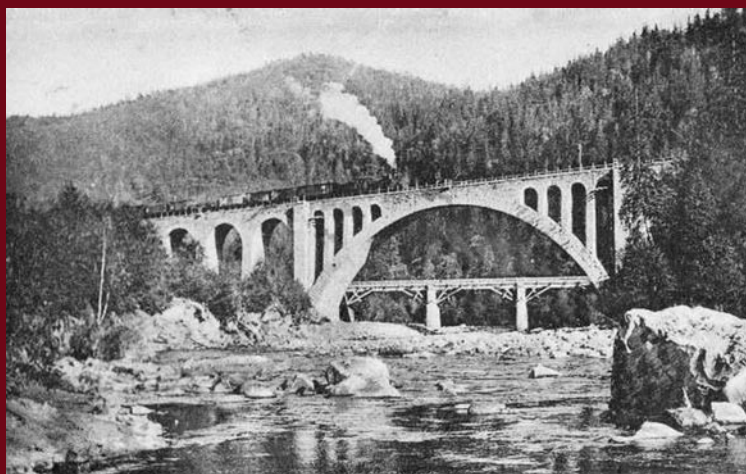


MAREK RDUŁTOWSKI

100 Years of Polish Consulting Engineering

1914 – 2014

from industrial to sustainable
development



ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND EXPERTS — MAY 2014



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JAREMCZE BRIDGE OVER THE PRUT RIVER — 1894

The picture on the cover presents the already non-existent stone railway bridge over the Prut River in Jaremcze health resort in the Eastern Galicia (now Ukraine). The bridge used to be a part of the railway line built in years 1892-94, which was 96 km long and which linked Stanisławowo and Woronienka (at that time by the border of the Kingdom of Hungary). It was one of the four such bridges on this railway. Apart from the bridges there were also three tunnels built on it, the longest of which was 1200 m long. The Austrian Ministry of Railways appointed the engineer Stanisław Rawicz-Kosiński to be a chief of the construction site, and he invited the engineer Zygmunt Kulka from the Technical University in Lwow to cooperate in designing bridges. The presented bridge in Jaremcze was 205 m long, 32 m high and had 8 arches, the longest of which had a span of 67,8 m. At that time it was a stone railway bridge with the longest span in Europe. It was a benchmark for several future solutions and became the pride of the Polish technical concept. The engineer Kosiński (1847-1923), a graduate of the Technical University in Praha, also built several other railway lines in Galicia, including the Subcarpathian line — from Żywiec, through Sucha and Chabówka to Nowy Sącz. In consideration of his merits in 1908 the emperor Franz Josef awarded him one of the Austrian highest distinctions — the order of Emperor Leopold.

Dear Sirs, Dear Mesdames, Dear Readers.

Into your hands falls the publication which is unique and historical — the book dedicated to the centenary of the Polish consulting engineering. Its unique character stems from the fact that for the first time the author managed to describe accomplishments of the Polish consulting engineers dating back to the times when the Poland itself did not exist on the maps of the world. However just then the accomplishments and concept of the Polish consulting engineers made significant contribution to establishing and development of the world engineering consultancy and formation of FIDIC world federation.

Further events — including the access of the Polish organisation K.I.D.I.R. to the FIDIC group in 1914, the role which our greatest colleagues played, achievements and importance to the development of our country in the interwar period and to the establishment of modern and stable country after the fall of the Iron Curtain, make you realize that today's members of SIDiR continue the important work. Without that history, there would be no present and without the present there will be no future.

The book you have before you has been published to emphasise the importance of our organisation in the establishment of a modern and sustainable community, and to save a memory of all these people who used to create in the past and who create nowadays the history of the consulting engineering. However, not only the history, but also the standards, code of ethical conduct and best practices referring to planning, performance and documenting construction investments. The historical as well as modern effects of the work of our environment make you aware of the importance of the participation of professional consulting engineering in the performance of commercial as well as public investments, influencing the economic growth of a country and improving the quality of life of citizens.

Publishing of this book accompanies an unusual event — the Conference dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Polish Consulting Engineering. And even for that reason, the book will be historical. This is for the prosaic reason — the 100th anniversary can be celebrated once in one hundred years. Thus four generations will wait for another book to be published on occasion of the next round anniversary.

I will leave you alone with our publication and I wish you nice and reflective reading.

Tomasz Latawiec

President of the Board of the Association of Consulting Engineers and Experts

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Management Board of SIDiR extends special thanks to the following companies for their material support of the Conference organisation: DENTONS, BST Global, ZMB Inwestor Zastępczy SA, Bilfinger Infrastructure SA, Energopol-Szczecin Spółka Akcyjna, Kancelaria Radcy Prawnego Piotra Skrzypczaka, Biuro Inżynierskie Zioberski, Grabiec – Konsulting, B-Act Sp. z o.o., Partner – M. Wazowski, Biuro Inżynierskie Z.M.Jozenas, Biuro Inżyniera Konsultanta Tomasz Latawiec, Biuro Inwestorskie Janusz Rybka, Andrzej Michałowski – Konsulting Inżynierski.

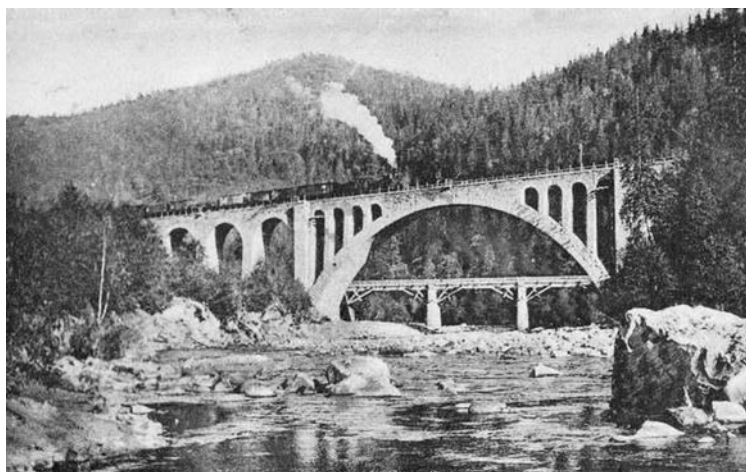
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1. INTRODUCTION

This study aims to present three Polish consulting engineering organisations belonging to FIDIC. In 1914 the first Polish consulting engineering association “Club of Consulting Engineers and Expert Engineers” (Koło Inżynierów-Doradców i Inżynierów-Rzeczoznawców) – referred to as K.I.D.I.R., was established within the Association of Technicians (Stowarzyszenie Techników) in Warsaw and the entity was a FIDIC member organisation from the year of its foundation to the outbreak of the war in 1939. After the war, it was the KIDIR Branch of the Polish Consultants Society (Oddział KIDIR Towarzystwa Konsultantów Polskich) that belonged to FIDIC from 1992 to 1994 and since 1994 it has been the Association of Consulting Engineers and Experts (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów Doradców i Rzeczoznawców) SIDiR.

Therefore, this year SIDiR celebrates two important consulting engineering anniversaries: the 20th anniversary of establishment of the Association of Consulting Engineers and Experts (SIDiR) (1994–2014) and the 100th anniversary of establishment of the first Polish organisation of independent consulting engineers, i.e. the Club of Consulting Engineers and Expert Engineers (K.I.D.I.R.) set up within the Association of Technicians in Warsaw (1914–2014).

A conference to celebrate 100 years of Consulting Engineering in Poland will be held in the Sheraton Hotel in Warsaw in 22–23 May 2014. The event will be organised along with EFCA GAM and it will be attended by EFCA management and members. Also FIDIC members confirmed their attendance at the session. The President of the Republic of Poland, Bronisław Komorowski, agreed to take Honorary Patronage over the conference.

Both the conference and the EFCA GAM is being prepared by the organising committee which is presided over by Mieczysław Grabiec and consists of the following members: Zbigniew Boczek, Aleksander Granowski, Włodzimierz Kiernożycki, Andrzej Michałowski, Marek Rdułtowski (the present author) and Anna Staś-Skolimowska. Additionally, among people deeply committed to creating the programme of the Conference and inviting international speakers were: Tomasz Latawiec, Tamara Małasiewicz, Marcin Mikulewicz and Paweł Zejer, who deserve our special recognition and gratitude.

SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING

In the 18th century, first engineering schools for military purposes were established: In 1695 a school of military engineering was set up in Sweden and the next ones were opened in France: Ecole d'Artillerie in 1719 and Ecole du Génie Militaire in 1745. The first school of civil engineering was founded in 1747 in France as well and it was the famous Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées. None of the above institutions, however, was of academic character; the first one of such rank was established in Paris in 1794 to become later the well-known Ecole Polytechnique.

In Poland School of Chivalry (Szkola Rycerska) was founded in 1765; it was a military academy with the four years' general programme of secondary education with foreign languages and the two years' vocational programme (military service, military engineering, civil service), more or less equivalent to higher education. In all likelihood, the most well-known graduate of the school was Tadeusz Kościuszko (1746–1817), who was promoted to the rank of general in the United States mainly due to his engineering achievements in constructing fortifications near Saratoga and West Point.

The first Polish technical school for civil purposes was School of Academic Education and Mining (Szkola Akademiczno-Górnicza) in Kielce, founded in 1816 on Stanisław Staszic's initiative. To be enrolled, students were required to be 16 years old, to have Year 5 of the province-level school completed and to display a good command of German. During 10 years of the school's existence, it had slightly over 90 students of whom 40 graduated, which seems a low ratio but it needs to be noted that the successful ones were excellent professionals.

The first higher education technical institution on Polish territories was the Imperial and Royal Technical School (Cesarsko-Królewska Szkoła Techniczna) in Lwow, established in 1871 by remodelling the Technical Academy founded in Lwow in 1844 and granting it the rank of a university of technology. In 1898 the Institute of Technology in Warsaw (Warszawski Instytut Politechniczny) was created, with Russian as an official language. Mining Academy (Akademia Górnicza) was established in Krakow in 1913 and the University of Technology in Warsaw (Politechnika Warszawska) in 1915.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGINEERS

The very first association of engineers in the world was the Institution of Civil Engineers founded in 1818 in Great Britain and presided over by the most famous British engineer of that time: Thomas Telford. In 1846 Verein Deutscher Ingenieure association was established in Germany. In 1848 Société des Ingénieurs Civils started its functioning in France and in 1852 American Society of Civil Engineers was set up in the United States.



In the first half of the 19th century members of such associations represented a wide variety of industries. For example, Thomas Telford worked occasionally as a consulting engineer and was responsible for planning, designing and supervising, but from time to time he earned his living as a contractor in turn-key projects.

The forerunner of Polish engineering associations was probably the Polish Polytechnical Association (Towarzystwo Politechniczne Polskie) established in 1835 in Paris on general Józef Bem's initiative, which not only helped Polish people who migrated to France in starting education at French technical universities and finding jobs in the industry sector but also was designed to serve Poland through the transfer of latest technological developments, recent literature and experts from the Western Europe to Polish territories.

INDEPENDENT CONSULTING ENGINEERING

The early 20th century witnessed a rapid development of consulting engineering. As it became necessary to make a distinction between consulting services provided free of charge by manufacturers, suppliers and contractors and those provided by independent engineering consultants, professional associations were formed by the latter. Essential conditions required from a potential member of such organisation were skills and independence. The members were obliged to respect the code of ethics and the code of conduct approved by their association.

Until 1919, twelve associations of independent engineering consultants were founded and these are enumerated below. The first date mentioned in parentheses means the year of taking actions leading to the establishment of a given association and the second date means the year when the association was actually established.

Germany: Verein Beratender Ingenieure VBI (1903-1911).

Denmark: Privatingeniør-Föreningen PIF (1903-1904).

USA: The American Institute of Consulting-Engineers AICE (1905).

Great Britain: The Association of Consulting Engineers ACE (1908-1913).

Belgium: Chambre des Ingénieurs-Conseils de Belgique CICB (1909).

The Netherlands: Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Adviseerende Electrotechnische Ingenieurs NVAE (1910-1917).

Sweden: Svenska Konsulterande Ingoniörers Förening SKIF (1910).

USA: The Pacific Association of Consulting-Engineers PACE (1911).

France: Chambre des Ingénieurs-Conseils de France CICF (1912).

Switzerland: Association Suisse des Ingénieurs-Conseils ASIC (1913).

Russia (Poland): Koło Inżynierów-Doradców i Inżynierów-Rzeczoznawców K.I.D.I.R. (1914).

Norway: Techniske Konsulenter's Förening TKF (1918-1919)

3. POLISH ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGINEERS PRIOR TO THE WORLD WAR TWO

POLISH PROMOTERS OF ENGINEERING IDEAS IN THE 19TH C.

Not many groups of Polish intellectual circles managed to contribute to the Polish material and non-material heritage to such an extent as the promoters of organic work did. They drafted and implemented industrialisation programmes for Polish territories, they conducted bold academic and technical projects and progressive social reforms, they financed education and culture, and last but not least they promoted Polish engineering solutions in all corners of the world. Let me remind you only a few names.

Karol Brzostowski (1796-1854), a captain engineer, participant of the Polish 1830 November Uprising; exceptionally talented in mechanics and physics. He was a creator of many inventions, such as moveable threshing machine or milking machine. In his estate in Sztabino near Augustów, he tested new appliances: steam boilers and agricultural machinery. Also he launched there glassworks, ironworks, a factory producing tools and the first telegraph. He created a sort of peasant republic: he abolished serfdom, he made peasants free people and he employed them in industry plants; he also established schools and a hospital as well as a savings bank. Institution for Agriculture and Industry (Instytucja Rolniczo-Przemysłowa) founded under his last will consisted of agricultural lands and industrial plants, including: a foundry, factory of agricultural tools and machinery, glassworks, brewery, distillery, vodka production plant, water mill, wind will, sawmill and brickyard.



