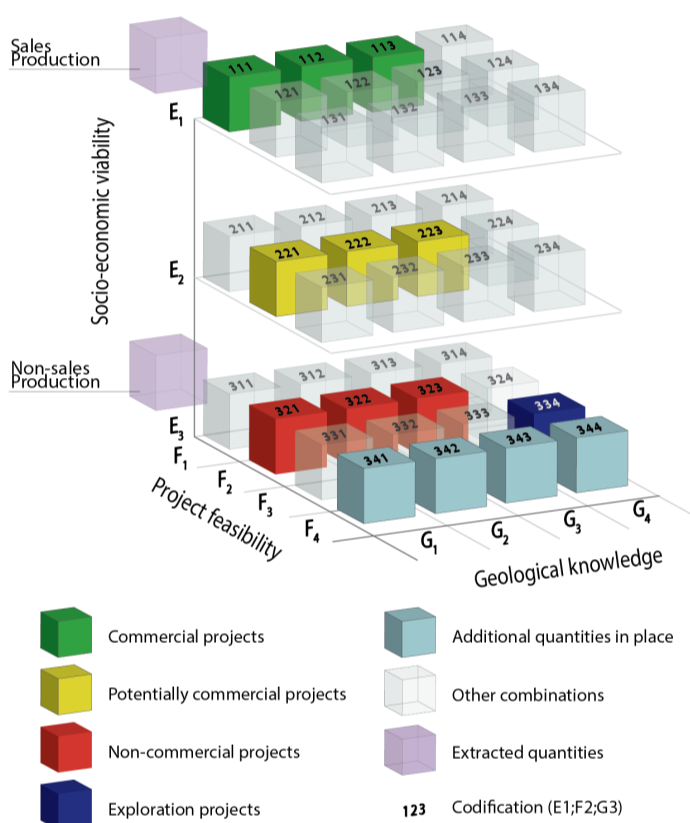


UNFC

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CLASSIFICATION FOR RESOURCES



The unifying global standard

Sustainable management of energy and raw material resources in a rapidly changing global economic landscape requires accurate mapping of supply and demand. The recoverable resources available on our planet need coherent and consistent definition and categorization at global, regional, national and local levels.

United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC)

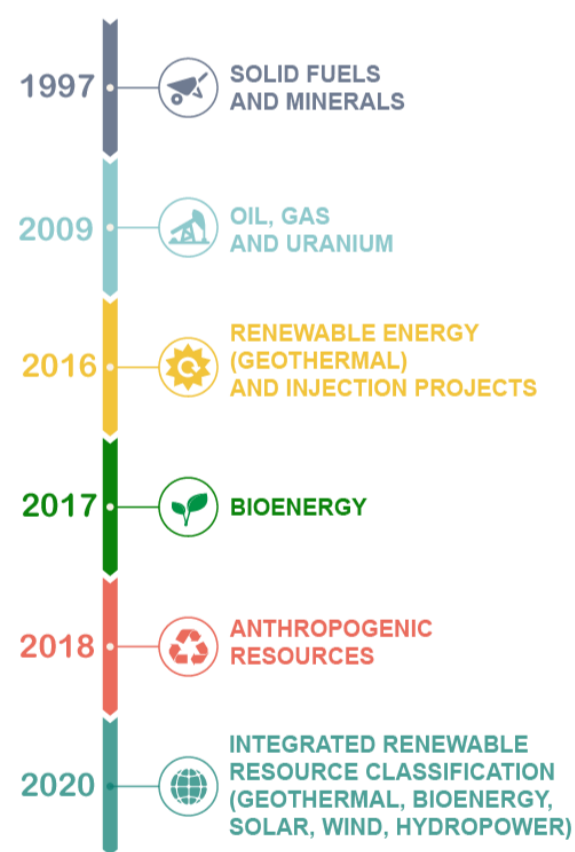
A number of resource classification systems have evolved over time in response to various sectoral needs and local requirements. These systems have witnessed progression towards a unifying global standard, UNFC.

UNFC is a global, principles-based and user-friendly system for classifying, managing and reporting mineral, petroleum, renewable energy, anthropogenic resources and injection projects.

UNFC is a unique system in which resource quantities are classified on the basis of three fundamental criteria that reflect technical, socio-economic and planning dimensions.

Benefits of using UNFC

- Structured framework of principles, rules and guidelines
- Aligned to major international and national classification systems
- Provides simplicity without sacrificing completeness or flexibility
- Leverages global communications
- Numerical and language independent coding scheme.



Growing Applications of UNFC

Expert Group on Resource Classification (EGRC)

is an open forum for the development of UNFC and sharing of knowledge and experiences on sustainable resource management.



Principal stakeholders

- Creators of international energy and mineral studies – to facilitate the formulation of consistent and far-sighted policies
- Governments – to manage national resources endowments sustainably
- Industry – to provide data and information necessary to deploy technology, management and finance
- Financial community - to allocate capital appropriately



UNFC has direct justification links to Sustainable Development Goal # 7 on access to clean and affordable energy. UNFC is used in many countries for effective management of national resource endowments and socio-economically efficient development of the energy resources contributing to sustainable development. It allows a direct comparison of projects that extract primary energy fuels, such as oil, gas, coal and uranium, with renewable energy projects.