



UNFC - INTRODUCTION TO GEORGIA



The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNECE



One of the **5 Regional Commissions** of the United Nations, **UNECE** was set up in 1947 by **ECOSOC**



To promote **pan-European** economic integration

- **56 member States in Europe, North America and Asia**
- **More than 70 International professional organizations and Non-governmental organizations**

Areas of expertise:

- Economic cooperation and integration
- Housing and land management
- Timber
- Environment
- **Energy** (inc. **Sustainable Resource Management**)
- Trade and Transport
- Gender, population
- Statistics



The United Nations Framework Classification for Resources

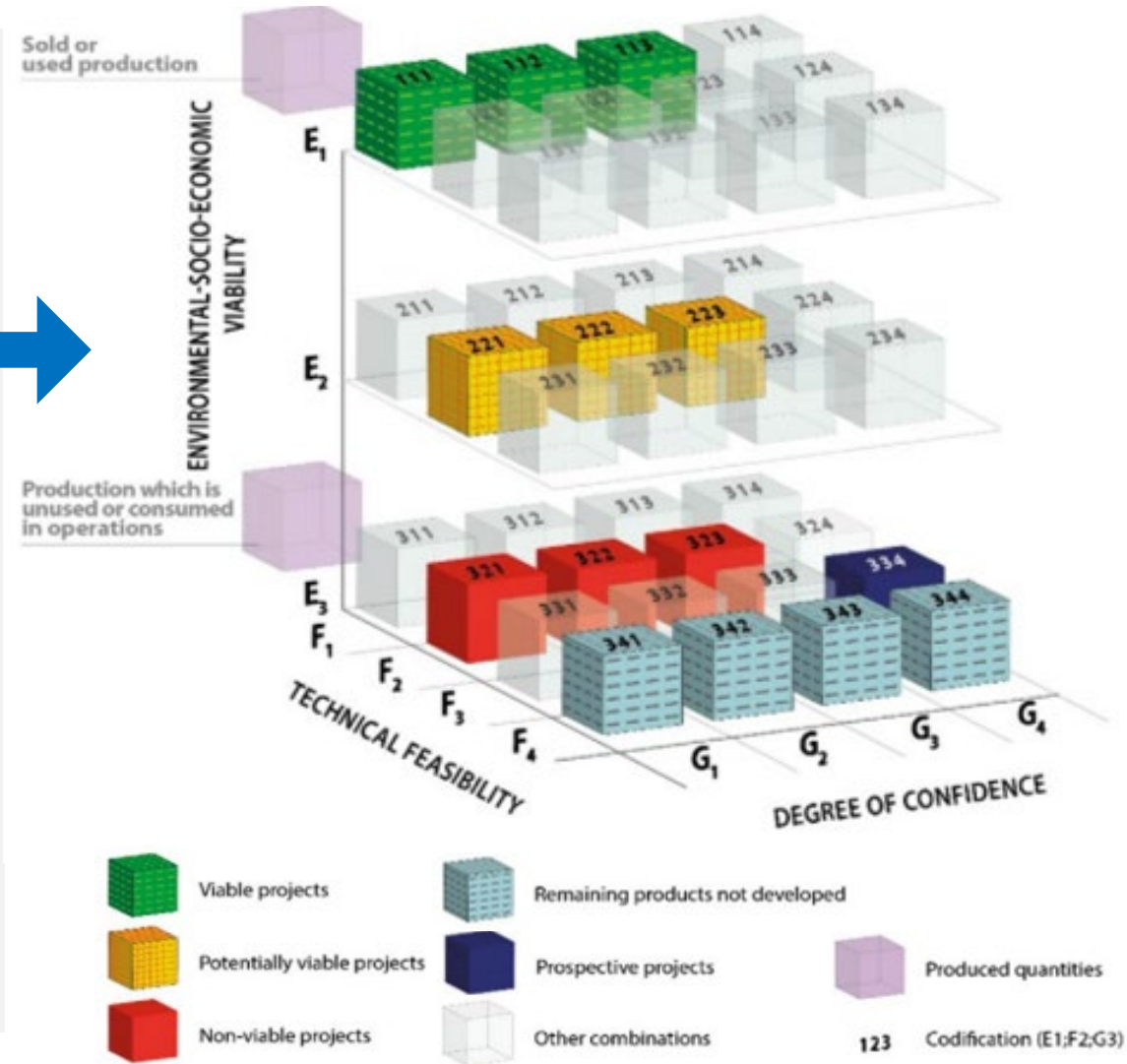
UNFC



UNFC is an international scheme for the classification, management and reporting of energy and raw material resources

