

Minutes

of the 23rd Session of the ISM Presidium
September 19-22, 1995
Mining University, Leoben

Participants: See attached list

Re Item 1 of the Agenda

President Pivac welcomed those present and ascertained that there was a quorum. B. Borodin, D. Yakovlev and I. Hatton-Jones were welcomed by President Pivac as new members and observers.

Re Item 2 of the Agenda

The following apologies for non-attendance were received: Hart (USA), Gregory (GB), Sarkar (India).

Re Item 3 of the Agenda

The President called upon those present to have a minute's silence in commemoration of past President Prof. Dr. Matous and Prof. Dr. Kowalczyk, who died during the Presidium meeting held in Leoben in 1985.

Re Item 4 of the Agenda

Mr. Vender pointed out a mistake in the minutes of the 22nd Session of the Presidium held in Prague in 1994 concerning honorary membership. After the respective correction and/or new formulation of Item 14.4 the minutes were unanimously approved. Moreover, the German version of the minutes was corrected as follows: Item 8, Paragraph 5: "representative" was changed to "successor" and in Paragraph 6 "a new member"

was replaced by "chairman".

Re Item 5 of the Agenda

Item 14 was missing in the German and English versions of the agenda: Future of ISM. As a result, "Miscellaneous" became Item 15. At the suggestion of Mr. Bardill Item 14 was changed to: 14: The Future of ISM, its commissions and its secretariat.

Re Item 6 of the Agenda

Mr. Pivac introduced Mr. Yu ChangXing from the Republic of China as a new Presidium member. In answering a question asked by Mr. Navitny it was pointed out that Mr. Yu ChangXing was an official member from the Republic of China and not a personal member.

At the suggestion of Mr. O. Karlsson (Sweden) Mr. Carl Boman (Sweden) was admitted as a member to Commission 3.

This was followed by a discussion on ordinary members. It was stated that the list of Presidium members had to be updated. Mr. Fafejta made a suggestion as to the way in which the list should be drawn up.

Re Item 7 of the Agenda

Report on the ISM Commissions

Commission 1 - Report by Mr. Czubik as Vice Chairman, as Mr. Simitsch was heading the meeting of Commission 1 at the same time.

In accordance with the Chairman and the decision taken, Mr. Czubik organized the 15th Session, which took place in Leoben from September 19 - 21, 1995.

The next session of Commission 1 (along with the session of the Presidium) will take place in Irkutsk from July 22-27, 1996.

Commission 2 (Chairman: Mr. Preuße) - Report by Mr. Böhmer:

As there had been no session of Commission 2 for a long time, the Chairman of the Commission submitted an invitation for a working session in Germany. The session was scheduled for May 13-17, 1996. This working session would focus on hard coal, extraction of natural gas from hard coal deposits and brown coal.

Commission 3 - Report by Mr. Czubik as Vice Chairman, as Mr. Pollmann was heading the session of Commission 3 at the same time:

Mr. Navitny stated that the working session planned in Karaganda would probably not take place. During the working session of Commission 3 in Leoben from September 19-21, 1995, it was decided to have a working session in Irkutsk along with Commission 1 and the Presidium, if the session planned for Karaganda cannot take place.

Commission 4 (Chairman: Mr. Drzezla) - Report by Mr. Todorovic and Mr. Pielok

Mr. Todorovic informed about last year's working session of Commission 4, which was held in October 1994 in Velenye (Slovenia). There were about 20 participants from Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic, who dealt with special questions of rock and surface movement as they occur in browncoal underground mining of Velenye. A publication of all contributions to the discussions is planned for the end of 1995.

Mr. Pielok reported on the 18th working session of Commission 4, which would take place in Ustron, Poland, from September 24-27, 1995, together with the Polish Mine Surveyors' Meeting. The event would be devoted to the influence of the mining pace on the deformation of the day surface. All lectures would be published. Mr. Drzezla suggested on the last day of the session to have the next session of Commission 4 also in Irkutsk from July 22-27, 1996. This proposal was accepted.

