





# MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES CLASSIFICATION OF UKRAINE

Implementation of the UNFC in Ukraine

Raw Materials week 13–17 November 2023 Brussels

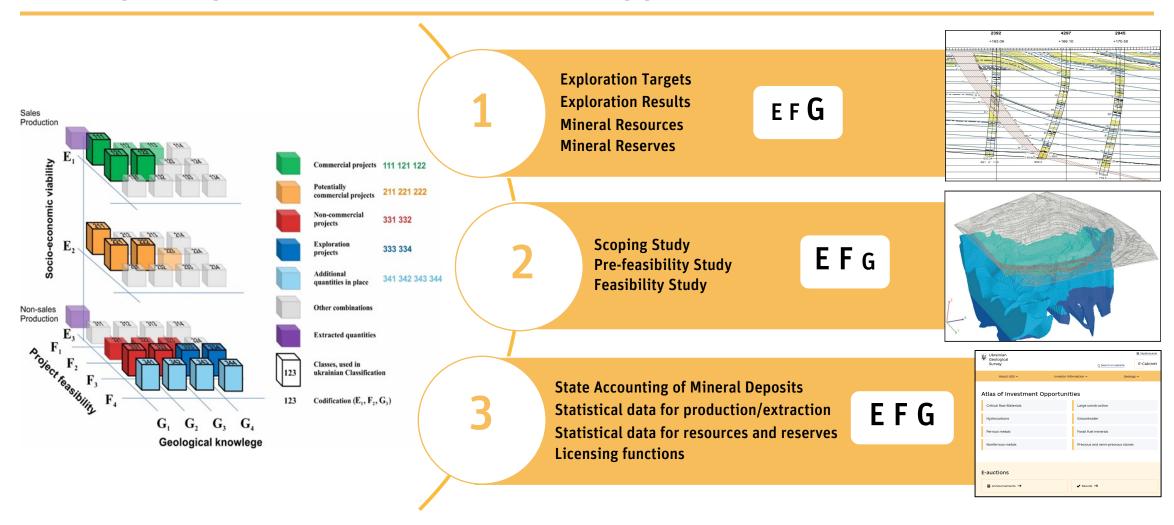


### Classification of Ukraine's Mineral Reserves and Resources



- In 1997, Ukraine was the first country in Europe and worldwide to implement the UNFC standards at the national level
- Classification of Mineral Reserves and Resources was developed following the UN ECOSOC decision No. 227/1997, which recommended it for practical use by the UN member states
- The Classification is used for all types of minerals (coal, oil, gas, metallic and non-metallic raw materials, groundwater)

# **UNFC** principles and methodological approaches



# State of the Balance of Mineral Deposits in 2022

#### State balance of Ukraine's minerals reserves

| Mineral  | Total number of deposits<br>(subsoil areas) | Number of deposits assessed based on the Classification of Mineral Reserves and Resources of the State Subsoil Fund (UNFC) | Number of deposits<br>assessed based on the<br>1960 and 1981 USSR<br>Classifications |
|--|---|--|--|
| Natural gas  | 467   | 467  | -  |
| Oil  | 216   | 216  | -  |
| Metallic (ore)   | 157   | 64   | 93   |
| Water (mineral, drinking, technical)                           | 1873  | 717  | 1156   |
| Coal   | 1039  | 512  | 527  |
| Peat   | 682   | 55   | 627  |
| Non-Metallic (construction, mining chemical, mining technical) | 4738  | 1940   | 2798   |
| Precious and collectible stones                                | 19  | 19   | -  |
| Total  | 9191  | 3971   | 5201   |

## Harmonization with the UNFC categories

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**Primary conditions** 2xx Conditionally Balance reserves of balance and offdeposits and sites balance approved by the reserves, the SCMR of the USSR, production and TCMR, or SCMR of use efficiency of Ukraine based on the which cannot be 1960 and 1981 unambiguously Classifications of the determined at **USSR** the time of assessment 3xx Off-balance reserves Reserves, the of deposits and sites assessment of approved by the which has not SCMR of the USSR, been conducted, TCMR, or SCMR based or it does not on the 1960 and allow 1981 Classifications determining of the USSR their commercial significance

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| Primary conditions  | UNFC  |
|---|---|
| Reserves of deposits and sites approved<br>by the SCMR of the USSR, TCMR, or SCMR<br>of Ukraine based on the 1981 and 1960<br>Classifications of the USSR and recognized<br>as such that are prepared for commercial<br>development | x2x The degree of justification of reserves extraction based on the determined optimal development project requires further detailed assessment   |
| Reserves of deposits and sites approved<br>by the ACMR, SCMR of the USSR, TCMR, or<br>SCMR of Ukraine based on older<br>Classifications of the USSR   | x3x Possible commercial significance and profitability of the development cannot be   |
| Mineral reserves recorded in the Balance or<br>Cadastre that have been approved by the<br>ACMR, SCMR of the USSR, TCMR, or SCMR of<br>Ukraine and recognized as explored or<br>prospective for exploration                          | reliably determined due to the lack of information, but existing positive results of geological exploration justify further geological exploration works to obtain additional data to assess the feasibility of development |
| Mineral reserves and resources, including residual reserves of previously operated deposits and sites that are reasonably classified as those that cannot be extracted using modern methods of development                          | x4x<br>Mineral reserves and resources<br>that cannot be extracted   |

