Introduction to the **Expert Group on** Resource Classification, its Activities and **Standing Committees**





























Outline



- UN Regional Commissions and UNECE
- Why UN is involved in resource classification?
- Mandate
 - ECOSOC Decision 2004/233

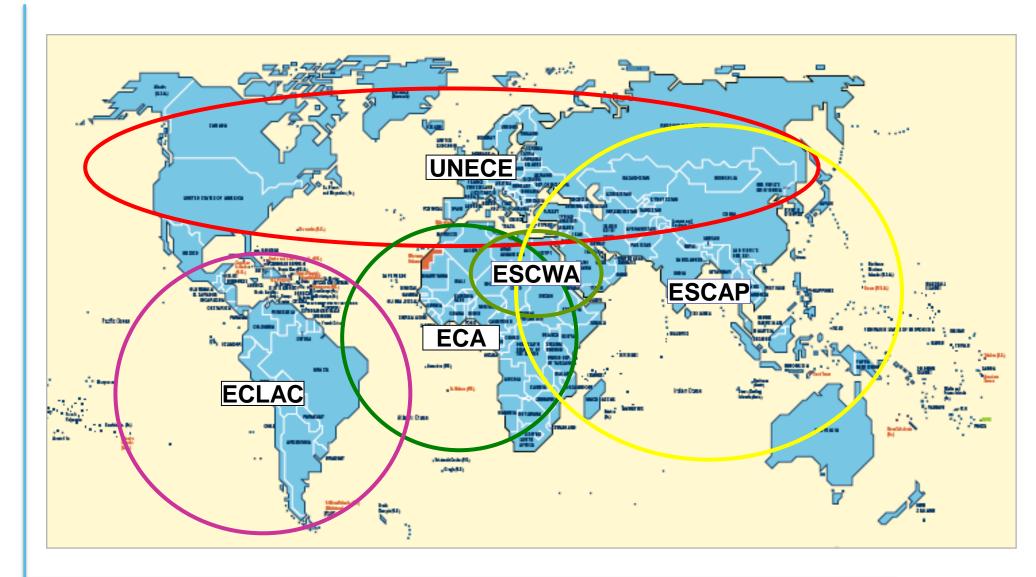


- History/development of UNFC
- Expert Group on Resource Classification



UN Regions

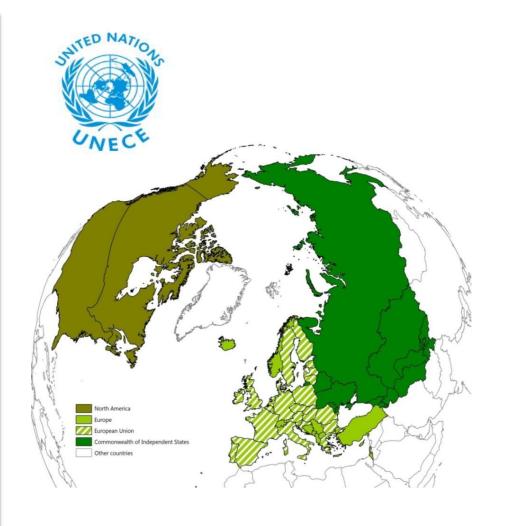






What is UNECE?





- 56 countries in North America, Europe, FSU, Central Asia, Israel and Turkey
- Produce 40% of the world's energy, consume 45%
- Home to important energy industries
- Produce nearly 50% of global economic output
- Fossil fuels 60% of primary fuel in region
- UNECE region accounts for half of global emissions
- Region is diverse: comprised of high and low income countries, countries that are energy rich and energy poor and countries that are in economic transition
- Sustainable Energy Division: resource classification, CMM, gas, cleaner electricity from fossil fuels, energy efficiency and renewables

www.unece.org





Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE GALS





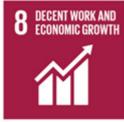
































On 25 September 2015, the 193-member United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with a set of bold new Global Goals





UN and Resource Classification

- Sustainable Development Goals and Sustainable Energy for All
- UNECE provides a regional forum for Governments to develop practical instruments in the form of conventions, regulations, norms and standards
- Neutral platform, all stakeholders involved
- Convening power no comparable forum exists
- Open and transparent process
- UNFC is a voluntary system, not mandated by the UN. Developed by consensus
- UNFC is a global project (ECOSOC Decision 2004/233)





UNFC and ECOSOC





ECOSOC Decision 2004/233

"At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 16 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1997/226 of 18 July 1997, welcomed the endorsement by the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources and decides to invite the Member States of the United Nations, international organizations and regional commissions to consider taking appropriate measures for ensuring worldwide application of the Framework Classification. The Council notes that this new classification for fossil energy and mineral resources, which now includes energy commodities (for example, natural gas, oil and uranium), is an extension of the earlier framework developed for solid fuels and mineral commodities, on which the Council took similar action in 1997 upon endorsement and recommendation by the Economic Commission for Europe."





Where does the Expert Group on Resource Classification fit in the UN system?

