

RELATÓRIO
VIAGEM
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VIAGEM DE VISITA À MINERAÇÕES DE CARVÃO,
LIGNHITO E TURFA NA ALEMANHA E INGLATERRA
SÍNTESE DA PROGRAMAÇÃO

Companhia de Pesquisa de Recursos Minerais



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1) INTRODUÇÃO

No período de 5 a 15 de julho de 1982, foi cumprido um programa de visitas do Presidente da CPRM, Prof. J.R. de Andrade Ramos, acompanhado pelos geólogos Luiz Antonio Gravata Galvão, Coordenador do Projeto Especial Carvão e Luís Edmundo Giffoni, Superintendente Regional de Porto Alegre, a instituições e empresas ligadas a mineração de carvão, linhito e turfa na República Federal da Alemanha e Inglaterra.

Neste documento apresenta-se uma síntese das visitas e contatos realizados, bem como uma referência do material impresso de caráter técnico/informativo recebido, do qual é anexada cópia do mais significativo.

2) VISITA À REPÚBLICA FEDERAL DA ALEMANHA

2.1 - Dia 05.07.82, em Bonn

a) Visita ao Ministério da Economia, onde foi feito contato com o "Ministerialrat" Dr. Hans - Winfried Lauffs.

Foi recebida a publicação "Energy Policy Programme of the Governement of the Federal Republic of Germany -

Third Revision - 4 nov 81, 99 p. (apêndice 1)

- b) Reunião com a Associação de Mineração Internacional .
(Fachvereinigung Auslandsbergbau - FAB)

Em reunião realizada na sede da Associação Econômica de Mineração (Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau), coordenada pelo Prof. Dr. Gerd Anger e com a presença de 29 empresários e funcionários alemães, (anexo 1), foi apresentada palestra pelo Prof. J. R. de Andrade Ramos sobre o programa energético brasileiro e atuação da CPRM.

Foi ainda atendida uma grande quantidade de perguntas sobre questões adicionais, em especial sobre nossos projetos de prospecção e mineração de carvão, linhito e turfa; aquisição de tecnologia para lavra e aproveitamento industrial do carvão; investimentos previstos para os programas de carvão; estrutura e atribuições das entidades brasileiras participantes do programa de carvão, etc.. Ficou ressaltada a possibilidade de associações de empresas alemães com a CPRM para a prestação de serviços técnicos, em especial nos países em desenvolvimento.

Participou da mesa, o Sr. Gerhard Florin (Fachvereinigung Auslandsbergbau), cujo assistente, Sr. Manfred Steinhage, presente também à reunião, acompanhou-nos à visita que seria realizada no dia 07/07 à Mina Anna, da EBV.

2.2 - Dia 06/07/82, em Colônia

a) Visita à Rheinnische Braunkohlenwerke AG.

Em companhia do Eng. Nikolaus Reich, Chefe do "Mine Planning Department" da Rheinbraun Consulting GmbH, foi visitado o centro de informações da Rheinbraun em Paffendorf, onde, recebidos pelo Sr. Klaus H. Peretti, "Managing Director" da Rheinbraun Consulting GmbH, nos foi apresentado um panorama geral da empresa e suas subsidiárias, suas atividades e linhas de serviço, tendo sido recebidas várias publicações informativas. (entre as quais os apêndices 2 e 3).

b) Acompanhados pelo Eng. Nikolaus Reich, visitou-se a mina - "Fortuna", onde são exploradas anualmente cerca de 44 milhões de toneladas de Linhito a céu aberto.



Foto 1 - Mina Fortuna, da Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke AG- Colonia



Foto 2 - Mina Fortuna - Rheinbraun



Fotos 3 e 4 - Mina Fortuna - escavadeira de rodas para remoção de 200.000 m³/dia.

2.3 - Dia 07/07/82, em Aachen.

a) Acompanhados pelo Sr. Manfred Steinhage, da Fachvereinigung Auslandsbergbau, visita à mina Anna, da empresa Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein (EBV), em Alsdorf, onde fomos recebidos pelo Eng. Hassepas e Dr. Schmidt, tendo sido também feito contato com o Dr. W. Hermann.

Esta mina produz cerca de 7.000 ton/dia de carvão com cerca de 4 % a 5% de cinzas, lavrado a cerca de 1.000 metros de profundidade em camada com espessura média de 0,95 m de carvão na camada.