UNFC is based on 3 fundamental criteria

- **E axis:** Environmental-socio-economic viability
- **F axis:** Technical Feasibility
- **G axis:** Degree of Confidence



- 1. Definitions: Classification framework
- 2. Specifications: Application rules
- 3. Guidelines: Non-mandatory guidance

Principles

Rules

Guidelines

The United Nations Framework Classification for Resources

UNFC

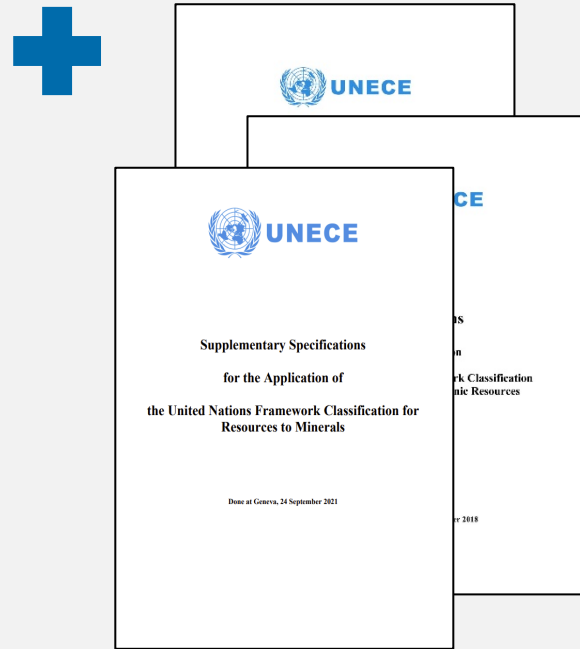
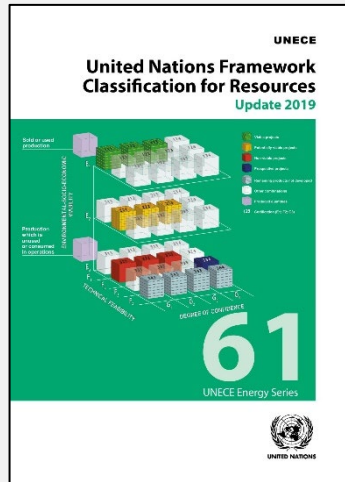


Generic

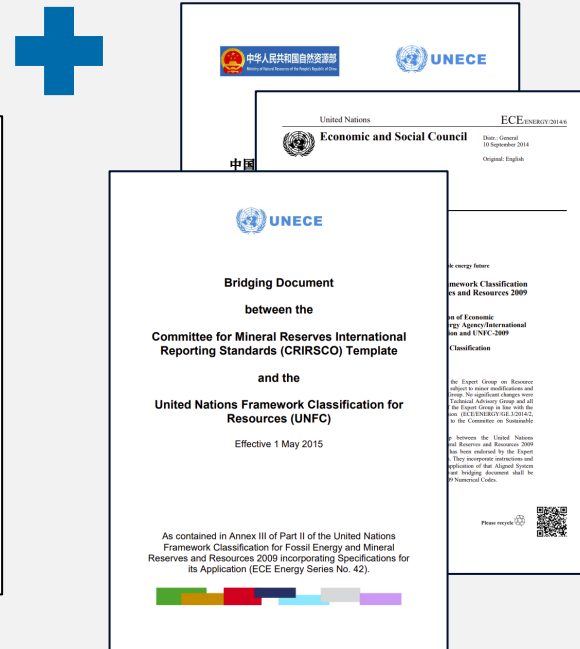
Specifications

Bridging Documents

Guidelines



Minerals Specifications
Anthropogenic Resources Specifications



National Classification Systems
CRIRSCO-template
Soviet-based system
Chinese classification NEA/IAEA
INSPIRE Code





UNFC can be put into action directly or by using bridging documents from various national and international standards.

