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Economic Commission for Europe

Committee on Sustainable Energy

Expert Group on Resource Classification

Specifications for the application of the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009)

Draft document prepared by the Specifications Task Force¹

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¹ Please note that this draft document has been prepared by the Specifications Task Force Phase Two as the “basis for public comment” in order to receive maximum input from all stakeholders for further consideration, prior to finalization and publication. Final approval of this document shall require consensus in the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification on its form and content, prior to submission to the Expert Group on Resource Classification for its endorsement of the final version (Expert Group on Resource Classification, Fourth Session, Geneva, 24-26 April 2013). The document is being made available subject to the caveat that the draft text in its current form has not been, and shall not be construed to have been, endorsed by any member of the Expert Group on Resource Classification or by any organization that is represented by a member of the Expert Group on Resource Classification.

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I. Introduction

1. At its eighteenth session in November 2009, the Committee on Sustainable Energy approved the final text of the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009). The text of UNFC-2009 has been published as a United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) publication; ECE/ENERGY/85 and ECE Energy Series No. 39 in the six languages of the United Nations (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

2. The principal objective of UNFC-2009 is to enhance international communication by providing a simple, generic classification framework for the reporting of fossil energy and mineral reserves and resources, even though such estimates may have been generated using classification or reporting systems that: (i) may use different terminology for comparable estimates, or the same terminology with different meanings; (ii) incorporate application guidelines that are commodity-specific; and, (iii) may reflect the extraction of solids by mining or the production of fluids through wells. UNFC-2009 has been developed to meet, to the extent possible, the needs of applications pertaining to international energy and mineral studies, government resource management functions, corporate business processes and financial reporting standards.

3. A key benefit of UNFC-2009 is the potential to provide a common basis for the minerals and petroleum sectors, whose classification systems have been developed primarily for the mining of solids and the production of fluids respectively, but which now must address the increasing overlap between the two extractive industries. Examples of this overlap include the mining of natural bitumen or coal for processing into synthetic oil or gas, and the production of minerals as fluids, such as the in-situ leaching of uranium.

4. The importance of environmental and social issues in the context of resource extraction is appropriately recognized in UNFC-2009, as discussed in Section II.

5. At the first session of the Expert Group on Resource Classification in April 2010, it was agreed that generic specifications would be developed for UNFC-2009, but only to the extent considered necessary to achieve an appropriate level of consistency in the reporting of reserve and resource estimates under UNFC-2009. Specifications that were considered necessary for particular commodities would not be addressed, as these were agreed to be more appropriately incorporated in existing commodity-specific classification systems. Consequently, in addition to the provision of generic specifications, there was also a need to establish a linkage between UNFC-2009 and such commodity-specific systems so that the appropriate specifications are applied at a commodity level for the purpose of reserve and resource assessments. The agreed framework for this linkage is discussed in Section III.

6. It is recognized that there may be differences between reporting at a corporate level and reporting by government entities at a national level, where estimates have been aggregated and/or derived using different information and procedures. This issue is discussed further in Section IV.

7. In Section V, the issue of disclosure is addressed, noting that UNFC-2009 is a voluntary system that does not mandate specific categories of reserves or resources to be

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disclosed.² Generic specifications are provided in Section VI. These are considered necessary to ensure that reserve/resource quantities (for any commodity) that are reported as UNFC-2009 compliant are sufficiently comparable to provide meaningful information to users of such data.

8. Governance of UNFC-2009 and its specifications is the responsibility of the Technical Advisory Group, which reports to the Expert Group on Resource Classification.

9. A Glossary of Terms is included (in Annex I), but is limited to those terms that are specific to UNFC-2009 for which definitions are not already adequately provided in other published documents. In addition, guidelines on the application of key instructions in UNFC-2009 are provided in Annex II.

II. Environmental and social considerations

10. UNFC-2009 is designed to take account of the importance of environmental and social issues in the context of resource extraction. In classifying estimated quantities that may be extracted in the future from a development project or mining operation, the E-axis categories are explicitly defined to include both environmental and social issues that may be relevant to the commercial viability of such a venture, in addition to economic, legal and other non-technical factors.³

III. Commodity-specific specifications and the relationship with other resource classification systems

11. UNFC-2009 has been aligned with two other classification systems, which facilitates the reporting of the same resource quantities under either UNFC-2009 or the aligned system. The two systems are the CRIRSCO Template of 2006⁴ developed by the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO), and the reporting codes and standards that are based on it, and the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE)/World Petroleum Council (WPC)/American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG)/Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) Petroleum Resources Management System of 2007 (SPE-PRMS⁵) which has been endorsed by SPE, WPC, AAPG, SPEE and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG).

12. Long-standing agreements are in place for CRIRSCO and SPE to provide the commodity-specific specifications for solid minerals and petroleum. In accordance with those agreements, they have provided commodity-specific specifications via the CRIRSCO Template and SPE-PRMS respectively. Along with the generic specifications, the two systems, together with a Bridging Document for each, provide the foundation and keystones for consistent application of UNFC-2009. It is recognized that these systems will

² The terms “reserves” and “resources” are not defined in UNFC-2009, because they both have specific, but different, definitions in the mining and petroleum sectors. The terms are used here purely in a generic sense to encompass all possible Classes and Sub-Classes that are valid in UNFC-2009.

³ Refer to Annex I of UNFC-2009

⁴ Available at: www.crirsco.com/crirsco_template_v2.pdf

⁵ Available at: www.spe.org/industry/docs/Petroleum_Resources_Management_System_2007.pdf

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continue to be developed in response to stakeholder needs and changes in technology, and hence additional commodity-specific specifications may be incorporated in the future.

13. The relationship between UNFC-2009 and the CRIRSCO Template, and between UNFC-2009 and SPE-PRMS, is explained in Bridging Documents contained in Annex III and Annex IV, respectively.

14. Other classification systems may be mapped to UNFC-2009 through the CRIRSCO Template/SPE-PRMS, or directly to UNFC-2009. In either case, the mapping must comply with all UNFC-2009 definitions and generic specifications. In particular, the relationship between mapped systems must be documented in a Bridging Document that shall be subject to evaluation by the Technical Advisory Group, which will then recommend endorsement by the Expert Group on Resource Classification only where the resultant estimates reported using UNFC-2009 are considered to be comparable with no significant difference to those that would result from the application of classification systems for which Bridging Documents have already been endorsed by the Expert Group (i.e. Aligned Systems).

15. UNFC-2009 offers greater granularity than is available in the CRIRSCO Template or SPE-PRMS, and the application of commodity-specific specifications of mapped systems shall not limit in any way the use of the additional granularity of UNFC-2009 (refer to the Bridging Documents in Annexes III and IV).

16. The CRIRSCO Template (and the codes/standards based on it) and SPE-PRMS are independent from UNFC-2009 and may be mandatory for reporting purposes in some jurisdictions or in particular circumstances. This UNFC-2009 specifications document has no bearing whatsoever on such mandatory reporting requirements or on the independent application of these other systems/codes/standards.