Commission 5 - Chairmanship and Report by Mr. Fafejta:

The last working session of Commission 5 took place on September 14, 1995, in Ostrava, Czech Republic. According to the tasks of Commission 5 Mr. Vender reported on "The deposition of ash from coal burning plants", while Mr. Katona spoke about the situation of mining and environment in Hungary. The next working session will take place in Budapest, Hungary, from September 17-20, 1996. The goal of Commission 5 was to admit additional members from other countries and to hold 2 to 4-day meetings every year.

Mr. Chrzanowski suggested to reconsider the activities carried out by the Commissions and the Presidium.

Re Item 8 of the Agenda

Mr. G. Bordonne reported on UNESCO activities, particularly on problems concerning the financial support of ISM Congresses by UNESCO. Such a subsidy from UNESCO could be applied for only in the year in which the Congress took place. According to H.J. Palm it was intended for so-called poorer countries only, a country like Australia had no chance of receiving such a subsidy.

Re Item 9 of the Agenda

Mr. J. Fefejta submitted and read out a report on the IXth Congress in Prague, written and signed by the late President of ISM, Mr. J. Matous, in April 1994. A. Navitny asked the colleagues from the Czech Republic to stick to tradition and compile a final documentation on that Congress, which would contain all speeches, lectures, reports etc. and to send it to the Presidium members. Mr. Novak agreed to this. Moreover, it was suggested to submit the final documentation to the World Mining Congress. G. Bardill, K. Georgiev, and J. Fafejta took part in the discussion.

G. Bardill expressed his thanks for the hospitality at the IXth Congress in Prague and asked the Czech delegation to express the condolences on behalf of the English ISM

delegation to the Matous family.

Re Item 10 of the Agenda

Mr. Pivac informed on the establishment of a committee for the X. Congress in Perth, which was organizing the event. Preparations were well under way. The invitations were available in English only. The date had to be changed because of a big mining exhibition in Australia, which would have taken place at the same time. The new dates were November 2 - 7, 1997. This was followed by a discussion on those changes in the date which was held by Mr. Pollmann, Mr. Czubik, Mr. Bardill, and Mr. Pivac. It is expected that at least 450 delegates will attend this Congress, including 300 from Australia. Further information will be available from the organization committee and/or Mr. Pivac.

Mr. Georgiev expressed his thanks for the invitation and handed Mr. Pivac a list with names of Bulgarian mining enterprises which planned to send delegates. Mr. Pivac asked the members of the Presidium to submit such lists of people/enterprises interested also for their respective countries.

Mr. Pikli stated that he would send out a circular to Hungarian enterprises. At any rate, during the Congress excursions to mining enterprises should be organized.

In his answer Mr. Pivac stated that this would not cause any problems because there were a number of mining enterprises within a 2 to 3 hours' drive from Perth.

Mr. Navitny asked to send out the next invitation in the three ISM languages. Without Russian version it was difficult for the Russian delegation to organize the trip.

Mr. Fafejta asked about deadlines for the submission of papers and registration. Mr. Pivac said that no such deadlines had been fixed so far. Mr. Fafejta announced that the Czech delegation for reasons of economy wanted to travel in a group of at least 15 participants. Delegates from other European countries could join their group. Mr. Bardill stated that from Great Britain 40 to 50 persons would attend the Congress in

Australia. They would negotiate with Quantas (Australian airline) to get reduced fares for all participants.

Re Item 11.a) of the Agenda

Mr. Chwastek informed the participants that all information on the XIth Congress in Poland in 2000 had been published in two documentations. But it was still too early to give details. The situation in Poland was improving all the time. Mr. Chwastek thinks that it will be possible by 2000 to realize the entire program planned. At least 400 participants are expected to come to the Congress.

Re Item 11.b) of the Agenda

Mr. Hatton-Jones from South Africa pointed out that his country was experiencing a period of transition. In this situation it was particularly important to have the XII Congress in 2003 in South Africa. Furthermore, Mr. Hatton-Jones invited the members of ISM to come to the Congress of South African Mine Surveyors in mid-October 1995.

