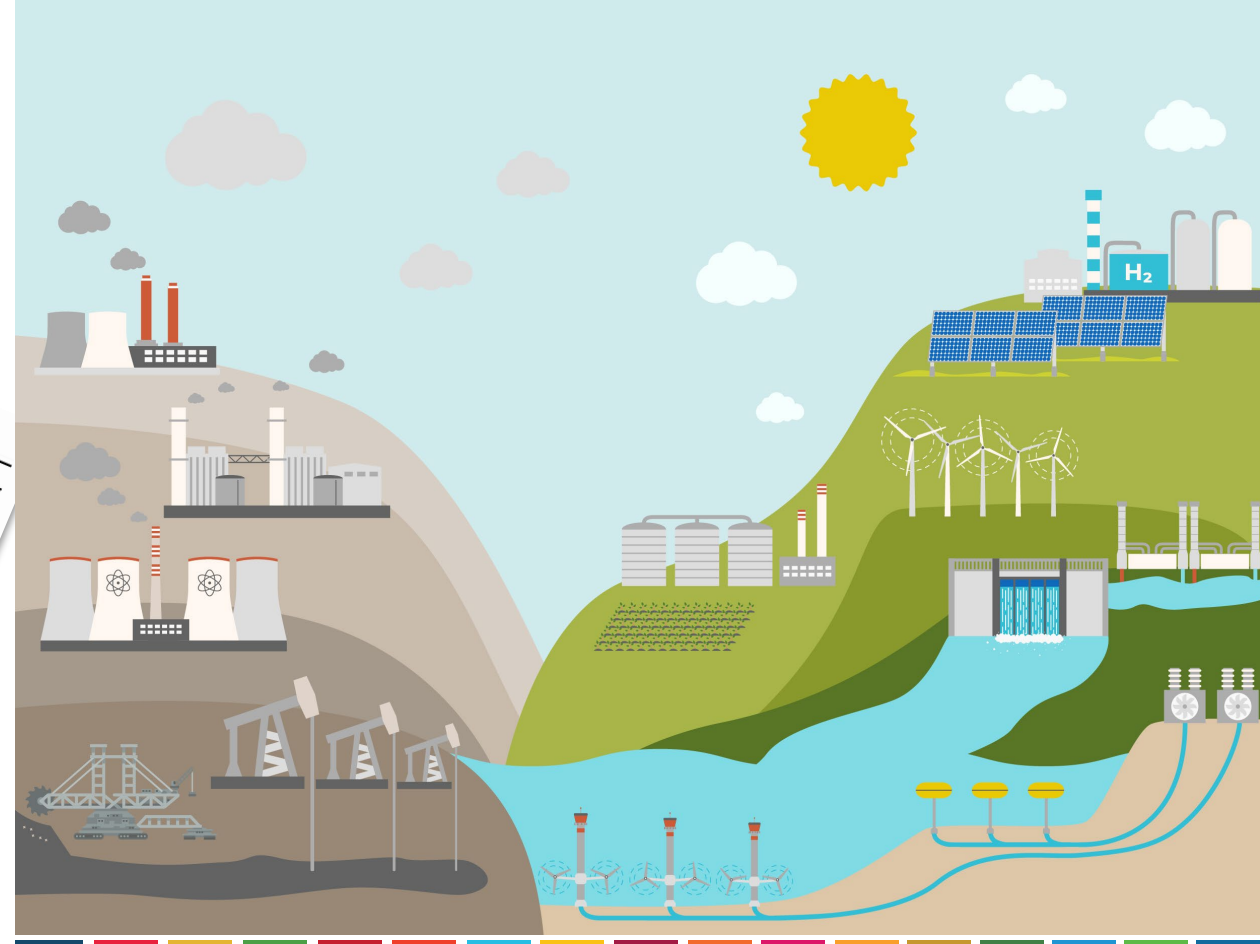


Commodity	E			F				G				Quantity (tonnes)	UNFC class			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	1+2	1+2+3	2			2+3	3	4
Ball clay	■														46 200 000	111
Ball clay		■													54 100 000	221
Ball clay			■												2 000 000	221+2
Ball clay				■											132 000 000	222+3
Ball clay					■										4 500 000	223
Barytes						■									9 000 000	111
Barytes							■								7 500 000	223
Brick clay								■							Confidential	111
Brick clay									■						Not quantified	223
Brick clay										■					650 000 000 000	111
Celestite											■				1 257 000	221+2+3
Celestite												■			3 698 000	344 (a)
Copper													■		5	343
Copper														■	16 671	344
Copper														■	127 045	221
Copper																222
Copper																223