IV. National resource reporting

17. At a government level, national inventory estimates should ideally be based on an aggregation of reported or published corporate estimates for individual development projects or mining operations. However, such estimates may not cover all known or potential fossil energy and mineral deposits in the country. Further, where government organizations have a responsibility for developing reserve/resource estimates at a regional or national level, they do not always have access to all the relevant technical and commercial data for each project or deposit, and hence are not expected to be able to replicate corporate estimates on an individual project basis, regardless of the classification system being used. In such cases, regional or national inventory estimates based on UNFC-2009 shall be derived using an appropriate methodology whereby the estimates can be considered to be reasonably comparable, at an aggregated reporting level, to estimates that would have been derived through a detailed project-by-project evaluation had such information been available.

18. When reporting aggregated estimates using UNFC-2009, it is mandatory that the relevant Numerical Codes for the individual Classes are disclosed. For example, it may be useful at a national level to determine the sum of estimated quantities for Commercial Projects and Potentially Commercial Projects at a “best estimate” level.

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V. Disclosure

19. UNFC-2009 is a voluntary system and does not impose any rules regarding which categories of resources (Classes or Sub-classes) that should be disclosed. Unless mandated or restricted by a government or other regulatory body, the disclosure of resource quantities under UNFC-2009 is entirely at the discretion of the reporter. However, in order to ensure that those quantities that are disclosed will provide meaningful information to users of resource information, certain generic specifications are included below for the purpose of ensuring clarity and comparability. In some cases, these specifications can be appropriately addressed through the use of footnotes to the resource report.

VI. Generic specifications

20. In these generic specifications, the following words have specific meanings:

- “Shall” is used where a provision is mandatory;
- “Should” is used where a provision is preferred; and,
- “May” is used where alternatives are equally acceptable.

A. Use of numerical codes

21. While the defined Classes and Sub-Classes shown in Figures 2 and 3 of UNFC-2009 may be used as supplementary terminology, the relevant Numerical Code(s) shall always be reported in conjunction with the estimated quantity. For example, these may be documented in the form 111, 111+112, or 1.1;1.2;1, as appropriate.

B. Bridging document

22. Application of UNFC-2009 requires reference to a Bridging Document for the relevant commodity-specific specifications. The Bridging Document that was used as the basis for the evaluation shall be disclosed in conjunction with the reported quantities.

C. Effective date

23. Reported quantities are estimates of remaining quantities as at the Effective Date of the evaluation. The Effective Date shall be clearly stated in conjunction with the reported quantities. In the absence of a specification at the commodity-specific level, the following shall apply. The evaluation should take into account all data and information available to the evaluator prior to the Effective Date. If information becomes available subsequent to the Effective Date, but prior to reporting, that could have significantly changed the estimated quantities as at the Effective Date, the likely effect of this information shall be disclosed.

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D. Commodity or product type

24. Estimated quantities should be reported separately for each commodity or significant product type that will be sold, used, transferred or disposed of separately. Where estimates for different commodities or product types have been aggregated for reporting purposes, and separate estimates are not provided, the aggregated estimates shall be accompanied by a statement clarifying which commodities or product types have been aggregated and the conversion factor(s) used to render them equivalent for the purposes of aggregation.⁶

E. Basis for estimate

25. Reported quantities may be those quantities attributable to the mine/development project as a whole, or may reflect the proportion of those quantities that is attributable to the reporting entity's economic interest in the mining operation or development project.⁷ The reporting basis shall be clearly stated in conjunction with the reported quantities. Government royalty obligations are often treated as a tax to be paid in cash and are therefore generally classified as a cost of operations. In such cases, the reported quantities may include the proportion attributable to the royalty obligation. Where the reported quantities exclude the proportion attributable to the royalty obligation, this shall be disclosed.

F. Reference point

26. The Reference Point is a defined location within an extraction and processing operation where the reported quantities are measured or estimated. The Reference Point shall be disclosed in conjunction with the reported quantities. Where the Reference Point is not the point of sale to third parties (or where custody is transferred to the entity's downstream operations), and such quantities are classified as E1, the information necessary to derive estimated sales quantities shall also be provided.

G. Classification of projects based on level of maturity

27. Where it is considered appropriate or helpful to sub-classify projects to reflect different levels of project maturity, based on the current status of the project, the optional Sub-classes shown in Figure 3 of UNFC-2009 may be adopted for reporting purposes. Additional guidance on the distinction between the Sub-classes is provided in Annex V.

⁶ For example, crude oil volumes may be reported inclusive of condensate and natural gas liquids, in which case this fact shall be disclosed. Further, if gas volumes are converted to "oil equivalent" volumes and aggregated with crude oil estimates, this shall be disclosed. In addition, where resource estimates (e.g. oil, gas, coal and uranium) are converted into a measure of energy equivalency, the relevant conversion factors shall be disclosed.

⁷ The proportion of gross quantities attributable to a company will depend on the specific contractual arrangements governing development and extraction operations, and may be defined by regulation. For corporate reporting, the general principles used to determine net quantities shall be documented.

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H. Distinction between E1, E2 and E3

28. The distinction between quantities that are classified on the Economic axis as E1, E2 or E3 is based on the phrase “reasonable prospects for economic extraction and sale in the foreseeable future”. The definition of “foreseeable future” can vary depending on the commodity and hence more detailed specifications can be found in relevant commodity-specific systems that have been aligned with UNFC-2009.

I. Confidence levels for G1, G2 and G3

29. The level of confidence for quantities that are classified on the Geological axis as G1, G2 and G3 is defined as “high”, “medium” and “low”, respectively. These are not specified more precisely at a generic level because there are fundamental differences between the approaches that are appropriate for commodities extracted as solids and those extracted as fluids, as discussed in the Supporting Explanation to the definitions of these categories in UNFC-2009. More detailed specifications can therefore be found in relevant commodity-specific systems that have been aligned with UNFC-2009.

J. Distinction between recoverable quantities and *in situ* (in-place) quantities

30. Other than quantities that are classified on the Feasibility axis as F4, all quantities are considered to be potentially recoverable on the basis of existing technology or technology currently under development, and are associated with actual or possible future exploration/development projects or mining operations. For solid minerals projects where the ultimate extraction methodology has yet to be confirmed (F2 and F3), *in situ* quantities are reported, but such quantities must still be “potentially recoverable” in order to be designated as F2 or F3. Further, in order to be designated as E2, the quantities must have “reasonable prospects for economic extraction and sale”, i.e. they must “potentially economically recoverable”. In the absence of any consideration of potential recoverability, quantities must be classified as F4. For commodities extracted as fluids, the recovery factor is usually a major uncertainty and hence this should always be taken into account for such projects (F2 and F3) and shall be accommodated using the G-axis categories.⁸

K. Aggregation of quantities

31. Estimated quantities associated with mining operations or development projects that are classified in different categories on the Economic or Feasibility axis shall not be aggregated with each other without proper justification and disclosure of the methodology adopted.⁹ In all cases, the Classes that have been aggregated shall be disclosed in conjunction with the reported quantity (e.g. 111+112+221+222).

⁸ As discussed in Annex I of UNFC-2009 (G1/G2/G3 Supporting Explanation).