Renewable projects



Hydropower installation

High environmental-socio-economic viability
High technical feasibility
Confirmed by experts and evidence



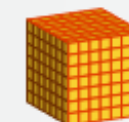
Viable projects

Carbon sequestration projects



Carbon Capture Use and Storage (CCUS)

Future potential for environmental-socio-economic viability
Technical feasibility requires further evaluation
Moderate confidence by experts



Potentially viable projects

Mineral projects



Titanium Mine

Low environmental-socio-economic viability
Low technical feasibility
Confirmation by experts and evidence



Non-viable projects



Creators of energy & mineral studies

to facilitate formulation of consistent and far-sighted policies



Governments

management of national resources



Industry

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



Civil Society

To ensure community participation in development



Financial community

to provide information necessary to allocate capital appropriately so reducing costs

The United Nations Framework Classification for Resources

UNFC



UNFC allows

consistent comparison within and across multiple commodities



Globally deployed and endorsed by the UN ECOSOC for application



Simple to use

3 categories (E, F, G) lead to 3 basic classes (viable, potentially viable, non-viable).

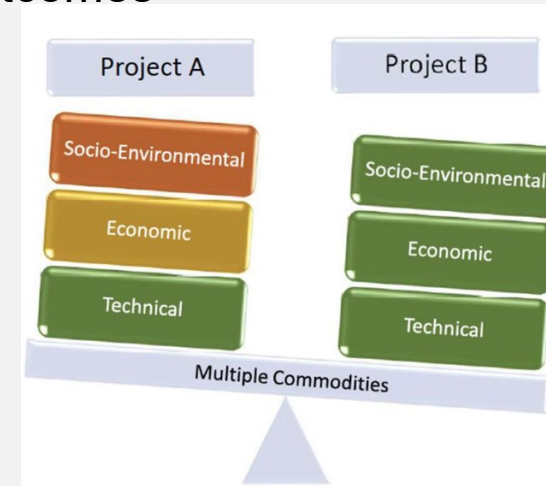


Combines all resources such as **energy, minerals and ground water** into one global classification system



Informs on **environmental, social and governmental issues** at **local, regional, and national level**

- **UNFC** improves financial resilience through business process innovation
- **UNFC** derives necessary social, environmental, and economic outcomes



- **UNFC** speeds up decision-making, rendering it more rational, efficient, predictable, and safe. It makes information processing simpler as it integrates a resource management approach

EU Critical Raw Materials Act Proposal

UNFC Provisions



UNFC was mentioned in the CRM-Act proposal in:

1. Strategic Projects
2. National Exploration Projects
3. Risk Monitoring
4. Extractive Wastes

If the CRM-Act is enacted, Member States will be mandated to use UNFC to report:

1. UNFC is key in the recognition of Strategic Projects – **Project promoters** are required to classify their projects in UNFC for the **Strategic Project Application to the Commission**.
2. Member States will have to intensify their National Exploration Programs – **Exploration results are required to be reported in UNFC**
3. New and existing projects are to be reported by the Member States to the Commission – **UNFC is obligatory for monitoring new projects**.
4. As part of National measures on circularity, CRM recovery from extractive wastes is encouraged – **UNFC is required when reporting on extractive waste facilities**.



1. Active Part in the Expert Group in Resource Management (EGRM)

- Exchange of best practices
- Technical Cooperation
- Policy Dialogues
- Research and Development

2. Workshops and Trainings – Capacity Building

3. National Guidance / Recommendations

- UNFC Guidance on National level
- Comparability between primary and secondary raw materials
- Simple procedures / evidence-based classification

4. Harmonizing Standards at Country Level

National reporting bridging to UNFC
National reporting – template/form

5. Building on the experience:

- CRM database
- Investments
- UNFC documents (UNFC2019, Specifications, Guidance ...)
- Bridging documents, national systems
- Promotion and capacity building

THANK YOU!

Slavko Solar
Sustainable Energy Division
UNECE
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