United Kingdom Experience for a UNFC based mineral inventory

Tom Bide, British Geological Survey



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WEEK

2024



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United Kingdom Experience

- Provision of mineral resource data for national resource management/planning is often a key role for National Geological Surveys
- Each country is in a unique situation. The UK does not collect data for national mineral resources and BGS has no mandate to do this
- In 2019 the UK compiled an inventory of national resource data using UNFC as part of the ORAMA project

Resources Policy
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Resources Policy
Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/econbase

Utilization of multiple current and legacy datasets to create a national minerals inventory: A UK case study
T. Bide, T.J. Brown, A.G. Gunn, J.M. Mackenzie
Available online 18 March 2020

ABSTRACT
Mineral resources are vital for economic growth and increasing quality of life. To ensure resources are effectively managed, their appropriate provision must be at all levels of government. Effective information and the associated data management and analysis are essential for this. This paper reports on the development of a national minerals inventory for the UK, which is a key step in the development of a national minerals inventory. The study presents how, using multiple datasets, the UK has developed a national minerals inventory. The study presents how, using multiple datasets, the UK has developed a national minerals inventory. The study presents how, using multiple datasets, the UK has developed a national minerals inventory.

1. Introduction
Mineral resources, ranging from aggregate to metals, play a vital role in the growth of the economy. In manufacturing, the standard of living and an increasingly important factor in the transition to a low carbon economy. They are used in a wide range of everyday applications, from the building to the modern technology, such as mobile phones, we increasingly use. Every sector of the manufacturing industry and almost every part of the infrastructure in the UK is dependent on mineral resources. The supply of mineral resources is essential for the UK's economic and social well-being. The supply of mineral resources is essential for the UK's economic and social well-being.

Prospectivity
Upper 85-95% values
Very high
High
Moderate
Upper 70-85% values

Legend
Geology
Post-Devonian
Devonian
Pre-Devonian
Omagh Thrust
Omagh Lincament
Dispersed Lincament
Gold deposit
Gold occurrence
Faults

Optimising quality of information in RAW MATERIALS data collection across Europe
FINAL REPORT - ORAMA Project
TECHNICAL FINAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