Dezydery Chłapowski, (1788-1879) having ended his military service as a colonel in the Napoleon's army in 1813, he took over the much encumbered family estate in Turwia (Region of Greater Poland) and decided to turn it into a model of agricultural farm. To this end, he went for one year to Scotland to learn principles of modern agriculture and to actually work on a farm. Chłapowski improved agricultural machinery, built a brewery, sugar factory and distillery, and created forest areas to protect soil against winds and erosion. He was a co-founder and an active member of local institutions: the Landowner Bank and the Fire Insurance Company. What made him an important figure of the Polish history were not his military successes but well-organised, modern agriculture that became a symbol of resourcefulness and effectiveness in management in the region of Greater Poland.



Ignacy Łukasiewicz (1822-1882), a chemist, pharmacist and entrepreneur, the first one to use oil on a commercial scale. He built the first oil mining plant in the world in Bóbrka and provided foundations for the oil industry but in our country he is mostly famous for inventing an oil lamp. Being a keen organiser, he managed to make a fortune on oil. He was also a great social activist: he introduced insurance policies in his plants, provided health care and retirement benefits for his workers and he also built schools, boarding schools and hospitals.



Lack of sovereignty, lack of the invaders' approval of any attempts to create Polish technical universities, closure of the Main School (Szkoła Główna) in 1869 as a part of repressions used by the tsar's authorities after the Polish 1863 January Uprising, hindered access of Polish engineers to professional careers in their country and finally insufficiencies of Polish own capital – all these factors forced young people with technical skills into studying abroad. Many of them stayed abroad forever and used their knowledge and skills for the benefit of other nations.

Several hundred Polish engineers contributed to building sugar factories in Ukraine, laying roads, railways and telegraph lines in the Balkans and the Middle East, strengthening machine, food and wood industries in Siberia and Kazakhstan as well as constructing roads, railways, harbours and bridges in South and North America. There were such outstanding engineers among them as: Stanisław Janicki – involved in the construction of the Suez Canal, Ernest Malinowski – a constructor of the Trans-Andean Railway, Edward Habich – a founder of the Technical University and the creator of the Arica harbour in Peru and Feliks Jasiński – a constructor of railroads in Russia. Rudolf Modrzejewski (Ralph Modjeski) was the one who threw 30 grand bridges across rivers throughout the United States, while Kazimierz Gzowski earned his fame by building the Canadian railways and the bridge over the Niagara River and by founding the national park in Canada. Among people who played a major part in the global development of hydropower was Gabriel Narutowicz.

One of the most distinguished and still most forgotten Polish engineers active at the turn of the 20th century was Stefan Drzewiecki (1844–1938), an inventor and a pioneer of subaqueous navigation and aviation, famous already in 1880s.



A plane designed by Stefan Drzewiecki in 1913.

ASSOCIATION OF TECHNICIANS IN WARSAW

The Association of Technicians in Warsaw (Stowarzyszenie Techników w Warszawie) was established in 1889 on the initiative of Stanisław Majewski, who was a graduate of the Institute of Technology in Petersburg and the owner of a pencil factory in Warsaw, and later in Pruszków. The statute of the organisation was approved by the tsar's authorities on 29 September 1898 thanks to the efforts of Gustaw Kamieński. Apart from Kamieński, the list of founding members of the Association included the following engineers: Józef Witkowski, Edmund Diehl, Feliks Kucharzewski, Władysław Marconi and Ryszard Puciata. The objective of the Association was to: "bond them [technicians] together, support the progress of technical, theoretical and practical knowledge and to provide the members and their families with opportunities to spend their spare time in a way that is comfortable, enjoyable and useful." To achieve this goal, it was planned to organise lectures, trials on construction materials, reviews of proposed inventions as well as to launch a technical library and a museum. The statute emphasised the social and entertaining nature of the institution. This disguise of an entertainment club was chosen to obtain an approval from the tsar's authorities and to have its Statute accepted.

The first president of the Association, though for a very short period, was Pius Altdorfer, who in 1899 handed the position over to Piotr Drzewiecki who served the function to 1919, i.e. nearly 21 years. This was a period of the most impressive progress and the greatest achievements of the Association.

The first office was located at 22 Mazowiecka Street, not for long though. As it proved too confined, the Association moved to the Kronenberg's Palace at 4 Małachowskiego Square and a year later it moved again to a much spacious place at 5 Królewska Street. The own building was erected in 1903–1905 at 3/5 Włodzimierska Street (now: the office of the Polish Federation of Engineering Associations – NOT at Czackiego Street) as designed by Jan Fijałkowski. In the early 1918 the Association had 1649 members.

The Association was divided into departments and clubs, the total number of which was 22 in 1918. The clubs were split by professions and by academic affiliations. Among the most active there were: the Department of Health Care Equipment for Public Purposes and the Clubs of: Architects, Electromechanical Engineers, Chemists, and Mechanics. The Club of Consulting Engineers and Expert Engineers (K.I.D.I.R.) was founded in 1914. The club may be described as multidisciplinary one as its members belonged also, or predominantly, to industry-specific clubs. For example, in the year when the K.I.D.I.R. was established, its president, Ksawery Gnoiński, was also a member of the Club of Electromechanical Engineers, while the secretary and the treasurer, Wacław Paszkowski, belonged to the Club of Reinforced Concrete Engineers (where he actually held the same positions).

Since 1905 the Association supported “Technical Review” (Przegląd Techniczny) published by Gebethner and Wolf publishing house and it presented there its annual reports. In 1936 the Association took over the journal and turned it into its own entity.

In 1919 the name of the organisation was changed into “Association of Polish Technicians” (Stowarzyszenie Techników Polskich) – STP, with the statutes being approved on 15 August 1920.

CLUB OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND EXPERT ENGINEERS (K.I.D.I.R.)

Establishment of the K.I.D.I.R.

The FIDIC founding congress in Gent in 1913 was attended by four representatives of Russia acting as observers and among them there were two from Warsaw: Ksawery Gnoiński (consulting engineer) and Mieczysław Pożaryski (at that time a lecturer at Wawelberg’s School of Engineering — and since 1919 a professor at the University of Technology in Warsaw).

Undoubtedly, Ksawery Gnoiński’s international contacts helped in introducing Polish delegation to the FIDIC founding congress in 1913 and in initiating a process that led to the establishment of a Polish organisation of consulting engineering.

The new entity was the Club of Consulting Engineers and Expert Engineers (Koło Inżynierów-Doradców i Inżynierów-Rzeczoznawców) – K.I.D.I.R. founded within the Association of Technicians in Warsaw (which in 1919, as already mentioned, changed its name into the Association of Polish Technicians in Warsaw). The K.I.D.I.R. was a part of the Association’s structures until 1929 and afterwards, until 1939, it operated as a separate Polish association of engineer consultants but retained its old name, i.e. the Club of Consulting Engineers and Expert Engineers (K.I.D.I.R.).

Ksawery Gnoiński’s Presidency

The seat of K.I.D.I.R. was in Warsaw, in the premises of the Association of Technicians Engineers at Włodzimierska Street. The Club’s Steering Committee consisted of Ksawery Gnoiński as the president and Waław Paszkowski as the secretary and the treasurer.

In 1914, during the 2nd FIDIC Congress in Bern, the K.I.D.I.R., which at that time had 10 members, became a FIDIC member organisation. At the very same congress the K.I.D.I.R. managed to achieve two FIDIC honorary memberships for its people: Piotr Drzewiecki (the President of the Association of Technicians) and Władysław Kiślański (member of the Association’s Board)

In 1915 the number of members of the Club increased to 12 but one year later it

dropped to 8. In 1917 it increased again to reach 15. Ksawery Gnoiński remained the president and the position of the secretary and the treasurer was still held by Wacław Paszkowski.

In 1924 the K.I.D.I.R. had 16 members specialising in the following industries:

Electrical engineering	- 7
Heating, ventilation and sanitary engineering	- 2
Construction engineering	- 2
Industry management processes	- 5

FIDIC Congress in Warsaw

The 3rd International Congress of Consulting Engineers was held in Warsaw from 13 to 16 May 1926.

The following people formed the Polish organising committee:

Chairman: Ksawery Gnoiński, President of K.I.D.I.R.;

Secretary: Stanisław Rodowicz, Secretary of K.I.D.I.R.;

Treasurer: Mieczysław Pożaryski, Treasurer of K.I.D.I.R.;

Members: Piotr Drzewiecki, honorary member of K.I.D.I.R.;

Henryk Korwin-Krukowski and Roman Trechciński, members of K.I.D.I.R..

Out of 77 members attending the congress in Warsaw, 52 were from Poland, including: 1 representative of the FIDIC Executive Committee – Ksawery Gnoiński, 7 K.I.D.I.R. members, 37 representatives of Polish engineering institutions and organisations and 8 individual participants. It was claimed that the main reason for such a turnout was a too short notice (3 months only).

Karol Taylor's Presidency

During the FIDIC Congress in Amsterdam in 1928 Ksawery Gnoiński represented the K.I.D.I.R. for the last time. After he died in 1929, it was Karol Taylor who became the president of the K.I.D.I.R. in 1930 and acted as the one to the outbreak of the World War Two.

During the FIDIC Congress in Zurich in 1932 the K.I.D.I.R., being one of 10 member organisations, was represented by 2 delegates. One of them, Stanisław Rodowicz, was appointed a special rapporteur within one of thematic working groups of the Congress (Section 3 – Royalties and Remuneration Diagram) and he made some proposals to be discussed. The other delegate was (in all likelihood) Karol Taylor himself.

In 1934 the K.I.D.I.R. had 19 members. It is worth noting that all 10 FIDIC organisations had 440 members in total.

In 1937 Karol Taylor, being the K.I.D.I.R. president, participated in the meeting for the representatives of seven FIDIC member organisations. A similar meeting in July 1939 was not attended by any K.I.D.I.R. delegate and votes were given by proxy.

K.I.D.I.R. Members

When established, the K.I.D.I.R. had 9 members. The full list of founding members remains unknown but it was an exceptionally exclusive circle indeed. Membership was granted to well-known engineers and academic professors. In the annual report published in "Technical Review" (Przegląd Techniczny), presenting the activities of the Association of Technicians in 1917, the paragraph on the K.I.D.I.R. reads as follows: "Three new members joined the Club, namely Mr. K. Drewnowski, Mr. H. Mierzejewski and Mr. K. Taylor, and two applications were rejected." The new members were future professors of the University of Technology in Warsaw and other Polish tertiary education institutions. Short biographies of the K.I.D.I.R.'s members who may be identified are presented below.

Ksawery Gnoiński (1869-1929) was probably the most notable figure of the Polish movement of independent consulting engineers. Born in Petersburg, he obtained a degree in electrical engineering at the Monefiore Institute of Electrical Engineering in Liège, Belgium, and gained professional experience at Siemens in Berlin and Warsaw, but in 1912 he finally set up his own consulting engineering company in Warsaw.



Apart from project-related papers, such as e.g. a paper on the comprehensive design of the electric system in the National Theatre after the fire of 1924 (published in "Przegląd Elektryczny" [Electrical Review] vol. 14-15/1924 and entitled "Urządzenia elektryczne Teatru Narodowego w Warszawie" [Electrical Devices in the National Theatre in Warsaw]), he also wrote plenty of academic works: he contributed to the process of creating terminology used in electrical engineering and published a number of studies on electrical engineering. He was also the author of papers on weak currents (Elektrotechnika prądów słabych 1923), lightning protection systems (Piorunochrony budynkowe 1925), reasonable lighting devices etc.

Apart from his professional career, Ksawery Gnoiński largely contributed to the development of engineers' social life in Warsaw. From 1901, i.e. for the last 28 years of his life, he was a very active and valuable member of the Association of Technical Engineers in Warsaw. He was repeatedly elected to the Board of the Association and for many years he was a deputy president of the Association. He played many important roles in particular clubs and departments. He was also a member of other organisations. For instance, he was a delegate in the National Board for Electrical Engineering, the president in the Lighting Economy Organisation, a member of

the Club of Electrical Engineers within the Association of Technicians and after it was turned into the Association of Polish Electrical Engineers, he became a member of its Board.

From the beginning of the FIDIC's existence, Ksawery Gnoiński was active in the federation. During the first congress in Gent he became a member of one of committees and from 1914, as a member of the FIDIC authorities, he attended all FIDIC congresses until the one in Amsterdam in 1928. Ksawery Gnoiński was an initiator of establishing the Club of Consulting Engineers and Expert Engineers (K.I.D.I.R.) within the Association of Technicians in Warsaw in 1914 and he was the president of the Club from that time to his death in 1929.

Mieczysław Pożaryski (born on 1 October 1875 in Warsaw, died on 22 April 1945 in Grodzisk Mazowiecki) — he graduated from the Institute of Technology in Petersburg, where he received a degree (1897) in process engineering, and he continued his studies at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of the Higher School of Technology in Darmstadt to become (1899) an electrical engineer. After graduating, he came back to Warsaw and started lecturing in Wawelberg's School of Engineering (he gave lectures there for further 25 years). In 1918 he became a lecturer at the University of Technology in Warsaw, where in 1919 he became an associate professor and in 1920 he was promoted to a full professor. He was the first dean of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering at the University of Technology in Warsaw and he was reappointed several times between 1921 and 1945. Mieczysław Pożaryski was an outstanding teacher, famous for his excellent lectures on the introduction to the physics of electrical engineering.



Wacław Julian Paszkowski (born on 14 March 1881 in Warsaw, died on 6 July 1950 in Warsaw) – a process engineer (reinforced concrete structures), professor at the University of Technology in Warsaw, member of the Warsaw Academic Society (since 1930) and the Academy of Technical Sciences (since 1932), minister of communication in the government of Józef Świeżyński (1918). He was an outstanding researcher of concrete-related technologies. He created original methods of designing concrete composition, making granulometric distinction between sand and grit and determining the amount of dusts in aggregate. From 1919 to 1948 he published over 7 original papers on the reinforced concrete.



