

Definition of a Geodetic Surveyor

A European Geodetic Surveyor

- is a person who practises a minimum of one or more of the functions listed below within the EU, Norway or Switzerland, and
- with professional knowledge of the majority of the remainder of those functions, and
- who has an academic qualification in geodetic surveying of at least BAC + 3 plus 2 years professional experience.

The Title "**European Geodetic Surveyor**" is awarded by CLGE to geodetic surveyors who apply to the CLGE via their own national association. The establishment of a register of European Geodetic Surveyors is currently being examined.

Géomètre-Expert

The designation of "**Géomètre-Expert**" is used in various European States to acknowledge the final professional qualification of a geodetic surveyor in private practice to whom delegated governmental responsibilities of boundary surveying and cadastral mapping have been given. The countries involved include France, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. They have formed a related organisation called Géomètres-Experts Fonciers Européens (GE) in 1994 which has a special relationship with CLGE. Belgium and Denmark are expected to become members of GE at the end of 1997.

Functions carried out by Geodetic Surveyors

Land and Geodetic Surveying

Measuring, defining and portraying the physical features of and on the earth. (Geodetic networks, controls networks and geodetic reference systems in 2, 3 and 4 dimensions)

Hydrography

The measurement, portrayal and representation in three dimensions of the earth's surface covered by water including the provision of dynamic measurement, delineation and definition of water and it's movement in, on or under the land.

Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

The art, science and technology of obtaining reliable information about physical objects and the environment through processes of recording, interpreting and measuring photographic and digital images.

Cadastral and Boundary Surveying

The determination and interpretation of boundaries and demarcations on the surface, or in space, from or into verbal, cartographic or mathematical description together with the abstract legal concept thereof.

Land and Geographical Information Systems

The capture, compilation and manipulation of land and geographical information in a system usually computer based and the presentation of that data in ways and formats specifically required.

Minerals and Mining Surveying

The survey practises involved in the discovery, identification and location of minerals including

operations involving geophysical, remote sensing, and such-like techniques; together with the accurate portrayal and three dimensional representation of mineral extraction and related works and operations.

Engineering Surveying and Metrology

The application of all or any of the above listed survey techniques to enable and facilitate civil or other engineering projects together with the application of diagnostic or other measurement techniques and methods, their analysis, compilation and presentation combined with spatial referencing; the application of specialised measurement techniques and equipment for precise lineal and angular determinations and location.

Cartography

The art or technique of making maps or charts accurately and precisely, and representing three dimensions on various media of two dimensions.

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