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| USSR<br>Classifi<br>cation | Primary conditions  | UNFC |
|----------------------------|---|------|
| Α                          | Reserves of deposits and sites approved by  |      |
| В                          | the SCMR of the USSR, TCMR, or SCMR for   |      |
| $C_1$                      | which the ratio of different categories of  | xx1  |
| C <sub>2</sub>             | reserves corresponds to the SCMR guidelines   |      |
| Α                          | Reserves of deposits and sites approved by  |      |
| В                          | the SCMR of the USSR, TCMR, or SCMR for   |      |
| C <sub>1</sub>             | which the ratio of different categories of reserves does not correspond to the SCMR | xx2  |
| $C_2$                      | guidelines  |      |
| Α                          | Mineral reserves that are recorded in the   |      |
| В                          | Balance or Cadastre but they have not   | xx2  |
| $C_1$                      | been approved by the SCMR of the USSR,  | ***  |
| $C_2$                      | TCMR, SCMR  |      |
| Α                          | Mineral reserves that are recorded in the   |      |
| В                          | Balance as previously explored and non-   |      |
| $C_1$                      | operated deposits with incomplete   | xx3  |
| C <sub>2</sub>             | exploration   |      |

### **Ukraine's Critical Raw Materials**

- more than 140 objects (deposits)
- 22 useful elements

#### **Viable Projects**

Coking coal, Graphite, Manganese, Silicon metal, Titanium, Vanadium, Zircon 111+121+122 (additional 211, 221, 222)

#### **Potentially Viable Projects**

Beryllium, Cobalt and Nickel, Copper, Hafnium, Lithium, REE, Scandium, Tantalum and Niobium 121+122 (additional 211, 221, 222)

#### **Prospective Projects**

Aluminium, Barite, Fluorspar, Germanium, Magnesium, Strontium 331+332 (additional 333, 334)

| Minerals / Metals         | Deposits (accounted / licensed objects) | UNFC code                    |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Aluminium                 | 3 / 0                                   | 331, 332                     |
| Beryllium                 | 3 / 1                                   | 111, 122, 211, 222, 333, 334 |
| Barite                    | 1/0                                     | 331, 332                     |
| Cobalt and Nickel         | 12 / 3                                  | 122, 331, 332, 333           |
| Coking coal               | 28 / 26                                 | 111, 122                     |
| Copper                    | 5/3                                     | 122, 332, 333                |
| Fluorspar                 | 3 / 0                                   | 121, 331, 332, 333           |
| Germanium                 | 220 / 74 (no extraction)                | 331, 332                     |
| Graphite                  | 6/2                                     | 111, 121, 222, 331, 332      |
| Hafnium                   | 2 / 2 (complex deposits)                | 111, 221, 331                |
| Lithium                   | 4/1                                     | 122, 222, 332                |
| Magnesium                 | 2 /0                                    | 331, 332                     |
| Manganese                 | 5/3                                     | 111, 121, 122, 221, 331, 332 |
| Phosphorite ores          | 3 / 1                                   | 111, 122, 331, 332           |
| Rare Earth Elements (REE) | 3 / 2 (complex deposits)                | 122, 331, 332                |
| Scandium                  | 12 / 3 (complex deposits)               | 222, 332, 33                 |
| Silicon metal             | 6/6                                     | 111, 222, 332                |
| Strontium                 | 1 / 0 (complex deposits)                | 331, 332                     |
| Tantalum and Niobium      | 4 / 3 (complex deposits)                | 111, 122, 331, 332           |
| Titanium                  | 20 / 10                                 | 111, 121, 122, 221, 331, 332 |
| Vanadium                  | 8 / 7 (complex deposits)                | 111, 122, 221, 331, 332      |
| Zircon                    | 8 / 7 (complex deposits)                | 111, 122, 221, 222, 331, 332 |



# Ukraine proposes a wide range of mining investment opportunities

100 projects of mainly ten critical raw materials\* could be developed to bridge the current mining gap in Europe

|  | Greenfield  | Brownfield   |
|--|---|--|
| Licensed   | 26  | 9  |
| Unlicensed   | 50+   | 11   |
| Dobra hard-rock<br>lithium deposit<br>(4220 acres) –<br>50 year license<br>available | Stremyhorodske is<br>one of largest<br>titanium deposits<br>globally – 50 year<br>license available | Novopoltavske is<br>large phosphate and<br>rare earth deposit<br>globally – \$300 mln<br>investment needed |

<sup>\*</sup> main mineral: Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Lithium, Graphite, Nickel, Beryllium, Rare Earth Elements, Polymetallic, Zink