Piotr Drzewiecki (born on 29 May 1865 in Warsaw, died on 8 December 1943 in Berlin prison Tegel) – an engineer, industrialist, social and economic activist. He graduated from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering at the Institute of Technology and the Institute of Civil Engineering in Petersburg. He established and founded many companies and economic and social institutions. For 20 years he was the president of the Association of Technicians in Warsaw (1889–1919). He is known as the first mayor of Warsaw in the Second Polish Republic (1918–1921). He was a K.I.D.I.R. member and a FIDIC honorary member approved at the FIDIC Congress in Bern in 1914.



Władysław Teodor Kisiel-Kiślański (born in 1841 in Ochotnik Estate, died on 17 March 1926 in Warsaw) – a road and bridges engineer (a graduate of the Institute of Road and Bridges in Petersburg), industrialist (the president of the Industrial Society of Mechanical Engineering Plants and Mining Plants) and social activist (a founder of two museums of technology). In 1883 he proposed improvement projects for horse-drawn trams in the capital city and since 1898 he was an administrator of the trams on behalf of the Société Generale de Tramways Varsoviens. He was a member of K.I.D.I.R. and an honorary member of FIDIC approved at the FIDIC Congress in Bern in 1914.



Kazimierz Drewnowski (born on 4 March 1881 in Stanisławów, died on 22 August 1952 in Zakopane) – a professor, engineer, rector of the University of Technology in Warsaw, colonel for communications in the Polish Army. In 1903 he graduated from the University of Technology in Zurich. In 1905–1907 he completed his internship in Siemens-Schuckert branches in Vienna and Lvov. In 1907 he became an assistant professor at the University of Technology in Lvov and in 1916 he was employed at the University of Technology in Warsaw. He started from giving lectures on electrical engineering to become the rector in 1939. After being arrested in 1942 and taken to the Pawiak prison, he was held in the concentration camps to the end of the war. He came back to Poland and in 1947 he started working at the University of Technology in Warsaw again.



Henryk Mierzejewski (born on 6 September 1881 in Warsaw, died on 28 June 1926 in Warsaw) – after graduating from the Faculty of Technology at the University of Liège in 1909, he was awarded a degree of mechanical engineer and took up a job in Gerland and Pulst Factory in Warsaw. After the University of Technology in Warsaw was opened in 1915, he started his academic career and in 1919 he became a full professor specialising in machine tools designing and technologies. Professor Mierzejewski's academic fields of interest included the theory of machining and metal plasticity as well as machine tools designing and the construction of measurement devices.



Karol Taylor (born on 1 September 1878 in Kielce, died in Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz on 17 June 1968) he graduated from the Faculty of Machine Design at the School of Technology in Darmstadt in 1904 and obtained a degree in mechanical engineering; after working in France and Russia, he moved to Warsaw and worked in the Ursus Factory, where he designed an agricultural tractor powered by a petrol motor, a prototype of the later "Ursus" type tractor; from 1916 he was employed at the University of Technology in Warsaw, where he became an associate professor in 1919 and a full professor in 1923; he wrote and published a number of textbooks on the design and functioning of combustion engines, e.g. in





Ursus tractor prototype of 1917 designed by Karol Taylor

1919 – “Silniki Lotnicze” [Aircraft Engines] and in 1924 – “Silniki spalinowe” [Combustion Engines]. In 1922 he founded “Samochód” [Car] monthly, of whom he was an editor. After the Second World War he moved to Gdańsk and was promoted to be a professor at the Gdańsk University of Technology. Karol Taylor was a member of the K.I.D.I.R. (Club of Consulting Engineers and Expert Engineers) and the president of the Club from 1929 to the outbreak of the war in 1939.

Henryk Bogowid Korwin-Krukowski (born on 23 February 1860 in Myzie-Saki in the Grodno Governorate, died on 19 April 1937 in Warsaw) – he graduated from the Mining Institute in Petersburg and specialised in metallurgy; after working for some time in Russian industry sector, he started his career in education in 1914: he was one of the founders of the University of Technology in Warsaw – an assistant professor for metal technologies and the head of the Department of Metallurgy at the university. He was also a founder and a professor of the Faculty of Mining at the Mining Academy in Cracow; in 1925–1929 he was a deputy dean of the faculty. He was a member of the organising committee for the 3rd FIDIC Congress held in Warsaw on 13–16 May 1926.

Stanisław Rodowicz (born on 16 February 1883 in Kiev, murdered in 1940 in Smoleńsk, buried in Katyń at the Polish Military Cemetery) – a graduate of the Secondary School in Kiev, the University of Technology in Karlsruhe (process engineering) and Kiev; an appraiser and consultant for technical matters in ministries, national and local public institutions, chambers of industry and commerce and factories; among others, the director of the Committee of Cooling in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce from 1930 to 1935, the president of the Association of Polish Technicians from 1929 to 1932, a bibliographer, a documentalist, a member and the secretary of the organising committee for the 3rd FIDIC Congress held in Warsaw from 13 to 16 May 1926.



Roman Trechciński (born on 3 July 1882 in Warsaw, executed by shooting on 9 August 1944 during the Warsaw Uprising) – electrician-engineer; he graduated from the Institute of Electrical Engineering in Petersburg in 1912; after working in Russia, he moved to Poland after 1918. Since 1920 he was affiliated with the University of Technology in Warsaw and became an associate professor in 1924 and a full professor in 1929; gifted with an extraordinarily inventive mind, he organised and significantly improved a telecommunication engineering laboratory at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering; he bequeathed rich academic heritage: 7 textbooks and 25 patents which were purchased by various countries. He was a member of the organising committee for the 3rd FIDIC Congress held in Warsaw on 13–16 May 1926.



4. POLISH CONSULTING ENGINEERING AFTER THE WORLD WAR TWO

In place of the Association of Polish Technicians in December 1945, the Chief Technical Organisation (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) – NOT was formed. Taking over the seat of the Association at ul. Czackiego and issuing „Technical Review”, the organisation generally referred to the tradition of the Association. However in the new political and economic situation, there was no place for independent consulting engineering; K.I.D.I.R. had not been reactivated and Poland was no longer represented at the first post-war meeting of FIDIC delegates in Amsterdam, 1947.

It was only in the 1970s and 1980s when Polish engineers engaged for contracts abroad encountered an independent engineering consultancy and FIDIC conditions of contract (usually it was the third edition of March 1977 Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction – the famous FIDIC „red book”). These engineers later became members of KIDIR-TKP and subsequently of SIDiR – FIDIC member organizations of in years respectively from 1992 to 1994, and from 1994 to the present.

In Poland the first objects built using FIDIC conditions of contract were: LIM Centre – Hotel Marriott — office and hotel complex located in the very centre of Warsaw completed in 1989 and Terminal 1 (now the old part of Terminal A) of the Frederic Chopin Airport in Warsaw completed in 1992. With these projects also later members of KIDIR-TKP and then SIDiR were employed: colleagues Mieczysław Grabiec and Adam Heine.

KIDIR–TKP

Establishing the Society of Polish Consultants and contacts with FIDIC

Using the relaxation of economic constraints in 1981, with the help of NOT, the Society of Polish Consultants (Towarzystwo Konsultantów Polskich) – TKP was established. The main activities of the Society was arranging performance of orders of state enterprises on the expertise, consultation and designs by individuals (after all the employees of state-owned enterprises). State-owned enterprises could now give orders to individuals, but only through the Society of Polish Consultants, which supervised the quality of work and was liable legally and financially.

This situation continued until the early nineties, when the political and economic changes allowed for the privatization of any business and first private, and therefore independent consulting engineering firms emerged.

The Society of Polish Consultants TKP, whose statutes provided for keeping relationship with international associations, soon after its establishment started activity aiming to come into cooperation with FIDIC.

TKP's Warsaw Branch, acting on the initiative of Stanisław Róg, in 1986-1988 ordered translation of 13 pieces of materials having significant meaning for consulting engineers' work, most of which were FIDIC publications. The TKP's representative Zygmunt Hołoga was present at the FIDIC congress in Washington in 1989, and at the FIDIC congress in Oslo in 1990 the TKP's representatives Jerzy Madziar and Czesław Podrzucki were present.

The result of these and similar activities, as well as the correspondence of the Management Board of TKP with FIDIC, was the appointment of Jerzy Madziar as FIDIC Correspondent in Poland. At that time a FIDIC correspondent could be consulting engineer, to whom FIDIC entrusted the task of creating, within a specified period, the national organisation of FIDIC, that means his role was to lead to the development of statutes, regulations and calling for an organisational meeting for reporting candidates, whom he would recognise as meeting the criteria of FIDIC. In addition, he had to prove that the organisation represents the profession of the independent consulting engineer in a given country.

After the required organisational steps and the visit in Poland of Mr. Swen-Eric Frick-Meijer, designated by the Management Board of FIDIC as a patron, the process of admission of the Polish organisation, which was to be TKP, to FIDIC began. And here the biggest problem was the matter of the independence of members of the organisation because almost all members of TKP were employed in state owned design bureaux, which, according to FIDIC, as state owned ones, by definition were not independent engineering companies. As a result, members of TKP were not considered by FIDIC as independent consulting engineers.

KIDIR–TKP access to FIDIC

In these circumstances, having discussed the situation during Mr. Frick-Meijer's stay in Poland, the Management Board of TKP, FIDIC correspondent for Poland Jerzy MADZIAR and a representative of the Management Board of FIDIC Mr. Frick-Meijer signed agreement, which provided that the FIDIC correspondent would organise within TKP the organisation of consulting engineers who satisfy the conditions of FIDIC and wish to join this organisation, TKP would give the organisation named KIDIR-TKP a status of branch with legal personality and FIDIC would grant it membership rights. The name KIDIR was a reference to the above described prewar K.I.D.I.R. engineering organisation, although at that time it turned out that no living members could be found.

On 17.04.1991 the organisational meeting of KIDIR–TKP was held and at this

meeting the regulation was adopted and the Management Board of the Club was elected. The first Management Board composed of: Jerzy B. Madziar – President, Czesław Podrzucki – Vice President, Zbigniew Fokciński – Treasurer and Marek Rdułtowski and Bogdan Roguski as members.

The Management Board of TKP, at a meeting in July 1991, gave KIDIR-TKP the status of a Branch and this way admitted organisational autonomy of the Club. This enabled KIDIR-TKP to become a member of FIDIC at the General Assembly Meeting (GAM) in Tokyo on 18 September 1991. At the congress in TOKYO none of KIDIR or TKP members was present and the Polish candidate organisation was represented by Sven-Eric Frick-Mejier from Sweden – Senior President of FIDIC. On 28 February 1992 KIDIR-TKP had 48 members.

KIDIR–TKP activity

Training activity

The training activity was conducted in the form of international and national seminars and discussion meetings of members. In 1992-1993 KIDIR-TKP organised two international seminars conducted in English, with translation into Polish

On 30 September 1992, in the House of Technology in Gdansk there was a seminar „The tender procedure for investment projects (construction and assembly works financed by the World Bank)”. The leading organiser and sponsor was FIDIC, in collaboration with the World Bank and EIC (European International Contractors). Speakers were provided by the World Bank and FIDIC, and on the Polish side the organiser was KIDIR member Bogdan Roguski. The seminar was attended by 72 people, among them engineers, architects, financiers, economists and lawyers employed in consulting firms, construction companies and banks, as well as representatives of local authorities.

On 4 May 1993 in the House of Technology in Gdansk there was also a seminar on „Consulting engineering in Europe”. The sponsor was EFCA (European Federation of Consulting Engineering Associations). The speakers were provided by EFCA and its national associations. The seminar was attended by 59 people from the country as well as 16 representatives of foreign consulting firms. On the eve of the seminar, a meeting of the EFCA Working Group on Central and Eastern Europe was held, with the participation of KIDIR-TKP representatives, the Association of Economic Advisers and the Chamber of Building Design. The same committee met the day after the seminar in Warsaw with representatives of state authorities at ministerial level.

On 21 and 22 May 1993, in the conference room of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland, KIDIR-TKP organized an open seminar on „Model contracts and FIDIC tender procedure”. The speakers were KIDIR-TKP members:

Adam Heine, Jerzy Madziar and Bogdan Roguski. The seminar was attended by 55 people. Person responsible for organization on KIDIR-TKP side was its secretary Aleksander Oleśniewicz.

In 1993, opened seminars were carried out by KIDIR-TKP member companies: in 1-3 April 1993 in Starogard Gdański and in 13-15 May 1993 in Gdańsk - „B. Roguski-Consulting” firm and in 25-28 October 1993 in Warsaw - the company „Cosmopoli Consultants Marek Rdułtowski”. In the same year, in 11-13 October a closed seminar was carried out by „B. Roguski-Consulting”.

Publishing FIDIC books

In 1992, with the support of KIDIR-TKP, FIDIC gave the KIDIR-TKP member company, „Cosmopoli Consultants Marek Rdułtowski”, a license to translate and release some FIDIC books. And so, during the year without financial help from the outside, the company released in English-Polish version the following, translated by Adam Heine, FIDIC books:

Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engineering Construction – 4th edition of the famous FIDIC „Red Book”, whose first edition was published more than 30 years earlier;

Tendering Procedure — the procedure of collecting and evaluating tenders for civil engineering contracts;

Client Consultant Model Services Agreement – 2nd Edition of the FIDIC „White Book”;

Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works – 3rd edition of the FIDIC „Yellow Book”.

Publishing these items allowed subsequently a gradual increase of interest in FIDIC publications until their present high popularity. The common names the „Red Book” and the „Yellow Book” were later transferred to the corresponding models of 1999.

ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND EXPERTS

Nevertheless the independence of KIDIR-TKP was questioned because, as contrary to the initial arrangements, the Club had not acquired legal personality yet and it caused the danger of losing FIDIC membership rights. In such a situation on 6 December 1993 the General Assembly Meeting of KIDIR-TKP passed the resolution on KIDIR-TKP’s withdrawal from TKP and on giving authorisation to the Initiatory Committee consisted of A. Heine, St. Róg, M. Rdułtowski and J. Sadowski to register an independent association under the name of Consulting Engineers and Experts Association SIDiR pursuant to the Polish law and to transfer the KIDIR-TKP membership in FIDIC to this new association.

SIDiR was registered by the court on 9 March 1994, after submission to the Court: the application signed by the Initiatory Committee, the Statutes of the Association drafted by M. Rdułtowski and accepted by the General Assembly Meeting of KIDiR-TKP, and the list of signatures of 17 charter members of the Association including:

Ryszard ADKONIS,	Halina AMROGOWICZ,
Ryszard DUBNO,	Mieczysław GRABIEC,
Adam HEINE,	Jacek JANCZAK,
Ryszard ŁAPIŃSKI,	Eugeniusz MAKOWSKI,
Andrzej NEHREBECKI,	Marek RDUŁTOWSKI,
Bogdan ROGUSKI,	Stanisław RÓG,
Jacek SADOWSKI,	Włodzimierz STEFANIAK,
Krzysztof WOŹNICKI,	Antoni R. WRÓBLEWSKI,
Janusz D. ZIENKIEWICZ.	

On 16 April 1994 the 1st General Assembly Meeting of SIDiR was held. The KIDiR-TKP organisation had then 77 legitimate members, 32 of whom were present at the Meeting and declared their membership in SIDiR; and 15 members confirmed their will of joining SIDiR in writing. Therefore 47 members, the huge majority of the former KIDiR-TKP organisation, joined SIDiR.

The first Management Board of SIDiR was composed of: Jerzy Madziar – President, Adam Heine – Vice-president, Bogdan Roguski – Treasurer, Jacek Sadowski – Secretary, and: Mieczysław Grabiec, Ryszard Łapiński, Bogdan Małolepszy, Marek Rdułtowski and Wojciech Wolniewicz – Board Members. The Internal Control Commission was composed of: Stanisław Róg – Superior of the Internal Control Commission and: Jerzy Perkowski and Szczepan Raszplewicz – Members of the Internal Control Commission. The General Assembly Meeting established that the Registered Office of the Association would be at: ul. Erazma Ciołka 16 in Warsaw.

Having analysed proposed changes, FIDIC accepted changes to the Statutes proposed by KIDiR-TKP and the change of the name, from KIDiR-TKP to SIDiR, as consistent with the FIDIC Statutes. In September 1994 at the Congress in Sydney, in the presence of Adam Heine, the Vice-president of SIDiR, SIDiR was unanimously acknowledged the Polish FIDIC Member Organisation by the FIDIC General Assembly Meeting. Further motions and objections of TKP turned out to be ineffective.

Jerzy Madziar held the position of the President till 1995, when at the second General Assembly Meeting of SIDiR Adam Heine was chosen the President, and then Adam Heine held the position during four-year term, until 1999. At the same time the new Management Board was elected in the composition of: Mieczysław Grabiec – Vice-president, Szczepan Raszplewicz – Treasurer, Krzysztof Woźnicki

– Secretary and Members: Ryszard Łapiński, Bogdan Małolepszy, Marek Rdułtowski, Wojciech Wolniewicz and Danuta Ziernicka – Board Members. As of 1 April 1995 there were 59 regular members, 5 supporting members and 14 member companies (with the supportive role).

Over the subsequent two four-year terms in 1999–2007 the President was Mieczysław Grabiec, and the Board started its activity in the composition of Andrzej Michałowski – Vice-president, Krzysztof Woźnicki – Secretary, Stanisław Błaziak – Treasurer, and Adam Jacewicz, Bogdan Małolepszy, Marek Rdułtowski, Bogdan Roguski, Jan Zambrzycki – Board Members. The number of regular members was 76, supporting members – 2. Since 2003 the Board consisted of Andrzej Michałowski – Vice-president, St. Błaziak – Treasurer, T. Gasparski – Secretary and Ryszard Dubno, Bogdan Roguski, G. Rokicki, R. Stopa, Krzysztof Woźnicki. In 2003 SIDiR had 113 regular members and 20 supporting companies. In 2002 the registered office of the Association was moved to ul. Piekalkiewicza 7 in Warsaw.

In the next four-year term 2007–2011 the President was Krzysztof Woźnicki. The Board started the term in the composition of: Zbigniew Boczek – Vice-president, Jan Zambrzycki – Treasurer, Grzegorz Rokicki – Secretary and Edyta Targońska, Włodzimierz Kiernożycki, Maciej Różański, Andrzej Archanowicz and Ryszard Stopa – Board Members. The Internal Control Commission was composed of: Stanisław Sabaciński – Superior of the Internal Control Commission and: Wojciech Grodecki and Krzysztof Kamiński – Members of the Internal Control Commission. In 2007 the registered office of the Association was moved to ul. Długa 23/25 in Warsaw, and in 2009 there was another change of the registered office – since that time the seat of the Association is at ul. Trębacka 4 in Warsaw.

In 2011 Tomasz Latawiec was elected the President for four-year term. The Management Board started its term in the composition of: Zbigniew Boczek – Vice-president, Jakub Białachowski – Treasurer, Mariusz Iwanejko – Secretary and Aleksander Granowski, Włodzimierz Kiernożycki, Małgorzata Rogowicz-Angierman, Anna Staś-Skolimowska and Paweł Zejer – Board Members. The Internal Control Commission composes of: Wojciech Grodecki – Superior of the Internal Control Commission and Sławomir Maj and Dariusz Słowiński – Members.

5. MORE ABOUT SIDiR

MEMBERS

SIDiR is a Polish association of natural persons having excellent professional qualifications and knowledge how to operate on international markets, providing independent consulting engineering services including: performance of feasibility studies and design, work supervision and management of project implementation processes. The Association can be also joined by private companies, however only as supporting members.

SIDiR registration period in 1994 coincided with the beginning of activity of numerous foreign consulting engineering companies, which established their businesses in Poland in a form of limited liability company or branches of parent companies. One of the first such companies was WS Atkins, who in 1992 registered in Poland the company WS Atkins Polska Sp. z o.o. In total there were more than 30 such companies, with their origins in, among others, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain. At that time the British companies showed particular activity, making efforts to bring the tradition of British consulting engineering to Poland. Unfortunately until 2005 none of these companies had become a SIDiR member and even now there are only two such members.

The Statutes of SIDiR impose on SIDiR members high ethical requirements and (following the International Federation of Consulting Engineers FIDIC) stipulates that the professional activity of independent consulting engineers is a condition of sustainable development of the society and its environment. Thus, if an engineer is to work effectively, he should constantly increase the level of his knowledge and skills, and the society should respect honesty and trust the judgment of the representatives of this profession, and pay them reasonable remuneration.

An independent consulting engineer is the highly qualified engineer conducting private engineering practice. He runs his own office single-handedly or together with other engineers and employ personnel who help him to fulfil his duties. The Engineer acts on his own account and at their own responsibility; he is not involved in trade or contractor's activities, or employed in public or quasi-public, or other organisations benefiting from public subsidies on a national or community level.

The Independent Consulting Engineer follows the principles defined in the Code of Ethics which contains guidelines concerning the professional ethics, independence and competence. For its Members SIDiR has adopted the Code of Ethics observed within FIDIC. Each Member of SIDiR, when entering the Association, signs the declaration in which he undertakes to observe the following principles.

CODE OF ETHICS OF INDEPENDENT CONSULTING ENGINEER, A MEMBER OF SIDIR

I. Profession of public trust

- 1. The profession of a consulting engineer has a significant meaning for the public, it satisfies its needs and has factual and direct influence on the living standard. It is a freelance profession. Members of this professional group, acknowledging their role, attempt to offer services in accordance with moral principles and principles of civilization based on honesty, impartiality, fairness and justice. In their professional work they act in accordance with requirements of professional conduct, adjusting themselves to the highest standards of ethics on behalf of the public, clients, employees and the profession, as well as personal dignity of all people they cooperate with.*
- 2. While carrying out professional work the consulting engineer shall be constantly mindful of the consequences of his activities and the influence his decisions have on the relations between its clients and other participants of the investment process.*
- 3. Consulting engineer work is the one that is creative, responsible and requiring constant upgrading of skills and maintaining knowledge and skills at the level corresponding to the current state in the area of technology, law, management and economics.*

II. Basic principles.

While carrying out professional duties the consulting engineer shall:

- 1. Refrain from provision of any services the engineer is not competent to provide,*
- 2. Make honest and true declarations to public,*
- 3. Perform professional duties in good faith with respect to each client,*
- 4. Support the dignity and reputation of the consulting engineering profession and counteract lowering its rank and authority,*
- 5. Take care of the professional development of his associates and partners,*
- 6. Following the principle of not acting to the detriment of other consulting engineers by trivializing their achievements and accomplishments and expressing non-substantive comments in relation to their decisions and opinions,*
- 7. Trust the results of work of other consulting engineers.*

III. Rules of conduct.

- 1. Consulting engineer does not disclose facts, information, or data, which he possessed in the exercise of his profession without the prior consent of the client, except where this is required by law or these rules.*

2. *Consulting engineer shall not allow to use his own or his company name and shall not enter into any alliance with any person or company in respect of which he has reasons to believe that they are engaged in unfair and deceptive actions.*
3. *Consulting engineer, being aware of any case of infringement of these rules, shall co-operate with competent authorities in order to provide necessary information or assistance.*
4. *Consulting engineer acts only in the scope of his professional competence:*
 - *Consulting engineer undertakes given tasks, provided that he has the appropriate skills gained through education or experience in a given area and, for the implementation of which he is theoretically and practically prepared and convinced that he will obtain assumed results;*
 - *Consulting engineer refrains from performing any service beyond his competence;*
 - *Consulting engineer loyally informs his client of any circumstances that could hamper or threat the implementation of task entrusted to him and acts so as not to expose the client to undertakings which are doomed to failure,;*
 - *Consulting engineer shall not sign any opinion, expertise, design documents or any document relating to the scope of knowledge beyond his competence or opinion, expertise, design documents or a document prepared without his supervision by another person or company;*
 - *Consulting engineer may accept a task beyond the scope of his education and professional competence, provided that his service will be limited to the stage of the opinion, expertise or design documents to which he is competent and provided that the remaining stages of the task will be carried out by authorized, qualified professional engineers, consultants and employees. In this case he may sign such opinion, expert or design documents.*
5. *Consulting engineer makes statements to the public in an objective, fair and true manner:*
 - *Consulting engineer is objective and gives honest truth in professional reports, statements, opinions, expertise, declarations and certificates, containing relevant and appropriate professional information;*
 - *Consulting engineer may publicly express professional opinions on technical subject only when that opinion is supported by relevant professional knowledge and knowledge of the facts of the case.*

6. Consulting engineer acts in professional matters in good faith with respect to each client:
- Consulting engineer shall disclose to clients any potential conflicts of interest by promptly informing them of any commercial and financial ties and of other circumstances that could affect or would give rise to the assumption about their impact on the assessment of the quality of services provided;
 - Consulting engineer shall not accept compensation in the financial or other form from more than one party for the services referring to the same task or services within the same task, except where the circumstances to which they refer have been revealed to interested parties and the interested parties have agreed to that;
 - Consulting engineer always acts in legal interest of his client and perform his professional services being fully dedicated to the task.
7. Consulting engineer shall avoid irregularities in obtaining orders on the market:
- Consulting engineer shall not, directly or indirectly, attempt to take the place of another consulting engineer who has already been engaged to perform a particular job;
 - Consulting engineer shall not assume any work of another consulting engineer without informing him of that in advance and obtaining a written information from the client about the completion of a previous engagement for the engineer to do the work;
 - Consulting engineer does not allow for the inappropriate presentation of his academic and professional qualifications and the ones of his associates,
 - Advertising brochures and other presentations related to obtaining services shall not show an incorrect state of knowledge and experience with reference to partners, associates or the scope of previous works and with the intent to improve the assessment of the quality of work performed;
 - Consulting engineer shall not propose, give, obtain and accept, directly or indirectly, any donations in the amount that could affect granting an order for service or a contract by a public authority, or which could reasonably be interpreted by the public as having an impact or as an intention to order services;
 - Consulting engineer shall not offer remuneration or gifts in exchange for obtaining an order, pay any commission or percentage in order to acquire the order for services;
 - This Code does not prohibit competition in respect of services with other professional organisations and free services and donations to charity.

SIDIR REGISTERED OFFICE AND EXECUTIVES

Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów Doradców i Rzeczoznawców

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Vice-president of the Board:

Jakub BIAŁACHOWSKI

Secretary of the Board:

Mariusz IWANEJKO

Treasurer of the Board:

Anna STAŚ-SKOLIMOWSKA

Member of the Board:

Zbigniew J. BOCZEK

Member of the Board:

Aleksander GRANOWSKI

Member of the Board:

Włodzimierz KIERNOŻYCKI

Member of the Board:

Jacek PILISZEK

Internal Control Commission

Superior of the Commission:

Krzysztof BOKOWY

Member of the Commission:

Małgorzata JAROS-KACZMAREK

Member of the Commission:

Dariusz SŁOWIŃSKI

Disciplinary Tribunal

Chairman of the Tribunal:

Marek RDUŁTOWSKI

Vice-chairman of the Tribunal:

Adam HAJDA

Secretary of the Tribunal:

Andrzej WYBRANOWSKI

Member of the Tribunal:

Władysław BIAŁACHOWSKI

Member of the Tribunal:

Bartosz KIERNOŻYCKI

6. SIDIR ACTIVITY

To achieve its statutory objectives the Association is active, among others, in the field of publishing and promoting of publishing of professional literature as well as organising courses, seminars, symposiums and other meetings of its members and persons professionally interested in cooperation with the Independent Consultants.