United Nations





General Assembly, Security
Council, International Court of
Justice, Secretariat



Intergovernmental body

Advisory body







UN Regional Commissions





Committee on Sustainable Energy



Expert Group on Resource Classification (EGRC)





UNFC (development and governance)

Inclusive ... open to <u>all</u> stakeholders <u>worldwide</u>

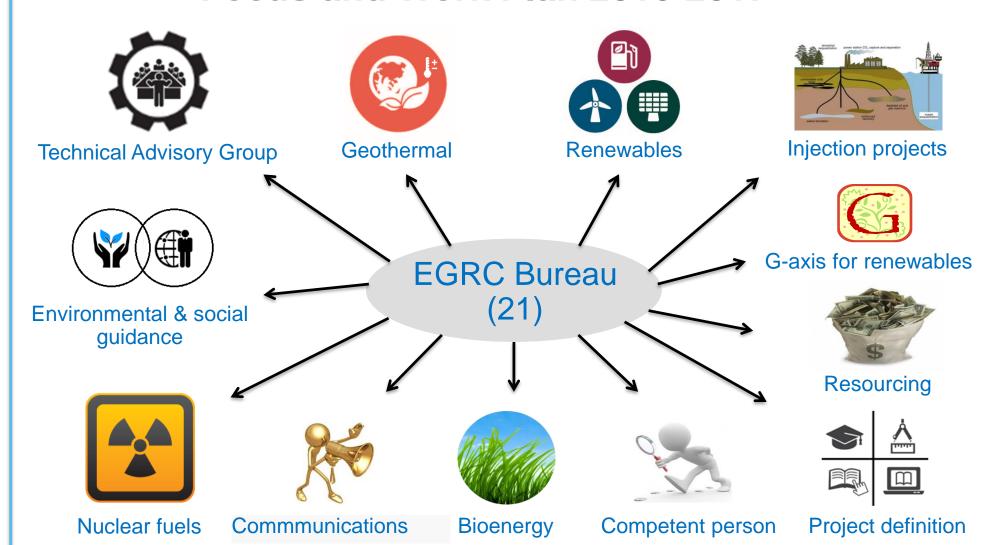


 Five year mandate, reports to Committee on Sustainable Energy – annual meeting in Geneva





Focus and Work Plan 2016-2017







UNFC Stakeholders



Governments

management resources



to facilitate formulation of consistent and far-sighted policies

Creators of energy & mineral studies

UNFC

Industry

to provide data and information necessary to deploy technology, management and finance in order to serve their host countries, shareholders and stakeholders

to provide information necessary to allocate capital appropriately so reducing costs

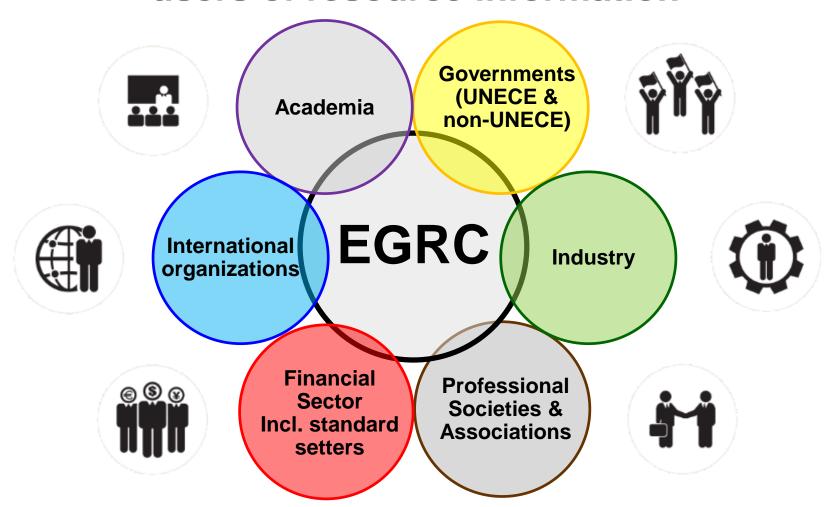
Financial Community







Expert Group - global constituency representing all users of resource information







Bureau of the Expert Group

- Bureau works on behalf of EGRC between meetings
- Chair, Chair Ex-Officio, First Vice Chair,
 Vice Chairs
- 21 members (including CRIRSCO, SPE and IAEA)
- Broad stakeholder representation and geographic coverage
- Very active
- Monitors activities of EGRC Sub-groups
- Develops white papers eg competent person
- Reports to Expert Group at annual meetings

Sub-groups		
Technical Advisory Group		
Nuclear Fuels		
Renewables		
Geothermal		
Bioenergy		
Injection Projects		
E axis – social and environmental issues		
G axis		
Communications		
Resourcing Strategy		



UNFC History



1992

Started development of system

1997

UNFC for solid fuels and mineral commodities published



2004

 UNFC extended to cover oil, natural gas & uranium



 UNFC-2009 published







UNFC History (continued)

2013

 UNFC-2009 incorporating Specifications (ECE Energy Series No. 42)



2014

 Red Book and UNFC Bridging Document published



2014

Application to renewables started



 Guidelines for application to nuclear fuels







Expert Group Priorities

Governance	Case studies & testing	Uranium & Thorium
Specifications: solid minerals & petroleum	Renewables	Guidance: environmental & social issues
Education & outreach	Guidance: competent person	Guidance: G axis





Delivering on SDG and SE4ALL

- Securing affordable and sustainable energy for the future requires a common standard for:
 - Global communications about energy
 - Recognition of environmental and social considerations
 - Developing long-sighted policies for global markets
 - Government resources management for security and efficiency
 - Cost effective allocation of financial resources
 - Industry processes to ensure common understanding of impact of new technologies and optimization of project management decisions







Thank you for your attention!

Join the next meeting of the Expert Group on Resource Classification: UNECE, Palais des Nations, Geneva 25-28 April 2017







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Any Questions?



























UNECE