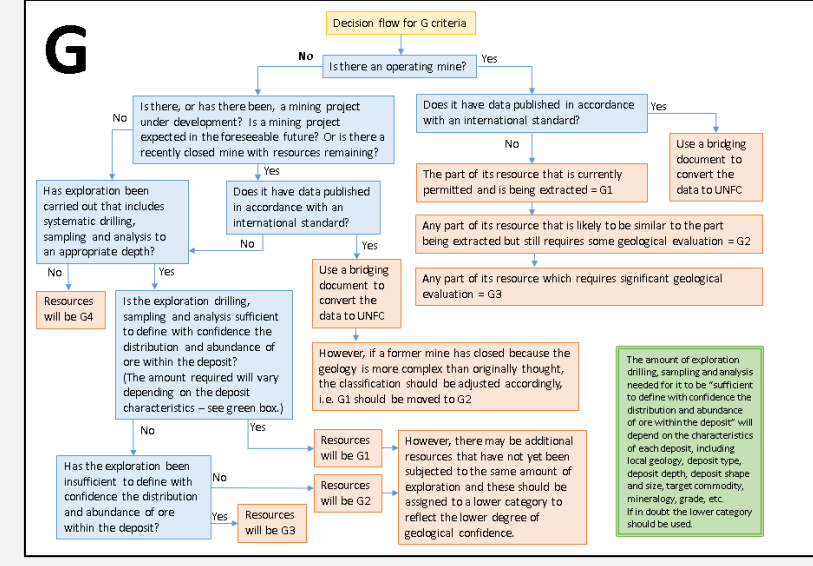
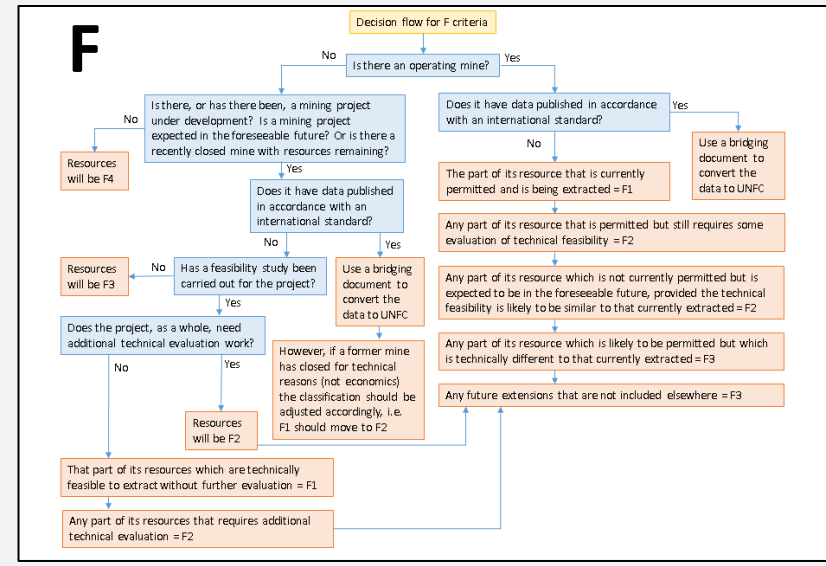
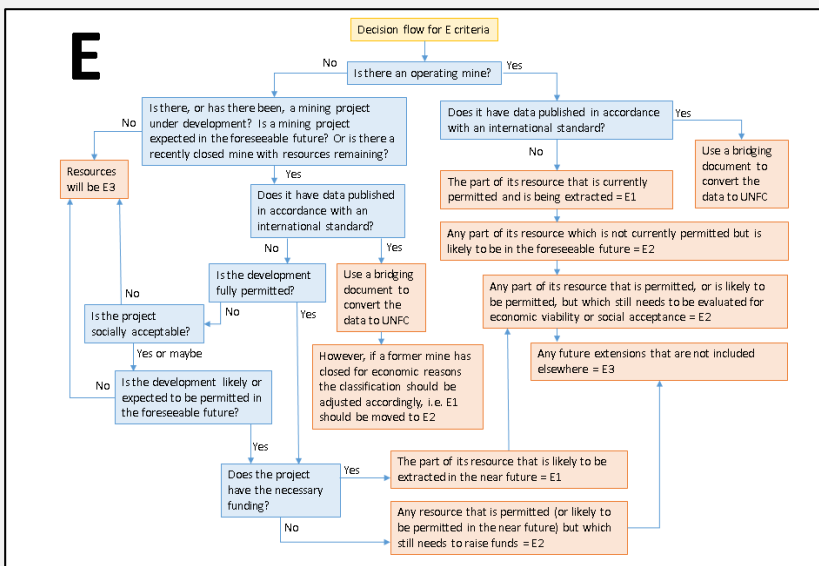
United Kingdom Experience

- Resource inventories form basic data for policies relating to resource management that decision makers ask for due to security of supply, decarbonisation, circularity etc..
- Clear ways of presenting data are needed to ensure policymakers use the right datasets and ask the right questions.
- Current industry standards are not suitable for national resource evaluation



United Kingdom Experience

- A need for consistency, we developed decision trees to ensure internal consistency with classification
- It was useful to group data into different common sources, i.e. data supplied by industry adhering to modern standards, vs historic data



United Kingdom Experience

- No hard and fast rules - UNFC strength is that it is very flexible – however this sometimes means subjective decisions need to be taken
- Significant issues remaining with data gaps, i.e. confidentiality, co- and by-products etc....
- UNFC is an excellent classification system for national level reporting, but continued investment in exploration is needed, often for metals for new technologies which may not have been previously considered
- The need for a ‘competent person’ and the range of factors needed to be considered
- The time component – this is not a one off exercise
- These inventories are the first step only, now we have this we can begin to think about how these data can be used in a resource management context