SIDiR Members also work in committees appointed if necessary by the Management Board. In 2013 there were: the Training Committee, Adjudication Committee and Professional Quality Committee. In the former two years there were also: the International Cooperation Committee and Statutes Committee.

SIDiR also disseminates in Poland modern principles applicable to organisation of investment processes, that were originally developed and distributed by FIDIC, Phare, World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and European Investment Bank (EIB).

SIDiR Members adapt foreign models and solutions to the requirements of the Polish legislation, including the Public Procurement Act and Construction Law. Thus, the operations carried out by SIDiR contribute to better preparation of Polish consultants, investors and contractors for the challenges posed by the forthcoming need to comply with the requirements of the European common construction industry market; moreover SIDiR facilitates penetration of foreign markets by Polish businesses as equal partners rather than just suppliers of work force. SIDiR Members have been actively engaged in large and small investment projects.

TRANSLATION AND PUBLISHING OF BOOKS

Over several years, without any significant help from the outside, SIDiR and its members have translated and published bilingual or Polish versions of the most important publications of FIDIC, the World Bank and the EBRD, which thus were made available to all interested entities. The materials enable implementation of investments financed by the World Bank, EBRD and EU, and also facilitate implementation of investments falling under the provisions of the Public Procurement Act.

Continuing publishing activity carried out even during KIDIR-TKP times, Cosmopoli Consultants Engineering Bureau Marek Rdułtowski, with SIDIR support and FIDIC consent, successively published the English-Polish version of further FIDIC publications, including, in 2000, the new Conditions of Contract 1999. In total (counting the items published during KIDIR-TKP times) COSMOPOLI released 20 FIDIC items, which (with one exception) were all translated by SIDiR members.

After the Statutes were amended in 2003, authorizing the Association to conduct

economic activity, there was also a change in the editorial policy and SIDiR began publishing FIDIC Conditions of Contract and distributing them on its own. The first items were issued in collaboration with the consulting firm CH2M HILL Green (Short Form of Contract) and the FIDIC Yellow Book. Studies related to the engineering and advisory activities were also published, within their companies, by SIDiR members Zbysław Jozenas (GASMONT79) and Zbigniew Boczek (EUROINSTYTUT).

Publications of SIDiR

- A. Heine, M. Grabiec i A. Michałowski, *Wzór podzlecenia dla robót, dostaw i usług*, SIDiR 2006
- FIDIC, *Warunki Kontraktowe dla Budowy*, SIDiR 2008 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Construction” 1. ed. 1999 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Warunki Kontraktowe dla Urządzeń oraz Projektowania i Budowy*, SIDiR 2008 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Plant and Design-Build” 1. ed. 1999 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Krótką Formą Umowy*, SIDiR 2009 (FIDIC, „Short Form of Contract”, 1. ed. 1999 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Przewodnik po Wybranych Kontraktach FIDIC*, SIDiR 2009 (FIDIC, „The FIDIC Contracts Guide”, 1. ed. 2000 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Warunki Kontraktowe dla Projektowania, Budowy i Obsługi*, SIDiR 2010 (FIDIC, Conditions of Contract for Design, Build and Operate, 1. ed. 2008 – przekł. A. Heine i zespół)

Publications of COSMOPOLI

I. Items applying to consultant's conduct:

- FIDIC, *Procedura przetargowa*, Cosmopoli 1992 (FIDIC, „Tendering Procedure” 1. ed. 1982 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Standardowy formularz prekwalityfikacyjny*, Cosmopoli 1992 („Standard Pre-qualification Form” 2. ed. 1994 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Wytyczne i ustalenia wyjściowe do szacowania kosztu przedsięwzięcia*, Cosmopoli 1994 (FIDIC, „Guidelines and Terms of Reference for the Preparation of Project Cost Estimates” 1. ed. 1980 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)
- FIDIC, *Rola inżyniera konsultanta w przedsięwzięciach*, Cosmopoli 1995 (FIDIC, „The Role of the Consulting Engineer in Projects” 1. ed. 1975 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)

II. Items applying to consultant's employment:

- FIDIC, *Wzór umowy o usługach klient/ konsultant*, Cosmopoli 1992 (FIDIC, „Client / Consultant Model Services Agreement” 2. ed. 1991 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Wybór według zdolności* – Cosmopoli 1995 (FIDIC, „Selection by ability” 1. ed. 1991 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)
- FIDIC, *Przewodnik do Białej Książki* – Cosmopoli 1997 (FIDIC, „The White Book Guide” 1. ed. 1991 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)

- FIDIC, *Umowa o podwykonanie usług doradczych* – Cosmopoli 2003 (FIDIC, „Sub-Consultancy Agreement” 1. ed. 1992 – przekł. P. Zejer)
- FIDIC *Umowa konsorcjum przy usługach doradczych* – Cosmopoli 2003 (FIDIC, „Joint Venture (Consortium) Agreement” 1. ed. 1992 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)
- FIDIC *Ubezpieczenie zawodowej odpowiedzialności materialnej*, Cosmopoli 2006 (FIDIC, „Professional Liability Insurance – a Primer” 1. ed. 1991 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)

III. Items applying to construction contracts

- FIDIC, *Warunki kontraktowe dla robót inżynieryjno-budowlanych – Część I Warunki ogólne*, (tzw. stara czerwona książka) Cosmopoli 1992 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engineering Construction – Part I General Conditions” 4. ed. 1987 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Warunki kontraktowe dla robót inżynieryjno-budowlanych – Część II Warunki szczególne*, (tzw. stara czerwona książka) Cosmopoli 1992 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engineering Construction – Part II Conditions of Particular Application” 4. ed. 1987 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Przewodnik do użycia czwartego wydania warunków kontraktowych dla robót inżynieryjno-budowlanych* FIDIC, Cosmopoli 1997 (FIDIC, „Guide to the Use of FIDIC Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engineering Construction Fourth Edition” 1. ed. 1998 – przekł. W. Bełtek)
- FIDIC *Warunki kontraktu podzlecenia robót inżynieryjno-budowlanych*, Cosmopoli 1997 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Subcontract for Works of Civil Engineering Construction” 1. ed. 1994 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Suplement do czwartego wydania warunków kontraktowych dla robót inżynieryjno-budowlanych*, Cosmopoli 1997 – (FIDIC, „Supplement to Fourth Edition 1987 of Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engineering Construction”, 1. ed. 1996 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Warunki kontraktowe dla robót elektrycznych i mechanicznych*, (tzw. stara żółta książka) Cosmopoli 1992 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works” 3. ed. 1987 – przekł. A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Warunki kontraktu dla realizacji «projekt i budowa» i «pod klucz»*, (tzw. pomarańczowa książka) – 1996 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Design-Build and Turnkey” 1. ed. 1995 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)
- FIDIC, *Warunki kontraktu na budowę*, (tzw. nowa czerwona książka) Cosmopoli 2000 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Construction” 1. ed. 1999 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski i A. Heine)
- FIDIC, *Warunki kontraktu na urządzenia i budowę z projektowaniem*, (tzw. nowa żółta książka) – Cosmopoli 2000 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for Plant and Design-Build” 1. ed. 1999 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)
- FIDIC, *Warunki kontraktu na realizację EPC / pod-klucz*, (tzw. srebrna książka), Cosmopoli 2000 (FIDIC, „Conditions of Contract for EPC / Turnkey Projects” 1. ed. 1999 – przekł. M. Rdułtowski)

Publications of GASMONT79 Z.M.Jozenas

Z. M. Jozenas, *Podręcznik Inżyniera Rezydenta i Inspektora Nadzoru Inwestorskiego w kontraktach obmiarowych wg FIDIC*, GASMONT79 2010

Publications of EUROINSTYTUT

Zbigniew J. Boczek, *Realizacja inwestycji budowlanych w systemie zamówień publicznych oraz procedur FIDIC*, EUROINSTYTUT 2013

“KONSULTANT” BULLETIN

On 1 October 2007 the first issue of “Konsultant” SIDiR Bulletin was published. The editorial board consisted of: Zbigniew Boczek as the Editor-in-Chief and Andrzej Archanowicz, Włodzimierz Kiernożycki and Krzysztof Woźnicki. Since then “Konsultant” Bulletin has been published usually with four issues a year, in the circulation of 2,000 copies each issue. The Bulletin, partially also in the electronic version, is distributed among the members of the Association, its contractors, institutions relevant to the Association’s activities (such as GDDKiA, WFOŚ, KIO, CEUTP) and organisations with which the Association cooperates (such as PZPB, PIB). The bulletin gradually becomes an influential tool for promoting the idea of the independent consulting engineering.

TRAINING

Simultaneously with the publishing activities training on FIDIC contract conditions in practice for hundreds of people from different backgrounds were carried out. In 1999 FIDIC published four new Conditions of Contract models and SIDiR started their translation and obtained the consent of FIDIC to release their bilingual versions - Short Form of Contract - the „Green Book” was published. Preparations to develop a program of training in the use of new Conditions of Contract models started. In this regard, in cooperation with other SIDiR members, Cosmopoli company was especially active.

Training by COSMOPOLI

The first training session was carried out by COSMOPOLI company still during KIDIR-TKP times in Warsaw on 25 - 28 October 1993, on the Metropolitan City Development Agency’s order. The subject was carrying out investments in the tendering system - the Law on Public Procurement was still not in force. The lecturers were then KIDIR-TKP and later - SIDiR members: Andrzej Bekanowski, Mieczysław Grabiec, Adam Heine and Marek Rdułtowski. Since then COSMOPOLI carried out nearly 150 courses for about 2700 students. The theme of the vast majority of the training was FIDIC contracts and the lecturers were mainly SIDiR members - apart from the above mentioned these were: Włodzimierz Kiernożycki,

Ryszard Łapiński, Andrzej Michałowski, Jacek Piliszek, Szczepan Raszplewicz, Bogdan Roguski, Wojciech Wolniewicz, Krzysztof Woźnicki, Jan Zambrzycki, and Paweł Zejer. Training activity of COSMOPOLI was a consistent development of the publishing activity of the company. It is estimated that COSMOPOLI, through its publishing and training activity, contributed to the promotion of principles and ethics of an independent consultant in Poland and to the catching up with engineers' delay caused by the lack of contact with FIDIC in the period from 1945 to 1990.

Training by SIDiR

Since 2006 SIDiR has carried out training on its own account. The programme of training, whose purposes results directly from the SIDIR mission, includes, among others, propagation of FIDIC standards, improvement of the quality of consulting engineering services, settlement of construction disputes, implementation of construction investment. There are approximately 20 training sessions held annually. The lecturers are SIDiR Members.

SIDiR Members: Zbigniew Boczek, Mieczysław Grabiec, Janusz Rybka and Paweł Zejer are also the lecturers at postgraduate studies in the Gdańsk University of Technology, Poznań University of Technology and Wrocław University of Technology.

ADJUDICATION

SIDiR Members are very active in Dispute Adjudication Boards. At the request of the parties to a contract the President of the Board of SIDiR, pursuant to Clause 20.3 of FIDIC General Conditions of Contract, appoints adjudicators in notified disputes.

ARBITRATION

About the Court of Arbitration at SIDiR

The history of the Court of Arbitration at SIDiR dates back to 2005, when upon the initiative of that time Board Member, Stanisław Błaziak, the General Assembly Meeting of SIDiR Members entered to the Statutes of the Association provisions enabling establishing permanent amicable court. Consequently in 2009 the Court of Arbitration at SIDiR was established and organised. Its President became Ryszard Stopa, and its Vice-presidents became Zbigniew Boczek and Krzysztof Woźnicki. In the same year the first case was filed to the Court.

The Court of Arbitration at the Association of Consulting Engineers and Experts in Warsaw is the institution specialising mainly in settlement of construction and public procurement disputes. The Court provides for arbitration services at the highest professional level. There are SIDiR Members among arbitrators.

The Court's Authorities are: the Presidium of the Court (including the President of the Court and two Vice-presidents) and the Secretary — all appointed by the Management Board of SIDiR. Presently the Presidium of the Court includes:

President of the Court – attorney Andrzej KAŹKOLECKI

Vice-president of the Court – MSc Zbigniew BOCZEK

Vice-president of the Court – Eng. Tomasz LATAWIEC

The current version of the Regulation of the Court of 2010 as well as the list of arbitrators of the Court of Arbitration at SIDiR may be found at the following web site: <http://arbitraz-sidir.pl/lista-arbitrow/>.

The Court of Arbitration Registered Office

The Court of Arbitration

at the Association of Consulting Engineers and Experts in Warsaw

ul. Trębacka 4 (pok. 346)

00-074 Warszawa

phone/fax.: +48 22 630 94 19

e-mail: biuro@arbitraz-sidir.pl

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS CLUB

Since 2006 by the Association there is the Young Professionals Club (regular members of the Association who are 35 years old or younger), whose mission is to promote membership and the activities of the Association and FIDIC, and to help prepare young engineers to work as a consulting engineer. At the moment the Club has approximately 63 members.

Since the early activity of the Club its members took part in all the annual conferences of FIDIC and EFCA, actively participating in them. The example worth to be mentioned is the participation of Jakub Białachowski in the FIDIC Young Professionals Management Training Program (2010 edition) with the final at the annual FIDIC Conference in New Delhi or Edyta Potocka being awarded in a competition for young professionals at the conference EFCA 2011 in Berlin.

