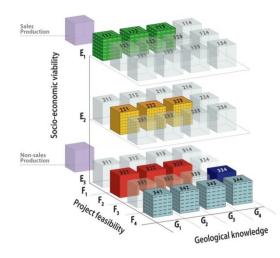
Workshop on UNFC-2009 Framework and Definitions

Presented on behalf of the EGRC by David MacDonald EGRC Chair VP Segment Reserves, BP

> UNFC Workshop Geneva, 25 April 2017



Workshop Format

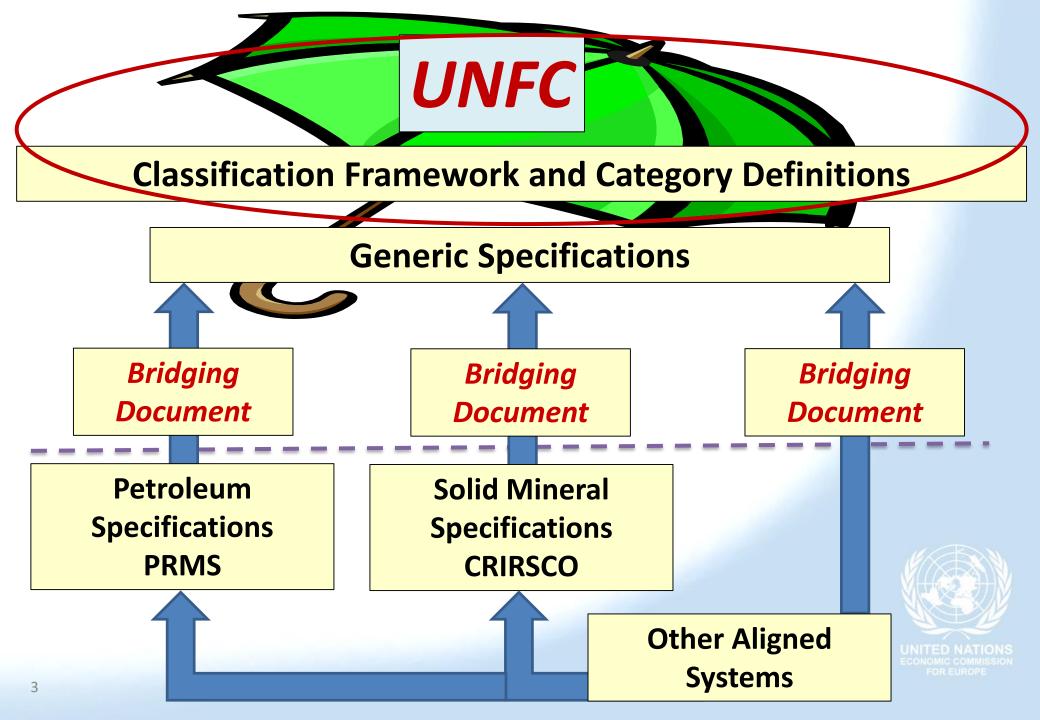


1. Introduction

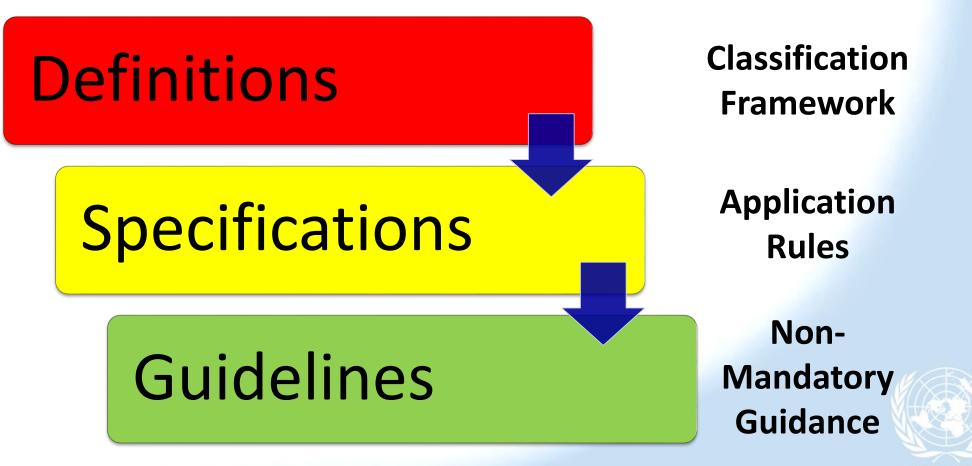
2. Framework and Definitions

- **3. Generic Specifications**
- 4. Bridging Documents
- 5. Case Study Petroleum
- 6. Case Study Solid Minerals
