibility.
 - (k) Registrants will refrain from distorting or altering facts in an attempt to justify decisions or avoid responsibilities.
 - (l) Registrants will advise the client or employer when it appears that a project will not be in the best interests of the client, employer or the public.
 - (m) Whenever possible, registrants shall acknowledge contributions of others for work with which the registrant is associated and name those who were individually responsible for designs, inventions, writings or other accomplishments.
 - (n) Registrants shall be open and receptive to new approaches or criticisms offered in a positive vein, and not overly defensive regarding preconceived positions.
 - (o) Registrants may promote and advertise their work or abilities provided that:
 - the advertising preserves the public interest by reporting accurate and factual information which neither exaggerates nor misleads,
 - the advertising does not impair the dignity of the Registrants or profession,
 - the statements do not convey criticism of other registrants directly or indirectly.
 - (p) Registrants will not offer to pay or agree to pay either directly or indirectly, any commission, political contribution, gift, or other considerations in order to secure work.
 - (q) Registrants will not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one interested party for the same service, or for services pertaining to the same work, unless there is full disclosure to, and consent of all interested parties.
 - (r) Registrants will not accept financial or other considerations, including free services, from material or equipment suppliers as a reward for specifying their product.
 - (s) Registrants will not accept commissions or allowances, directly or indirectly, from contractors or other parties dealing with their clients or employer in connection with work for which they are responsible.
 - (t) Registrants will endeavor to provide prospective employees with complete information on working conditions and proposed status of employment and after employment, keep them informed of any changes in such conditions or status.

Principle 7, *continued*

Commentary: Unless convinced that responsibility to the community demands it, registrants will not express professional opinions that reflect on the ability or integrity of another person or organization.

Contacting a registrant whose work is to be reviewed not only is a professional courtesy but also provides the opportunity for the exchange of pertinent information, which would assist in the review. If the results of such a review demonstrate safety or environmental concerns, it is mandatory that the registrant responsible for the work be contacted again to review these concerns in order to provide the registrant with an opportunity to comment prior to further action. (*See also Principle 9*)

If a client requests a review of the work of a registrant and further stipulates that this registrant not be contacted, the client should be advised that these instructions are contrary to the spirit and intent of the Code of Ethics.

Registrants are entitled to review and evaluate the work of other registrants when so required by their employment duties and when the experience and knowledge is appropriate. For an adequate review it may be important to be aware of the nature and conditions attached to the assignment handled by the first registrant. Open communication should exist between the two registrants so that the reviewing registrant understands underlying assumptions and so that the first registrant has an opportunity to respond to any comments or criticisms. If a document is simply being read for information it is not being evaluated. The essence of evaluating is that the document be read in a critical manner and that the statements are confirmed or rejected by the reader.

This process of criticism is not limited to the obvious formal full techniques of analysis and calculation; it can be quite informal and based simply upon experience.

Registrants, when accepting assignments, should ensure this subject is introduced in pre-contract discussions. They should not continue to seek employment on a specific engagement after being advised that another registrant has been selected. Registrants should not engage in outside technological work to an extent prejudicial to their salaried position.

Registrants should not use the influence of a salaried position to direct clients to an office in which they have a financial interest.

Registrants should not use equipment, supplies, and laboratory or office facilities of their employer to carry on outside practice without the employer's consent.

Principle 8

Present clearly to employers and clients the possible consequences if professional decisions or judgments are overruled or disregarded.

Amplification: This principle needs no further amplification.

Commentary: Registrants may occasionally find themselves in a situation where their employer, client, or another expert is questioning their recommendation.

Communication should be established both in writing and by personal contact, particularly for contentious issues, to ensure that the information and assumptions are laid out simply and lucidly. When disagreement exists between two registrants and the senior registrant chooses to overrule the other registrant's recommendation, the senior registrant consciously takes responsibility.

Note that registrants have continuing obligations, even though their recommendations may be overruled. (*See also Principle 9*)

Another element of difficulty is introduced when registrants find their recommendations being questioned by a non-registrant. The non-registrant may not have the technical expertise to appreciate both the rationale of the recommendation and the potential consequences of failure to accept the recommendation. Bearing in mind that the registrant remains the last line of defense for the public welfare, the registrant must make all reasonable efforts to ensure that an appropriate decision is made.