This international activity resulted in a high assessment of their commitment and professionalism, and consequently the appointment of some of them to the bodies of Association (Edyta Targońska, Anna Staś and Jakub Białachowski to the Management Board of the Association and Bartosz Kiernożycki and Andrzej Wybranowski to the Disciplinary Tribunal) and the Young Professionals Steering Committee at FIDIC (Jakub Białachowski) and the EFCA Steering Committee (Marcin Mikulewicz).

7. SIDIR COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

One of the statutory goals of SIDiR is representing Independent Consultants at the national and international level as well as cooperation on their behalf with national and foreign engineering and consulting organisations. SIDiR is a member and closely cooperate with the International Federation of Consulting Engineers FIDIC and the European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations EFCA.

FIDIC

What is FIDIC?



FIDIC is the French acronym for the International Federation of Consulting Engineers: *Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils*. It is an international federation of national associations of independent consulting engineers — non-governmental organisation recognized by the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The Federation was created to promote general professional interests of member associations and disseminate information of its members' interest.

A FIDIC member may be only one national association from each country, uniting mainly independent consulting engineers as well as academics. FIDIC member organisations may also include independent representatives of other professions (such as economists and lawyers) associated with the activities in the field of investment, however, they cannot constitute the majority of these organisations.

In 1913, there were 10 national associations of independent consulting engineers, bringing together a total of 380 members, namely (in brackets the year of establishing): Germany (1903), Denmark (1903), USA: East Coast (1905), West Coast (1911) Great Britain (1908), Belgium (1909), the Netherlands (1910), Sweden (1910), Norway (1910), France (1912) and Switzerland (1913).

In 1913 consulting engineers from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Russia, Switzerland, Great Britain and the United States, being in Ghent on the occasion of the World Expo, met to discuss the possibility of establishing a world federation. As a result, on 22 July 1913, the International Federation of Consulting Engineers FIDIC (*Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils*) was established, but that time it was only joined by the associations from Belgium, France and Switzerland.

In the interwar period FIDIC failed to gain more importance, and it was only after World War Two that FIDIC Federation boomed and now brings together organisations from 97 countries from all continents, including all of the most economically developed countries.

FIDIC structure includes:

- 97 Member Organisations and Associate Members;
- 45 Affiliated Members;
- 2 Regional Groups – connecting FIDIC Member Organisations from Africa and from Asia – Pacific region.

In addition FIDIC cooperates closely with the following regional groups:

- EFCA — European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations
- FEPAC — Panamerican Federation of Consultants / Fedaración Panamericana de Consultores

FIDIC is managed by the Executive Committee, a head of which is the President of FIDIC. FIDIC activity is organised and carried out by standing committees (presently 8) and working groups (presently 2). The committees and working groups are appointed by the Executive Committee.

FIDIC activity

FIDIC organises seminars, conferences and undertakes other activities to fulfil its main objectives: to maintain a high ethical and professional level of its members, exchange ideas and information, discuss problems of mutual interest between member organisations and representatives of international financial institutions, develop the profession of engineering in developing countries.

FIDIC publishes reports from various conferences and seminars, information on consulting engineers, investors and international development agencies, standard forms for pre-qualification, contract documents and agreements between the client and the consultant. They are available at the Secretariat located in Switzerland and at the national associations (in Poland at SIDiR).

FIDIC authority and position have been largely achieved through its publications having fundamental importance for the implementation of investments around the world.

FIDIC standard forms for tendering procedures comply with the requirements of the World Bank and the EBRD. The standard forms are commonly used in international contracts, but also they are often used for domestic contracts in countries, such as Poland, not having their own recognised standard contracts. Most important

publications, with the efforts of SIDiR members and with the consent of FIDIC, have been translated into Polish and published in Poland bilingual version.

The most famous and representative example of the achievements are Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engineering, the so-called FIDIC „Red Book”, which were formed due to „internationalising” of the relevant national standard forms, mainly the British ones. They are used primarily for civil engineering and construction to conclude contracts by tender (but also in other mode), both international and domestic. The conditions are the basis for executing contracts financed by the World Bank and the EU.

A special feature of the first model FIDIC conditions of contract (the „Red Book” and the „Yellow Book”) was incorporation into the Employer – Contractor arrangement the position of the Engineer whose role was to, on behalf of the Employer, supervise and accept works from the Contractor, and to impartially resolve disputes between the two parties. The practice, however, showed that the engineer, remunerated yet by the Employer, fails to meet all the conditions of independence and the Supplement to the FIDIC „Red Book” has already entrusted the matter of dispute resolution to the adjudicator, independent of the parties to the contract.

This way FIDIC supported the initiative of the World Bank to introduce Adjudicators to all construction contracts at the time of their conclusion. This allows the settlement of disputes between an investor and the contractor without resorting to arbitration. Today, the idea is reflected in the newer 1999 models of FIDIC conditions of contract, that is in „Construction Contract”, in „Plant and Design-Build Contract” and in „EPC / Turnkey Contract”.

Other important form of FIDIC activity is the Annual Conference. During the Annual Conference there is the Annual General Assembly Meeting (GAM), as well as meetings of the Committees and the Secretaries of FIDIC National Organisation. In addition, Working Conferences are organised, where current issues of the consulting engineer profession are discussed.

Contact with FIDIC

International Federation of Consulting Engineers FIDIC
World Trade Center II Geneva Airport
Box 311, 29 route de Prés-Bois, CH-1215 Genève 15
Phone: +41-22-799 49 00, Fax: +41-22-799 49 01
E-mail: fidic@fidic.org
Internet: <http://www.fidic.org>

Cooperation of SIDiR and FIDIC

SIDiR is a member of the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC), which currently brings together 97 national associations of consulting engineering

SIDiR members have participated in numerous general assembly meetings of member organizations and congresses. They also took part in the evaluation of new drafts of FIDIC publications. In particular, Adam Heine and Mark Rdułowski are mentioned in mass media in the acknowledgments of the „FIDIC Short Form of Contract“.

EFCA

What is EFCA?



With the establishment of the European Economic Community consulting engineers in Europe acknowledged the need of further integration of their profession on a European scale. In 1965, the national professional organisations representing mainly small and medium-sized businesses and independent consultancy formed CEDIC (European Committee of Consulting Engineers). Larger, multi-disciplinary companies, whose interests were a bit different from the interests of small and medium-sized businesses and independent consultancy, formed CEBI (European Committee of Consulting Engineering Firms) in 1971.

Initially, each of these federations represented separately its share of the sector. However in the eighties, with the increase of the impact of EU law and the degree of adaptation of national legal provisions relating to the trade and industry, to the European regulations, CEBI and CEDIC started negotiating their merger.

These negotiations, in 1992, led to the establishment of the European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations (EFCA). EFCA is a non-profit and independent professional organisation, and the only European federation representing professional engineering consulting services.

Currently EFCA includes 26 national associations from 24 countries, representing over 10,000 companies, most recently employing nearly 190,000 employees, with approximate annual revenue of 18 billion ECU.

EFCA activity

EFCA offers support to European institutions so that the directives and regulations affecting the consulting engineering are fair both to the profession and to the general public.

EFCA also represents the interests of its members towards the loan institutions such as the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other institutions and organisations in Europe and beyond.

EFCA activity aims to provide:

- # relevant legislation,
- # fair conditions for conducting business,
- # procedures for the selection and award of contracts by ability,
- # proper advertising of consulting engineering,
- # dissemination of information:
 - of new technical solutions, and
 - the initiatives of the European Community relating to the profession of engineering.

EFCA activity includes:

- a) publication of books and magazines: magazine Euro News and the EFCA Bulletin; and
- b) organisation of seminars and conferences.

To achieve these objectives, EFCA has created working groups combining experts from different European countries, whose mission is to:

- respond appropriately to the European initiatives;
- assist in formulating new regulations, introduced by the European Community;
- pay attention to problems which can be observed in everyday work.

The activity of the six working groups covers the main priorities of consulting engineering services:

- development of cooperation;
- environment;
- professional liability;
- financing of projects;
- public procurement;
- quality management.

Individual EFCA members, apart from their activity in working groups, act as experts to provide assistance and liaising with the European Union's authorities, among others, with the Technical Committee CEN (European Committee for Standardisation) and various ad hoc committees created within the EU.

Contact with EFCA

European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations EFCA

Avenue des Arts 3/4/5, B-1210 Bruxelles, Belgique

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Fax: 32-2 209 07 71

E-mail: efca@efca.be

Internet: <http://www.efcanet.org>

Cooperation of SIDiR and EFCA

SIDiR is a member of the European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations (EFCA). EFCA member observer status was granted to SIDiR in 1994, and full membership in 1998, long before the planned Polish accession to the European Union.

SIDiR was invited to cooperate with EFCA shortly after it became independent from TKP in 1994. After the declarations of our Government's willingness to access the European Union the Management Board of SIDiR started discussions with EFCA about its access to this organisation, which resulted in obtaining by SIDiR, in 1994, the non-member observer status (without voting rights). Full membership was at that time reserved for organisations from the countries of the European Union.

This state of affairs continued until 1997, when at the request of SIDiR and with the support of organisations from EU countries, the EFCA General Assembly Meeting decided to amend the Statutes of EFCA in such a way as to allow the full membership of the organisations of the countries that had already commenced negotiations for access to EU. As a result of the amendment to the Statutes of EFCA, SIDiR gained full membership in 1998, together with organisations of consulting engineers from the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Hungary.

In the same year, 1998, these four organisations created an informal group of co-operation and pressure within FIDIC and EFCA - commonly known as the CEEC group (Group of States of Central and Eastern Europe), which was later joined by the organisations of consulting engineers from Bulgaria and Romania. Formation of the CEEC, at the stage of the EU access, was an important initiative, which added to significant improvement of the image of our consulting engineering in the EU, as well as the appropriate remuneration for our consultants in EU contracts. The representatives of FIDIC and EFCA have been invited and have participated in the Group's meetings held regularly since its formation.

SIDiR members' participation in the works of EFCA

From the very beginning SIDiR members took an active part in the works of EFCA. And so, since 1995 they have been active in the following working groups:

Marek Rdułtowski	Task Force on Pre-qualification – 1995-1996
Adam Heine	Working Party on Association Best Practise – 2003
Krzysztof Woźnicki	Committee on Project Finance – 2004-2008 Working Party on Qualifications – 2006
Andrzej Michałowski	Board of Directors – 2005-2007 Committee on Internal Market – 2010-2014
Ryszard Dubno	Task Force on Standardisation of Project Terminology – 2006-2008
Tomasz Latawiec	Task Force on Standardisation of Project Terminology – 2008
Krzysztof Bokowy	Committee on European Consulting Future – 2009-2011
Ryszard Neugebauer	Committee on European External Aid – –2009-2011
Aleksander Granowski	FIDIC-EFCA Committee on Sustainable Development – 2010-2014 Committee on European Consulting Future – 2011-2014
Paweł Zejer	Board of Directors – 2013-2014 Committee on Internal Market – 2014

Organisation of GAM EFCA 2005 in Cracow

In 2003 at GAM EFCA (the General Assembly Meeting of the Member Organisations) in Madrid decided to organise in 2005 in Poland GAM EFCA along with a conference on „Water and contemporary society - challenges and threats”.

GAM EFCA 2005 took place in Cracow in 28-31 May 2005. The organizational committee composed of K. Woźnicki - the President, and R. Dubno, T. Gasparski, A. Michałowski, St. Błaziak and E. Targońska - members. The event was a success. The lectures given by the Polish speakers: Adam Jacewicz, Marek Nawalny and Stanisław Rybicki, enjoyed a very warm reception. Festive dinner in the historic salt mine in Wieliczka has been recalled by its foreign participants at every meeting so far.

Organisation of the GAM EFCA 2014 in Warsaw

In 22–23 May 2014, in the Sheraton Hotel in Warsaw, SIDiR organises GAM EFCA 2014 together with a conference on the 100th anniversary of the Polish independent engineering consultancy. Apart from the obvious participation of the management and members of EFCA, also the representatives of FIDIC announced their participation in the conference.

8. SIDIR MEMBERS' LIST

According to the Statutes of the Association there are following categories of members: (1) regular members (individuals), (2) supporting members (individuals and firms), and (3) honorary members (individuals). The Association comprises 372 members altogether (as on March 1st 2014), including 346 regular members, 3 honorary members, 7 supporting members – individuals, 16 supporting members – firms. A list of members broken into the categories is presented below. The year of admittance of each member to the Association is shown in parenthesis. More information about SIDIR members may be found at the web site www.sidir.pl.

Furthermore a list of 45 persons who were acting as executives in the Association is enclosed (some of those persons are not members of the Association any more).

