



2 März 2005

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CLGE
Bratislava/Slovakia, 1-2 October 2004**

DRAFT MINUTES

Venue **Hotel Devin**, Dominant Hall, Riečna Str. 4, 811 02 Bratislava, Slovakia

General Assembly I, Friday 1 October 2004, 9.00-12.30

1. Opening

CLGE President K. Rürup opens the General Assembly with thanks to the hosts and in particular to the local organizer J. Hardos for all efforts and the convenient venue. Mr. Vladimier Stromcak, the President of the Chamber of Surveyors and Cartographers of Slovakia welcomes all participants and submit his best wishes for a good result of the event. Mr. Stefan Lukac, the Vice President of this organization and President of the Slovak Union of Surveyors is welcome by the attendents as well.

2. Roll Call and Apologies of Absence

Secretary-General G. Schennach takes the roll call. The new delegates from Germany and Spain are welcome and handed over CLGE pins.

It is the first General Assembly attended by guests from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

- Mr. Jüri Randjärv, the President of the Association of the Estonian Surveyors and Mr. Magnus Sarapik, Member of the Board of Directors get CLGE pins for their welcome as observers.
- Mr. Janis Strauchmanis, Professor at the Technical University and member of the board of the Latvian association of surveyors, is welcome for his first attendance.
- Mr. Vaidotas Sankalas, President of the Lithuanian association of surveyors and Vice President Rimantais Ramanauskas are given a warm welcome to CLGE.

3. Approval of Agenda

Decision: General Assembly adopts the agenda as circulated without comments and ammendment unanimously.

4. Approval of the Minutes of General Assembly in Berlin, 23-24 April 2004

Paul Burke (IRE) states that the ratio of sharing the member contribution to CEPLIS by CLGE/GE as noted under item 14, bottom, page 6 of the Minutes is miswritten. It should read as: "*H. Elmstroem refers to the words of the CEPLIS Vice-President and puts forward a tentative conclusion stating that CLGE stays as member in CEPLIS. The membership fee is to be shared between CLGE and GE in a ration of 40% to 60%.*"

Decision: General Assembly adopts the Minutes as circulated by e-mail on 12 August 2004 with changes text describing the ratio of CEPLIS contribution as stated above.

5. Report from the Executive Board

President K. Rürup reports about

- the relationship between FIG and CLGE which has come up to the stage that CLGE is considered to be the representative of the profession in Europe.
- the attendance at the BDVI Assembly in June 2004 in Germany.
- General Assembly of CEPLIS in July 2004. Adrien Bedossa, representing the health profession sector has been elected as new CEPLIS President. Former President John Ferguson from pharmacists profession will stay as Vice-President. The last Executive Board meeting of CEPLIS was not attended due to sickness of K. Rürup. R.
- CLGE Executive Board meeting in Antwerp in June 2004.
- presenting CLGE in the AUS Conference in Beirut/Libanon on 21 September 2004 and speaking a welcome address and closing words. The AUS is the only organisation in the ARAB world which is really working efficiently.

*Your Excellency The President of The Republic of Lebanon, General Emile Lahoud,
President of FIG Mr. Holger Magel,
honourable President of the Arab Union of Surveyors and simultaneously President of the Order of Surveyors-
Lebanon Mr. Sarkis Fadous ,
Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues.*

It is a great honour for me to get the opportunity to address this convention here today. Thank you very much. Unfortunately I am not able to speak to you in your native language Arabic. I do apologise for that. On behalf of the Comité de Liaison des Géomètres Européens and its members I bring you our warmest greetings.

In the invitation to this congress it is mentioned, that surveyors have a responsibility towards societies, their economic and social development. Therefore let me mention one key issue these days touching your motto, it is professional education to reach the competence required. Broad scientific studies will enable you to obtain a "gold medal" and greatest possible achievement for society and national economy.