Foi visitada uma frente de lavra em "long wall" e recebida uma publicação técnica sobre a mina. (apêndice 4)



Foto 5 - Visita à Mina Anna

b) Deslocamento para Bad Bentheim.

2.4 - Dia 08/07/82, em Bad Bentheim.

a) Recebidos pelo Dr. Heinrich Grumpelt e pelo Eng. Johannes Jaroch, da C. Deilmann AG e acompanhados pelo Dr. Dieter Nottmeyer, representante desta empresa em Bonn, nos deslocamos para a região noroeste da Alemanha para visita à área de exploração e industrialização de turfa da empresa.

Foi visitada a área de lavra e a planta de beneficiamento e embalagem de turfa em Sedelsberg (Oldenburg), bem como a planta de fabricação de coque de turfa e uma usina piloto de gaseificação em leito fluidizado (com turfa) em Elisabethfehn (Oldenburg).

Foi recebida uma grande quantidade de material promocional, bem como artigos técnicos sobre o assunto. (apêndices 5 a 12).

b) Retorno da delegação para Essen.



Foto 6 - Corte e empilhamento dos blocos de turfa da camada superior ("white peat").



Foto 7 - Extração da turfa da camada inferior ("brown peat")



Foto 8 - Secagem de turfa da camada inferior ("brown peat")



Foto 9 - Planta de gaseificação de turfa em leito fluidizado

2.5 - Dia 09/07/82, em Essen.

a) Visita à obra de abertura de um poço na mina Walsum, da Ruhrkohle AG, pelo processo de congelamento, situada em Voerde, Essen.

Fomos recebidos pelo Eng. Franz Bittner, responsável pela obra, da Gewerkschaft Walter.

O poço terá 1060 m de profundidade final, dos quais os primeiros 600 m serão construídos mediante a aplicação do método de congelamento.

Foi recebida literatura técnica e promocional sobre a obra. (apêndice 13).



Foto 10 - Instalações de bombeamento do fluido congelante

3. VISITA À INGLATERRA.

3.1 - Dia 12/07/82 - Londres.

a) Contato com o Sr. Tony Pelpoe, da Horizon Exploration Ltd., acertando detalhes da programação a ser cumprida.

b) Viagem para Rotford, Nottingham, acompanhados pelo Sr. Tony Pelpoe e Eng. Peter Scott, da Horizon Exploration Ltd..

3.2 - Dia 13/07/82 - Nottingham.

a) Visita a "Ollerton Colliery", na área ao norte de Nottingham onde, recebidos pelos Srs. W. Standage (Manager) e A. Goodwin (Deputy) e acompanhados de David Buchanan, do NCB, além dos representantes da Horizon, foi visitada uma frente de long-wall a 800 metros de profundidade, onde é minerada uma camada de carvão com 12% de cinzas.



Foto 11 - Mina Ollerton

3.3 - Dia 14/07/82 - Londres.

a) Visita à Horizon House, em Swanley, Kent, onde fomos recebidos pelo Sr. Colin A. Chance (Marketing Manager). Foram feitos contatos com os Srs. Paul Neman (Director Technical Services) J. Derek Waites (Director Data Processing), além de apresentação ao Sr. John Greener (Managing Director)

b) Almoço em Londres com Harold L. Rhodes (Director of Overseas Mining - NCB e Director of British Coal International - BCI) e D. N. Simpson, da NCB, acompanhados pelos Srs. J. Derek Waites e Tony Peplow da Horizon.

c) Visita ao escritório da NCB, em companhia dos Srs. Rhodes e Simpson. (apêndices 14 e 15).

LUIZ A. GRAVATÁ GALVÃO

LUIS EDMUNDO GIFFONI

LISTA DE APÊNDICES

- 1) BMWI - Energy Policy Programme of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany - Third Revision issued 4 november 1981, 99 p.
- 2) BRADLEY, J. M. - Surface Mining and Land Reclamation in Germany - Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke AG, Cologne, 43 p.
- 3) RHEINBRAUN - Research and Development, 16 p.
- 4) ESCHWEILER BERGWERKS - VEREIN, Bergwerksdirektion Anna, 16 p., 2 mapas.
- 5) TORF, 8 p.
- 6) TORF - Wissenswertes zu einem aktuellen Thema, 14 p.
- 7) DIEKMANN, R. - Entwicklung Unserer Torfbetriebe von 1963 bis 1977, 11 p., C. Deilmann AG.
- 8) GRUMPELT, H. - Der Rohstoff Torf un seine zeitgemäbe Verwendung als hochwertiger ascheärmer Industriekohlenstoff Torfkoks, 11 p - C. Deilmann AG.