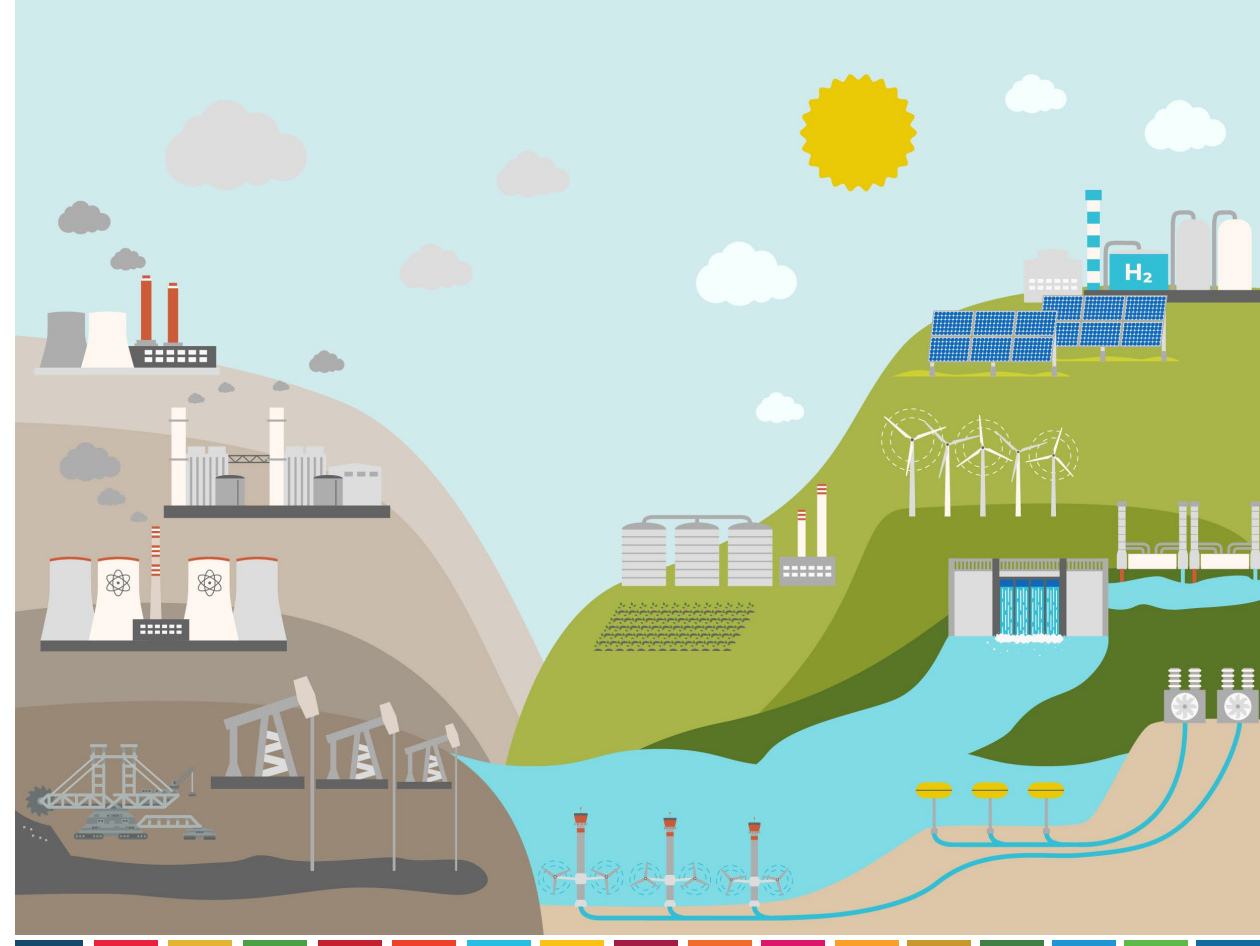
THE VIEWS EXPRESSED ARE THOSE OF THE AUTHOR AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Thank you!

Tom Bide
Senior Scientist

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Date 22 | 04 | 2024, Geneva



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