Re Item 12.a) of the Agenda

Mr. Navitny informed the delegates that the meeting places planned for the 24th session of the ISM Presidium and the meetings of the various ISM Commissions had been visited in August and that the preliminary program had been worked out together with VOSTSIBUGOL. The Russian version of this program was distributed in Leoben on the occasion of the 23rd Presidium session. The final program would be sent out in the ISM languages in January 1996. The session would take place from July 22 to July 27, 1996. The sessions of the Presidium and the individual commissions would take place at the same time, but in different rooms. In order to facilitate travelling to Irkutsk, delegates were asked to get into touch with the organizers in time. Mr. Navitny introduced Mr.

Borodin, Technical Director of VOSTSIBUGOL, to the delegates. Mr. Borodin described his company and the scope of its activities.

Re Item 13.a) of the Agenda

Mr. Karlsson stated that he did not want to submit a report on Sweden.

Mr. Bardill reported on the activities of mine surveyors in Great Britain. He suggested to have the Presidium meeting of 2001 in London.

Mr. Georgiev informed about the activities of mine surveyors in Bulgaria and introduced Mr. Valkanov as a new Presidium member. Moreover, he suggested that the 26th Presidium session in 1998 be held in Bulgaria, which was unanimously accepted. The session of Commission 4 is also scheduled for Bulgaria and will take place in June 1997.

Mr. Todorovic informed about mine surveying activities in Slovenia.

Mr. Bordonne stated that he did not intend to report on the situation in France.

Mr. Palm reported on the situation in Germany. The significance of mining in Germany was further declining. The number of students enrolled at the three German universities were going down dramatically, so new models had been introduced. New areas were such fields as land-fill technology, storage engineering and certain fields of environmental engineering. By shifting the activities of mine surveyors to other areas, the significance of the mine surveyors was rising in other fields. The broad educational background of the mine surveyors made it possible for them to work in other fields as well. Already today more than half of all mine surveyors worked in a field outside mining. A leaflet with a circulation of about 10,000 had been printed in order to elicit more interest for and raise the popularity of this profession.

Mr. Yu Chang Xing reported on mine surveying activities in China. China was trying to obtain a reclassification with UNESCO from Category C to Category B.

Mr. Vender informed about mine surveying in the US and conveyed the greetings of Mr. Hart, who was unable to participate in the session. The situation of mine surveyors was similar to that in other countries.

Mr. Chrzanowsky stated that mine surveyors in Canada had been discussing for two years whether the Institute of Géodesy should be renamed. It is now called Institute of Geomatics. The individual chairs for geodesy are now also chairs for geomatics or the term is used as a part of the respective field of study. The term "geomatic" is also accepted by other countries, e.g. Australia. Furthermore, he reported that in Canada the term "mine surveying" alone had never been used and that geodesy had always been part of the name of the field of study, which, in his opinion, was the reason why mine surveyors had no problems with their profession in Canada.

Mr. Navitny reported on efforts aiming at making ISM an organization of FIG, but that it was decided to stick to the term mine surveying, which is also laid down in the ISM statutes. In Russia, there a congress of mine surveyors took place in May 1995, which was attended by mine surveyors from different professional fields. At that congress, statutes were adopted and an association of mine surveyors with more than 10,000 members was founded. These statutes are now in the Ministry of Justice for registration. Mr. Simitch from Gosgortekhnadzor was elected President of the Association. Meetings are to be held every two years.

In Commission 3 Mr. Niedojadlo had reported on mine surveying in Poland, so Mr. Pielok gave only a short outline of this account. He informed the participants about a new mining law, which had been introduced the year before. Under this law, the position of the mine surveyor remained unchanged. Moreover, he stated that the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Exploitation of Deposits and Forestry had to grant a licence for the extraction of minerals. By September 2, 1995, all mines had been obliged to submit an environmental compatibility study. From this date onwards all environmental matters were within the scope of activities of mine surveyors. Mr. Pielok added that GPS measurements made it possible for the first time to verify prophylactic measures against rock and surface movements. Although mining was declining in other

countries, the annual hard coal output still amounted to 130 million tons, while brown coal extraction reached 60 million tons. Mr. Drzezla reported on the work of Commission 4. The next session of Commission 4 would take place on September 25, 1995, in Ustron (Poland), which would be followed by a session in 1997 in Bulgaria.

