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FIG

**FIG AND MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
- HOW TO IMPROVE THEIR RELATIONSHIP**



Meeting of the Committee of the Association of Finnish Surveyors (MIL).

PREFACE

The prerequisite for FIG activities is a smooth-working relationship between FIG and its Member Associations. To this end, all former Bureaux have introduced some new practices during their term of office. The current Bureau is no exception. Practices introduced during our term include drawing up a plan of FIG activities for the whole term of office and sending agendas for PC and GA meetings to Member Associations in advance.

However, the Bureau came to the conclusion that before any action can be taken to improve communication between FIG and its Member Associations the subject must be investigated and evaluated in greater depth. Therefore a special Task Force, chaired by Vice President Earl James, was set up in 1988 to launch this investigation and to make recommendations for changes thought necessary.

The final report was dealt with by the Bureau in May 1991. The FIG Permanent Committee approved the recommendations included in the Task Force report at their meeting held in Beijing, China on May 21, 1991. These recommendations and the whole report are published in this booklet.

The findings of the Task Force show that all parties, that is the FIG Bureau, the Commissions and the Member Associations, should take a look in the mirror. By implementing the recommendations and taking into account the information provided by the report, we can improve current practices and thus ensure that the benefit of FIG activities is felt more widely than before.

It is hoped that the Member Associations will consider all the relevant recommendations and act accordingly. The Bureau and the Commissions should do the same.

Vice President Earl James, Chairman of the Task Force, and all the members of the Task Force deserve our sincere thanks for their good work. It is now up to the Member Associations, FIG Commissions and the Bureau to do their share in implementing the adopted recommendations.

FIG is grateful to its Finnish Member Association, Maanmittausinsinöörien Liitto, for their financial support towards the printing of this booklet.



Juha Talvitie
President, FIG (1988—1991)



The 56th Permanent Committee Meeting held in Budapest, Hungary, in 1989.



Earl James
Chairman
of the
Task Force



REPORT OF TASK FORCE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIG AND ITS MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

*The Recommendations of the Task Force
adopted by the Permanent Committee Meeting of FIG
on May 21, 1991 in Beijing, China*

INTRODUCTION

The Task Force on the Relationship Between FIG and its Member Associations was established by the FIG Bureau at its meeting in Helsinki in 1988. The Task Force was asked to:

“review the activities of FIG in relation to the Aims and Objectives of the Federation, having regard to the aspirations of member associations, and to make recommendations for desirable changes.”

Mr. Earl James (Australia), Vice President Group C, was appointed to chair the Task Force and he sought assistance from Past Presidents of FIG. Special thanks must go to P.P. W.A. Radlinski (U.S.A.) and P.P. Prof. H. Matthias (Switzerland) for the assistance they provided.

Using the experience of the Past Presidents as a guide, the Task Force formed the opinion that the relationship between FIG and its Member Associations is lacking in purpose, notwithstanding the fact that the Federation appears to be achieving most of its aims. There seems to be a lack of cohesion between the three principal units of the Federation, ie the Member Associations, the Bureau and the Technical Commissions.

During 1988 the Task Force prepared a discussion paper setting out some of the perceived problems. This paper was distributed to all Member Associations and to the Technical Commissions with a request for comment. Responses to the paper were not many, but there were enough to give the Task Force an indication of the feelings held by a reasonable cross-section of our membership. The responses were more than enough to convince the Task Force that their opinions were accurate and that something needs to be done to improve the relationship.

The responses contained many suggestions for improvement and using these suggestions as a basis the Task Force prepared a second discussion paper setting out in greater detail a number of problems and possible remedies. Subsequently the Bureau decided to hold a special session on the subject at the 19th FIG Congress in Helsinki in 1990.

The session was addressed by invited speakers from five Member Associations and was then opened for general discussion. While there was not time to address all of the matters in the paper during that session, it soon became clear that the remarks of members reinforced the view of the Task Force that lack of cohesion between the principal units of the Federation has caused a decline in participation by individual members and the prime cause of this appears to be a lack of appropriate communication between those units.

The aim of this report will be to provide examples of where the breakdowns in communications lie, how they might be overcome so that participation by the membership might be increased.

