



GSEU

GEOLOGICAL SERVICE | FOR EUROPE

Guillaume Bertrand¹,

Zoltán Horváth²,

Meta Dobnikar³,

Snjezana Miletic³,

Balint Polonkai²,

Francesco Pizzocolo^{4,5}

and the GSEU WP2 team

(¹ BRGM; ² SZTFH/SARA ; ³ GeoZS; ⁴ EuroGeoSurveys; ⁵ TNO)

UNFC in Europe for primary raw materials

2023 Raw Materials Week – 6th Event on the UNFC for resources and the UNRMS – 16 November 2023, Brussels, Belgium

www.geologicalservice.eu



Funded by
the European Union





Introduction

The challenge of CRM in Europe

Dependencies of European industries on third countries is a threat in a context of growing demand and geopolitical unstabilities;

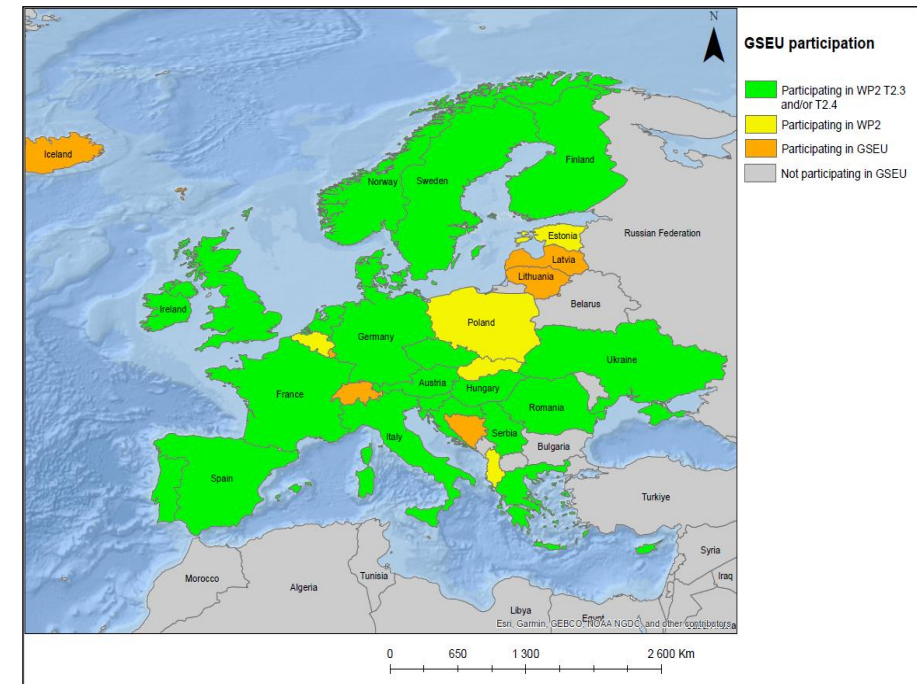
Increasing awareness in Europe led to important steps with high ambitions, such as the CRM Act.

The CRM Act, a game changer that strongly relies on UNFC :

- Project promoters are required to use UNFC for the strategic project application to the Commission (art. 5);
- Exploration results are required to be reported in UNFC (art. 18);
- UNFC is mandatory for risk monitoring of new projects (art. 20);
- UNFC is mandatory to report on extractive waste facilities (art. 26);

What is the state of UNFC in Europe in 2023:

- Survey questionnaire addressed to GSEU partners (European GSOs) in winter 2022-2023 → point of view of GSOs;
- 34 responding organizations;



