



A diversity of national legal and organisational models

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Summary of the survey for general information about requirements for land surveyors

- Information from 25 countries
- Public surveyors – 4, private – 17, public / private – 4
 - Public are regulated by specific regulations (usually by NMCA)
- Surveyors (Surveying) law – 7
- Chamber of surveyors – 11
 - In conjunction with other professions (architects, engineers...)
 - Different roles and different type of membership
- Qualification: high education + 2-5 years years practice
- Licenses for individuals – 23 (operate as juridical persons)
 - Surveyors and experts (or validators)
- Licenses for juridical persons – 2 (PT, LT)
- Activities are stipulated in the Laws on Cadastre or Geodesy and Cartography



Open questions

- What are levels of responsibilities of land surveyors?
- Advantages / disadvantages of private/public
- Can surveyors validate data or just to produce them?
- What are common between all?
- Should be any impact on land surveyors activities because of new EU regulations?
- Do public servants to be licensed?