⁹ Note that regulatory bodies may explicitly preclude such aggregation under any circumstances.

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L. Economic assumptions

32. In accordance with the definitions of E1, E2 and E3, economic assumptions shall be based on current market conditions and realistic assumptions of future market conditions. Except where constrained by regulation, assumptions of future market conditions should reflect the view of either:

- (a) The organization responsible for the evaluation;
- (b) The view of a competent person¹⁰ or independent evaluator; or,
- (c) An externally published independent view, which is considered to be a reasonable forecast of future market conditions.

The basis for the assumptions (as opposed to the actual forecast) shall be disclosed.

M. Evaluator qualifications

33. Evaluators must possess an appropriate level of knowledge and experience. More detailed specifications can be found in relevant commodity-specific systems that have been aligned with UNFC-2009.

N. Units and conversion factors

34. In order to facilitate global comparability of resource estimates, it is recommended that the Système International d'Unités (SI units) is used for reporting of resource quantities. However, it is recognized that there are traditional measurement units that are widely used and accepted for certain commodities; where such units are used for reporting purposes, conversion factors to SI units shall be provided. Similarly, where quantities are converted from volume or mass to energy equivalents, or other conversions are applied, the conversion factors shall be disclosed.

O. Documentation

35. Estimates of resource quantities shall be documented in sufficient detail that would allow an independent evaluator or auditor to clearly understand the basis for estimation of the reported quantities and their classification.¹¹

P. Expansion of G4 to account for uncertainty

36. In some situations, it may be helpful to express a range of uncertainty for quantities that are classified on the Geological axis as G4, e.g. Exploration Projects. In such cases, the following specification shall apply:

- (a) G4.1: low estimate of the quantities;

¹⁰ Note that "competent person" may be defined by regulation.

¹¹ Note that this is an obligation for ensuring that appropriate internal documentation is generated and kept, and is not an obligation for external disclosure of such information.

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(b) G4.2: incremental amount to G4.1 such that G4.1+G4.2 equates to a best estimate of the quantities;

(c) G4.3: incremental amount to G4.1+G4.2 such that G4.1+G4.2+G4.3 equates to a high estimate of the quantities.

Category G4, when used alone, shall reflect the best estimate and is equal to G4.1+G4.2.

Q. Optional labels for estimates

37. Where it is considered appropriate or helpful to use labels in addition to the numerical codes for a range of estimates for a specific development project or mining operation, the terms “Low Estimate”, “Best Estimate” and “High Estimate” may be used to correspond to quantities that are classified on the Geological axis as G1, G1+G2 and G1+G2+G3 respectively.

R. Classification of quantities associated with Exploration Projects

38. In some situations, it may be helpful to sub-classify Exploration Projects on the basis of their level of maturity. In such cases, the following specification shall apply:

(a) F3.1: where site-specific geological studies and exploration activities have identified the potential for an individual deposit with sufficient confidence to warrant drilling or testing that is designed to confirm the existence of that deposit in such form, quality and quantity that the feasibility of extraction can be evaluated;

(b) F3.2: where local geological studies and exploration activities indicate the potential for one or more deposits in a specific part of a geological province, but requires more data acquisition and/or evaluation in order to have sufficient confidence to warrant drilling or testing that is designed to confirm the existence of a deposit in such form, quality and quantity that the feasibility of extraction can be evaluated;

(c) F3.3: at the earliest stage of exploration activities, where favourable conditions for the potential discovery of deposits in a geological province may be inferred from regional geological studies.

S. Classification of additional quantities in place

39. In some situations, it may be helpful to sub-classify Additional Quantities in Place on the basis of the current state of technological developments. In such cases, the following specification shall apply:

(a) F4.1: the technology necessary to recover some or all of the these quantities is currently under active development, following successful pilot studies on other deposits, but has yet to be demonstrated to be technically feasible for the style and nature of deposit in which that commodity or product type is located;

(b) F4.2: the technology necessary to recover some or all of the these quantities is currently being researched, but no successful pilot studies have yet been completed;

(c) F4.3: the technology necessary to recover some or all of these quantities is not currently under research or development.

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T. Extracted quantities that may be saleable in the future

40. The sub-categories of E3 permit a distinction to be made between those quantities that may be forecast to be extracted, but which will not be available for sale (E3.1) and those for which there are currently no reasonable prospects for economic extraction and sale in the foreseeable future (E3.3). In the former case, the quantities are those that will be used, lost, destroyed or otherwise disposed of during the extraction process, and hence will not be made available for sale, such as natural gas that is produced in association with oil and is then flared into the atmosphere or used on-site for operational purposes.

41. In some situations, however, quantities may be extracted to the surface and then stored in some way for possible economic sale in the future and these may be assigned to E3.3 (and subsequently moved to E2 and E1 as appropriate).¹²

¹² One example is natural gas that has been produced to surface, but then injected back underground into the same or a different rock formation in such a way that it remains available for possible extraction and sale in the future. Another example would be thorium that has been extracted along with other, commercially saleable, commodities, but where there is no current market for the commodity. Provided that it is then stored in a manner in which it remains available for future commercial sale, it may be assigned to E3.3.

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Annex I

Glossary of terms

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Aligned System	A classification system that has been aligned with UNFC-2009 as demonstrated by the existence of a Bridging Document that has been endorsed by the Expert Group on Resource Classification.
Bridging Document	A document that explains the relationship between UNFC-2009 and another classification system, including instructions and guidelines on how to classify estimates generated by application of that system using the UNFC-2009 Numerical Codes.
Category	Primary basis for classification using each of the three fundamental Criteria of economic and social viability (related categories being E1, E2, and E3), field project status and feasibility (related categories being F1, F2, F3 and F4), and geological knowledge (related categories being G1, G2, G3 and G4). Definitions of Categories are provided in Annex I to UNFC-2009.
Class(es)	Primary level of resource classification resulting from the combination of a Category from each of the three Criteria (axes).
Complementary texts	Additional texts to provide mandatory requirements (i.e. Specifications) and further guidance regarding the application of UNFC-2009. (This Specifications Document is an example of a complementary text.)
Commercial Project	A Project that is associated with a Known Deposit and which satisfies the definitions of E1, F1 and G1 and/or G2. In certain circumstances, it may additionally (i.e. not solely) have quantities classified as G3 associated with it (refer to the relevant Bridging Document).
CRIRSCO Template	The CRIRSCO Template of 2006 is the system developed by the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO) for solid minerals and, for the purposes of this Specifications Document, includes the reporting codes and standards that are aligned with it.
Criteria	UNFC-2009 utilises three fundamental Criteria for reserve and resource classification: economic and social viability; field project status and feasibility; and, geological knowledge. These Criteria are each subdivided into Categories and Sub-Categories, which are then combined in the form of Classes or Sub-Classes.

