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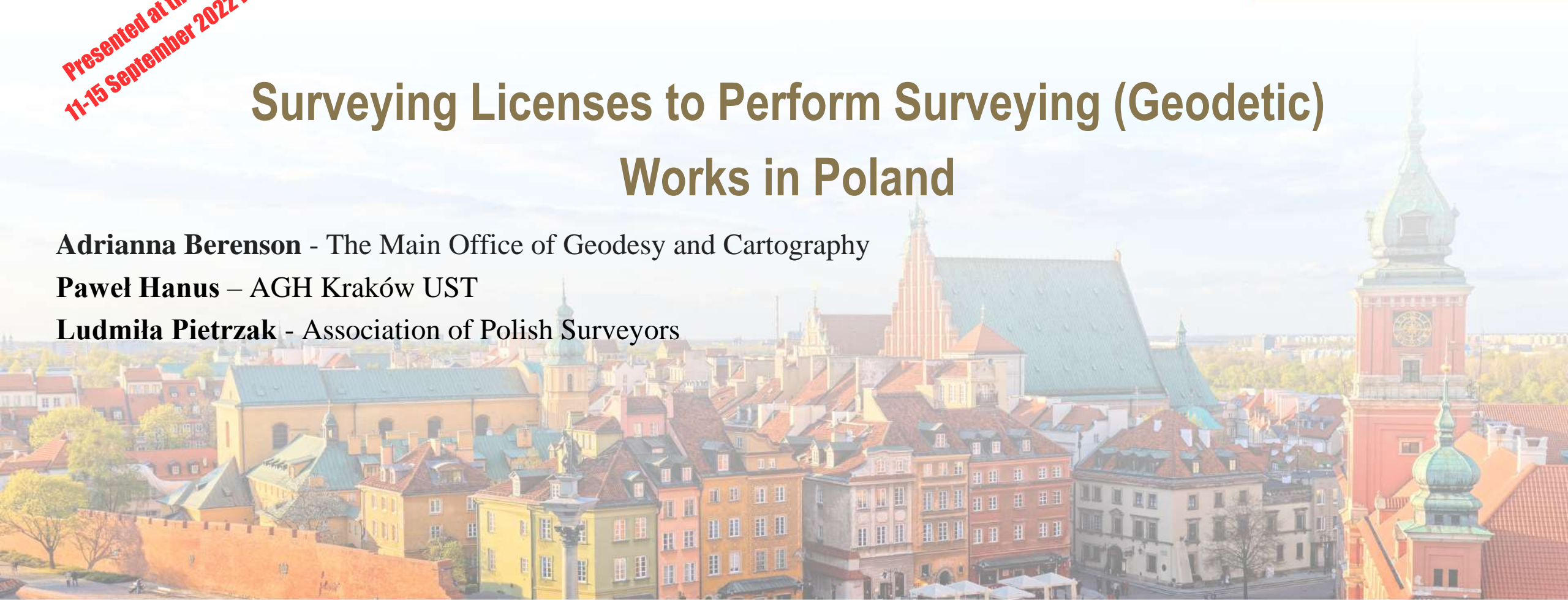
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Surveying Licenses to Perform Surveying (Geodetic) Works in Poland

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Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - History

- **Period 1925-1952**

Act of 15 July 1925 on sworn surveyors

A sworn surveyor could be a person who:

- was a Polish citizen, with voting rights
- has documented completion of relevant studies
- has 2 years apprenticeship
- passed the relevant exam

A candidate for surveyor had to pass a state exam before a commission appointed by the Minister of Public Works.

The exam was of a practical nature and was to determine:

- *"(a) sufficient professional training and ability to perform the activities of sworn surveyors independently, and*
- *(b) knowledge of laws, regulations and instructions having to do with the profession of surveying."*

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - History

- **Period 1925-1952**

- Act of 15 July 1925 on sworn surveyors – kinds of works

The sworn surveyor was authorised to perform the following work:

- field measurements along with related area and volume calculations
- plans and cartographic works based on the measurements taken
- projects including carrying out on-the-ground technical projects for dividing plots of land (parcelization), as well as technical projects for amalgamation and alignment (commasification and arondation)
 - marking and regulating borders at the call of civilians or government authorities
 - checking and reviewing submitted plans and geometric calculations in the aforementioned works

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - History

Period 1952-1984

The Decree of April 24, 1952 on the State Surveying and Cartographic Service

- The geodetic and cartographic works were performed by institutions and enterprises subordinate to the President of the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography and the relevant Ministers
- The institution of a sworn surveyor was thus abolished
- In place of the earlier solutions, new rules were introduced for conducting surveying services by surveyors not employed by state enterprises (the Law of July 1, 1958 on Permits for the Execution of Industry, Crafts, Trade and Certain Services by Non-Socialised Economy Units)
- Conducting surveying activities involved the need to obtain a permit issued by the competent central authority

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - History

Period 1984-1989

Regulation of the Minister of Administration and Spatial Management of January 16, 1984 on the provision of geodetic and cartographic services by non-socialised economy units

- Private activity still required a permit
- The issuance of the permit was preceded by the submission of relevant documents confirming education and practice, and (most importantly) passing the state exam

Type of permits granted between 1984 and 1989	Number
1. Situational and altimetric measurements and elaboration of their results	7080
2. Demarcations and divisions of real estate (land) and preparation of documentation for legal purposes	6073
3. Geodetic realization and inventory surveys	4656
4. Surveying services for investments	704
5. Agricultural and forestry surveying facilities	265
6. Land property estimation	343
7. Terrestrial photogrammetry	56