- 7. Future Developments and Summary





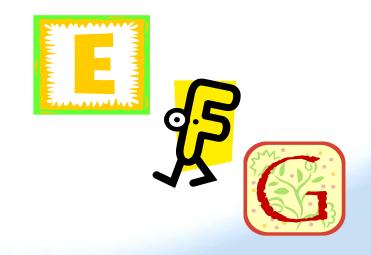
Structure of system



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Classification Framework

- Based on three fundamental criteria
 - Economic and social viability
 - Field project status and feasibility
 - Geological knowledge





Why three criteria?

Proved reserves must be ...





Economic to extract (commercially feasible)

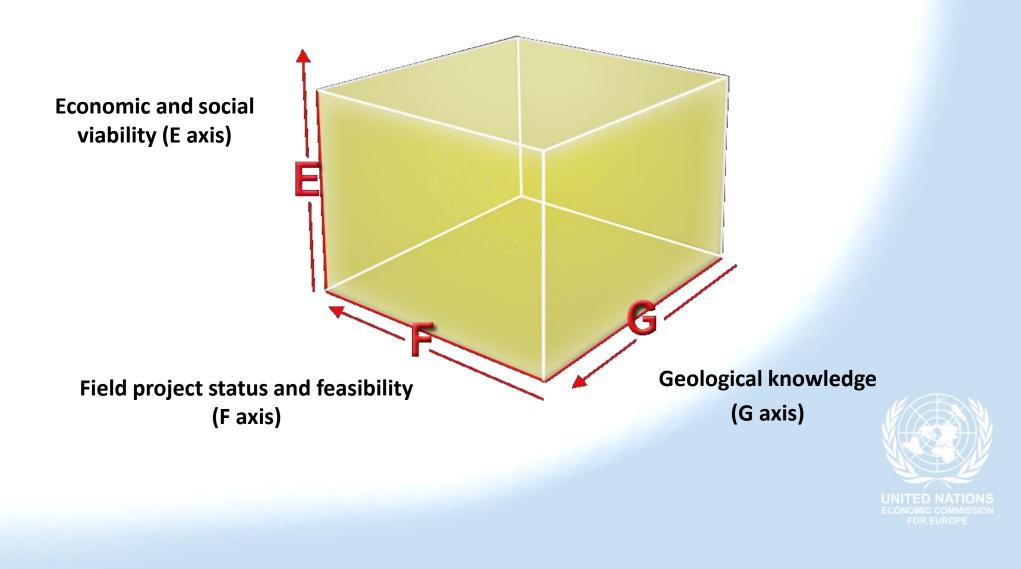


Geologically well defined (with high confidence)