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Evaluator	Person, or persons, performing resource estimation and/or classification.
Exploration Project	A Project that is associated with one or more Potential Deposits.
Generic Specifications	Specifications (as documented in this Specifications Document) that apply to the classification of quantities of any commodity using UNFC-2009.
Known Deposit	A deposit that has been demonstrated to exist by direct evidence. More detailed specifications can be found in relevant commodity-specific Aligned Systems.
Mapping Document	The output of a comparison between another resource classification system and UNFC-2009, or between that system and existing Aligned Systems, which highlights the similarities and differences between the systems. A Mapping Document can provide the basis for assessing the potential for the other system to become an Aligned System through the development of a Bridging Document.
Non-Commercial Project	A Project that is associated with a Known Deposit and which satisfies the definitions of E3, F2 and G1, G2 and/or G3. It includes Projects that may satisfy F1, but do not satisfy E1 or E2.
Numerical Code	Numerical designation of each Class or Sub-Class of resource quantity as defined by UNFC-2009. Numerical Codes are always quoted in the same sequence (i.e. E;F;G).
Potential Deposit	A deposit that has not yet been demonstrated to exist by direct evidence (e.g. drilling and/or sampling), but is assessed as potentially existing based primarily on indirect evidence (e.g. surface or airborne geophysical measurements). More detailed specifications can be found in relevant commodity-specific Aligned Systems.
Potentially Commercial Projects	A Project that is associated with a Known Deposit and which satisfies the definitions of E2, F2 and G1, G2 and/or G3. It includes Projects that may satisfy E1 but not F1 or, alternatively, satisfy F1 but not E1.
Project	A Project is a defined development plan or mining operation which provides the basis for economic evaluation and decision-making. In the early stages of evaluation, including exploration, the Project might be defined only in conceptual terms, whereas more mature Projects will be defined in significant detail. Where no development plan or mining operation can currently be defined, all quantities are classified in Category F4.

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Specifications	Additional details (mandatory rules) as to how a resource classification system is to be applied, supplementing the framework definitions of that system. Generic Specifications provided for the UNFC-2009 in this Specifications Document ensure clarity and comparability and are complementary to the commodity-specific requirements included in Aligned Systems, as set out in the relevant Bridging Document.
Specifications Document	Specifications for the application of the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009). [UNECE REFERENCE WILL BE ADDED IN FINAL VERSION]
SPE-PRMS	Petroleum Resources Management System of 2007 (SPE-PRMS), which was approved by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Board in March 2007 and endorsed by the World Petroleum Council (WPC), the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG).
Sub-Categories	Optional subdivision of Categories (facilitating increased granularity) for each of the fundamental Criteria of economic and social viability, field project status and feasibility, and geological knowledge. Definitions of Sub-Categories are provided in Annex II to UNFC-2009.
Sub-Classes	Optional subdivision of resource classification based on project maturity principles (facilitating increased granularity) resulting from the combination of Sub-Categories. Project maturity Sub-Classes are discussed further in Annex V of this Specifications Document.
Système International d'Unités	Internationally recognized system of measurement and the modern form of the metric system. Prefixes and units are created and unit definitions are modified through international agreement as the technology of measurement progresses, and as the precision of measurements improves. Abbreviated to SI.
UNFC-2009	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (ECE ENERGY SERIES No. 39).

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Annex II

Guidelines on the application of key instructions in UNFC-2009

Classify (according to UNFC-2009)	To assign estimated quantities to a specific Class (or Sub-Class) of UNFC-2009 by reference to the definitions of Categories or Sub-Categories for each of the three Criteria and taking into account both the Generic Specifications and the commodity-specific requirements that are included in the Aligned System, as set out in the relevant Bridging Document.
Harmonization of Classification Systems	To identify significant differences between systems, if any, by mapping and then, if necessary, to adjust definitions and/or specifications of one system so that they lead to comparable results. A system that is harmonized with UNFC-2009 can become an Aligned System through the development and endorsement (by the Expert Group on Resource Classification) of a Bridging Document.
Mapping between Classification Systems	To generate a Mapping Document by comparing the definitions and specifications of each category/class of one classification system to the definitions and specification of each of the categories/classes in another system in order to identify the similarities and differences between them.
Mapping through the CRIRSCO Template and SPE-PRMS	To perform the mapping of a third classification system to UNFC-2009 by first mapping it to the CRIRSCO Template or SPE-PRMS, which are already mapped to, and aligned with, UNFC-2009.
Align Systems	See Harmonization of classification systems.
Apply UNFC Directly	To classify quantities without first generating estimates in an Aligned System. This still requires adherence to both the Generic Specifications and the commodity-specific requirements that are included in the Aligned System, as set out in the relevant Bridging Document.
Use UNFC as a Harmonizing Tool	See Harmonization of Classification Systems.

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Annex III

Bridging Document between the CRIRSCO Template and UNFC-2009

I. Introduction

1. Bridging Documents explain the relationship between UNFC-2009 and another classification system that has been endorsed by the Expert Group on Resource Classification as an Aligned System. They incorporate instructions and guidelines on how to classify estimates generated by application of that Aligned System using the UNFC-2009 Numerical Codes. The relevant Bridging Document shall be identified when reporting estimates using the UNFC-2009 Numerical Codes.
2. A long-standing agreement is in place for CRIRSCO to provide the commodity-specific specifications for solid minerals. In accordance with this agreement, CRIRSCO has provided commodity-specific specifications via the CRIRSCO Template of 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the “Template”).¹³ Along with the Generic Specifications, these provide the foundation and keystones for consistent application of UNFC-2009 for solid minerals.
3. The Template (and the codes/standards aligned with it) is independent from UNFC-2009 and may be mandatory for reporting purposes in some jurisdictions or in particular circumstances. This Bridging Document has no bearing whatsoever on such mandatory reporting requirements or on the independent application of the Template (and the codes/standards aligned with it).
4. UNFC-2009 offers greater granularity than is available in the Template and the application of commodity-specific specifications shall not limit in any way the use of the additional granularity of UNFC-2009.

II. Requirement to meet UNFC-2009 definitions and generic specifications

5. Application of UNFC-2009 to classify quantities based on the Template can be performed either by first generating estimates using the Template and then assigning those estimates to the appropriate UNFC-2009 class or sub-class, or by generating the estimates directly in UNFC-2009 by applying the relevant specifications from the Template. However, in both cases, this still requires adherence to both the Definitions and Generic Specifications of UNFC-2009, and the commodity-specific requirements that are included in the Template.

¹³ Available at: www.crirsco.com/crirsco_template_v2.pdf

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III. Overview of the CRIRSCO Template (2006)

6. The CRIRSCO Template is the most recently developed international standard for the reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. It is in turn based on a number of national or regional reporting standards that are compatible and consistent with each other and the Template, and whose authors contributed to the development of the Template that represents current international best practice for Public Reports by companies.¹⁴ The basic framework on which the Template and the standards aligned to it are based is shown in Figure III.1.

7. The Template is focussed on establishing and maintaining consistent and appropriate standards for Public Reports (as defined by CRIRSCO) and hence does not address all mineralisation that may be relevant for other purposes, such as national inventories or internal use. Consequently, full application of UNFC-2009 for solid minerals can extend beyond the classes explicitly defined in the Template.