- *Highest possible education guarantees flexibility.*
- *With flexibility one can better cope with future changes in economy and professional life. A broad scientific study prepares the professional for changes in technology. The half-life period of knowledge is becoming shorter and shorter and does not last for one generation of professional life.*
- *Highest possible education guarantees sustainability.*
- *With a good broad basis of education the professional can more easily discover niches and develop new fields of activities. By discovering niches and new fields of activities the professional contributes to growth in economy.*
- *Highest possible education guarantees consumer protection.*
- *With a highly qualified surveyor the client can receive the best possible service because of the wide range of competence of the provider. In a sophisticated world a professional faces quite often questions overlapping other professional fields.*
- *A broad scientifically educated professional only can find the right solution to the client's benefit in saving costs and avoiding incomplete expertise.*
- *Highest possible education guarantees public welfare.*
- *Professional surveyors with a broad scientific education have the background and competence to take over responsibility. Therefore highly qualified surveyors are serving for United Nations agencies e.g. UN-FAO or UN-Habitat to the benefit of mankind.*

By following these four issues the professional surveyor stands like a pillar in modern society and can act to the benefit of national and international economy, to the benefit of the Arab Union of Surveyors, to benefit of the Order Surveyors Lebanon and to the benefit of FIG.

With this message let us fight together for a better future for following generations of colleagues.

On behalf of the Comité de Liaison des Géomètres Européens I wish you greatest success for your congress, the second International scientific congress here in Beirut and good decisions for the future of our profession, which we have the honour to represent.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Vice President **H. Elmstroem** reports about

- the BDVI Assembly in Magdeburg/Germany, especially about the analysis of the Article 45 of the EU treaty dealing with authorisation of professionals with public duties and the occurring

discussion about mutual recognition and professional items. It has been reported that UK, POR e.a. are asked to change their laws to follow the ideas of the drafted Directive.

Vice President **M. Wijngaarde** reports about

- his contacts to EU institutions and meetings with Prof. Konecky from the international association of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing ISPRS in Istanbul earlier this year and with representatives from Syria, Costa Rica, Cuba, China, Cyprus ea.
- contacts with the new EU Member States resulting in participation of the Baltic states in this General Assembly. Cyprus will probably attend the next General Assembly in Sweden.

M. Wijngaarde enhances all delegates to report about CLGE General Assemblies and about CLGE topics which are in discussion in national magazines to spotlight the work and promote CLGE to the professional public.

Vice President **V. Slaboch** reports about first preparations for the CLGE seminar on 24-25 Nov 2005 in Brussels which will address a much wider profession than the geodetic surveyor, how it is seen by most of the professionals. The main topic will be "Professional qualification in geodetic surveying in Europe". Brussels is the most convenient place to get representatives of the CEC and the EP to participate in the seminar. GE and a project for education in surveying and cartography will be involved as well. The Federal ministry/dept. for cadastre will provide a venue as well as the technical equipment and will offer refreshments.

Papers will handle items about

- basic requirements for a geodetic surveyor, different types and curricula of education in different countries
- handling the grade bachelor as instrument for international education
- different kind of qualifications
- accreditation and licensing

The basis for the discussion in the seminar will be the summary from a questionnaire about the situation in the member states which will be available on www.clge.org.

Disc: K. Rürup proposes to clarify the terminology before the seminar to ensure that the discussions are held upon the same terms, f.e. notary is a different meaning in several countries, this must be defined before the discussion. He suggests to circulate a term sheet before the next General Assembly for discussion.

K. Rürup sees an urgent need to update the Allan Report for the seminar. Responsible names for updating the national parts of the Allan report shall be submitted to the Secretary-General.

AUSTRIA	
BELGIUM	Jean-Yves PIRLOT
BULGARIA	
CZECH REPUBLIC	Vaclav SLABOCH
DENMARK	
FINLAND	
FRANCE	Jean-Cedric LANDRY/Anne FANTUZZI
GERMANY	
GREECE	Iannis PRESVELOS
IRELAND	Paul BURKE
ITALY	
LUXEMBOURG	
MALTA	J. Randolph CAMILLERI
NORWAY	
POLAND	
PORTUGAL	
SLOVAKIA	Jan HARDOS
SPAIN	Pedro J. CAVERO
SWEDEN	Ulf SANDGREN
SWITZERLAND	Thomas GLATTHARD
THE NETHERLANDS	Wim van PIJKEREN

P. Cavero supports this idea and proposes to discuss the recently adopted new definition of the surveyor by FIG and to adopt it probably.

Secretary-General **G. Schennach** gives a short overview about the international FIG seminar "e-Land Administration" in Innsbruck/Austria in June 2004. The seminar was attended by 115 representatives of the private and public sector from more than 35 countries all over the world. Leading experts from land registration and surveying profession as well as information technology experts presented papers about implementing land administration issues into e-government procedures and about possible partnerships between private and public sector. The German BDVI funded a speaker to report about the situation of the private sector in this content.

