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The relationship between the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO) Template 2013 and the United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC 2009)

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The Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO) has a long association with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the development of the United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC).

The UNFC is a universally applicable scheme for classifying petroleum and solid minerals (including energy minerals) reserves and resources. The European Economic Commission initially developed the UNFC for reporting resources of solid fuels and mineral commodities, the scheme was then extended to apply to petroleum (oil and natural gas) and uranium and renamed the UNFC for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources 2004 (UNFC 2004) The CRIRSCO International Reporting Template¹ (the Template) and the Petroleum Resource Management System² (PRMS) have provided the commodity specific specifications which underpin the UNFC. The Template and the PRMS have been mapped to the UNFC and are referenced to the UNFC through bridging documents.

A recent development since the publication of UNFC 2009³ has been the addition of the International Atomic Energy Agency/Nuclear Energy Agency (IAEA/NEA) classification system for Uranium and Thorium resources that has also been mapped and referenced through a bridging document.

The paper will describe the developments of the UNFC up to date, discuss its objectives and purpose and provide a basic understanding of the scheme and how it maps to the Template and PRMS.

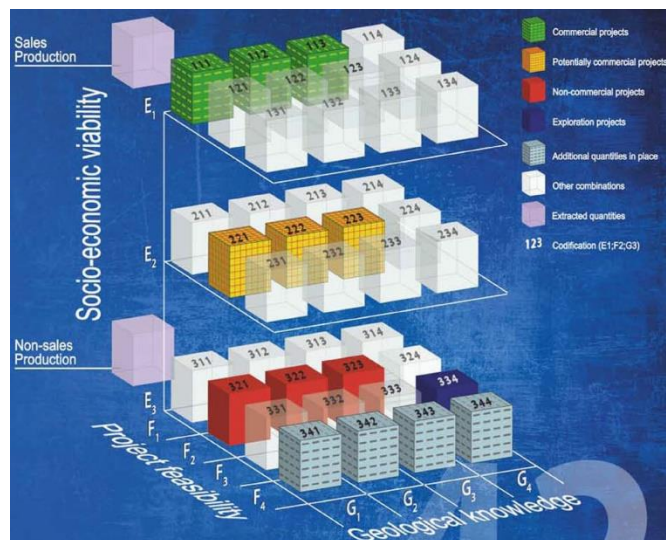


Figure 1: The United Nations Framework Classification

References:

[1] The International Reporting Template 2013. www.CRIRSCO.com

[2] Petroleum Resource Management System. Society of Petroleum Engineers, world Petroleum Council, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, 2007

<http://www.spe.org/spe-app/spe/industry/reserves/prms.htm>

[3] [http://www.unece.org/energy/series 42](http://www.unece.org/energy/series42)