REGULAR MEMBERS

ADAMIEC Piotr Rafał (2006)	BONDARCZUK Igor (2009)
ADAMKIEWICZ Norbert Adam (2013)	BRAĞIEL Tomasz (2004)
ADAMONIS Jerzy (1995)	BUDKOWSKA Izabela (2010)
AMROGOWICZ Franciszek (2008)	BUDZYNA Krzysztof Stanisław (2012)
ARCHANOWICZ Andrzej (2004)	BULANOWSKI Piotr (2009)
BAŁCHANOWSKI Maciej (2003)	BYLIŃSKI Marek (2003)
BAŁDYGA Marcin (2011)	CHAŁAS Jarosław (2006)
BANAŚ Marek Aleksander (2011)	CHLEBOWSKI Zbigniew (2003)
BARSKI Janusz Tadeusz (2005)	CHMIELEWSKI Krzysztof (2011)
BARTOSZEK Paweł (2010)	CHMIELIŃSKA-PLASZCZYK Barbara (2012)
BĄCZKOWSKI Marek (2005)	CICHAL Anna (2013)
BEDNARSKI Ryszard (2003)	CIEŚLICZAK-LATAWIEC Alicja (2008)
BELICKI Krzysztof (2004)	CIOCZEK Stanisław (2009)
BIAŁACHOWSKI Adam (2010)	CYRAN Ryszard (2004)
BIAŁACHOWSKI Jakub (2006)	DANIEL Leon (2014)
BIAŁACHOWSKI Władysław (2004)	DAROWSKI Tomasz (2010)
BIESAGA Arkadiusz (2006)	DASZYKOWSKI Jan (2004)
BILEWICZ Jerzy (1995)	DOBRZENIECKI Mariusz (2013)
BŁAZIAK Stanisław (1995)	DOMAŃSKI Rafał Andrzej (2011)
BŁAŻEWICZ Eugeniusz Romuald (2006)	DRELICH Paweł (2001)
BOCHEN Leszek (2007)	DRZEWIECKI Piotr (2004)
BOCHIŃSKI Andrzej (2010)	DRZYCIMSKI Grzegorz (2004)
BOCZEK Zbigniew J. (2000)	DUBIELA Robert (2003)
BOGACKI Marcin (2006)	DUBNO Ryszard (1994) – charter member
BOGUCKA Izabela (2012)	DUKATA Grzegorz (2010)
BOKOWY Krzysztof Janusz (2007)	DZIKIELEWSKI Wojciech Marek (2007)

DZIURKOWSKI Marek (2004)
 ERDMANN Marek Piotr (2008)
 FAHRENHOLZ Tomasz (2012)
 FELCZAK Janusz (2004)
 FERDEK Małgorzata (2012)
 FERT Paweł (2010)
 FLISIAK Piotr (2009)
 FOREMNY Andrzej (2013)
 GATKOWSKA Dorota (2003)
 GILEWICZ Jacek (2008)
 GŁOWACKI Dariusz (2010)
 GMITEREK Rafał (2013)
 GOSZCZYŃSKA Barbara (2005)
 GOSZTYŁA Marek (2006)
 GRABIEC Andrzej (2006)
 GRABIEC Mieczysław (1994) – charter memb.
 GRAJ Tadeusz (2005)
 GRANOPS Tomasz (2007)
 GRANOWSKI Aleksander (2004)
 GRODECKI Wojciech (1995)
 GRODZICKI Lech (2000)
 GRODZICKI Lech Karol (2013)
 GRUDZIENI Robert Janusz (2007)
 GRUSZECKA Zofia (2007)
 GUBERNAT Janusz (2011)
 GUGAŁA Paweł (2009)
 GURZKOWSKI Włodzimierz Piotr (2003)
 GUZOWSKI Jacek Witold (2007)
 HAJDA Adam Jan (2004)
 HAŁAS Renata Joanna (2013)
 HAREŹGA Wojciech (2006)
 HEYDA Tadeusz (2007)
 HOFA Roman regular member
 HOFFMAN Tomasz Tadeusz (2001)
 IWANEJKO Mariusz Przemysław (2009)
 JACEWICZ Adam (1994)
 JANISZEWSKI Przemysław Wojciech (2011)
 JANKOWSKI Ireneusz (2002)
 JAROS-KACZMAREK Małgorzata Ewa (2011)
 JAROSZ- CZAJKOWSKA Mirosława (2000)
 JARZĄBKOWSKA Magda Maria (2008)
 JARZĘBSKI Patryk (2010)
 JARZYŃSKI Jarosław (2013)
 JASIŃSKI Bartłomiej (2011)
 JASIŃSKI Robert Jan (2011)
 JOZENAS Zbysław Marek (2002)
 KACZMAREK Stanisław (2004)
 KACZMAREK-NOWAK Monika (2013)
 KAJRUKSZTO Maciej (2013)
 KAŁUŻA Krzysztof (2007)
 KAMIŃSKI Krzysztof (2001)
 KANTAK Radosław (2011)
 KARETA-DMOCHOWSKI Marek (2004)
 KARWOWSKI Roman (2002)
 KASPRZAK Grzegorz (2005)
 KASPRZAK Jacek (2011)
 KAWIŃSKA Beata (1999)
 KAWKA Robert Andrzej (2006)
 KEARNEY Neil (2007)
 KĘDZIORA Urszula (2013)
 KIERNOŻYCKI Bartosz (2006)
 KIERNOŻYCKI Włodzimierz (1999)
 KILISZEK Zbigniew (2006)
 KLENOWSKI Andrzej (2003)
 KLOMFAS Miron Lech (2006)
 KŁODOWSKI Michał Maciej (2013)
 KNAPCZYK Łukasz (2011)
 KOŁPAK Marcin (2009)
 KONARSKI Kazimierz (2004)
 KORZEŃSKI Mieczysław (2003)
 KOSIEDOWSKI Jan (1995)
 KOSIŃSKI Jacek (2008)
 KOSTRZEWA Grzegorz (2011)
 KOŚMIŃSKI Sławomir (2012)
 KOTOWSKI Janusz (2007)
 KOWALÓW Mariusz (2004)
 KOWALSKI Arkadiusz (2012)
 KOZIŃSKI Józef (2005)
 KOZŁOWSKI Radosław Paweł (2008)
 KRÓL Magdalena (2014)
 KRUCHLIK Janusz (2005)
 KRUPSKI Marek (1994)

KRUSZYŃSKA Elżbieta Jadwiga (2012)	MATWIEJCZUK Marcin (2013)
KRZYWKOWSKI Dariusz (2005)	MAZGAJ Jacek Józef (2013)
KRZYWOSZ Przemysław (2009)	MAZUREK-GACA Halina (2005)
KUBICZEK Mariusz (2003)	MICHAŁOWSKI Andrzej (1994)
KUBIŚ Katarzyna Jadwiga (2013)	MICHAŁOWSKI Maciej (2012)
KUJAWA Marek Krzysztof (2012)	MICHEL Romuald (2010)
KUREK Ryszard (2004)	MIKIEWICZ Marta (2011)
KURYLCZYK Jan (1994)	MIKOŁAJCZAK Jaromir (2013)
KWIATEK Tomasz (2006)	MIKOŁAJEC Michał (2009)
LATAWIEC Tomasz (2008)	MIKULEWICZ Marcin (2006)
LEMPKOWSKI Michał (2013)	MISARKO Tomasz (2011)
LENARTOWSKI Michał Maciej (2007)	MLECZAK Bartosz (2008)
LESZCZYŃSKI Marek (2012)	MŁODZIKOWSKA Emilia Julita (2010)
LESZCZYŃSKI Tomasz (2012)	MONKIEWICZ Paweł Stanisław (2011)
LEWANDOWSKI Damian (2011)	MORAĞ Paweł (2011)
LIBISZOWSKI Szczęśny (2006)	MOSAK -RURKA Teresa (2011)
LIGMANN Andrzej (2001)	MRUKWA Magdalena, Anna (2011)
LIPIŃSKI Rafał Robert (2011)	NADARAJAN Madhav Raj (2009)
LIPIŃSKI Roman (2010)	NAŁĘCZ Marek (2008)
ŁABUDA Marek (2009)	NAROŻNIK Marcin (2012)
ŁAŁOWSKI Marek (2003)	NAROŻNY Andrzej (2000)
ŁOCH Jakub Kazimierz (2003)	NIEDZIAŁKOWSKI Mariusz (2010)
ŁOKAJ Damian (2013)	NOSAL Helena Agnieszka (2012)
ŁOSKOCZYŃSKI Andrzej (2004)	NOWACKI Mariusz Krzysztof (2007)
ŁUKASIK Rafał (2013)	NOWACZYK Grzegorz (2004)
MACIEJEWSKI Andrzej Maciej (2006)	NOWACZYK Piotr (2006)
MAGOCKI Jerzy (1999)	NOWAK Kamil (2009)
MAJ Sławomir Marek (2000)	NOWAK Paweł (2007)
MAKOWSKI Edward (2001)	NOWAK Włodzimierz (2003)
MALEWICZ Ireneusz Maciej (2011)	NOWICKI Bartosz (2012)
MAŁASIEWICZ Ewelina (2013)	OKONEK Bogdan (2002)
MAŁASIEWICZ Grzegorz (2012)	OLBROT Tatiana (2006)
MAŁASIEWICZ Maria Tamara (2010)	OPARKA Marek (2005)
MAŁEK Michał (2003)	OSIŃSKI Arkadiusz Włodzimierz (2008)
MAŁKIEWICZ Marcin Łukasz (2012)	OSIŃSKI Jacek (2012)
MARCINIAK Janusz (2012)	OSTROWSKI Waldemar (2003)
MARCINKOWSKI Sebastian (2008)	OWCZARCZYK Krzysztof Stanisław (2008)
MARZAŁKOWSKI Przemysław (2011)	PACEK Tomasz (2009)
MARTYSZ Gabriel (2012)	PAJCHEL Stanisław (2004)
MATAK Jerzy (2003)	PASZKOWSKI Norbert (2004)
MATUSZEK Marcin Łukasz (2013)	PAUL Krzysztof (2013)

PERKOWSKI Jerzy W. (1994)
 PETEJA Jarosław (2012)
 PIĄTEK Marta Justyna (2011)
 PIETKIEWICZ Jerzy (1998)
 PILISZEK Jacek Waław (2008)
 PODHORECKI Piotr (2011)
 POLAK Henryk (1999)
 POLAN Łukasz, Paweł (2011)
 PONCYLJUSZ Marek (1994)
 POROCHOŃSKA-OSTROWSKA Alicja (2013)
 POSKROBKO Andrzej (2013)
 POSTOŁA Krzysztof Michał (2006)
 POŚNIK Jerzy (2001)
 POŚNIK Piotr Jerzy (2007)
 POTOCKA Edyta Maria (2010)
 PREISS Andrzej (2009)
 PROĆ Jadwiga (2002)
 PRYMAKOWSKI Michał Janusz (2007)
 PRZYGODZKI Grzegorz (2013)
 PUCHYŁA Małgorzata (2004)
 PUSSTY Leszek (2013)
 RABIEGA Tomasz (2010)
 RACHOŃ Jan (2013)
 RADUSZEWSKI Mirosław (2010)
 RASZ Piotr Krzysztof (2007)
 RATAJCZAK Grzegorz Stanisław (2011)
 RDUŁTOWSKI Marek (1994) – charter memb.
 RELIGA Wojciech (1997)
 ROGIŃSKI Andrzej (2012)
 ROGOWICZ-ANGIERMAN Małgorzata (2005)
 ROGUSKI Bogdan (1994) – charter member
 ROKICKI Grzegorz (2001)
 ROŻDŻYŃSKA Anna Weronika (2010)
 RÓŻAŃSKA Maria (2006)
 RÓŻAŃSKI Janusz (2003)
 RÓŻAŃSKI Maciej (2004)
 RUTKOWSKI Andrzej (2008)
 RYBCZYŃSKA-SZEWCZYK Mirosława (2002)
 RYBKA Danuta Wanda (2006)
 RYBKA Iwona (2011)
 RYBKA Janusz (1999)
 SAWICKI Jerzy (2010)
 SIBIGA Tadeusz Juliusz (2007)
 SIWOWSKI Tomasz (2003)
 SKIBA Jacek Tomasz (2007)
 SKIBA Tomasz (2004)
 SKOCZYŃSKI Tomasz (2011)
 SKORUPSKI Michał (2013)
 SKROMAK Marcin Jan (2012)
 SKRZYPCZAK Piotr (2010)
 SŁOWIK Norbert (2009)
 SŁOWIŃSKI Dariusz (2010)
 SŁUGOCKI Marcin (2008)
 SMOCZYŃSKI Włodzimierz (2002)
 SNAKOWSKA-ESTORNINHO Edyta (2013)
 SOBCZYK Mariusz (1995)
 SOBIECKA-ZIĄBKA Magdalena (2007)
 SOBOTA Przemysław (2012)
 SOKOŁOWSKI Piotr (2005)
 SOŁTYSIK Marzena (2007)
 SOŚNIAK Mariusz (2009)
 SROKA Marek (2009)
 STANKIEWICZ Grzegorz (2005)
 STAŚ-SKOLIMOWSKA Anna (2009)
 STAWIARZ Sebastian Krzysztof (2013)
 STOPA Ryszard (2000)
 STRUSKA-ERDMANN Karolina (2009))
 STRZĘPEK Władysław (2012)
 SUDOMIR Andrzej (2005)
 SZABŁOWSKI Bogdan (2002)
 SZAJERKA Ireneusz (2009)
 SZALIŃSKI Grzegorz (2004)
 SZAREJKO Paweł Grzegorz (2006)
 SZATANIK Tomasz (2013)
 SZCZEPANIAK Tadeusz Zygmunt (2013)
 SZCZEPAŃSKA Jolanta (2007)
 SZCZYPIŃSKI Jacek (2009)
 SZYDŁOWSKI Andrzej (2003)
 SZYMANOWSKI Konrad (2008)
 SZYMAŃSKI Paweł (2012)
 ŚLADOWSKI Grzegorz Czesław (2011)
 ŚLIWKA Mieczysław (2007)

ŚWIĄTEK Andrzej Rafał (2011)
ŚWIĄTEK Mariusz (2005)
ŚWIERK Stefan (2006)
TAJAK Józef (2001)
TALARCZYK Juliusz (2004)
TARGOŃSKA Edyta (2002)
TERLECKI Piotr (2005)
THULIE Andrzej (2004)
TODOROV Paweł (2012)
TOMCZAK Tomasz (2011)
TOMSIA Jarosław (2008)
TROJANOWSKI Mateusz (2013)
WARSZYCKI Jerzy (1994)
WASIEWICZ Henryk (2008)
WAŚK Marcin Andrzej (2007)
WAZOWSKI Marek (2011)
WEDER Marlena Anna (2011)
WEGNER Thomas (2013)
WERSZNER Przemysław (2011)
WĘŻYK Małgorzata, Jadwiga (2013)
WIECZOREK (Artur Michał 2008)
WIĘCŁAWEK Wojciech (2007)
WILEMBOREK-SKIBA Joanna (2005)
WILK Aleksander (2012)