Proceedings give a very comprehensive report about the results and about best practice models all over the world. Copies are available for a fee of 15,-- Euro and can be ordered at gerda.schennach@bev.gv.at or on www.fig.net in the Commission 7 section.

6. Budget 2005

Treasurer R. Sonney presents his proposal for the Budget 2005 and the member contribution fees for 2005 (see enclosures). J.-Y. Pirlot asks to revise the figures for Belgium. R. Sonney points out that this must be done before July each year and asks for a letter by Belgium showing the valid figures. Generally the 1 July is the deadline for paying the fee and for submitting any changes on the number of members of the relevant countries.

R. Sonney explains the budget sheet and makes a remark to the account 2003, in this the contribution to GE it is already considered with the 40% share by CLGE. For 2005 €3200,-- are proposed. For the Brussels seminar the proposal is €7 000 - 10 000. €17 000 - 25 000 are estimated for the Working Parties. At the end of 2005 there remains a lack of €7 850,-- but this reflects the decision about the Working Plan including the seminar for the incoming year. The gap can be filled by savings that have been saved from former years for such special occasions as the seminar.

Disc: P. Burke asks about change in expenses for the Executive Board. This occurs from the new structure of CLGE with only an Executive Board now instead of former additionally a Standing Committee.

General Assembly II, Friday 1 October 2004, 14.00-17.00

7. Regional and National Reports

Belgium

J.-Y. Pirlot, Secretary-General of the Belgium union of land surveyors NGI gives a presentation about the new Belgian Regulations for Land Surveyors. Since May 2003 Belgium has two new laws, one regulating the creation of the Federal Council and the second for protection of our title and profession. On 1 October 2004 a royal decret started the process. Several problems are still obvious: the protection of the profession is really modest for land delimitation and drawings for property transfer. Second we need a deontology as real estate agents oppose the project.

CZ

J. Fafjeta informs about improving relations between private and public sector. The last meeting was very successful and it was agreed that a cross-wise support is necessary for both.

Denmark

H. Elmstroem reports about the situation in Denmark, where everything is changing at the moment. Local authorities are going to be reduced by more than 50%. The cadastral system is to be changed itself as well as the legal system reducing from 82 courts to 15-25. The education system will be

changed as well.

France

J-C. Landry explains about new Property law regulating the process for fulfilling tasks. Mutual recognition and protection of services are some issues which have caused strong debates with the relevant minister about problems on French regulations and commercial restrictions e.a.

Germany

V. Teetzmann presents an overview about BDVI discussions in Germany: The conflict is that the *ÖbVI* is a liberal professional and a state official at the same time. In general the liberal professional acts under European law with European basic rights. The last issue of the BDVI-Forum reports about the infringement process which has been launched by the CEC against Germany. The European perception of a profession is not complete/comprehensive but selective. Separate questions are compatibility with open market and competitive positions, restrictions in the freedom of services, the Greenbook on services, establishment or nationality e.a. but all without a complex vision for the profession.

If Europe decides against Germany, we would have lost the legal for the professionals. The BDVI tries to react to this as EU seems to go the strict way and commissioned Prof. Martin Henssler, a European expert with experience on European level from parliament work and expert work, from the University of Cologne to produce an expertise about the situation in Germany. Henssler considers the *ÖbVI* as acting as a substitute rather more than a notary for the State's authority. He resumes that Art 45 assigns the *ÖbVI* to the only competence of the Member State but with no competence of the EC and he sees no application of Art 39, 45, 49. A central message from the expertise is that the Geometer is part of the State's constitutional property guarantee with a high qualification and responsibility. At the moment the efforts of BDVI are to convince the German government to deliver the study as an official document to the EC.

Disc: V. Teetzmann asks for a contribution by CLGE. H. Elmstroem refers to the main point that the geometer is part of the state constitutional property guarantee. J.-Y. Pirlot proposes to include the topic into the seminar. E. Ouranos reports that there is a similar problem in Greece. The CEC is taking Greece to the court as the Greek chamber does not accept technicians because of their lower qualification. J.-C. Landry sees an urgent need to react and not to wait until official decision of the EU. P. Burke reports on request by K. Rürup that the land registry authority of Ireland is still unambiguous to proceed with their plans and there are future meetings necessary. The aim was to start with registered surveyors looking after the cadastre in Ireland. J. Hardos proposes that we have to act on the one hand on local and on the other hand on European level. G. Schennach explains that we need three channels to act in the European Parliament, the CEC and the Council, which are the three institutions in the EU where decisions are taken and Member States can intervene. CLGE should be seen as a forum to find opinions and to create a common direction for acting on local, national and European level. A. Dyja considers it to be too difficult to get all the institutions on board in these discussions.