- 9) GRUMPELT, H. - Gewinnung und Verarbeitung von Schwarztorf, Alternativen zur Konventionellen Baggertechnik, 11 p. - C. Deilmann AG.
- 10) - - Vor 75 Jahren fing es an Geschichte der industriellen Torfverkokung in Deutschland, 6 p. - C. Deilmann AG.
- 11) - - Coque de Turfa, um carbono industrial puro, de alta qualidade e com baixo teor em cinza - Tradução - 11 p.
- 12) TAG - Prospecto de uma planta de gaseificação em leito fluidizado (4 p.).
- 13) GEWERKSCHAFT WALTER - Freezing Shaft Voerde, 18 p.
- 14) NCB - How British Coal Performed in 1981/82 (13 p.).
- 15) NCB - British Coal International (6 p.).

PROGRAMA DE VISITA DO PRESIDENTE DA CPRM
PROFESSOR J.R. de ANDRADE RAMOS
A ALEMANHA E INGLATERRA.

Julho de 1982

- Dia 03 - Sábado 10:00 pm - saída do Rio de Janeiro com destino a Frankfurt. Varig, voo nº 742.
- Dia 04 - Domingo 5:00 pm - Chegada a Frankfurt - Aeroporto Reno-Me no.
9:25 pm - Saída para KØeln (ColØnia) pelo voo nº LH-855 da Lufthansa.
10:08 pm - Chegada a KØeln (ColØnia) e saída para Bonn.
Hospedagem no HOTEL BRISTOL
Endereço: Poppelsdorfer Allee.
5300 - Bonn
tel. 02221/20111
telex 8869661
- Dia 05 - Segunda manhã livre
2:00 pm - Recepção no Ministério da Economia
Endereço: 5300 Bonn 1, Villemombler Strasse, 76 - Haus 2 - Zimmer 3.
Contato: Dr. Lauffs
3:30 pm - Conversações na Associação de Mineração Internacional, na sede da Associação Econômica de Mineração.
Endereço: 5300 Bonn 1, Zitelmannstrasse 9-11 - telefone: 0228/235686
telex : 8869566 WVB
Coordenador das conversações: Dr.G.Anger
Bayer AG, Leverkusen.
noite livre
- Dia 06 - Terça 10:00 am Visita à firma RHEINISCHE BRAUNKOHLNWERKE AG - KOELN - COLØNIA
Endereço: 5000 KØeln 41, Stuetttgenweg 2
telefone: 0221-480-1
telex : 8883011 A RBW
Coordenador das conversações: Sr. Reich.
- Dia 07 - Quarta 8:00 am AACHEN
Deslocamento de Aachen para Alsdorf
Visita a mina subterrânea de carvão
Endereço: 5110 Alsdorf, Bahnhofstrasse
telefone: 0204-22021
Coordenador das conversações: a cargo dos Diretores VDR. SCHMIDT e Engº HASSEPASS
- Dia 08 - Quinta 9:00 am BAD BENTHEIM
Visita à firma C.DEILMANN AG
Endereço: 4444 Bad Bentheim, Deilmsnst.1
telefone: 05922/720
telex 98833
Visita a extração e transformação de turfa.
Coordenador das conversações: Dr. Gumpelt

Dia 09 - Sexta	8:00 am	ESSEN Deslocamento para a Mina de Voerde Visita ao processo de congelação de sedimentos da Mina de Voerde. Empresa: GEWERKSCHAFT WALTER <u>Endereço:</u> 4300 Essen LIW Stauderstrasse 213 tel. 0201/3608 - 1 telex 8579713 Coordenador das conversações: Sr. Bittner
Dia 10 - Sábado	9:15 am	Saida para Bruxelas, Lufthansa, voo nº LH-100
	10:20 am	Chegada a Bruxelas
Dia 11 - Domingo		Livre
Dia 12 - Segunda	7:45 am	Saida para Londres, Sabena voo nº SN-601
	7:45 am	Chegada em Londres - Aeroporto Heathrow
	0:15 pm	Almoço em Swanley
	✓ 2:00 pm	Visita à Horizon House <u>Endereço:</u> Swanley BR8-8JR tel. 0322-68011
Dia 13 - Terça	9:00 am	Visita ao National Coal Board - NCB <u>Endereço:</u> Ashby Road Burton-on-Trent tel. 0283-216161 - Ramal 194
	2:00 pm	Viagem a Coventry para pernoite <u>Endereço:</u> De Vere Hotel Cathedral Square tel. 0203/51851
Dia 14 - Quarta	9:00 am	Visita a Daw Mill Coll
	2:30 am	Retorno a Londres.
Dia 15 - Quinta		Articulação com a INTRADE para contato com a SIMECSOL de Paris. <u>Endereços:</u> INTRADE 83, Boulevard Montparnasse 3.e 75006 - Paris tel. 548-0144 SIMECSOL 115, Rue Saint Dominique 75007 - Paris tel. (1) 555-0701