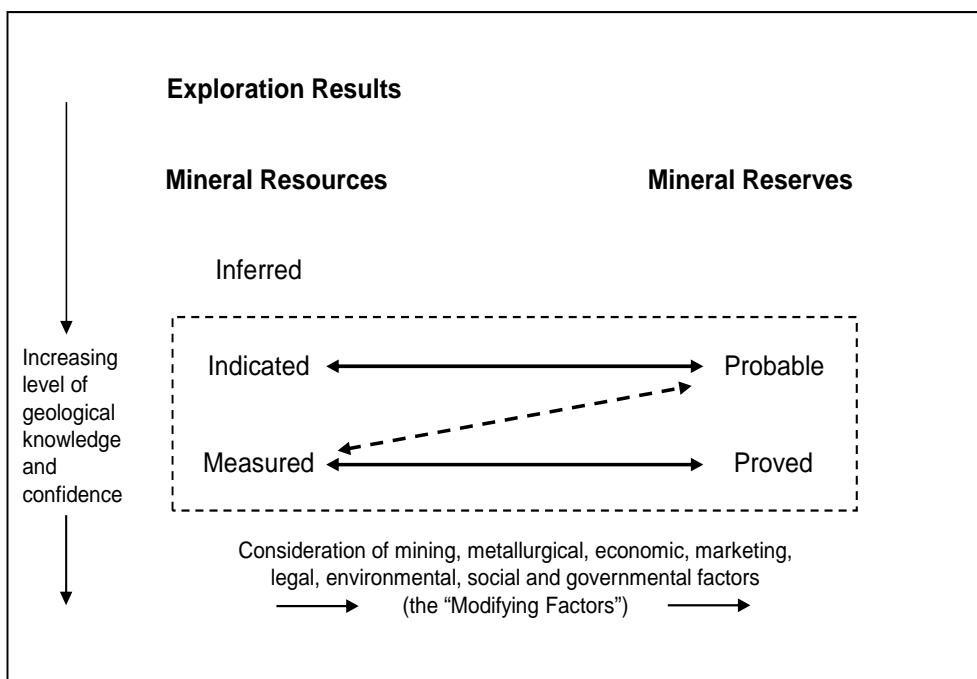


Figure III.1: General relationship between Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as set out in the CRIRSCO Template

¹⁴ In the Template, a Public Report “refers to any report on Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves, prepared for the purpose of informing investors or potential investors and their advisers, or to satisfy regulatory requirements”

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IV. Direct mapping of Sub-Categories

A. Application of the G-axis

8. Where geological studies have been carried out and an estimate of the quantity of mineralization is possible (volume, tonnes, grade/quality etc.) then classification takes place on the horizontal geological axis on the basis of the level of detail of the studies and the degree of confidence in the geological model. Mineral Resources are defined as Inferred, Indicated or Measured, reflecting an increasing level of geological knowledge and confidence.

9. The Geological Knowledge (G) axis has a direct mapping to the Template as shown in Figure III.2.

B. Detailed mapping of the E and F axes

10. Mineral Resources are *in situ* estimates of mineralization prior to conversion to Mineral Reserves (i.e. with no adjustments for mining dilution or losses), although preliminary consideration is given to mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, infrastructure, environmental, social and governmental factors (the Modifying Factors). Furthermore, portions of a mineral deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction must not be included in a Mineral Resource. In UNFC-2009, a Mineral Resource estimate will generally be classified as E2F2. Optionally, it may be further sub-classified on the F axis into F2.1 or F2.2 (refer to Annex V of this Specifications Document, which provides specific guidance in the differentiation between the project maturity sub-categories). In some cases, a Mineral Resource estimate could correspond to E1F2, where there is no doubt regarding economic viability, or E2F1 where there is no doubt concerning technical viability (sub-category F1.3).

11. Where adequate geological studies have been carried out but preliminary assessment of the Modifying Factors indicates that the project is not viable in the foreseeable future (i.e. it does not have “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”), the mineralization is classified as “inventory” and is not converted to a Mineral Resource.¹⁵ “Inventory” is not a defined term in the Template, and such quantities may not be disclosed in a Public Report (as defined above), but for other purposes would generally be classified in UNFC-2009 as either E3F2 where the quantities are technically recoverable but are not expected to become economically viable in the foreseeable future (sub-categories E3.3, F2.3) or where economically viability cannot yet be determined due to insufficient information (sub-categories E3.2, F2.2), or E3F4 where no technically viable development project or mining operation can be identified(sub-category E3.3). The inventory will be reviewed in future should conditions change.

12. In the Template, Mineral Resources may be reported inclusive of, or additional to, Mineral Reserves. Note that in UNFC-2009, classes such as 221 are always exclusive of

¹⁵ For more discussion regarding what constitutes “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” in the context of different solid mineral commodities, refer to the discussion on Mineral Resources in the Template.

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other classes, such as 111. Where classes are aggregated, they must be documented explicitly (e.g. 111+221).¹⁶

Mineral Reserves	Proved	G1
	Probable	G2
Mineral Resources	Measured	G1
	Indicated	G2
	Inferred	G3
Exploration Results		G4

Figure III.2: Mapping of CRIRSCO Template to G Axis of UNFC-2009

13. Mineral Reserves are generally quoted as the product of mining activities (tonnage and grade or quality), i.e. the quantities delivered to the process plant. For some commodities, e.g. coal, Mineral Reserves are quoted as saleable product (tonnage and quality). Otherwise, where processing is required to produce a saleable product, recovery or yield factors shall be provided. A Mineral Reserve will always correspond to E1F1. Optionally, it may be further sub-classified on the E axis into E1.1 or E1.2 and on the F axis into F1.1, F1.2 or F1.3.

14. Conversion of Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves requires technical studies of at least pre-feasibility level to demonstrate that mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, infrastructure, environmental, social and governmental factors (the Modifying Factors) have been adequately addressed and the project yields a positive financial return. In UNFC-2009, this requirement is also reflected in the definitions of the E1 and F1 categories.

15. Provided that the Modifying Factors are satisfied, Indicated Resources can be converted to Probable Reserves. Similarly, Measured Resources may usually be converted to Proved Reserves, but can only be converted to Probable Reserves if the confidence in the Modifying Factors is less than the geological confidence. Inferred Resources shall not be converted to a Mineral Reserve (see Figure III.1).

16. Figure III.3 shows a mapping of the E-F matrix to the Template with a colour coded and numeric key. Note that colours and numbers are aligned with the SPE-PRMS mapping (see Annex IV) and hence not all numbers are used here.

¹⁶ For Public Reporting purposes, certain aggregations are not permitted.

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	F1.1	F1.2	F1.3	F2.1	F2.2	F2.3	F3	F4
E1.1	1	2	3	4				
E1.2	1	2	3					
E2			4	4	11			
E3.1	12	12	12	12	12	12		
E3.2			5	5	5		8	
E3.3			6	6	6	6		7

		UNFC-2009 Sub-Classes	
Mineral Reserve	1	On Production	
	2	Approved for Development	
	3	Justified for Development	
Mineral Resource	4	Development Pending	
	11	Development On Hold	
Inventory (not defined in Template)	5	Development Unclarified	
	6	Development Not Viable	
Exploration Results		8	
Special Cases	Classification not in Template	12	
	Unlikely Mappings		

Figure III.3: Mapping of CRIRSCO Template to E-F axes of UNFC-2009. Note that “Inventory” is not a defined term in the Template. Colours and numbers are aligned with the SPE-PRMS mapping (see Annex IV) and hence not all numbers are used here.