A second interesting item is the situation in Bavaria and the decision of the Bavarian government to implement the *ÖbVI*. The final decision must be taken by the Bavarian parliament, it is not yet clear, to which direction the parliament will head. Since 1908 property surveying has been public responsibility.

Malta

R. Camilleri reports that the architects, mechanical and electrical engineers as well are still recognized as surveyors in Malta. The association has started proceedings to government to start with appointments. He will ask one or two Maltese ministers to attend the seminar next year so that

they get an impression of the current discussion in Europe. It was the plan to set up a chamber once being in the EU but up to now this has not been realized.

The Netherlands

W. v. Pijkeren refers to current changes in NL, where neither licensing nor certification is practiced. The profession is seen no longer as surveying but rather as geoinformation. Dutch associations have merged to the new association GIN. The University of Delft has stopped courses for geodesy. New profiles for studies are in favor to deliver the geoinformation experts needed for the market.

Poland

M. Ziemak gives an overview about the Polish market where everything is overregulated. There are 8 different categories of licenses and everything is protected by law especially the cadastre surveying. The profession itself is quite popular. 3-4 private universities have been established and the number of students is quite satisfying.

Portugal

Professionals face no regulations for the profession in Portugal, there are sufficient new students at universities.

Spain

The next national congress will take place on 17 Oct 2004. The association wants to bring property field activities on European level, they try to get a legal frame for cadastral work. A new course for university has started, it is for Geoinformatics and offers a Phd degree after 4-5 years studies.

Sweden

U. Sandgren reports about a commission screening the Lantmäteriet area and publishing a final report before Christmas 2003. The report highlights the impact of the activities on public, infrastructure e.a. At the same time there were some proposals to develop the cadastral service more in the legal frame. It was suggested to include more activities and to move some activities from the courts. The control on the cadastre should be kept by the public sector but it is recommended to open the field up to private companies with remaining coordination function for the infrastructure (for INSPIRE). More technical services to be carried out by private enterprises. A government statement to it is expected in Nov 2004, more or less they will follow the proposals. The education has changed in Stockholm, where engineering courses have been merged with land surveyors. The profession is already split up into several very clear different professions.

Switzerland

J. Kaufmann gives an information about the Swiss situation. On federal level there is for the first time an article about surveying in the constitution. National survey (mapping and reference network) is to be handled by the public authority Swiss Topo. Cadastral surveying is responsibility of cantons' level for operational part and strategic planning is a duty for the Federation. The financing is organised together. The Federation has got the power to harmonise information for maps and cadastre and to coordinate all aspects of geoinformation. Although there are clear models there is a need for more discussions.

The Federal Directorate of cadastre surveying is obliged to find a strategy for tasks until 2007. Geoportals are going to be developed. The private surveyors are organised under GeoSuisse they have to find a fitting organisation to implement cadastre 2014. The start will be done by a service by 2005, but up to now there is no legal base. Geosuisse has problems with new names and the description of profession, terms land management and geomatics are in discussion.

H. Elmstroem summarizes the national reports of members which show a mainstream for changes

and challenges and requires a clear strategy towards the EU for struggling for recognition on European level and to create a better position of CLGE.

Estonia

J. Randjärv gives an overview about education in Estonia in respect to the surveying profession. The courses for surveyors are taught at the Estonian Agricultural University, which is one of six public universities in Estonia. Geomatics with three branches geodesy, land management and real estate planning is one of the specialities of this university. All study programmes must be evaluated and accredited once every seven years following the Estonian law on universities. Study levels are Bachelor with a standard study period of 3 years, Master with a standard study period of 2 years and Doctor with a standard study period of 4 years.

Latvia

J. Strauhmanis gives an overview about the Latvian association of surveyors LMB, to which Mr. A. Cinis has been president since 2002. The LMB has 163 members, who are surveyors, professors, doctors and students. The number of students in Latvia is increasing because the government is preparing a new regulation which will require 50% university educated persons for licensed companies.