THE AIMS OF THE FEDERATION

According to the statutes the principal aims of the Federation are described in *Article I* as:

- (a) To group the national Associations or organisations of surveyors of all countries with the object of interchanging views on matters of general interest to the profession.
- (b) To organise liaison between the different member associations.
- (c) To make known information on the social conditions prevailing amongst professional surveyors in individual countries so that each may take advantage of the improvements attained.
- (d) To encourage, subsidise and disseminate the results of professional research and discoveries useful to surveyors in the scientific, technical, legal, economic and social spheres.
- (e) To co-ordinate professional training in accordance with modern methods.
- (f) To foster good relations with the proper authorities and the exchange of surveying personnel between different companies.

Article II of the statutes suggest that these aims should be achieved by organising or encouraging:

- (a) International Congresses, Meetings of the General Assembly and the Permanent Committee, meetings of the Technical and Scientific Commissions, exhibitions etc.
- (b) A bulletin recording the proceedings of meetings, and the administrative, technical and professional work of the Federation and of Member Associations.
- (c) The circulation of literature from any source of interest to the profession.
- (d) The creation within member associations, of bureaux of information for anyone desirous of information on the possibilities of study, work, periods of residence or holidays.

If we consider *Article I* it would appear that FIG is achieving some of its aims by using some of the methods specified in *Article II*. But there would seem to

be a significant number of stated aims which are not being addressed by any of those methods. Perhaps this is the key to the problem.

ACHIEVEMENT OR NON-ACHIEVEMENT

Let us refer to each paragraph of Article I and ask some relevant questions about achievement.

(a) To what extent does the "interchange of views on matters of general interest to the profession" take place among the countries with membership of the Federation?

The proceedings of General Assemblies and PC Meetings are circulated to all member associations, but these contain little of general interest. The proceedings of congresses and symposia are received only by participants in those events, but they generally contain only technical material. Perhaps this aim is superfluous!

(b) In what way does FIG effectively "organise liaison between the different member associations"?

Such liaison could easily be achieved among groups of member associations in internationally recognised regional areas. Yet FIG has rejected the notion of formalising such groups within the Federation.

(c) How does FIG "make known information on social conditions amongst surveyors in different countries"?

The Task Force is not aware of any effort in this regard.

Is there a need for such an aim?

(d) To what extent does FIG "subsidise professional research"?

FIG has no funds with which to subsidise anything apart from minor grants to the technical commissions and to such institutions as the OICRF.

(e) How does FIG "co-ordinate professional training"?

The Federation has no exchange programme for students or other surveying personnel and the results of the activities of the relevant Commission are disseminated only to those who attend congresses and symposia.

(f) While FIG is currently "fostering the exchange of surveying personnel", is the Federation really doing enough?

Should we not be considering formal exchange programmes?

When one looks at Article II of the Federation's aims it is apparent that only some of the methods suggested therein for the implementation of Article I are being used. However the question to be asked here is –to what extent are they being used and are they being used effectively?

It is clear from the suggestions made by members, as detailed in the Appendix, that the members do not think so. Nor do they think the aims of the Federation are being achieved. In fact it can be construed from some of their comments that some of the present aims may indeed be superfluous.

EXAMPLES OF NON-ACHIEVEMENT

While it would seem that insufficient is being done to fully implement the aims expressed in Article I, the Task Force recognises that the aims and objects of most organisations are rarely achieved in their entirety. Such achievements depend upon availability of resources, none the least of which is adequate finances.

While a case can be made for an increase in available funding, there would appear to be a lot more that could be done within existing resources. The following are but a few examples of "non-achievement" that could easily be rectified. These examples are all reflected in our member's suggestions for improvement in the present situation which are listed in the Appendix.

1. Only the few who can afford the cost of attending congresses and symposia are ever likely to see the results of those events under the present system. Ninety percent of our membership is never likely to benefit from the flow of information created by those events.

2. It is not often that technical or professional articles appear in the FIG Bulletin, or in any other widely circulated FIG publication. Moreover it is probable that few of our members actually see the Bulletin let alone read it.

3. The work of the Technical Commissions is rarely made known to the general membership, and rarely is the work of a particular member association made known to the other associations.

4. Little effort has been made to establish information bureaux within member associations, and FIG has never established any serious exchange programmes for surveying personnel.