Observação: Os entendimentos mantidos com a INTRADE determinarão o deslocamento do Professor JR de Andrade Ramos a Paris no dia 15, quinta feira ou o seu retorno ao Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro, 03 de julho de 1982.

F A B	ANWESENHEITSLISTE	Tag der Sitzung
	FACHVEREINIGUNG AUSLANDSBERGBAU E.V., Bonn	5.7.1982 Beginn Ende
Vorsitz	Prof. Dr. Anger	15.30 h

Betr.: Besuch von brasilianischen Kohlefachleuten

Name des Teilnehmers	Beruf / Stellung	Unternehmen
1 ANGER		Bayer AG
2 Müller-Margwardt		Klöckner-Becorit
3 STOLPE	GF	Montan-Cons.
4 U. d. Linden		MG-Lurgi
5 M. Müller		Expl. + Bergbau
6 W. Rösner		- " -
7 W. Flöter		URKWERZ Bonn
8 H. Grunzelt		DEILMANN
9 Hildebrandt		IND. Humboldt-Waldag
10 Hofmann		VDMA
11 KELTER		RGR
12 BAESSLER		PREUSSAG AG
13 Gloria		WVTS
14 Giesenhaus		Krupp Ind. + Stahlb.
15 Kuhnert		GTZ
16 ESCH		Gewerkschaft Iphig. - f. c. c. b. e.
17 Johannes		FAB
18 Trube		BMW:
19 Fechner		Heitkamp
20 HEGEMANN		Gewerkschaft Vultat

Name des Teilnehmers	Beruf / Stellung	Unternehmen
21 GRONAU F.D.	Leiter Marketing	ORL JAH
22 E. Leiden	Director	ORL
23 Jürgen Pöhl	Abstaubsassistent	ORL
24 D.W. Hoffmann	Dipl.-Ing. Puh.	Ferroteal AG
25 F. Kuhlmann	Verkaufleiter	Mannesmann - Tenney
26 TSCHOPKE	G.F.	GRUNDSTOFF TECHN.
27 MIRBACH	Ref. #4 BMWi	Reichswirtschaftsmin.
28 Arruda	Diplomat	"Foreign Mining Projects"
29 Bria	Partschaf / BRASILEIA	
30 GIFFONI	CPRM / BRASIL	
31 GRANATA GALVÃO	CPRM / BRASIL	
32 Anderson Day	CPRM / BRASIL	Presidente
33 Florian	G.F.	FAB
34 Steinhage		Talhouer AB
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Grouping of German mining interests abroad: "Foreign Mining Projects" set up

By Assessor des Bergfachs Gerhard Florin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg

On 11 October 1978 a number of mainly mining concerns in the Federal Republic, many of them already engaged in mining activities abroad, set up the Fachvereinigung Auslandsbergbau e.V., the Foreign Mining Projects Group. Founder members include: Bayer AG, Leverkusen; Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein; Herzogenrath-Aachen; Gewerkschaft Walter, Essen; Montan-Consulting GmbH, Essen; Preussag AG, Hanover; Saarbergwerke AG, Saarbrücken, and Uranerzbergbau-GmbH, Bonn. Elected as chairman of the board was Karl-Heinz Hawner, chairman of Montan-Consulting GmbH; deputy-chairman is Jorg Stegmann, chairman of the board of Preussag AG. Managing director of the new group will be Gerhard Florin.

Main offices of the group are in Bonn and close cooperation with the top German mining organisation, Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau, is planned, a member of which it will become.

Other undertakings from mining, raw materials consulting and processing, as well as plant construction firms with mining expertise, have either agreed or promised to become members or associate members.