C. Exploration results

17. Where exploration activities have taken place but are insufficiently advanced to estimate a Mineral Resource quantity, the generic term of Exploration Results is applied. Exploration Results are insufficient (in the context of Public Reports, as defined above) to determine the volume, tonnes, grade or quality of mineralization and should not be stated as Mineral Resources.

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18. However, when UNFC-2009 is used for other purposes, estimated quantities would be classified as E3F3 where the quantities are technically recoverable (sub-categories E3.2, F3), or as E3F4 where no technically viable development project or mining operation can be identified (sub-category E3.3).

19. The Template does not have sub-categories of Exploration Results.

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Annex IV

Bridging Document between SPE-PRMS and UNFC-2009

I. Introduction

1. Bridging Documents explain the relationship between UNFC-2009 and another classification system that has been endorsed by the Expert Group on Resource Classification as an Aligned System. They incorporate instructions and guidelines on how to classify estimates generated by application of that Aligned System using the UNFC-2009 Numerical Codes. The relevant Bridging Document shall be identified when reporting estimates using the UNFC-2009 Numerical Codes.
2. A long-standing agreement is in place for SPE to provide the commodity-specific specifications for petroleum. In accordance with this agreement, SPE has provided commodity-specific specifications via the Petroleum Resources Management System of 2007 (hereinafter referred to as “SPE-PRMS”).¹⁷ Along with the Generic Specifications, these provide the foundation and keystones for consistent application of UNFC-2009 for petroleum.
3. SPE-PRMS is independent from UNFC-2009 and may be mandatory for reporting purposes in some jurisdictions or in particular circumstances. This Bridging Document has no bearing whatsoever on such mandatory reporting requirements or on the independent application of SPE-PRMS.
4. UNFC-2009 offers greater granularity than is available in SPE-PRMS and the application of commodity-specific specifications shall not limit in any way the use of the additional granularity of UNFC-2009.

II. Requirement to meet UNFC 2009 definitions and generic specifications

5. Application of UNFC-2009 to classify quantities based on SPE-PRMS can be performed either by first generating estimates using SPE-PRMS and then assigning those estimates to the appropriate UNFC-2009 class or sub-class, or by generating the estimates directly in UNFC-2009 by applying the relevant specifications from SPE-PRMS. However, in both cases, this still requires adherence to both the Definitions and Generic Specifications of UNFC-2009, and the commodity-specific requirements that are included in SPE-PRMS.

¹⁷ Approved by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Board in March 2007 and endorsed by the World Petroleum Council (WPC), the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG). Available at:

www.spe.org/industry/docs/Petroleum_Resources_Management_System_2007.pdf.

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III. Overview of SPE-PRMS

6. The definitions and guidelines of SPE-PRMS are designed to provide a common reference for the international petroleum industry, including national reporting and regulatory disclosure agencies, and to support petroleum project and portfolio management requirements. They are intended to improve clarity in global communications regarding petroleum resources. It is expected that SPE-PRMS will be supplemented with industry education programmes and application guides addressing their implementation in a wide spectrum of technical and/or commercial settings. It is understood that the definitions and guidelines of SPE-PRMS allow flexibility for users and agencies to tailor application for their particular needs; however, any modifications to the guidance contained in SPE-PRMS should be clearly identified. The definitions and guidelines contained in SPE-PRMS must not be construed as modifying the interpretation or application of any existing regulatory reporting requirements.

7. Approved by the SPE Board in March 2007, the SPE-PRMS for defining reserves and resources was developed by an international group of reserves evaluation experts and endorsed by the World Petroleum Council (WPC), the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG).

IV. Direct mapping of Sub-Categories

A. Application of the G-axis

8. The Geological Knowledge (G) axis has a direct mapping to the SPE-PRMS Range of Uncertainty as shown in Figure IV.1.

9. As described in the Generic Specifications, if a quantity is expressed for the G4 Category without Sub-Category refinement, then the sum of the G4.1 and G4.2 Sub-Categories shall be stated. This equates to the Best Estimate for Prospective Resources under SPE-PRMS.

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Reserves	Proved (1P)	G1
	Proved plus Probable (2P)	G1+G2
	Proved plus Probable plus Possible (3P)	G1+G2+G3
Contingent Resources	Low Estimate (1C)	G1
	Best Estimate (2C)	G1+G2
	High Estimate (3C)	G1+G2+G3
Prospective Resources	Low Estimate	G4.1
	Best Estimate	G4.1+G4.2 (=G4)
	High Estimate	G4.1+G4.2+G4.3

Figure IV.1: Mapping of SPE-PRMS Range of Uncertainty to UNFC-2009 G Axis¹⁸

B. Detailed mapping of the E and F axes

10. The direct and unique mapping of SPE-PRMS uncertainty categories to the G axis allows the mapping of SPE-PRMS Project Maturity Classes to a matrix formed from the Economic and Social Viability (E) and Field Project Status and Feasibility (F) axes. Figure IV.2 shows a mapping of the E-F matrix to the SPE-PRMS Project Maturity Classes with a colour coded and numeric key.

11. There are a large number of cells within the E-F matrix that are labelled as Unlikely Mappings. These are cells which result from mappings where there is a logical inconsistency with the level of project and socio-economic maturity. Classifying the cells as unlikely in this document does not preclude their use in UNFC-2009, but the quantities would need to be mapped to SPE-PRMS on a case by case basis to ensure that they were fully consistent with the definitions. In general, a project cannot be declared as meeting social and economic criteria until it has progressed to a sufficiently defined level of technical maturity.

¹⁸ Combinations of G axis Categories (or Sub-Categories), such as G1+G2, are shown here for illustrative purposes only. In practice, they will always be associated with E and F axis Categories (or Sub-Categories) and documented as Classes in the form: 111+112, for example.

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	F1.1	F1.2	F1.3	F2.1	F2.2	F2.3	F3.1	F3.2	F3.3	F4
E1.1	1	2	3	4						
E1.2	1	2	3							
E2			4	4	11					
E3.1	1	2	3	12	12	12				
E3.2			5	5	5		8	9	10	
E3.3			6	6	6	6				7

Discovered	Reserves	On Production			1				
		Approved for Development			2				
		Justified for Development			3				
	Contingent Resources	Development Pending			4				
		Development On Hold			11				
		Development Unclarified			5				
		Development Not Viable			6				
	Unrecoverable					7			
Undiscovered	Prospective Resources	Prospect			8				
		Lead			9				
		Play			10				
	Unrecoverable					7			
Special Cases	Classification not in PRMS					12			
	Unlikely Mappings								

Figure IV.2: Mapping of the E-F matrix to the SPE-PRMS Project Maturity Classes with a colour coded and numeric key

12. However, in certain circumstances, a project may be seen to be unequivocally commercially viable (E1.1), e.g. a very large oil discovery in a mature hydrocarbon province, even though appraisal activities are still on-going in order to optimize the

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development plan (F2.1). Such a project would be still be classified as a Potentially Commercial Project under UNFC-2009 and a Contingent Resource under SPE-PRMS.