5. Most people have a very restricted impression of what it is that surveyors do. Indeed most organisations responsible for classifications and standards include surveyors within the technical rather than the professional classifications.

FIG does not do enough to promote the professional image of the surveyor at an international level.

6. The format of PC Meetings is such that little debate takes place. Decisions tend to be mainly confirmation of Bureau recommendations because agendas are too long and time provided is insufficient for effective discussion.

7. A question frequently asked by individuals is – "what does FIG do?" There are two aspects to this question. In the first place it reflects a lack of communication between the Federation and individual members. Secondly it reflects the need for a published plan of action for the Federation during each four year executive period.

8. Personal contact by those in executive positions is one of the keys to the successful motivation of others in any organisation.

There is not enough personal contact between officers of the Federation and those of member associations within their home environment.

9. There is a definite lack of participation in Commission affairs by commission delegates from member associations.

10. Many member associations appear to have lost interest in Federation affairs and are not promoting participation by their individual members. It is a well known fact that some of our member associations are having difficulty in defining to their members the benefits of continued affiliation with FIG. It is the view of the Task Force that this is because the aims and objects of the Federation are not being achieved or implemented to the degree necessary to satisfy the aspirations of our membership. As a result, the workings of FIG have become less and less relevant to the general membership, and this seems to apply particularly to those involved in Commissions 8 and 9.

There is a need to find ways and means by which the aims and objects of the Federation can be implemented more thoroughly and with greater relevance to the individual members.

PARTICIPATION

There is a well proven principle that states that "One gets as much out of a voluntary organisation as one is prepared to put into it". The objective of any organisation should be to promote satisfaction for its members through participation.

There are of course, many of our members who do participate in FIG activities. That is evident from the numbers who attend PC Meetings and Congresses; but they represent a very small proportion of the total member numbers – e.g. less than one percent of our members attended the Helsinki Congress!

Realising that it is impossible for all members to travel the world, there is a need to find other ways for members to participate. The major objective should be to motivate the general membership through improved communication and increased opportunity for individual participation at home.

Sadly it would seem that the Federation is not doing enough in this regard. This applies to all the constituent elements of the Federation but principally the Bureau, the Member Associations and the Technical Commissions. While the Task Force recognises that the Bureau and the Commissions are hardworking entities, we believe their efforts are not getting the recognition they deserve by the majority of our individual members. The main reason for this appears to be a major gap in the chain of communication between them.

COMMUNICATION

The single most important tool that can be used by any organisation to maintain the interest of its members is that of communication. The average member will have no interest if he is not kept informed. He will have no interest if he is not given the opportunity to participate and he will not participate if he has no interest. Nor will he participate or show any interest if he thinks the



The Finnish FIG Bureau (1988—1991) at the PC Meeting in Hungary in 1989.



The General Assembly Meeting held in conjunction with the Helsinki Congress in 1990.

organisation holds no relevance for him. All of these negative elements can generally be avoided if he is kept well informed.

Communication between the Commissions and the Bureau is rare, other than to discuss the programme for congress or PC Meetings. Vice presidents are each nominally responsible for the activities of three commissions; but the Task Force is not aware of any commission which offers regular reports to its Vice President.

Perhaps the commissions have too much autonomy! Whatever the cause, the fact remains that the activities of the commissions are generally made known only to those who attend congress or the symposia organised by the commissions.

Communication between the Bureau and member associations is severely restricted by the availability of finance. Great efforts have been made over recent years to improve the situation but the financial restrictions are enormous. Many suggestions for improvement are contained in the Appendix but most will incur additional costs. However some of those suggestions could be funded from congress or symposia revenue.

FIG could never afford the cost of direct communication with individual members. There has to be a chain of communication from Bureau to Member Association to Member. By far the greatest lack of communication in the chain appears to be in the last link, between member association and member. The information that is being transmitted to the associations is not being efficiently distributed to their members. Again there are many suggestions for improvement contained in the Appendix.

However nobody can expect member associations to communicate information to their members if they don't think the information has any relevance for their members.

CONCLUSION

1. If we disregard the aspirations of individual members it would be fair to say that the relationship between FIG and its Member Associations is quite good. However as with all such relationships, it could be improved.

Here we refer to the relationship that exists between the Bureau, the Commissions and the Office Bearers of the Member Associations.

