Memorandum of Understanding

WORLD FORUM of Universities of Resources on SUSTAINABILITY

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Preamble

As a result of the worldwide co-operation in mining science and resource technology, the signees created a permanent international platform, known as the World Forum of Universities of Resources on Sustainability (WFURS). In order to promote fruitful co-operation, the representatives of 58 Universities of Resources from 39 countries have decided to sign the following memorandum of understanding.

The Supply and Sustainability of Raw Materials

The exploitation of raw materials found in the earth's crust is a part of a service in the interest of humankind and the basis for the development of modern societies. Thanks to the exploitation of mineral and fossil resources, we are able to enjoy the comforts of our everyday life and achieve the fulfillment of our basic human needs, such as habitation (building materials and energy) and food (fertilizer), as well as mobility (base metals) and communication (electronic metals). Further aspects of exploitation relate to the hitherto non-sustainable extraction of underground water resources (overpumping), the insufficient treatment of used water, and inappropriate soil management. In addition to utilising primary raw materials, the recyclability of secondary raw materials receives increasing attention. Only recycling processes are able to close the previously incomplete material cycles in a sustainable way and, thus, limit the exploitation of raw materials from the earth's crust to a necessary minimum.

The commodities market is characterised by a constant increase in demand, due to a growing global population, globalisation, industrialisation and a steady improvement of living standards. Strategies designed to reduce the consumption of raw materials or to promote the further development of recycling will not be able to prevent the medium-term production of raw materials, but they may be able to provide significant new approaches that can help to minimise the exploitation of the earth's crust. The world's ever-increasing demand for raw materials provokes the extraction of resources from more and more complex deposits under increasingly extreme conditions. Thus, intervention in natural environments and urban areas cannot be completely excluded, but should be minimised. However, risks and hazards for environment and society may increase.

The mining sciences are faced with the great challenge of not only securing additional raw material supplies to satisfy the growing demands of the future, but also to ensure that this is done in an economically priced, environmentally friendly and safe manner. A particular related focal point is the control, minimisation and the exclusion of negative consequences that the feedstock industry has on the environment. Therefore, further development of the principle of sustainable and responsible resource management is a mission of utmost urgency.

Detrimental Consequences of Primary Raw Material Processes (mineral processes)

The universities dealing with the issue of primary raw material processes, particularly exploration, extraction, processing and further processing of mineral and fossil resources – hereafter named Resource Universities – state that the raw material processes lead to an intervention in existing natural, socio-cultural, ecological and
economical systems and relationships, which, despite all efforts, may still have negative effects.

This can result in negative consequences for the protected Earth resources: water, air, soils, humankind and nature, as well as cultural and material goods. Unfortunately, non-sufficient control of the raw material processes still leads to significant negative consequences, with partly catastrophic effects, such as leakages in deep-sea drilling, dam breaks at residue dumps, acidification of groundwater and surface water, large-scale landslides, mine gas explosions, rock bursts and other events, as numerous recent incidents have shown. The reputation and attractiveness of the resource industry suffers from such events.

**Causes of Negative Consequences**

Causes of negative consequences in the mining industry are complex. This includes lack of or inaccurate knowledge, faulty management and lack of control, the acceptance of risks and secondary effects, as well as mislead motivation. Some of the greatest obstacles in the way of avoiding negative mining-related consequences are inadequate legal foundations, inadequate qualifications and a lack of environmental awareness and consciousness.

**Crucial Requirements towards the Establishment of the Sustainability Principle in University Education**

The Resource Universities bear a great responsibility with regard to working toward the elimination of existing deficits in avoiding, recognizing and remedying negative consequences of raw material processes. With the (ongoing) education of qualified employees and managers, and by setting a clear orientation toward responsible and sustainable raw material processes (this applies to both primary and secondary raw materials), the Resource Universities have the opportunity to remedy faults on a medium-term and long-term basis.

To fulfil this responsibility, the Resource Universities obligate themselves to include sustainability-relevant subject areas in the curriculum of study programmes on resource processes. The core topics are process understanding and modelling, technical and management solutions toward a responsible management of scarce natural resources, such as water, earth, air, soils, energy and materials, as well as the protection of nature, landscapes and the human health. These topics should integrate subjects such as Best Available Technologies (BAT), Best Practice, Life Cycle Assessment, Key Indicators or Leading Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental Protection Standards, as well as established legal regulations for sustainable raw material processes. The interaction with the entire process chain and the environment needs to be considered, when examining individual raw material processes. The interventions on the protected resources, which are a result of the raw material processes, have to be discussed in a transparent and individual manner.

The issue of sustainability is to be established as a principle of corporate management. Qualified employees and managers have to be sensitised toward responsible action. The polluter liability principle has to be applied for the remediation of negative consequences caused by raw material processes. It is considered necessary that knowledge should be propagated, provided on a global scale, harmonised and networked.
Implementation
The Resource Universities obligate themselves to implement the necessary measures:

- to augment the level of public resource awareness and to advocate a knowledge-based, neutral shaping of public opinion
- to define education standards, with regard to content and quantity, for sustainability of raw material processes
- to ensure a close relationship between theory and practice
- to promote scientific research as the fundament toward a higher level of educational quality
- to carry out quality control of the educational standards
- to ensure that relevant teaching content is freely available
- to promote the mobility of students and lecturers with regard to encouraging an exchange of teaching contents and methods, as well as knowledge
- to develop a lasting international network

Activities
To realise these goals, the Resource Universities oblige to form working groups dealing with the following (initial) topics:

- **Principles of Sustainability Science:**
  - Definition of the contents of responsible and sustainable raw material processes.
  - Constant further development of the sustainability concept in close cooperation with respective industry, economy and administration.
  - Preparation of a concept for the development of resource awareness in society.

