



# European requirements toward to cadastral surveyors activities

## Introduction

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## Project objectives

- Dialog between NMCAs and “professional surveyors community” for assessing and developing national regulatory frameworks, for responding to requirements of market development, for sharing best practices in regard to activities of land surveyors in Europe
- Deliverables:
  - List of common characteristics
  - Qualification requirements
  - “Best practice”
  - Future trends ???



## The meeting objectives

- Review responses to the distributed questionnaire
- Draft common principles and requirements for land surveyors in Europe
- Agree on the content of the project deliverables
- Update the project's workplan



## Definitions

- **Cadastral surveyor** - person (physical or juridical) that is entitled to officially execute cadastral surveying determining real estate property boundaries (and other data) and producing certain real estate property documents according to national requirements, that usually are defined by law (regulations). The documents serve as ground for land and property registration in State Cadastre and/or Land Registry. The activity of cadastral surveying is usually regulated by the State and only licensed (certified) persons are permitted to execute it.



## Definitions

- **Public Private Partnership (PPP)** - a partnership between a public organisation and a private company, which takes the form of a medium to long term relationship in which the partners have agreed to work closely together to deliver improvements to services in the interest of the public. There will be agreed arrangements for the sharing of risks, benefits and rewards and the utilisation of multi-sector skills, expertise and finance. Such partnerships are usually encouraged and supported by government policy



## Relations between NMCAs and cadastral surveyors

- Customers
- Partners
  - “Owner” of cadastre / data provider
  - Cadastral service provider / Service agent (broker), VAR
- Licensor and licensee
- Quality controller / mistake maker
- Regulation (law) drafter / mouthpiece of market demands



## Questionnaire

- General
- Tasks / duties of cadastral surveyor
- Legal framework
- Licensing (authorisation) – including education
- Supervision
- Liability – including insurance



## Role of a surveyor (from Vilnius ws conclusions)

- Major responsibility of land surveyor is technical – e.g. to execute cadastral measurements
- Public / private
- Commercial (profit) vs public duties
- Sometimes a surveyor acts as a lawyer, valuator, controller or “validator”
- A surveyor always is a mediator between parties (land owners and the State)
- PPP facilitate and move forward surveyor’s activities



## Liberalisation and globalisation

- Articles 39, 43, 45 and 49 in European Treaty
  - Freedom of movement vs “exercise of official duty”
- Impact of EU directives:
  - Directive on the recognition of professional qualification
  - Proposal directive on Services in the internal market
- Surveyor’s market cannot remain isolated.
- “European” demands toward an implementation of the directives:
  - a network of EU national coordinating bodies is necessary
  - each country defines national requirements for surveyor’s activities



## Reference to common characteristics for land surveyors

- Qualification
- Compulsory insurance
- Combination of technical and legal aspects
- Coordination structures





## Reference source

- Multilateral Agreement on mutual recognition of professional qualification of Public Appointed geometers (see [www.geometer-europas.org](http://www.geometer-europas.org))
- Survey on national structures of surveyors profession (internal GE web-pages)
- The education and practice of the geodetic surveyors in Western Europe (Allan Report, 1995, ) performed by CLGE, see [www.clge.eu](http://www.clge.eu)
- WPLA report on Public/Private partnership in land administration
- CLGE and GE Market survey - Report about the market of surveying in Europe, published 2003



## Draft workplan

Meeting	Review answers, generate summaries, conclusions and trends	All 17-18 April
Additional request for information from non-respondent countries	Email communication, phone calls, discussions	SU, BK April-May
Editing, preparatory for the final report	Email exchange	All May-June
Final report		July
Review by EG ExG core team	Comments, suggestions	SU, BL 30 August
Presentation in EG General Assembly		October