Many of the suggestions for improvement contained in the Appendix have already been addressed by the present Bureau. For instance the improved quality of the FIG Bulletin and the use of paid advertising is evidence of improved communication between the Bureau and the Member Associations.

Agenda papers for PC Meetings are now being received by Member Associations well in advance of the meeting and we have seen established recently an Inter-Commission Advisory Committee to give advice to the Bureau.

The adoption of a new definition of "Surveyor" and the promulgation of this definition to the appropriate United Nations authorities is no doubt doing a lot towards improving the image of surveyors in the international sphere.

The recent formulation of policy statements on the Environment and on Land Management is another example of action designed to give our members a common aim.

These and many other innovations introduced by the current Bureau have served to improve the relationship between the Federation and its Member Associations during the period the Task Force has been in operation.

However, there is still a need to look for further ways in which communication between the principal elements of the Federation can be improved.

2. The relationship with individual members of the associations which constitute the Federation is not so good, and much needs to be done to rectify the matter.

While the relationship with the associations has been found to be relatively good, it is clear that this state of affairs applies only to the administrative arm of those associations. The activities of FIG are generally perceived to have little relevance to ordinary members.

This perceived lack of relevance is due mainly to gaps in the flow of communication from Commissions to Member Associations, and from those associations to their members. This lack of communication creates a lack of opportunity to participate.

How then can we ensure the relevance of FIG activities and improve communication so as to increase participation by ordinary members?

As stated above, the Bureau has already done much and will be doing more, but the Commissions and the Member Associations themselves have a large part to play.

In the Appendix to this paper there are many excellent suggestions for ways in which the Commissions and the Member Associations can improve communications with the ordinary member. There are also many suggestions for ways in which opportunities can be created for improved participation by those members. The implementation of these would go a long way towards improving the situation.

3. There is a need to find ways and means by which the aims and objects of the Federation can be implemented more thoroughly and with greater relevance to the individual members.

To do this, the aims and objects of the Federation need to be reviewed to ensure that those aims are relevant and that they are capable of being carried out. For example there is little point in having, as an aim, a desire to inform our members about the social conditions throughout the world, if the members have no interest in the matter or if the information

serves no useful purpose. Similarly, if it is impractical to carry out any particular aim, there is little point having such an aim.

From the submissions received by the Task Force and the comments made by the participants at the Special Session in Helsinki, it is evident that relevance of FIG activities to the individual members and to their associations would be enhanced, if there were FIG sponsored activities which called for the involvement of the associations themselves and not just the commission delegates.

In this regard student exchange and assistance to associations in developing countries rated highly. There are many other such areas in which FIG could become involved which would raise the level of participation by members and their associations. Suggestions made by speakers from HABITAT and UNEP at the Helsinki Congress are appropriate examples. There are surely many more!

Another area of importance that was revealed by the special session in Helsinki was a desire by member associations to become more involved with other member associations within their own area of influence. Suggestions were made for the sponsoring of new member associations by neighbouring members and for assistance to form professional associations in countries that do not have them. These are projects that can only be carried out by and for countries in close proximity to each other – i.e. within the same geographic region.



The International Symposium organised in conjunction with the 58th Permanent Committee Meeting held in Beijing, China in 1991.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As stated throughout this report, the matter of effective communication between the various elements of the Federation leaves a lot to be desired. Ways and means need to be found to improve the situation; but it must be realised that little can be achieved without the necessary funding. While a lot that is included in the Appendix can be achieved within the limits of present resources, additional projects and proposals may require additional funding.

The Task Force has great difficulty in proposing many significant reforms which will not involve additional funding. We can only propose a few changes that should produce a positive improvement in communications without a great increase in costs, and refer the Appendix to all parties for consideration in the hope that they will implement as many of the member's suggestions as they see to be appropriate. In addition to this we can make some recommendations for further research by the incoming Australian Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION 1 — That this report and the Appendix be forwarded to Commission Officers and Member Associations requesting them to implement the member's suggestions where-ever possible.

RECOMMENDATION 2 — That in future, at least one copy of the published proceedings and technical papers resulting from the FIG Congress, and also those resulting from all seminars and symposia organised by the Scientific Commissions, be supplied to each Member Association, together with a short summary of the event and a synopsis of those papers. The cost of this exercise is to be included in the budget of the relevant congress, seminar or symposium.