- **Education:**
  - Analysis of existing study programmes on raw material processes and existing consideration of the aspects of sustainability.
  - Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses.
  - Definition of minimum requirements of teaching contents and volume, regarding sustainable development, in courses of study on raw material processes.
  - Development of appropriate teaching methods.
  - Preparation of teaching materials and integration of best practice of sustainability science in training and further education programmes.
  - Assurance of student mobility (excursions, partial studies, ...) and of lecturers for the exchange, supplementation and qualification of teaching contents.
  - Development of a new national and international study programme with a focus on sustainable raw material processes.
  - Development of tools for the quality assurance of the study; accreditation and certification.
World Forum of Universities of Resources on Sustainability

- **International Networking:**
  - Preparation of policy documents for a permanent World Forum on Sustainability and for its financing.
  - Development of guidelines for the cross-boundary utilisation of resources.
  - Development of standards for the membership in World Forum.
  - Development of a concept for a regular exchange of information and conferences.
  - Development of an internet platform for the provision of the latest information and teaching content.
  - Preparation of information material and publicity material.
  - Establishment of a brand and of respective honours.

The way forward for the further development of the World Forum of Resource Universities, such as, e.g., the drafting a constitution, the rules and procedures, and the definition of a roadmap for the implementation, will be prepared by an executive committee and presented latest at the next World Forum meeting. This executive committee shall be formed by six members, each representing one continent (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America).

The Resource Universities intend to arrange the next World Forum on ... (month, year) in ..... (location).

The following universities form an executive committee to prepare for the next forum:

... (list)
Mining University St. Petersburg
St. Petersburg (Russia)

TU Bergakademie Freiberg
Freiberg (Germany)

Signees (alphabetical order by geographical location)

RWTH Aachen
Aachen (Germany)

Akita University
Akita (Japan)

Ecole des Mines d'Ales
Ales (France)

Kazakh-German University
Almaty (Kazakhstan)

National Technical University of Athens
Athens (Greece)

North University Centre of Baia Mare
Baia Mare (Romania)

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Signees continued (alphabetical order by geographical location)

Institute of Technology Bandung
Bandung (Indonesia)

Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok (Thailand)

UPC-Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya
Barcelona (Spain)

China University of Mining and Technology
Beijing (China)

University of Belgrade
Belgrade (Serbia)

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Blacksburg (USA)

Technical University of Crete
Chania (Greece)

Technical University of Clausthal
Clausthal-Zellerfeld (Germany)

University of Concepción
Concepción (Chile)

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Signees continued (alphabetical order by geographical location)

Universidad de Atacama
Copiapo (Chile)

Delft University of Technology
Delft (Netherlands)

Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research
Dhanbad (India)

National Mining University Dnepropetrovsk
Dnepropetrovsk (Ukraine)

Ekibastuz Engineering-Technological K. Satpayev Institute
Ekibastuz (Kazakhstan)

Silesian University of Technology
Gliwice (Poland)

Hanoi University of Mining and Geology
Hanoi (Vietnam)

University of Zimbabwe
Harare (Zimbabwe)

Michigan Technological University
Houghton (USA)

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Signees continued (alphabetical order by geographical location)

University of Johannesburg
Johannesburg (South Africa)

University of the Witwatersrand
Johannesburg (South Africa)

Karaganda State Industrial University
Karaganda (Kazakhstan)

Technical University of Kosice
Kosice (Slovakia)

AGH University of Science and Technology
Krakow (Poland)

Kyushu University
Kyushu (Japan)

University of Engineering & Technology Lahore
Lahore (Pakistan)

Montanuniversität Leoben
Leoben (Austria)

Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru
Lima (Peru)

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Signees continued (alphabetical order by geographical location)

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería
Lima (Peru)

University Miskolc
Miskolc (Hungary)

Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas
Moscow (Russia)

National University of Science and Technology
Moscow (Russia)

Moscow State Geological Prospecting University
Moscow (Russia)

Moscow State Mining University
Moscow (Russia)

Ecole des Mines de Nancy
Nancy (France)

VSB-Technical University of Ostrava
Ostrava (Czech Republic)

University of Petrosani
Petrosani (Romania)

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Signees continued (alphabetical order by geographical location)

Universidad Autónoma "Tomás Frías"
Potosí (Bolivia)

RSGO Rudny Industrial Institute
Rudny (Kazakhstan)

University of Mining and Geology St. Ivan Rilski
Sofia (Bulgaria)

National Cheng Kung University
Tainan City (Taiwan)

University of Mines and Technology Tarkwa
Tarkwa (Ghana)

State University of Tirana
Tirana (Albania)

Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Trondheim (Norway)

University of Tuzla
Tuzla (Bosnia / Herzegovina)

Ukhta State Technical University
Ukhta (Russia)

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Signees continued (alphabetical order by geographical location)

Mongolian University of Science and Technology
Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia)

Uppsala University
Uppsala (Sweden)

Polytechnic of Namibia
Windhoek (Namibia)

Wuhan University of Science and Technology
Wuhan (China)

State Engineering University of Armenia
Yerevan (Armenia)

University of Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran”
Yogyakarta (Indonesia)

Society of Mining Professors
(International)

INFOMINE Scholarly Internet Resource Collections

Freiberg, 11th of June 2012
Prince of Songkla University
Thailand.
Signees continued

Hacettepe University
Ankara (Turkey)

Ankara, 11th of June 2012