Mr. Kunak informed about the situation in Slovakia, where mining, similarly to other countries, was declining. The activities of mine surveyors were devoted to other fields, particularly because there was a shortage of geodata.

Mr. Fafejta reported on the situation in the Czech Republic. After the political turnaround there were big changes with regard to technical equipment, particularly GPS was used to an increasing degree. He also gave an account of the activities of the Society of Mine Surveyors and Geologists in the Czech Republic. It planned to participate in the FIG meeting scheduled for the year 2000 in Prague, which is devoted to the title "Quo vadis - geodesy 2000" (Where do you go - geodesy 2000). At the suggestion of Mr. Fafejta, Mr. Filipec, President of the Society of Mine Surveyors and Geologists, was welcomed as a Presidium member of ISM.

Mr. Novak was nominated as Vice President of ISM and was elected. Mr. Novak expressed his thanks for being elected and reminded the participants that the mine surveyor was a mining engineer in the first place, only then a geologist and geodesist.

Mr. Kuka gave a short account of the situation in Albania which was similar to that in other countries. Special attention would be paid to the future education and training of mine surveyors. Within the EU project "Tempus" it was planned to reorganize the educational system. In this context Mr. Kuka will have talks with the Institute of Mine Surveying at the Mining University, Leoben, and with other institutions.

Mr. Dzierzega reported on Switzerland. He would try to make surveyors who work in tunnelling to participate in the ISM Congress in Perth. Furthermore, LEICA was aiming at obtaining permission for its instruments to be used for mining in a number of countries. He said that LEICA would continue its active support of mine surveyors' meetings in the future.

Mr. Pikli gave an account of the situation in Hungary. Some of

the Hungarian coal mines had concluded agreements with power stations, while others catered to the needs of the population. At present, the annual output was 10 million tons. Bauxite production had been halved, but would be increased if the demand rose. The Society of Mine Surveyors organizes one meeting annually. An event is planned for May 1997.

Mr. Nevelson reported on the situation in Byelorussia. He emphasized that Byelorussia was a young state. He said that the potassium salt production of Soligorsk was of special significance. There about 40 million tons of potash salt are produced annually. The area requirements of the largest enterprise were 250 km², with an annual increment of 10 km² of mined area. The scope of activities of the 60 mine surveyors employed ranged from production, work in the field of rock and surface movements to work in the plants. Byelorussia did not offer any education to mine surveyors, they had to study in St. Petersburg, Moscow and in the Ukraine. In cooperation with these institutions normative documents governing safety matters (subsidence) had been worked out recently. Mr. Nevelson suggested that one of the future working sessions of ISM (e.g. Commission 5) be held in Soligorsk.

Mr. Pivac informed about Australia where mining was becoming more and more important. New gold mines were opened where underground mining would be carried out. In open-pit mines automatic heavy-duty trucks would be introduced soon. In Australia, there was an organization of geodesists (2,700 members) and an organization of mine surveyors (1,200 members). It was planned to merge the two organizations, whereby mine surveyors would have their own division so that no loss of identity would occur. He added that the term "geomatics" was not accepted by Australian mine surveyors.

Mr. Czubik reported that the Austrian decree on mine surveying would probably be adopted by Parliament in mid-1996. The name "mine surveyor" was not protected in Austria. Therefore, the decree was designed to maintain the high quality of mine surveying and to keep unqualified persons from performing mine surveying tasks. In Austria, the title "responsible mine surveyor" would not be changed. It was more reasonable to adjust the activities and the education of mine surveyors to the requirements of our time.