RECOMMENDATION 3 — That Member Associations be requested to publish in their journals, the summary of proceedings and the synopsis of technical papers sent to them by Congress Committees and Commissions, and to be prepared to provide copies of any original material which may be requested by members.

RECOMMENDATION 4 — That the Commissions be advised that Developing Countries are considered to be essential venues for seminars and workshops, and request them to seek such countries as hosts for future seminars when practical.

RECOMMENDATION 5 — That the Commissions be requested to provide regular reports on their activities to the Bureau and that these reports be published in the FIG Bulletin.

RECOMMENDATION 6 — That Member Associations be encouraged to:

(a) formalise the structure of their Commission Delegations so that the nine delegates become an integral part of each Association's structure, in order that information about Commission activities may flow more freely from delegate to Association, and so to the ordinary member,

and

(b) appoint an individual member to be the FIG liaison person, so as to ensure that correspondence from the Bureau and the Commissions is dealt with effectively.

RECOMMENDATION 7 — That Member Associations be encouraged to provide more regular reports to their members about FIG activities based on the information supplied to them in FIG Bulletins and other circulated material.

RECOMMENDATION 8 — That the following projects be suggested to the incoming Bureau for 1992—95 as worthy of further research:

(a) A review of the aims and objects of the Federation in an effort to make them more relevant to today's issues and of such a nature that there is a practical possibility of their being achieved.

(b) A study to determine ways and means by which FIG can undertake or sponsor positive projects which will involve greater direct involvement and participation by member associations and individual members.

(c) A re-evaluation of the proposal to create Regional Groups within FIG with a view to formalising such groups within the Federation.

(d) An examination of the modes of communication between all elements of the Federation in an effort to increase and improve the amount and value of relevant information being relayed to the general membership.

(e) An examination of the structure and role of the Permanent Committee.

(f) A plebiscite of member associations to evaluate their willingness to subscribe additional funds for the purpose of improving communications and the undertaking of projects, such as Student Exchange programmes, as suggested in (b).



FIG Honorary Presidents, Honorary Members, former and present Commission Chairmen and Bureau members gathered at the Helsinki Congress after having received honorary badges.

APPENDIX

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIG AND MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY MEMBERS

This Appendix contains a summary of the suggestions made by respondents to the discussion paper circulated to all member associations in 1989, and by speakers at the Special Session held during the 1990 Helsinki Congress to discuss the subject.

The suggestions can be divided into three categories, those that apply to

1. The Bureau
2. The Technical Commissions, and
3. Member Associations.

1. THE BUREAU

The Federation, through the Bureau should consider the following:

1. Greater effort should be made to work together with the member associations to inform individual members about the workings of FIG. Suggestions for improvement in the present situation include –
 - (a) Circulate at least one copy of all Congress technical papers, proceedings of meetings, seminars and symposia to all member associations for inclusion in their libraries, and for use by their journal editors.
 - (b) Use mailings of newsletters or broadsheets to promulgate general FIG news to member associations in a form which can be inserted in each association's journal.
 - (c) Ensure that the work of the Technical Commissions is made known to the general membership on a regular basis.
 - (d) Subsidise the cost of the FIG Bulletin by means of advertisements by Sustaining Members and instrument manufacturers.
2. The federation should do more to foster public awareness of the profession and the expertise available within it at an international level and especially among other international organisations. Suggestions include –
 - (a) Attempt to get the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) to accept a classification that is acceptable to this federation.
 - (b) Create a special FIG committee to research the need for promotion of the image and make recommendations for action.
3. A serious review of the structure and content of PC Meetings should be undertaken. Suggestions for improvement include –