This paper outlines some of the considerations which led to the formation of the new mining grouping.

In terms of mineral raw materials for industry the Federal Republic is heavily dependent on imports. Annual expenditures on imported raw materials and materials at the primary processing stage amounted to nearly 25 000m DM, excluding oil and natural gas. According to the latest estimates of an institute researching into technological development (the ITE of Hamburg), world demand for raw materials will rise by between 1 and 5 % per annum, depending on their importance. Some raw materials, such as aluminium and copper, will see a doubling of consumption by the end of the century. World Mining production - not including liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons - hit a value of about 250 000m DM in 1974, according to a French paper read at the IX World Mining Congress at Düsseldorf, F. Callot: World mining production and consumption of mining products in 1973 and preview of 1974.

OVERCOMING HELD-UP RAW MATERIALS INVESTMENT

The high and growing raw materials consumption requires more intensive extraction of the proven reserves throughout the world. All in all, about 5 % of existing productive capacities are coming to an end every year because of exhausted reserves. Only increased new finds and additional investment will make it possible to satisfy the world demand for raw materials in the coming years. It must be recalled that "lead-times" of 10 years or more are typical for mining capacities, as are escalating capital costs. Reasons for this are not hard to find: prospecting and exploration are having to be carried out in more and more remote and inaccessible regions; the opening up of deposits with lower mineral contents is also having to be faced.

Both the worldwide recession, and its associated low level of raw material prices, and the high political risks involved make investment in the international raw materials sector more difficult. One example is seen in the governments of host countries often imposing sur-

charges after investment negotiations are completed, so that the profits needed to open up and exploit new deposits are seriously slimmed down. They also stimulate the general background of discussion on a raw materials programme (worldwide raw materials agreements and joint funds), linked to a demand for the setting-up of a new world economic order which, with its diverse forms of dirigiste policies, is hardly likely to encourage the private enterprise of industrialised countries to embark on mining ventures in Third World countries despite the presence there of potentially valuable deposits. The hesitation over investment by companies is, therefore, bound to lead to shortfalls in supply of mineral raw materials within a few years, with all the attendant disadvantages. On top of this, the young raw material producer countries and developing countries hardly feel obliged to push forward themselves the build-up of new productive capacities for the sake of a future raw material supply. Quite apart from the capital needed for this, the know-how is also often lacking.

According to an ITE survey on the needed replacement and additional capacities for major raw materials, the investment volume - on a 1975 cost basis up to 1990 amounts to 113 000m US dollars for aluminium, lead, copper, nickel, zinc and tin. The West German involvement in this sector is currently about 500m US dollars.

MINING ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIALISED COUNTRIES

Industrialised countries on a par with West Germany have in recent years tried to counteract this trend by stepping up their involvement in mining abroad. Examples of this can be seen in the investments made in post-war years by Japan, the US, France and also the UK. The impetus in most of these instances came from private industry, often supported by their respective governments. The greater willingness of foreign companies to take risks in the raw materials field can be attributed to a healthy capital reserve and the relatively high profit margins in their existing operations.

For several decades the German steel industry has been engaged in iron-ore mining in Brazil and West Africa; by doing so, about one quarter of the domestic ore requirement is currently being covered. The German lead and zinc industry, metal processing, aluminium production and large-scale chemical plants have only in recent years participated in foreign projects for prospecting, opening up and extracting raw materials. The German hard-coal industry has a deliberate involvement in this and possesses coalmines in the US and shares in mining undertakings in Australia, Canada and elsewhere. Similar motivation is found in the German steel industry which, like some of the international oil companies, has aimed to counteract the shrinking world oil market by an early entry into coalmining.

Another direction has been this: in order to be able to assure supply to nuclear power stations built or planned in the Federal Republic, largely German mining companies have embarked on projects throughout the world to find and extract uranium. Most of this

activity is in Australia, Brazil, Canada, the US and Central Africa.

Closely related to the efforts of German industry to secure future raw materials through its own foreign involvement, are the many projects to find and extract oil, both onshore and offshore, and those at various stages of development in continental-shelf and ocean-bed exploration, in which German mining companies have a significant part to play.