Re Item 13.b) of the Agenda

Mr. Yakovlev announced that there would be an international conference on "Efficient and Safe Underground Coal Mining on the Basis of the Most Advanced Achievements in Geomechanics", which will be held in St. Petersburg from June 17-21, 1996, and he invited the delegates to participate in this event.

Re Item 14 of the Agenda

Mr. Bardill commented on the future of ISM. ISM was at a crossroads, many problems had to be solved. He suggested that a small working group (3 to 4 members) should work out a preliminary paper prior to the Presidium session in Irkutsk in 1996, which should be sent to the Presidium members prior to their session. The paper was to deal with the following points:

1. The composition of the commissions, their work content and mode of procedure, members and type of meetings.
2. Permanent secretariat, place, cost, financial resources.
3. ISM membership: national, individual; admission fees.
4. Format of ISM Presidium meetings: The sessions were old-fashioned, he added, and new forms of decision-making should be sought.
5. Image of ISM: New role of public relations.

Mr. Bardill suggested that Navitny, Ludvigsen, Chrzanowski and Czubik make up this working group.

Mr. Navitny remarked that those questions related to the statutes and that therefore a quick decision was required (finances, personnel). Such questions had to be decided in a plenary meeting on the occasion of a congress. As far as Perth was concerned, this meant that the discussions would have to take place in Irkutsk.

Mr. Georgiev addressed a contribution by Prof. Neset at a symposium in which he had dealt with that question.

Mr. Ludvigsen added that it was necessary to continue

preparations and stop discussions. It was necessary to carry out the preparatory tasks for Perth in Irkutsk. The working group should start its work and begin discussions. This subject should be on the agenda in Irkutsk.

Mr. Vender said he had read a study on the future of mine surveying in 1989. It was necessary to subject mine surveying to a revision every two to four years.

Mr. Pivac stated that the work of the working group would have to be done by fax and E-mail.

Mr. Czubik stated that the statutes had been drawn up in 1976 and had been adopted 12 years later in 1988 in Leningrad. According to the statutes papers concerning the future of mine surveying would therefore be within the scope of Commission 1.

Mr. Chrzanowski remarked that this work should not be left to Commission 1 exclusively and that the working group should deal with these questions.

Mr. Pivac proposed a vote on the working group and its chairman.

Mr. Bardill suggested Mr. Navitny or Mr. Czubik.

Mr. Czubik suggested Mr. Bardill.

Mr. Graczka suggested that the working group should be set up as a task force which would make sure that there was progress.

Mr. Georgiev suggested that only the preamble, which precedes the statutes, be changed.

Mr. Ludvigsen proposed to include Mr. Graczka in this group also because of the problem of communication. Mr. Bardill emphasized that the preliminary document had to be ready by the time of the meeting in Irkutsk and that the topic should be included in the agenda for Irkutsk.

The following decision was taken:

President Pivac is prepared to act as a coordinator. The group will consist of the following members/guests: Bardill, Ludvigsen, Graczka, Navitny, Chzranowski, Palm, and Czubik. The working paper should consist of individual contributions which will be written by the group members. They should be sent to Mr. Pivac as soon as possible so as to ensure that he can send out a working brochure before the meeting in Irkutsk takes place.

Re Item 15 of the Agenda

President Pivac read out a letter by the late President Matous of January 26, 1995, in which he described the changes in mine surveying in the Czech Republic concerning ISM archives. Prof. Schenk of the Technical University, Ostrava, is now responsible for the archives. Mr. Pivac also mentioned that he kept receiving invitations by the secretariat of the World Mining Congress to participate in various events. As the distance to the different meetings was too big, he had asked Mr. Chwastek to act as his permanent representative at all World Mining Congresses.

Mr. Vender proposed that the late President be made honorary member. This proposal was unanimously adopted.

Because time was running short, it was unanimously decided that Mr. Czubik as organizer sign the minutes on behalf of the President. Thus the German version of the minutes could be handed out in the evening of September 22, 1995. The English and Russian translations will be sent out by mail. The minutes will also be sent in the respective language to those members who did not attend the meeting in Leoben.

E. Czubik