www.unece.org/energy/se/egrc.html

What does the EGRC do?

The Expert Group on Resource Classification (formerly known as the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Harmonization of Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources Terminology) is responsible for the promotion and further development of the **United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009**

Mandate and Terms of Reference

The current mandate of the Expert Group on Resource Classification is until December 2019. The Mandate and Terms of Reference of the Expert Group are available **here.**

Plan of Work 2013-14

The Plan of Work for the Expert Group for 2013-2014 as approved by the UNECE Executive Committee on 4 December 2013 is available to download here.

Meetings

The Expert Group meets once a year at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, normally in April/May. The next meeting, the EGRC Sixth Session, will be held in Geneva, 28 April-1 May 2015. A UNFC Workshop will be held in Geneva on 28 April and the main EGRC meeting will start on 29 April. All meetings held in Geneva are conducted in English, French and Russian. Details of the EGRC Fifth Session held 29 April-2 May 2014 are available here (EGRC Fifth Session).

The Expert Group is required to report its achievements and plans yearly.

Bureau

The Bureau comprises a Chair and a number of Vice Chairs such that the Bureau is representative of the stakeholders in the EGRC. The Bureau is responsible for managing and progressing the work of the Group between meetings.

Bureau Membership
Minutes of Bureau Meetings and Conference Calls

ECOSOC Decision 2004/233

United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources"*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.*"

In line with ECOSOC Decision 2004/233, in order facilitate worldwide application of the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources, the Expert Group on Resource Classification developed a simplified, generic and revised version of the Classification. The United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009) was approved by the Committee on Sustainable Energy of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe at its Eighteenth Session in November 2009 (decision **ECE/ENERGY/80** para 21(g)). The specifications for the application of UNFC-2009 were approved by the Committee at its Twenty-second Session in November 2013. "UNFC-2009 incorporating Specifications for its Application" is now available as a UNECE publication, ECE Energy Series No.42.