Lithuania

V. Sankalas explains the situation in Lithuania. The Lithuanian association of surveyors LMA has been founded in 1994 and counts 200 members at the moment, it has been consolidated of 2 professions – geodetic surveyors and land use planners. The Union of Geodetic Surveyors is more or less not active. The Union of Land Management engineers and land reclamation engineers is active, but surveyors' issues are not attached to this organisation. Main activities of the LMA are private public relations, annual conference, summit and professional seminars. Within LMA professions are represented to 40% geodesy, 20% land management, 10% land reclamation, 10% civil engineering, 5% cartography and 15% others. There are several options for the education, first at the Vilnius Technical University, second at the Lithuanian University of Agriculture in Kaunas and there are non university high schools with in total around 100 students/year. The legal framework is mainly built up by a law on Geodesy and Mapping, a licensing regulation of geodetic, topographical and cartographical activities. Licenses are issued for almost every task. The market is made up by 200 small size surveying companies with an average of 1-5 employees, 10 middle size companies with 5-20 employees and 5 companies with more than 20 surveyors.

8. Promoting CLGE in the public

An updating of the Allan Report which has not been done since 1995, is essential for further promotion of the profession in the public. New EU member countries are missing. It is discussed how to proceed with the updating of the Allan Report, as the structure is still for analogue evaluation and there is a need for services to be installed on CLGE website to enhance updating and to make the results digitally comparable and compatible.

Disc: P. Cavero asks about the main aims of the seminar 2005 and how the questionnaire for preparation will be structured. He states that most of the topics have already been discussed in the Delft seminar and been published in the Delft report.

V. Slaboch replies that the focus is more on professional qualifications, how to compare them and how to investigate differences. In principle free movement of professionals should be guaranteed within the EU. The deadline for filling in the questionnaire will be by the end of 2004.

V. Slaboch shows in a short presentation of the website and the updating services for the national parts of the website how relevant information about delegates e.a. can be posted very easily by delegates themselves.

An other issues to discuss was the CLGE leaflet which was to be drafted by R. Dhur (LUX). As R. Dhur (LUX) does not attend this meeting, the draft leaflet is not available for further decisions to be taken. R. Dhur will be contacted to get at least the draft for the next General Assembly.

FIG has created a new definition of the surveyor in the last General Assembly in Athens in summer 2004. This new definition of the functions of the surveyor by FIG should be read carefully and it is proposed to think about adoption of this definition by CLGE as well.

Disc: W. v. Pijkeren asks about the first rule of the definition and what is defined with the term "academic"? It needs to be clarified.

9. EU and other pan-European and International Organizations

G. Schennach reports that the GI network (former PEAFF, now EGIN) is still going on to create a single position against the CEC on GI topics and to set up a contact point towards the CEC. Such an instrument is at the moment very necessary as GI issues which touch the surveying profession as well, are on the agenda of the CEC now and there is no coordination on European level involving both private and public sector. The EGIN covers a broad range of representatives, around 10 pan-European associations dealing with GI are involved. One of the next meetings will be hosted by CLGE in Innsbruck again, as it has been before once.

10. EU Framework Directive - INSPIRE

Secretary-General G. Schennach member of the expert group for the development of the INSPIRE Directive in the CEC gives an overview about the present status of the Directive. The draft for the Directive has been adopted by the Commission on 23 July 2004 and is now in the co-decision process in the EP and the Council. The draft is supported in general by most of the Member States although there are a number of questions to be clarified, some of them on licensing and pricing regimes and others on technical issues like standards and metadata. Although the profession is not directly involved into this Directive which started from the DG Environment, surveyors will play a major role and need to regulated their position as providers of the so called reference data, which are essential for the development of a European infrastructure for environmental informaiton. to give a presentation about the status of this EU-Directive and impacts on profession. More details can be obtained from enclosed slides.

11. CEPLIS

Reports delivered under item 5 already.

12. GATS 2000 and ESF

O. Schuster reports about GATS and points out that this has to do with horizontal issues. GATS acteurs are speaking about pushing away the professional and horizontal regulations. The goal of the EU is to become the most competitive service market in the world. What does it mean for the profession, do we have to be anxious or should we go ahead? The profession is competitive already and the geodetic ideas of Europe are most welcome in other parts of the world f.e. in Arabia.

Surveying is without doubt a service but the problem at the moment is for all these professions who are obliged to do public work. Therefore GE has launched an Accord multilaterale with the EC to state the position of the licensed surveyors. The accord will be signed on 23 Nov 2004 in Brussels. On 24 Nov 2004 there will be a meeting with the ECEC (European Chamber of Engineering Chambers) and its President R. Kolbe.