Technically feasible to extract

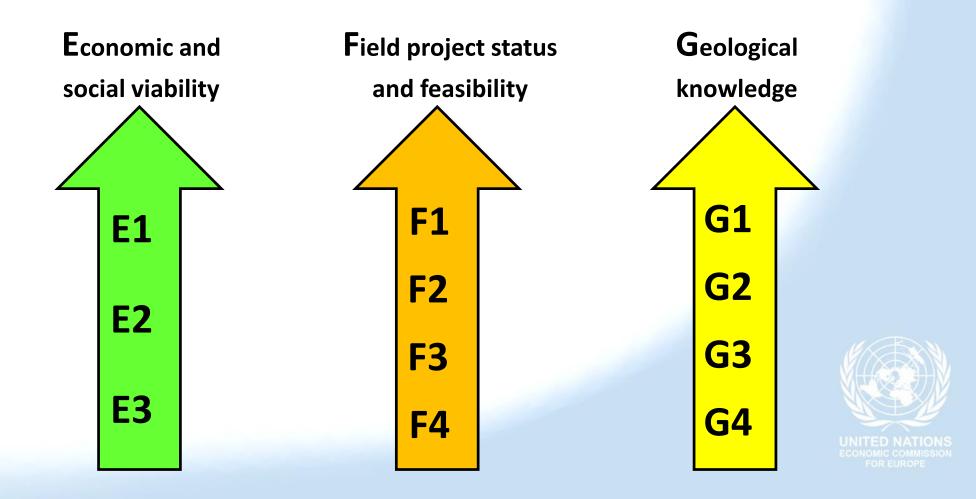


UNFC – The three criteria

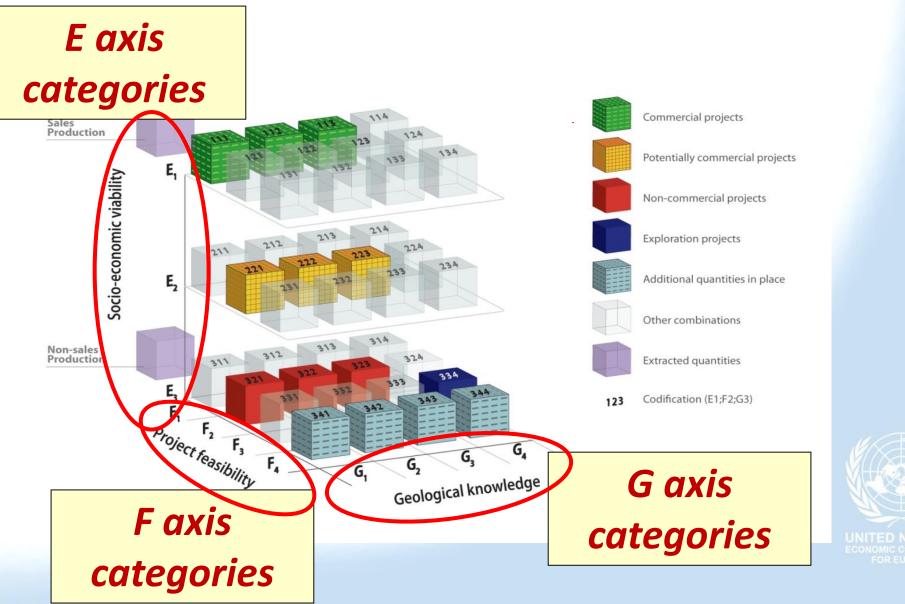


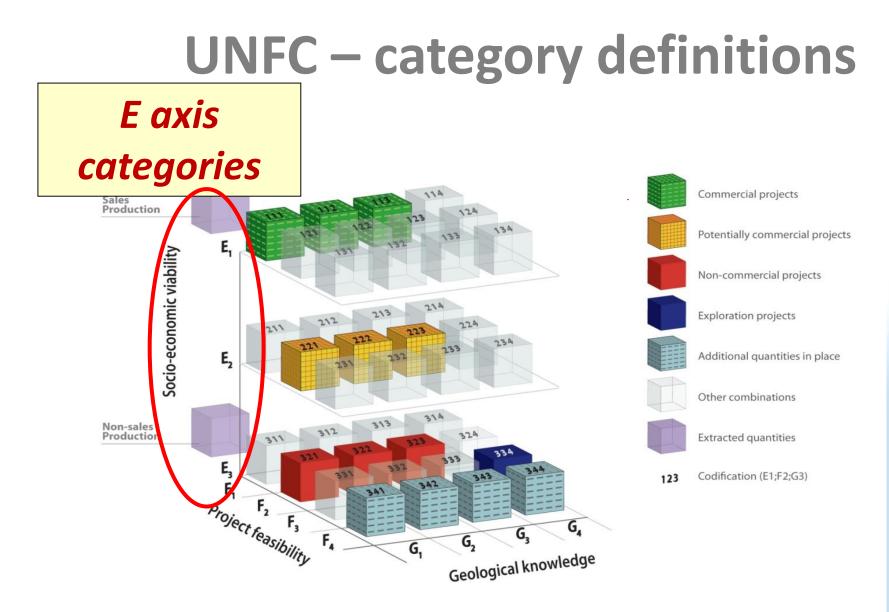
Criteria and Categories

Numerical coding system based on the three criteria, sub-divided by categories:



Categories and Classes ... Codification







UNFC – E axis

- Degree of favourability of social and economic conditions in establishing the commercial viability of the project
- Includes consideration of market prices and relevant legal, regulatory, environmental and contractual conditions
- E1, E2 and E3 categories
- E1 is "best"
- Definitions should always be read in conjunction with supporting explanation



E axis category definitions

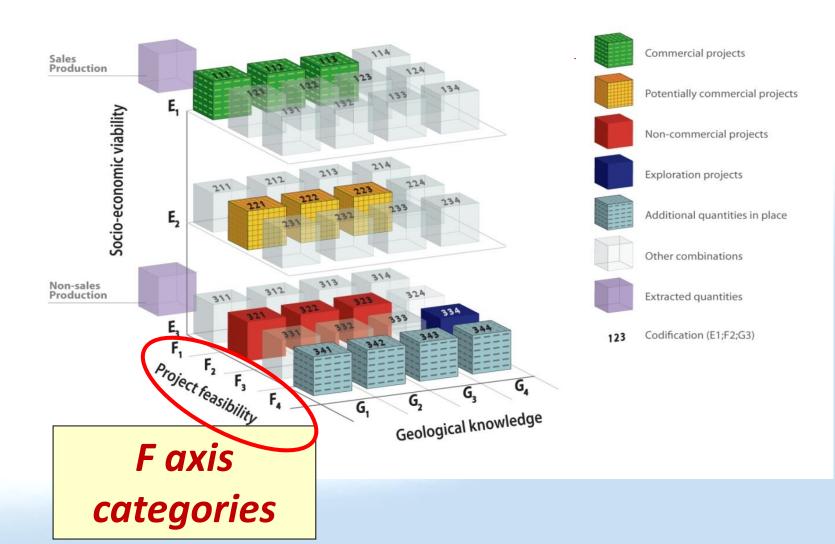
Category	Definition		
E1	Extraction and sale has been confirmed to be economically viable.		
E2	Extraction and sale is expected to become economically viable in the foreseeable future.		
E3	Extraction and sale is not expected to become economically viable in the foreseeable future or evaluation is at too early a stage to determine economic viability.		

The phrase "economically viable" encompasses economic (in the narrow sense) plus other relevant "market conditions", and includes consideration of prices, costs, legal/fiscal framework, environmental, social and all other non-technical factors that could directly impact the viability of a development project.



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UNFC – category definitions





UNFC – F axis

- Maturity of studies and commitments necessary to implement mining plans or development projects
- These extend from early exploration efforts before a deposit or accumulation has been confirmed to exist through to a project that is extracting and selling a commodity
- F1, F2, F3 and F4 categories
- F1 is "best"
- Definitions should always be read in conjunction with supporting explanation