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - History

Period 1989-1997

- 1989 introduced many changes in addition to the change of the political system
- Act of May 17, 1989, geodetic and cartographic law – one of the last laws passed under the communist regime
- In the original text in the act included 7 types of surveying licenses
 1. geodetic situational and altimetric measurements of realisation and inventory
 2. demarcation, division and **estimation of real estate** (land) and preparation of documentation for legal purposes
 3. basic surveying
 4. surveying services for investments
 5. surveying agricultural and forestry land
 6. map editing
 7. photogrammetry and remote sensing
- This changed in 1991, when licences for real estate estimation were separated
- In 1997 licensing for estimation of real estate moved from geodetic and cartographic law to the real estate management act
- **6834** licenses were issued between 1989 and 1991, **9683** between 1991 and 1998

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - Nowadays

- The regulations state that the authorities shall authorise the performance of independent functions in the field of surveying and cartography, by which it means:
 - Directing and directly supervising geodetic and cartographic works, which are subject to notification to the authority of the Geodetic and Cartographic Service, or performed on the order of this authority
 - To perform the activities of an expert in the field of geodetic work, which is subject to notification to the authority of the Geodetic and Cartographic Service or performed by order of this authority, and to exercise direct supervision over them
 - Acting as a surveying and mapping supervisor
 - Performing technical and administrative activities related to property demarcation
 - Performing surveying and mapping work necessary for making entries in land records, as well as work that could result in a danger to human health or life, in particular, delineating construction objects in the field, performing control measurements and performing measurements of displacements and deformations of construction objects

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - Nowadays

- Thus, we currently have 7 types of surveying powers in Poland
- 29228 licenses were issued between 1989 and June 2022

No	Type	Number
1	geodetic situational and altimetric measurements of realization and inventory	14398
2a	demarcation, division and estimation of real estate (land) and preparation of documentation for legal purposes	2974
2b	demarcation, divisions (of land) and preparation of documentation for legal purposes	8618
3	basic surveying	113
4	surveying services for investments	1823
5	surveying agricultural and forestry lands	759
6	map editing	356
7	photogrammetry and remote sensing	187

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - Nowadays

Requirements

- According to current regulations, the requirement for applicants for professional qualifications, varies depending on the scope of the authorisation. For all authorisations, the requirement is [Act, 1989]:
 - having full legal capacity
 - no criminal record for crimes against the credibility of documents, and fiscal crimes, among others
 - possession of a higher, intermediate or intermediate professional degree in surveying
 - to have one year of professional practice if you have completed a second degree or a unified master's degree, 2 years of professional practice if you have completed a first degree, or 6 years of professional practice if you have a secondary or secondary professional surveying education
- Ranges 1, 2, 4 and 5 require demonstration of knowledge of regulations in the field of surveying and cartography (state exam)
- In the case scopes 3, 6 and 7, such an exam is not required as long as the candidate shows a university diploma providing expertise in these scopes, and demonstrate professional practice described as necessary

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - Nowadays

Qualification procedure - examination process

- 5-member qualification team designated by the Chief Land Surveyor
- Qualifications team is appointed from among the members of the Qualification Commission appointed by the Chief Land Surveyor. Currently, the commission is composed of 58 people
- Two stage examination process:
 - **Stage I** – formal verification of the submitted application and the attachments to the application, including the logbook confirming professional practice
 - **Stage II** – exam that tests knowledge of laws and regulations in the field of surveying and mapping

This stage consists of three parts:

- **Part 1:** written test exam on knowledge of general legislation (60 question, 1 points from each question; min 41 points form 60 to pass)
- **Part 2:** written exam with open questions (3 question, 0-7 points from each question; min 15 points form 21 to pass)
- **Part 3:** oral exam (3 questions from members of qualification team)

Parts 1 and 2 take 1 hour each

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - Nowadays

Qualification procedure - Statistics

Summary of licenses granted from 2013 to 2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (till June)	Total
1 - Geodetic situational and altimetric measurements of realization and inventory	262	321	119	128	149	138	260	73	240	140	1830
2 - Demarcation, divisions (of land) and preparation of documentation for legal purposes	133	133	54	61	74	87	160	73	112	61	948
3 - Basic surveying	4	3	0	4	2	0	1	12	7	3	36
4 - Surveying services for investments	30	34	28	17	23	33	37	16	21	15	254
5 - Surveying agricultural and forestry lands	4	3	3	2	2	14	5	1	8	2	44
6 - Map editing	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	3	2	16
7 - Photogrammetry and remote sensing	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	9
Total	433	495	204	213	250	273	468	186	391	224	3137
Passing rate	51 %	45 %	45 %	47 %	49 %	49 %	60 %	53 %	61 %	65 %	53%

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland - Nowadays

- Qualification procedure - Statistics

Number of applications and licenses granted between 2019-2021

	2019	2020	2021
Number of applications for license	780	440	535
Summary of licenses granted	468	186	391

Number of deletions of authorized surveyors

Reason	2019	2020	2021
Death	911	194	464

Licensing for Surveyors in Poland

Conclusions

- The history of granting authorisations has a long tradition in Poland..
- Although the qualification procedure has not fundamentally changed since 1989, the details of its implementation have changed.
- The qualification procedure, and in particular, the examination on knowledge of legal regulations is one of the last requirements before gaining independence in the work of a surveyor.
- By the end of June 2022 (since 1989), 48459 professional authorisations had been granted in Poland.
- This numbers translates into a number of 24003 authorised surveyors.
- Taking into account the deceased surveyors, there are currently 19223 qualified surveyors in Poland with 37705 different scopes of authorization.

Thank you for your attention!

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