- (a) The format of meetings should change to allow more detailed discussion of important subjects.
 - (b) Meeting content should include items of philosophical and professional interest. Items such as the changing needs of the profession, future education needs of the surveyor, or the transfer of technology to developing countries are all subjects that deserve general discussion even though various technical commissions may be working on the same subjects.
 - (c) PC Meetings should be allocated more time during the program of events so as to give delegates ample time for meaningful debate.
 - (d) The composition of PC Meetings has become too large to allow for meaningful debate on many subjects. Decisions tend to be mainly confirmation of Bureau recommendations. The present arrangement may have been satisfactory in 1878 when there were only eleven member associations but in 1990 we have the possibility of more than five hundred and fifty delegates attending. If all wished to speak there would be chaos.
 - (e) Complete agenda papers should be made available to all member associations in sufficient time for delegates to be briefed on their association's views on those agenda items.
 - (f) Interpretive services are essential for PC Meetings and General Assemblies but such services are not warranted in the technical sessions of congresses and seminars.
4. There is a need for interaction between commissions on non-technical subjects such as those listed in 1.3(b) above and to discuss inter-commission relationships.

It has been suggested that FIG establish a "Standing Committee of Commission Officers" for this purpose.

Such a committee would consist of Commission Officers and Working Group Chairmen and it would provide a forum which is not available in PC Meetings, for discussion on technical, institutional, social and legal issues.

Such a committee could be a medium through which Bureau recommendations are filtered through to the PC Meetings.

[Note: This recommendation of the members has already been implemented by the Permanent Committee.]

5. Whilst it is recognised that the statutes have only recently been reviewed, the aims and objects of the Federation are still not sufficiently detailed to be effective. What is needed is an overall statement setting out the purpose of the Federation, the methods to be used to achieve that purpose and a Corporate Plan of action necessary to do it.

6. FIG SHOULD TAKE a more active role in the promotion of exchange of surveying personnel. Some suggestions include -

- (a) Create a formal Exchange Scheme in cooperation with the International Association for the Exchange of Students and Technical Education (IAESTE).
 - (b) Create an informal scheme in which FIG cooperates with other associations which already have existing schemes.
 - (c) Take action to promote interest in such schemes in the member associations.
 - (d) Assist member associations by distributing information relating to existing exchange schemes operating throughout the world.
7. More Bureau members should visit more member associations during their term in office, and particular attention should be paid to those associations that show a lack of interest in Federation affairs.

2. THE TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

While the work of the Technical Commissions is the main activity of the Federation very little is known of their work by the individual members of our member associations. The submissions received suggest that the commissions are not being used to their full advantage and that their independence has been taken to extremes.

Suggestions for improvement include:

1. Congresses
 - (a) Technical sessions at congresses should contain papers on non-technical matters of relevance to the particular commission when appropriate.
 - (b) More attention should be paid to the quality and relevance of technical papers before they are accepted for inclusion in the congress sessions.
 - (c) More thought should be given to congress resolutions which should be positive, practical and relevant to member associations.
2. Seminars and Symposiums
 - (a) Commissions should organise more seminars in developing countries.
 - (b) Seminars should deal with such subjects as Management Skills in addition to technical subjects.
 - (c) The proceedings of all seminars and symposiums should be circulated to all member associations.
 - (d) Minutes of commission meetings and copies of annual reports should be circulated to all member associations.
3. Commission Delegates
 - (a) Commission officers should maintain a better and more constant contact with member association delegates.
 - (b) Member association delegates should attempt to involve other members of their association in the commission's activities.
 - (c) Delegates should make greater effort to keep their member association informed on the activities of their commission.

4. While Commissions should be and are capable of independent action with regard to their terms of reference, they should also be prepared to carry out projects on request from PC Meetings or the Bureau.
5. Commissions should regularly provide the Bureau with reports on their progress for inclusion in the FIG Bulletin.

3. MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

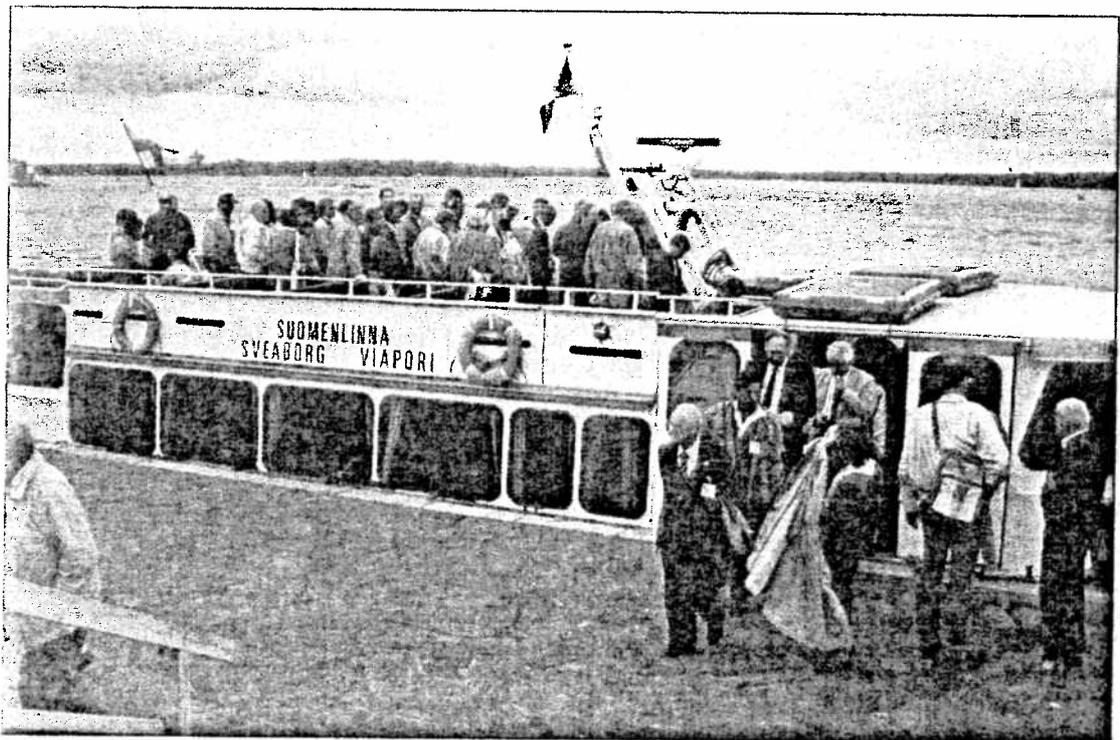
By far the most important feature of the relationship between FIG and its Member Associations is the attitude of each association towards its responsibilities as a member of FIG.

If the officers of an association have no interest in FIG matters they are hardly likely to generate interest in their members. It is essential that each association adopt a positive attitude towards involvement in FIG affairs and towards keeping their members informed of those activities.

Some suggestions as to how member associations can participate more fully, on how to create interest in the ordinary member and how to keep that interest alive were as follows:

1. Become involved in the regional affairs of the profession.
 - (a) Work together with other member associations to arrange regional conferences and seminars with emphasis on the participation of developing countries.
 - (b) Assist developing countries in a region to establish professional associations where none already exist.
 - (c) Encourage those associations to join FIG.
 - (d) Create and participate in exchange schemes within the region.
 - (e) Offer to host Commission meetings.
 - (f) Offer to assist neighbouring nations to host their congress or PC Meeting.
 - (g) Co-operate with other member associations in the exchange of technical journals and reports.
 - (h) Create information services within member associations which list the availability of technical experts and hi-tech equipment. Make these lists available to other member associations.
2. Promote better attendance and participation by ordinary members at congresses and PC meetings.
 - (a) Make the association National President a delegate to PC Meetings each year.
 - (b) Select people with the right qualities to be delegates.
 - (c) Ensure that the association appoints a delegate to all technical commissions.
 - (d) Encourage commission delegates to be active.
 - (e) Encourage commission delegates to involve other members in the activities of their commission.

- (f) Encourage PC delegates and commission delegates to co-operate in a call for papers for the FIG congress.
 - (g) Encourage PC and Commission delegates to evaluate the results of meetings and congresses and to provide reports on them to the association for publication.
 - (h) Consider PC Meeting agenda papers prior to the meeting and brief delegates on association attitudes to items on the agenda.
 - (i) Assist delegates to attend meetings.
 - (j) Promote group tours to Congress.
3. Keep the individual members of the associations informed about relevant FIG activities.
- (a) Reprint abstracts of congress and seminar papers in association journal or newsletter.
 - (b) Provide regular reports on FIG activities in the association journal or newsletter.
 - (c) Seek regular input to the journal from delegates to the technical commissions.
 - (d) Establish an FIG section in the association library.
 - (e) Regularly provide FIG with information about the association.



Social activities in conjunction with the Helsinki Congress in 1990.