13. Most SPE-PRMS Project Maturity Classes map to more than one location in the E-F matrix. Section V of this Bridging Document describes how the quantities within these classes shall be subdivided to the higher degree of granularity found within UNFC-2009. There are also some quantities described in UNFC-2009 that are not specifically included within SPE-PRMS resources description, although they are part of the total commodity initially in place. This issue is discussed in Section VI of this Bridging Document.

14. There are four cells within the E-F matrix that map directly to corresponding SPE-PRMS Project Maturity Classes. These cells relate to exploration projects (Prospective Resources in SPE-PRMS) and additional quantities in place (Unrecoverable in SPE-PRMS).

C. Exploration prospects

15. The Generic Specifications of UNFC-2009 define Sub-Categories for the F axis that map directly to the SPE-PRMS Project Maturity Classes for Prospective Resources. UNFC-2009 enforces the use of the E3.2 and G4 sub-categories for classification of Exploration Projects. Figure IV.3 shows the full mapping of UNFC-2009 to SPE-PRMS for Exploration Projects and Prospective Resources.

		Low Estimate	Best Estimate	High Estimate
Prospective Resources	Prospect	E3.2,F3.1,G4.1	E3.2,F3.1,G4.1+G4.2	E3.2,F3.1,G4.1+G4.2+G4.3
	Lead	E3.2,F3.2,G4.1	E3.2,F3.2,G4.1+G4.2	E3.2,F3.2,G4.1+G4.2+G4.3
	Play	E3.2,F3.3,G4.1	E3.2,F3.3,G4.1+G4.2	E3.2,F3.3,G4.1+G4.2+G4.3

Figure IV.3: Mapping of UNFC-2009 Exploration Projects to SPE-PRMS Prospective Resources

D. Additional Quantities in Place

16. In the context of petroleum, additional quantities in place under UNFC-2009 correspond to those quantities that are currently classified as unrecoverable within discovered and undiscovered resources. Within the E-F matrix, additional quantities in place are found at the intersection of the E3.3 and F4 Categories. These are mapped to the Unrecoverable class in SPE-PRMS.

17. SPE-PRMS has two Unrecoverable classes, one representing unrecoverable quantities associated with discovered resources and a second representing the unrecoverable quantities associated with undiscovered resources. Within UNFC-2009, the geologic uncertainty for discovered quantities is described using Categories G1 to G3, while the geologic uncertainty for undiscovered quantities is described using Category G4, thus it is possible to have a unique mapping between the systems as shown in Figure IV.4.

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		Low Estimate	Best Estimate	High Estimate
Unrecoverable	Discovered	E3.3,F4,G1	E3.3,F4,G1+G2	E3.3,F4,G1+G2+G3
	Undiscovered	E3.3,F4,G4.1	E3.3,F4,G4.1+G4.2	E3.3,F4,G4.1+G4.2+G4.3

Figure IV.4: Mapping of UNFC-2009 Additional Quantities in Place to SPE-PRMS Unrecoverable Quantities

V. Sub-Division of SPE-PRMS project maturity classes to multiple UNFC-2009 Sub-Categories

18. As UNFC-2009 contains more granularity than SPE-PRMS, it is to be expected that there will be many instances where a single SPE-PRMS project maturity class could reflect multiple UNFC-2009 Sub-Categories. This is evident in Figure IV.2. The criteria to be used to subdivide SPE-PRMS classes to utilize the full breadth of UNFC-2009 is described in the next two sections for Commercial Projects (equivalent to projects with Reserves), and Potentially Commercial and Non-Commercial Projects (equivalent to projects with Contingent Resources).

A. Commercial projects sub-categorization

19. SPE-PRMS project maturity classes for Reserves map directly to the UNFC-2009 sub-categories F1.1 to F1.3 on the F axis, but can also be mapped to the E1.1, E1.2 or E3.1 sub-categories on the E axis.

20. The subdivision of quantities between E1.1 and E1.2 for SPE-PRMS Reserves categories is completed by following the definitions of the categories. Quantities where extraction and sale is economic on the basis of current market conditions and realistic assumptions of future market conditions are categorized as E1.1. Quantities for which extraction and sale is not economic on the basis of current market conditions and realistic assumptions of future market conditions, but is made viable through government subsidies and/or other considerations are categorised as E1.2.

21. SPE-PRMS recommends that “lease fuel should be treated as shrinkage and is not included in sales quantities or resource estimates”. However, SPE-PRMS then states that if lease fuel is reported as Reserves (which is permitted under some regulations), it should be reported separately from sales quantities. SPE-PRMS also notes that all non-sales quantities (lease fuel, flare, and losses) may be separately identified and documented in addition to sales quantities, but no specifications or formal classification terminology are provided.

22. UNFC-2009 does fully represent the total commodity initially in place, but does not recognize lease fuel as part of Commercial Projects: lease fuel (plus flaring and other losses) are always reported separately from sales quantities. All such quantities (lease fuel, flare or other losses) are categorized within the E3.1 sub-category as non-sales. The project sub-category (F axis) will be the same as that associated with the quantities being extracted and sold from that project. The level of geologic uncertainty will similarly reflect the

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project uncertainty. When mapping a volume from the UNFC-2009 E3.1 subcategory to SPE-PRMS, care must be taken to exclude such quantities from Reserves or, if appropriate, to assign only the lease fuel to the Reserves category and, in such cases, to document them separately from sales quantities. Flare gas and other losses will not be explicitly categorized in SPE-PRMS, but good practice would be to maintain a record of the quantities outside of the categorization.

B. Potentially commercial and non-commercial project sub-categorization

23. The mapping of Potentially Commercial and Non-Commercial Projects with SPE-PRMS Contingent Resources is slightly more complex with each project needing to be reviewed for the level of socio-economic and technical maturity.

24. There is a close link with SPE-PRMS project maturity classes and the E axis sub-categories as shown in Figure IV.5.

		E axis Category or Sub-Category
Contingent Resources	Development Pending	E2
	Development on Hold	E2
	Development Unclarified	E3.2
	Development not Viable	E3.3

Figure IV.5 – Mapping of SPE-PRMS Contingent Resource classes to UNFC-2009 E axis

25. Annex V of this Specifications Document provides specific guidance on the differentiation between the UNFC-2009 project maturity sub-classes. This generic guidance in Annex V is completely aligned with similar, but petroleum-specific, guidance provided for the project maturity sub-classes of SPE-PRMS.¹⁹

26. Development Pending projects must, as a minimum, satisfy the definitions of both F2.1 and E2, but could fall in either the F1.3 or F2.1 sub-category based on the level of technical feasibility. A project that meets all technical requirements but does not meet

¹⁹ See: Guidelines for Application of the Petroleum Resources Management System (November 2011), Section 2.7. Available at: http://www.spe.org/industry/docs/PRMS_Guidelines_Nov2011.pdf

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current economic thresholds is sub-categorized as F1.3. Further, a project with remaining technical feasibility issues to be resolved is sub-categorized as F2.1 but, if there is no doubt about commercial viability, it could satisfy the definition of E1.