WIŚNIEWSKI Krzysztof (2003)
WITKOWSKI Jan (2013)
WŁOSEK Józef Marian (2011)
WNOROWSKI Dariusz (2004)
WOJTASZEK Tomasz (2012)
WOŚKAŁO Kalina (2013)
WOŹNIAK Anna (2011)
WOŹNIAK Mirosław (2010)
WOŹNICKI Krzysztof (1994) – charter member
WÓJCIK Wojciech (2003)
WRONOWSKI Maciej Jacek (2010)
WRÓBLEWSKA Anna (2007)
WRZESIŃSKI Jerzy (1995)
WYBRANOWSKI Andrzej Roman (2011)
WYPŁOSZ Piotr (2011)
WYSOCKI Jerzy (2012)
ZAMBRZYCKI Jan (1997)
ZARĘBA Karolina (2012)
ZASAŃSKI Ireneusz (2013)
ZEJER Paweł (1999)
ZIAJA Elżbieta (2004)
ZIELIŃSKA Iwona (2013)
ZIOBERSKI Jan Lech (2003)
ZMYŚŁOWSKA Anna (2006)

HONORARY MEMBERS

CHRABCZYŃSKI Grzegorz (1998)
HEINE Adam (2013, reg. memb. 1994-2013)
– charter member

RÓG Stanisław (2000, reg. memb. 1994-2000)
– charter member

SUPPORTING MEMBERS — INDIVIDUALS

CHUDZIK Andrzej Tomasz (2006)
JASICKI Mariusz (2006)
KOSIŃSKI Mariusz (2004)
OGIEGŁO Bogusław (2010)

SADOWSKI Adam (2008)
STASIŃSKI Michał (2005)
TOMKOWIAK Robert (2008)

SUPPORTING MEMBERS — FIRMS

AECOM Sp. z o.o. – Warszawa (2008)
ASPEKT Sp. z o.o. – Jaworzno (2011)
B-ACT Sp. z o.o. – Bydgoszcz (2004)
BPBK Biuro Projektów Budownictwa Komunalnego S.A. – Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz (1995)
Biuro Projektów Budownictwa Komunikacyjnego „TRAKT” dr inż. Grzegorz Nowaczyk – Katowice (2003)
COINWEST Sp. z o. o. – Warszawa (1995)
DYREKCJA INWESTYCJI MIEJSKICH Sp. z o.o. – Lublin (2009)
EUROINSTYTUT Zbigniew J. Boczek – Szczecin (2002)
Grupa BS Consulting – Warszawa (2009)
INFRA S.A. – Wysogotowo (2008)
INVESTGAS S.A. – Warszawa (2006)
MGGP S.A. – Tarnów (2006)
PROJMORS Biuro Projektowe Budownictwa Morskiego Sp. z o.o. – Gdańsk (1995)
UWI - INWESTYCJE S.A. – Poznań (2005)
WS ATKINS - POLSKA Sp. z o.o. – Warszawa (2005)
Zamojska Dyrekcja Inwestycji ZDI Sp. z o.o. – Zamość (2003)

PERSONS ACTING AS EXECUTIVES IN THE ASSOCIATION

A period of acting of each person's is specified in parenthesis; the sign „-<” means „till the March 1st, 2014”.

Andrzej **ARCHANOWICZ** – Member of the Management Board (2006-2009)
Jakub **BIAŁACHOWSKI** – Member of the Management Board (2010-<)
Władysław **BIAŁACHOWSKI** – Member of the Disciplinary Tribunal (2012-<)
Stanisław **BŁAZIAK** – Member of the Management Board (1998-2006)
Zbigniew **BOCZEK** – Member of the Management Board (2007-<)
Krzysztof **BOKOWY** – Superior of the Internal Control Commission (2012-<)
Ryszard **DUBNO** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (1998-2002); Member of the Management Board (2002-2006)
Tomasz **GASPARSKI** – Member of the Management Board (2002-2006)
Mieczysław **GRABIEC** – Member of the Management Board (1994-1999); President of the Management Board(1999-2007)
Aleksander **GRANOWSKI** – Member of the Management Board (2011-<)
Wojciech **GRODECKI** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (2002-2009); Superior of the Internal Control Commission (2009-2012)
Adam **HAJDA** – Member of the Disciplinary Tribunal (2012-<)
Adam **HEINE** – Member of the Management Board (1994-1995); President of the Management Board (1995-1999)

Mariusz **IWANEJKO** – Member of the Management Board (2011- ∞)

Adam **JACEWICZ** – Member of the Management Board (1998-2002)

Małgorzata **JAROS-KACZMAREK** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (2012- ∞)

Zbysław **JOZENAS** – Member of the Management Board (2009-2011)

Krzysztof **KAMIŃSKI** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (2002-2010)

Bartosz **KIERNOŻYCKI** – Member of the Disciplinary Tribunal (2012- ∞)

Włodzimierz **KIERNOŻYCKI** – Member of the Management Board (2006- ∞)

Tomasz **LATAWIEC** – Member of the Management Board (2009-2011); President of the Management Board (2011- ∞)

Ryszard **ŁAPIŃSKI** – Member of the Management Board (1994-1998)

Jerzy B. **MADZIAR** – President of the Management Board (1994-1995)

Sławomir **MAJ** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (2009-2012)

Bogdan **MAŁOLEPSZY** – Member of the Management Board (1994-2002)

Andrzej **MICHAŁOWSKI** – Member of the Management Board (1998-2006)

Jerzy **PERKOWSKI** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (1994-1998)

Jacek **PILISZEK** – Member of the Management Board (2012- ∞)

Szczepan **RASZPLEWICZ** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (1994-1995); Member of the Management Board (1995-1998); Superior of the Internal Control Commission (1998-2002)

Marek **RDUŁTOWSKI** – Member of the Management Board (1994-2002); Chairman of the Disciplinary Tribunal (2012- ∞)

Małgorzata **ROGOWICZ-ANGIERMAN** – Member of the Management Board (2010-2013)

Bogdan **ROGUSKI** – Member of the Management Board (1994-1995); Superior of the Internal Control Commission (1995-1998); Member of the Management Board (1998-2006)

Grzegorz **ROKICKI** – Member of the Management Board (2002-2008)

Stanisław **RÓG** – Superior of the Internal Control Commission (1994-1998)

Maciej **RÓŻAŃSKI** – Member of the Management Board (2006-2010)

Stanisław **SABACIŃSKI** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (1998-2002); Superior of the Internal Control Commission (2002-2009)

Jacek **SADOWSKI** – Member of the Management Board (1994-1995)

Dariusz **SŁOWIŃSKI** – Member of the Internal Control Commission (2010- ∞)

Anna **STAŚ-SKOLIMOWSKA** – Member of the Management Board (2010- ∞)

Ryszard **STOPA** – Member of the Management Board (2002-2010)

Edyta **TARGOŃSKA** – Member of the Management Board (2006-2009)

Wojciech **WOLNIEWICZ** – Member of the Management Board (1994-1998)

Krzysztof **WOŹNICKI** – Member of the Management Board (1995-1998), (1999-2007); President of the Management Board (2007-2011)

Andrzej **WYBRANOWSKI** – Member of the Disciplinary Tribunal (2012- ∞)

Jan **ZAMBRZYCKI** – Member of the Management Board (1998-2002), (2006-2010)

Paweł **ZEJER** – Member of the Management Board (2008-2012)

Danuta **ZIERNICKA** – Member of the Management Board (1995-1998)

9. SELECTED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Józef NARONOWICZ-NAROŃSKI: *Budownictwo wojenne*, Z rękopisu do druku przygotowała Janina Nowakowa, Wydawnictwo MON, Warszawa 1957.

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Józef PIŁATOWICZ: *Ruch stowarzyszeniowy inżynierów i techników polskich do 1939 r.*, Tom II Słownik polskich stowarzyszeń technicznych i naukowo-technicznych do 1939 r., Warszawa, 2005

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XII Wydział KRS Sądu Rejonowego dla m. st. Warszawy *Akta Stowarzyszenia Inżynierów Doradców i Rzeczoznawców pod nr RST 2249*

XII Wydział KRS Sądu Rejonowego dla m. st. Warszawy *Akta Stowarzyszenia Inżynierów Doradców i Rzeczoznawców pod nr KRS 140272*

Web side www.sidir.pl and records of the Association, and in particular the presidency reports of Mieczysław Grabiec, Krzysztof Woźnicki and Tomasz Latawiec

Archival material concerning KIDIR-TKP in author's possession

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Zakłady Budownictwa Mostowego Inwestor Zastępczy Sp. z o.o. has been in business since 1998. It performs a wide range of owner's representative and project management company services, in each case adapted to the specific

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Welcome to our website:

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Bilfinger Infrastructure's activity is based on five pillars: Road, Bridge, Engineering and Energy Divisions as well as the Technical Base. Each of the divisions is a highly specialised unit, established on the market and with many years' experience. Thanks to the combination of

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Energopol-Szczecin Spółka Akcyjna is a leading company in the Polish market of the hydrotechnical construction and the biggest Polish construction company in the West Pomerania. Nowadays our Company, aside for harbour engineering, also performs complex

projects in the field of water and sewage systems, roads and bridges, large volume building as well as special foundation engineering at the territory of Pomerania and throughout Poland. We have long experience in the performance of special foundation engineering. We perform micro piles, ground anchors and large diameter bored piles. We are specialists in the application of different types of bored piles and ductile piles. We offer trench preparation in the scope of securing of walls and tight concrete plug. On a self-made foundation we comprehensively perform hydrotechnical construction, bridges, viaducts, facilities for energy production and industry as well as for environmental protection.

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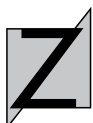
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The **Office of the Legal Counsel Piotr Skrzypczak** is a specialised team offering comprehensive service to the actors in investment process on the territory of the country as well as abroad. The main scope of activity of the Legal Office is a comprehensive legal and technical support of the investment process. In the area of performed service the most important elements of the provided support are as follows: full digitalisation of acquired investment data (Electronic Audit Archive), comprehensive legal and technical supervision over the investment process (including claims), performing duties of an adjudicator and arbitrator, representations before common and arbitration courts (this includes, inter alia, the ICC International Court of Arbitration, Court of Arbitration at the Polish Chamber of Commerce (KIG) and Court of Arbitration at the Association of Consulting Engineers and Experts in Warsaw).

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Please, contact us by e-mail: mietekgrabiec@wp.pl



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Partner, M. WAZOWSKI,

established in 1993, provide consulting bridge engineering services (design, supervision) and applied R&D activities

related to bridge engineering. Technical resources came from Aspekt R&D laboratory (www.aspekt.katowice.pl) that meet EN 17025 requirements

- Consultant key qualifications: Professional Practising Bridge Engineer
- Full member of EFCA (SIRDİR) Organization since 2011;
- Qualified as Bridge Engineering Expert of Polish Civil Eng. Chamber, 2010;
- Certified by Polish Society of Bridge Engineers since 2001;
- Doctor of Science (Techn. Univ. of Silesia, Gliwice, PL., 1998);
- Qualified as Professional Practising Civ. Engineer since 1989;
- M.Sc.in Civil Engineering (Technical. Univ. of Silesia, Gliwice, PL, Feb. 1998)
- Expert of the Asia Link Program (bridge inspection & maintenance), Vietnam 2005-07
- Main publications: ACI Congress, Toronto, 1991; Sacramento, 1996.

Contact: Marek Wazowski, Ph D., P. Eng. e-mail: mwazowski@aspekt.katowice.pl
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- preparing expertise and opinions related to construction contracts
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- audits on progress of the construction and service contracts based on public procurement law
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- provide support for projects

Feel free to contact us: j.rybka@biuroinwestorskie.pl



ANDRZEJ MICHAŁOWSKI
KONSULTING INŻYNIERSKI

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- Conducting negotiations on disputable issues on a win-win basis
- Performing duties of an adjudicator of the Dispute Adjudication Board in construction works disputes
- Performing duties of an arbitrator in construction works disputes in the Polish and international arbitration (this includes, inter alia, the Court of Arbitration at the Association of Consulting Engineers and Experts in Warsaw, Court of Arbitration at the Polish Chamber of Commerce (KIG), ICC International Court of Arbitration, arbitration pursuant to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules).

Andrzej Michałowski conducting business activity under the business name. Andrzej Michałowski – Konsulting Inżynierski with its registered office in Warsaw, at ul. Wał Miedzeszyński 414/6, 03-994 Warszawa, entered into the Register of Business Activity held by the President of the Capital City of Warsaw under evidence No 461151, statistical (REGON) number 141243271, tax identification (NIP) number: 113-023-50-09

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BRIDGE OVER THE VISTULA RIVER, KWIDZYŃ — 2013

Nearly 120 years after the construction of the arc stone bridge in Jaremcze, shown on the first cover, in 2013 a road bridge over the Vistula River near the town of Kwidzyń in the Pomeranian Voivodeship, depicted on the second cover (source: ZBM IZ), connecting the town with the left side of the river and the A1 motorway, was completed.

The bridge was built for the Gdańsk Branch of the General Directorate of National Roads and Motorways by the consortium of Budimex S.A. and Ferrovial Agroman S.A. in accordance with the design of Transprojekt Gdański; the designers were: Adam Nadolny, Mariusz Łucki and Krystian Majocho.

This is a modern extradosed prestressed bridge, which is as a cross between a cable-stayed bridge and a prestressed girder bridge. The bridge is 808 m long and has 6 arches, the longest of which has a span of 204 m. And as 120 years before a record is set — the longest arch's span in this kind of bridges in Europe.