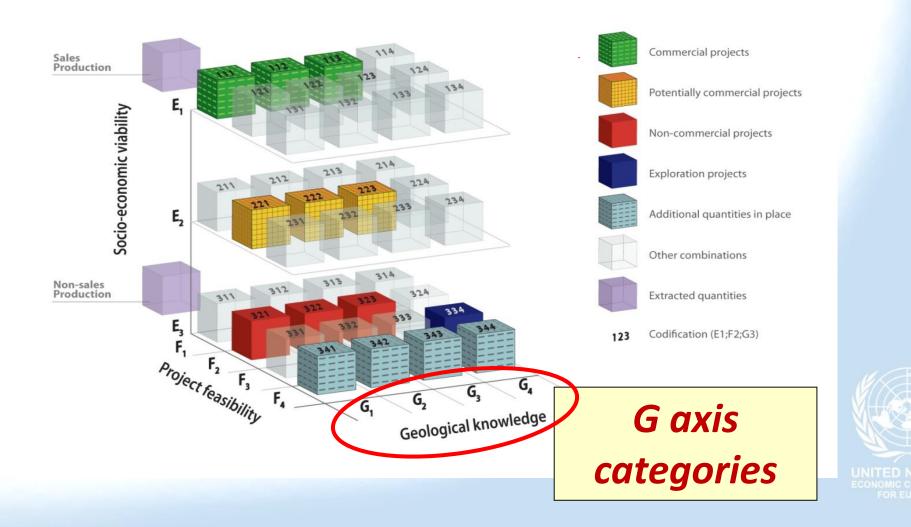
F axis category definitions

Category	Definition		
F1	Feasibility of extraction by a defined development project or mining operation has been confirmed.		
F2	Feasibility of extraction by a defined development project or mining operation is subject to further evaluation.		
F3	Feasibility of extraction by a defined development project or mining operation cannot be evaluated due to limited technical data.		
F4	No development project or mining operation has been identified.		



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UNFC – category definitions



UNFC – G axis

- Level of confidence in the geological knowledge and potential recoverability of the quantities
- Generally defined as discrete increments for solids, but often defined as scenarios for fluids (G1, G1+G2, G1+G2+G3)
- G1, G2, G3 and G4 categories
- G1 is "best"
- Definitions should always be read in conjunction with supporting explanation



G axis category definitions

Category	Definition		
G1	Quantities associated with a known deposit that can be estimated with a high level of confidence.		
G2	Quantities associated with a known deposit that can be estimated with a moderate level of confidence.		
G3	Quantities associated with a known deposit that can be estimated with a low level of confidence.		
G4	Estimated quantities associated with a potential deposit, based primarily on indirect evidence.		

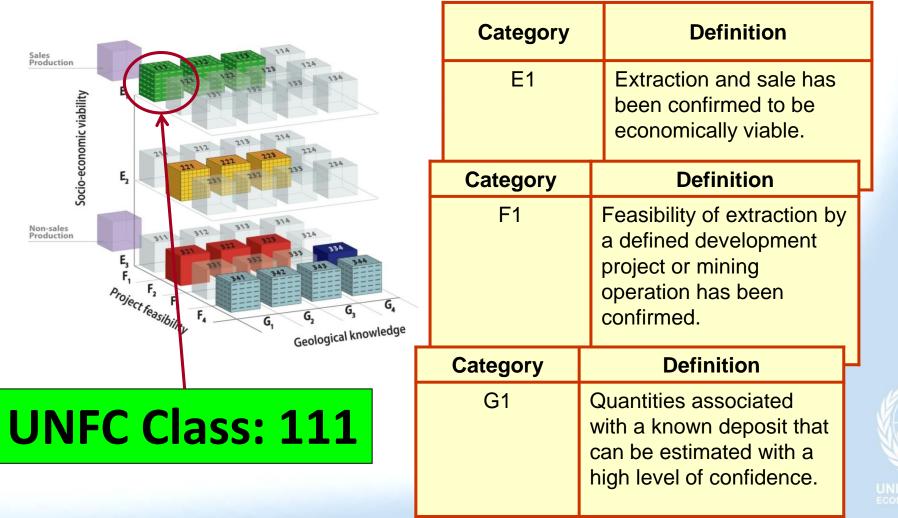


UNFC – How it works

- The category definitions are the building blocks of the system:
 - Select the correct category for each of the three criteria
- These are combined (E, F, G) in the form of classes
- Class 111 means that the reported quantities have satisfied the definitions for:
 - E1, F1 and G1
- There are no constraints on combinations, but not all will be meaningful