When a situation arises wherein a client or employer makes a decision that adversely affects the public interest and is contrary to the recommendation of the registrant, the registrant must inform the client or employer of the consequences of the decision. If the client or employer is unresponsive, the registrant should notify the appropriate regulatory authorities that have the ability to evaluate the concerns and the power to suspend activities until the technical issue is resolved.

Principle 9

Report to the appropriate agencies any hazardous, illegal or unethical professional decisions or practices by other registrants, or others.

Amplification: Registrants must immediately report any hazardous, illegal or unethical conduct of which they become aware and take all measures required to correct or block the conduct. This principle is not limited to the work place.

Commentary: Through informal contact, normal working relationships, or special circumstances such as design reviews, one registrant may develop the opinion that the work of another registrant is deficient. The inadequacies may arise from unskilled practice and / or unprofessional conduct.

If the immediate physical safety of the public is in jeopardy, speedy notification of the owner, operator or appropriate regulatory authorities is the immediate duty of the registrant. Prompt notification is necessary to prevent potential harm to the public through the continuation of unacceptable practices. Registrants have a responsibility to be aware of hazards to society created by their profession, and also have a responsibility to report unethical practice, unskilled practice or unprofessional conduct so it may be dealt with through the disciplinary process.

Some hazards are slow to develop, yet are of potentially great danger, such as chemical waste disposal. Such actions should be reviewed with the same concern for maximum public protection and minimum environmental impact.

Ignoring unprofessional practices, either for expediency or sympathy, may indirectly endanger the public and is contrary to a registrant's responsibility of self-regulation that is practiced within the Association.

Intentionally refraining from reporting substantive breaches of the Code of Ethics on the part of another registrant therefore constitutes unprofessional conduct.

Principle 10

Promote public knowledge and appreciation of applied science, information and engineering technology and protect the Association from misrepresentation and misunderstanding.

Amplification: The principle is self-explanatory and no amplification is needed.

Commentary: The general public's image of TPS and its registrants is based on impressions gained from many sources. These perceptions are, in turn, biased both by the context in which they are encountered and by the past experience of the observers. Typical sources of these impressions include students of technology, the media, friends, relatives and teachers, some of who may be registrants, and so on.

Registrants are role models and must be aware of it. What they do and say, and the manner in which they communicate, is observed, absorbed and reported by others including children, non-registrant associates and friends. It is apparent, therefore, that what the public understands about registrants and their work depends upon registrants' actions and what they understand themselves to be.

A positive image of the Association, its registrants and its technologies can be promoted in many ways including conscientious work, a caring attitude towards others, particularly students, and active participation in educational programs such as high school career days and science fairs.

Registrants should be prepared to defend the Association in the light of unfair and defamatory comments. They must, however, beware of the danger of compounding a problem with an inadequate or incorrect rebuttal.

Guesswork must be avoided and correct facts obtained. If necessary, a source that has the facts and that can follow up on the matter properly should be sought. Employees at the TPS office can help in this regard. Helping the public to become better informed and drawing its attention to the work we are engaged in, will promote and enhance our professional image.



VISION, MISSION, VALUES, GOALS

Vision

To advance the recognition of Applied Science Technologists (A.Sc.T.), and Certified Technicians (C.Tech.) by industry, employers, and the citizens of Saskatchewan.

Mission

To serve the public, and protect the environment by promoting the integrity of applied science / engineering technology professionals through a registration process of technical proficiency and a code of ethical conduct for its practitioners.

Values

- Professionalism - perform work with due regard for the profession's Code of Ethics and Practice Guidelines.
- Service Excellence - perform work to professional standards.
- Integrity - respectful, ethical, and honesty in all work relationships.
- Leadership - practice cooperation, inclusiveness and innovation.
- Accountability - practice open, honest, fair and effective communication.
- Education - partner with learning institutions and industry to enhance technical education recognized by Technology Professionals Saskatchewan.

Goals

- Professional legislation and regulation that protects Saskatchewan's public and environmental interests through mandatory registered professionals, and a definition of practice which utilizes the education, training, and experience of applied science / engineering technology professionals registered in Saskatchewan.
- Consistent and universal recognition of technology professionals by employers, governments, other professionals, and regulatory bodies.
- To work with educational institutions to ensure academic programs meet the Technology Professionals Saskatchewan registration standards.
- Registered professionals of Technology Professionals Saskatchewan are involved as key stakeholders and contributors to public policy in areas in which they have a demonstrated interest and expertise.