NEED FOR GOVERNMENTAL INVESTMENT BACK-UP

The Federal Government directly gives support by means of a graduated promotion scheme to German companies, with the object of improving the supply of raw materials from overseas sources. Examples of this include Government provision of funds for up to 50 % (75 % in exceptional cases) of the exploration costs, repayment of which sums is waived in the event of the explorations proving unfruitful; the Government also offers guarantees to cover the political risks in foreign investments, giving loans wherever the projects fall within the scope of development aid programmes. There is also indirect aid in the form of easements provided under the developing countries tax law and the foreign investment law. As yet, these facilities have not made a decisive contribution to the German raw materials supply, largely because the still persisting instability in the developing countries frightens off investors.

Recent mining surveys in Europe tend to confirm the tendency, showing the ratio between prospection and exploration in developing countries as against industrialised countries to have shifted from 60:40 in 1961 to one of 15:85 in 1975. The long-term repercussions of these events can be better appreciated if one realises that prospection today is the pre-condition for having mining capacities available and producing by the beginning of the Nineties. This trend is, therefore, running counter to the political efforts of the various UN-agencies to achieve a more intensive industrialisation of developing countries and their integration in world trade. (See also A.R. Khan: Prospects of raw materials supply for the Third World. Paper held at the First Cologne Raw Materials Round, on 7 June 1978 at the Geological Institute of Cologne University. Glückauf Publications, 1978, Essen.)

"FOREIGN MINING PROJECTS" TO OPEN UP NEW INTERESTS

The participation of German companies from different industrial sectors in this new grouping shows that the active pursuit of securing raw materials supply is now seen to be the concern of industry as a whole. Having to solve a common task creates a common interest in resolving problems, which may go beyond a given specific problem, but which are typical of those facing mining investment outside Germany. The group will deal not so much with aspects peculiar to a particular project, but with those affecting all companies, such as ways of insuring against creeping disappropriation by local governments, for example by bringing in multilateral investment protection agreements for private capital investments, or by the evolution of effective financing models for the needed mining projects of up to 1 000m DM per project and above.

These common interests also include the development of viable cooperation models to achieve raw materials projects, especially with partners in the host countries, and efforts to gain indirect help from the Federal Governments for foreign investment in the raw materials sector, without which any noticeable improvement in raw materials supplies can hardly be achieved. It is such indirect help which is a prerequisite for short-term

decisions on investment participation in promising projects, which will then span a number of years once contractual arrangements have been made. Direct promotion, on the other hand, would require governmental commitment for a period of up to ten years to assure the proper financial procedures, especially in the exploration stage. But such long-term commitments have so far not been forthcoming from the Federal Government.

REASONS BEHIND SETTING UP THE GROUPING

Joint discussion of the complex and urgent problems of future raw materials supply with companies with similar objectives and the protection of joint interests of the companies engaged in mining activities abroad, made the formation of such a grouping in the Federal Republic virtually inevitable. Not the least valuable aspect of this is the channelling and intensifying of talks with the Federal Government, which itself is concerned to improve raw materials supply prospects for West Germany.

This broadly has been the background to this grouping of companies already engaged in or interested in mining abroad. And none of the already existing associations had the necessary technical scope or status. There is a clear affinity here with mining, which makes it natural for the new grouping to be a member of the Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau e.V.

For this reason a number of companies already engaged in mining abroad have agreed to set up this Fachvereinigung Auslandsbergbau e.V., whose internal remit includes:

- providing a platform for joint discussion of current raw materials trends at home and abroad;
- exchange of experiences and formulation of common interests;
- information of members about measures of the governments of host countries which impinge directly or indirectly on mining involvement;
- information on administrative measures of the Federal Republic related to mining activities abroad;
- documentation.

The remit on external matters includes:

- to be the discussion partner with the Government and public authorities on all relevant foreign mining problems;
- to look after the joint interests of members vis-à-vis the Government and public authorities;
- to act as a clearing house for mining companies abroad, diplomatic missions in Germany and international organisations;
- to act as reception point for serious queries from home and abroad;
- to engage in public relations work.

SUMMARY

A growing involvement in mining activities abroad is becoming an essential part of the effort to secure domestic raw material supplies. The participation of German companies in exploring, opening up, extracting and dressing mineral products in Third Countries creates a common interest in solving the many overlapping problems.

The wide-ranging involvement of German industry in mining abroad naturally leads to a new orientation and grouping of interests. The trends outlined above culminated in the setting up in October 1978 in Bonn of the Foreign Mining Projects Group, entrusted with looking after the interests of its members in relation to domestic and foreign organisations and with acting as a clearing house for information and experience on the raw materials interests of German undertakings abroad.

FRANZ BITTNER

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