UNFC – How it works

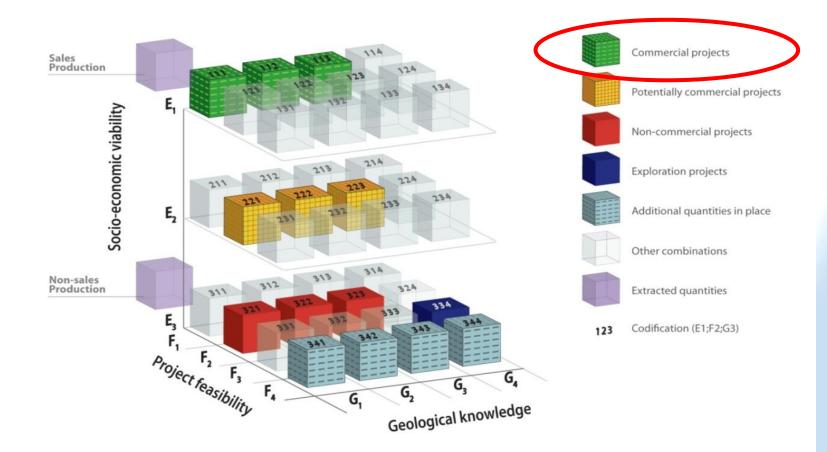


UNFC – How it works

- Some users prefer the 3D representation of UNFC
- Other users prefer a 2D representation
- Consensus meant we needed both!
- They are simply different visualisations of the same system
- Classes may be a single code (e.g. 111) or groups of codes (e.g. 111, 112 and 113)



UNFC – Examples of classes





UNFC – 2D representation

0	Extracted	Sales Production Non-sales Production			
		<u>Class</u>	<u>Categories</u>		
i plac			E	F	G
Total commodity initially in place	Future recovery by commercial development projects or mining operations	Commercial Projects	1	1	1, 2, 3
	Potential future recovery by	Potentially Commercial Projects	2	2	1, 2, 3
	contingent development projects or mining operations	Non-Commercial Projects	3	2	1, 2, 3
	Additional quantities in place associated with known deposits		3	4	1, 2, 3
	Potential future recovery by successful exploration activities	Exploration Projects	3	3	4
	Additional quantities in place ass	3	4	4	



Each class is uniquely defined by its code

Alignment of systems (schematic)

CRIRSCO UNFC-2009 PRMS **Sales Production** Production Extracted **Non-sales Production** Total commodity initially in place Class Class Class Commercial **Mineral Reserves** Reserves **Projects Potentially Commercial Mineral Resources Projects Contingent Resources Non-Commercial** Not reported **Projects** Additional quantities in place Unrecoverable Not reported **Exploration Exploration Prospective Resources Projects** Results Additional quantities in place Unrecoverable Not reported



How can we use alignment?

- Quantities can be estimated using current wellestablished commodity-specific systems
- Reporting under these systems can continue unchanged
- But the same quantities can also be reported under UNFC using the appropriate numerical codes
- The reporting is then independent of commodity type, extraction methodology and ambiguous terminology (e.g. "reserves")



UNFC sub-categories

- The system allows further granularity through sub-categories
- These are optional
- They facilitate mapping with the project maturity sub-classes of PRMS
- These sub-classes also align with some mining companies' reporting practices and with the NEA/IAEA classification of production centres



F axis sub-category definitions

Category	Definition			
F1	Feasibility of extraction by a defined development project or mining operation has been confirmed.			

Sub- Category	Definition		
F1.1	Extraction is currently taking place.		
F1.2	Capital funds have been committed and implementation of the development project or mining operation is underway.		
F1.3 Sufficiently detailed studies have been completed to demonstrate the feasibility of extraction by implementin defined development project or mining operation.			