27. Projects On Hold share much in common with Development Pending projects, but their progression towards commerciality is constrained by activities generally outside of the control of the evaluator. Projects on Hold are classified as E2F2.2 to reflect the chance of commerciality but taking into account the current lack of activity progress.

28. Development Unclarified projects are those where there is currently an insufficient basis for concluding that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. This is generally due to a lack of data to make the assessment, or where the evaluation is still at an early stage. The projects are sub-categorized as E3.2 and as F1.3, F2.1 or F2.2 based on the level of technical maturity. A project that meets all technical requirements but does not meet current commercial thresholds is sub-categorized as F1.3. A project with remaining technical and commercial issues to be resolved is sub-categorized as F2.1. If activities are on hold, or evaluation is still to be completed, the project is sub-categorized as F2.2.

29. Development not Viable projects are technically feasible projects, but they have been assessed as being of insufficient potential to warrant any further data acquisition activities or any direct efforts to remove commercial contingencies at this point in time. In such cases, it can be helpful to identify and record these quantities as part of a portfolio so that the potential for a commercial development opportunity will be recognized in the event of a major change in commercial conditions. The projects are sub-categorized as E3.3 and as F1.3, F2.1, F2.2 or F2.3 based on the level of technical maturity. A project that meets all technical requirements but does not meet current economic thresholds is sub-categorized as F1.3. A project with remaining technical and commercial issues to be resolved is sub-categorized as F2.1. If activities are on hold, the project is sub categorized as F2.2. If there are no plans to develop or to acquire additional data due to limited potential, the project is sub-categorized as F2.3.

VI. Identification of quantities unclassified in SPE-PRMS

30. As noted above, SPE-PRMS states that all non-sales quantities (lease fuel, flare and losses) may be separately identified and documented in addition to sales quantities, but no specifications or formal classification terminology are provided. Where there is a need to differentiate between lease fuel, flare and losses within UNFC-2009, quantities of each non-sales type should be treated as a different product type (see Generic Specification D) and reported separately for the project.

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Annex V

Guidelines on the use of project maturity to sub-classify projects

1. UNFC-2009 provides scope to sub-classify projects by applying the full range of sub-category definitions.²⁰ The application of this level of granularity of the system is optional, though it is becoming widely recognised as a powerful tool for portfolio management purposes, both corporately and at a national level. The sub-classes reflect the concept of classification on the basis of project maturity, which broadly corresponds to the probability that the project will eventually achieve commercial operation and commodity sales.
2. The category and sub-category definitions, as well as all generic specifications and relevant commodity-specific specifications necessary for the high level classification into Commercial Projects, Potentially Commercial Projects and Non-commercial Projects, must be satisfied before consideration is given to assignment to the appropriate sub-class.
3. The project maturity sub-classes are based on the associated actions (business decisions) required to move a project towards commercial production/extraction. The boundaries between different levels of project maturity are designed to align with internal (corporate) project “decision gates”, thus providing a direct link between decision-making and the capital value process within a company, and the characterization of its portfolio of assets through resource classification.
4. It is important to note that while the goal of the developer is always to move projects “up the ladder” toward higher levels of maturity, and eventually to commercial production/extraction, a change in circumstances (e.g. a change to local environmental, social or market considerations, or to the applicable fiscal regime, or disappointing results from further data acquisition) can lead to projects being “downgraded” to a lower sub-class.
5. If the sub-classes in Figure 3 of UNFC-2009 are adopted, the following guidelines should be applied.

(a) Commercial Projects

6. **On Production** is used where the project is actually producing/extracting and selling one or more commodities to market as at the Effective Date of the evaluation. Although implementation of the project may not be 100% complete at that date, the full project must have all necessary approvals and contracts in place, and capital funds committed.²¹ If a part of the project development plan is still subject to separate approval and/or commitment of capital funds such that it is not currently certain to proceed, that part

²⁰ See Figure 3 of UNFC-2009

²¹ In some cases, a project may be able to initiate operations and commodity sales even though parts of the approved development plan are not yet complete (e.g. some production wells remain to be drilled and/or connected). However, care is required to distinguish this situation from a phased development where implementation of the later phases is subject to a separate approval process which may even be contingent on the results of the first phase.

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should be classified as a separate project in the appropriate sub-class.

7. **Approved for Development** requires that all approvals/contracts are in place, and capital funds have been committed. Construction and installation of project facilities should be underway or due to start imminently. Only a completely unforeseeable change in circumstances that is beyond the control of the developers would be an acceptable reason for failure of the project to be developed within a reasonable time frame.

8. **Justified for Development** requires that the project has been demonstrated to be technically feasible and commercially viable, and there must be a reasonable expectation that all necessary approvals/contracts for the project to proceed to development will be forthcoming.

(b) Potentially Commercial Projects

9. **Development Pending** is limited to those projects that are actively subject to project-specific technical activities, such as acquisition of additional data (e.g. appraisal drilling) or the completion of project feasibility studies and associated economic analyses designed to confirm project commerciality and/or to determine the optimum development scenario or mine plan. In addition, it may include projects that have non-technical contingencies, provided these contingencies are currently being actively pursued by the developers and are expected to be resolved positively within a reasonable time frame.

10. **Development On Hold** is used where a project is considered to have at least a reasonable chance of achieving commerciality (i.e. there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction), but where there are currently major non-technical contingencies (e.g. environmental or social issues) that need to be resolved before the project can move towards development.²² The primary difference between Development Pending and On Hold is that in the former case the only significant contingencies are ones that can be, and are being, directly influenced by the developers (e.g. through negotiations), whereas in the latter case the primary contingencies are subject to the decisions of others over which the developers have little or no direct influence and both the outcome and the timing of those decisions is subject to significant uncertainty.

(c) Non-commercial Projects

11. **Development Unclarified** is appropriate for projects that are still in the early stages of technical and commercial evaluation (e.g. a recent new discovery), and/or where significant further data acquisition will be required, in order to make a meaningful assessment of the potential for a commercial development, i.e. there is currently insufficient basis for concluding that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

12. **Development not Viable** is used where a technically feasible project can be identified, but it has been assessed as being of insufficient potential to warrant any further data acquisition activities or any direct efforts to remove commercial contingencies. In such cases, it can be helpful to identify and record these quantities so that the potential for a

²² Lack of sufficient demand in an existing and accessible economically viable market could be another reason for a project being classified as Development On Hold, but care is required to distinguish this situation from one where no economically viable market currently exists (Development not Viable).

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commercial development opportunity will be recognised in the event of a major change in commercial conditions.

(d) Additional Quantities in Place

13. Quantities should only be classified as Additional Quantities in Place where no technically feasible projects have been identified that could lead to the extraction of any of these quantities. Some of these quantities may subsequently become recoverable in the future due to the development of new technology.