13. Adoption of Budget 2005

<p><i>Decision:</i> Treasurer`s budget 2005 adopted as presented and discussed by General Assembly by majority of delegates.</p>

14. Membership affairs / applicants and members

none

15. Any Other Business

none

16. Dates and Venues of the Following General Assemblies

S. Astermo gives some information for the next meeting in Sweden. The General Assembly will start on Friday 8 April 2005 at 13,30 with a lunch offered by the Swedish Space Corporation. From 14,30 - 17,00 the General Assembly is scheduled. At 17,30 check in and a guided tour in the Icehotel. The Saturday starts with a morningsauna and breakfast from 6,30-8,15. Registration will be open from 8,30. On Sunday 8,00 - 11,30 the General Assembly III will be held. After a lunchbuffet in the Icehotel restaurant on 11,30 we will start at 14,30 by flight to Arlanda/Stockholm.

The programme for accompanying persons will offer some outdoor activities. The stay in the icehotel is not obligatory, there is a normal hotel in the same area for all who prefer this option.

Spring meeting 2005	Kiruna/Sweden, Fri-Sun 8-10 April 2005
Autumn meeting 2005	Porto/Portugal, 23-24 Sept 2005, date and venue is adopted and fixed
Spring meeting 2006	proposal for Cork/Ireland, to be adopted in spring GA

17. Thanks, Presentations and Closing

K. Rürup thanks again to the organizers and the hosts and all participants for their contributions and statements and comments in the discussions. He is looking forward to the seminar.

General Assembly III, Saturday 2 October 2004, 9.00-11.30

18. Workshop

J. Hardos welcomes all participants on behalf of the Slovak hosts to this workshop. The presentations will provide a good impression of the present situation of the profession of the surveyors, the education system, the professional life and organisations, the Slovak Cadastre on internet and the land consolidation in Slovakia.

Surveyors Education System in Slovakia

Education of technicians, University education – Bachelor and Master’s level

Prof. Ing. Alojz Kopacik, PhD., Slovak University of Technology Bratislava, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Department of Surveying (slides enclosed)

Disc: Most questions are forwarded about Bc degrees of education and how they meet the requirements of the Bologna agreement. The Bologna agreement recommends that Bc are qualified for getting into the profession without any additional training, rather than to be a starting point for further studies. No country might demand any upgrading studies for professionals.

Professional Life and Organisations in Surveying in Slovakia

Dipl.Ing. Jan Hardos, Director of SIGEO Ltd., member of Directory Board of Chamber of Surveyors and Cartographers

The presentation gave a brilliant overview about the Slovak Union of Surveyors, the Chamber, the society of surveyors, the employers union in Geodesy and Cartography, the chamber of land

consolidation of Slovakia and other small associations. There are major problems in the quantity of surveyors as there are too many for the market especially in the field of cadastre. This circumstance causes low prices and moreover there is a lack of state orders due to short funds for the professionals. Beneath there is a discussion going on to abolish the chambers which are a guarantee for high quality. The entrance barrier for the profession in the private sector is at least BAC + 5 + 5 + state examination + obligatory membership in the chamber.

Disc: Questions about turnover for surveying business in Slovakia? This is difficult to estimate as there are 3 different kinds of authorised surveyors (cadastre, engineering, land consolidation)

Slovak Cadastre on Internet and Land consolidation

Dipl.Ing. Marian Bulla, director of fy BULLA, member of Directory Board of Chamber of Surveyors and Cartographers

Dipl.Ing. Lubica Hudcova, Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic

The paper was about infrastructure of GI in Slovakia and internet facilities for cadastre. A national online service has been available since Feb 2004. The Cadastral Portal enables authorised access.

Disc: The portal has been created by the same company as the Portal in the Czech Republic. It is available only in Slovak language, the translation of the portal content in other languages might cause misunderstandings, e.a. by different terms in different systems.

Engineering Surveying – demonstration of 3 Dimensional Map Visualization of Motorway in Bratislava

Dipl.Ing. Jan Hardos, Director of SIGEO, Ltd., member of Directory Board of Chamber of Surveyors and Cartographers

The final presentation gave a view of 3D visualisation of traffic infrastructure in Slovakia and of building procedure for a special Danube bridge, brought into position by a joint effort of engineering in Slovakia.

All participants show their thanks to hosts again for the excellent programme and meeting and the interesting presentations within the workshop by giving an applause .

end 11.40

Gerda Schennach, Secretary-General of CLGE

Enclosures: Budget 2005 (circulated before meeting)
Membership figures (circulated before meeting)
INSPIRE presentation

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