UNFC using all sub-categories

UNFC Classes defined by categories and sub-categories							
	Extracted		Sales Production				
			Non-sales Production				
				Categories			
	Class		Sub-class	E	F	G	
place	Known Deposit	Commercial Projects	On Production	1	1.1	1, 2, 3	
Total commodity initially in p			Approved for Development	1	1.2	1, 2, 3	
			Justified for Development	1	1.3	1, 2, 3	
		Pote C	Potentially Commercial	Development Pending	2	2.1	1, 2, 3
		Projects	Development On Hold	2	2.2	1, 2, 3	
		Non-Commercial	Development Unclarified	3.2	2.2	1, 2, 3	
		Projects	Development Not Viable	3.3	2.3	1, 2, 3	
		Additional quantities in place		3.3	4	1, 2, 3	
	Potential Deposit	Exploration Projects	[No sub-classes defined]	3.2	3	4	
	<u>م</u> ۾	Additional o	uantities in place	3.3	4	4	

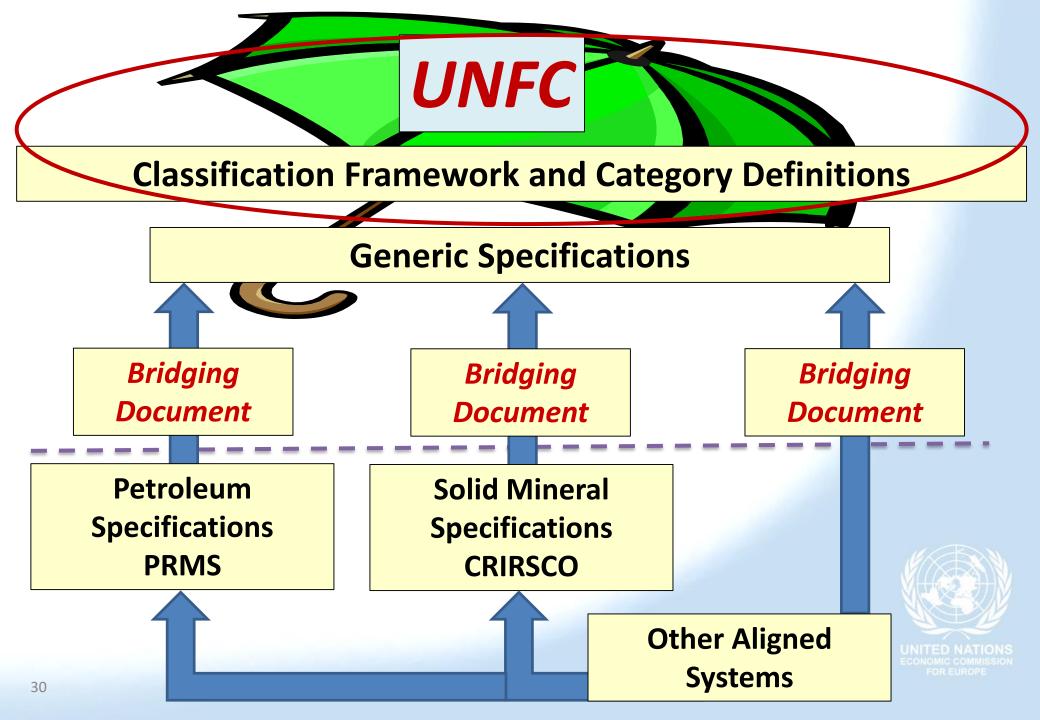
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In summary ...

• UNFC-2009 is a generic, principles-based system

- Applicable to both solid minerals and fluids
- Uses a numerical coding system
- Based on three fundamental criteria
 - Economic and social viability
 - Field project status and feasibility
 - Geological knowledge
- Each criterion is sub-divided into 3 or 4 defined categories
 - Optional use of sub-categories for more granularity
- Classes are defined by a combination of a single category or sub-category for each of the three criteria
 - Numerical category or sub-category for E, for F and for G
 - Always quoted in same sequence: E F G
 - Axis letters can be dropped: e.g. Class 221





Any questions?