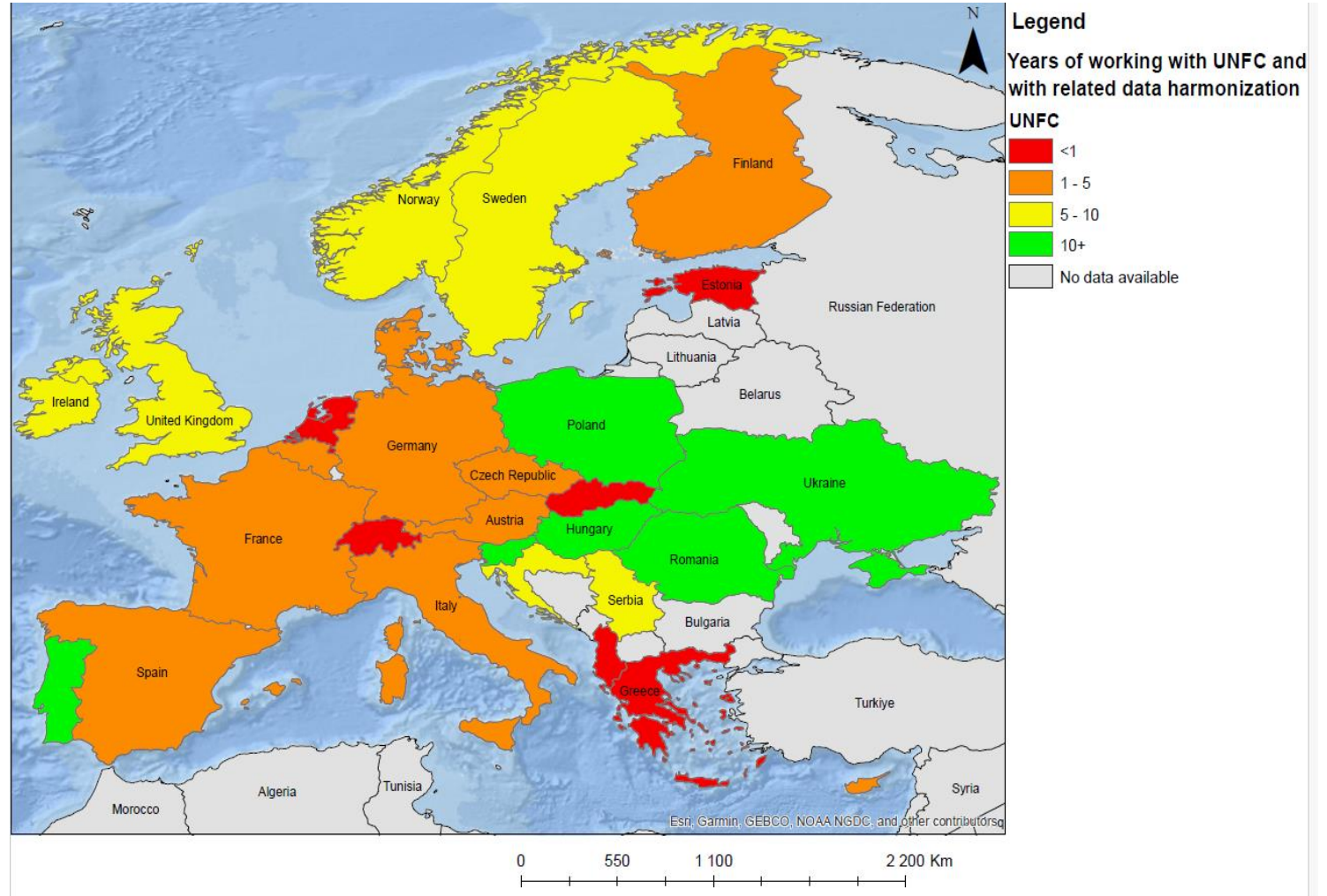


Baseline assessment

Experience of GSOs in using UNFC (years of practice)

- Only part of E Europe and Portugal were using UNFC 10 years ago;
- ... plus UK, Scandinavia and part of W Balkan 5 years ago;
- Most European GSOs are using UNFC today → positive momentum in the use of UNFC across Europe.

Most European countries have experience with UNFC and are, at some level, prepared for UNFC data provision.





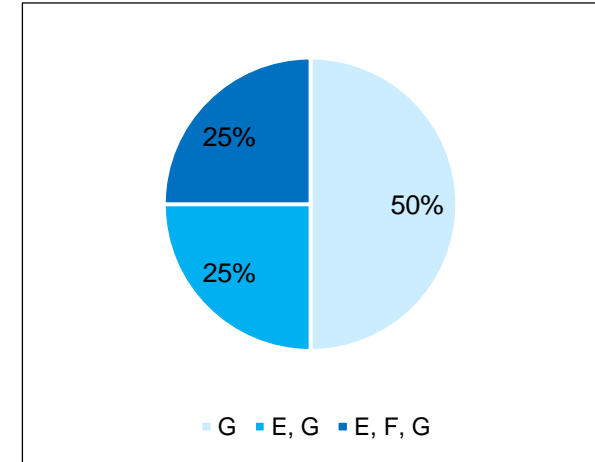
Baseline assessment

UNFC categories related data handled by partners :

- All countries manage G data;
- Half of the countries manage E and G data;
- One fourth (7) of the countries manage E, F and G data;
- GSOs point of view, other authorities may have more data;

Guidance documents (incl. good practices, case studies, etc.):

- 9 countries have guidance documents and more produced UNFC studies → good expertise base for data harmonization at European scale;
- Still, many countries are missing guidance documents → GSEU is working at preparing guidance documents to fill this gap;





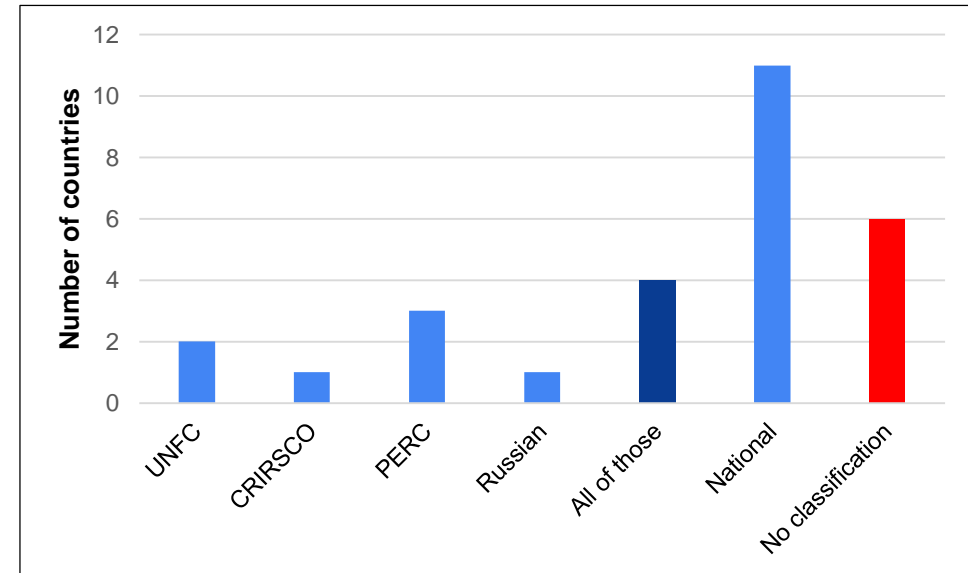
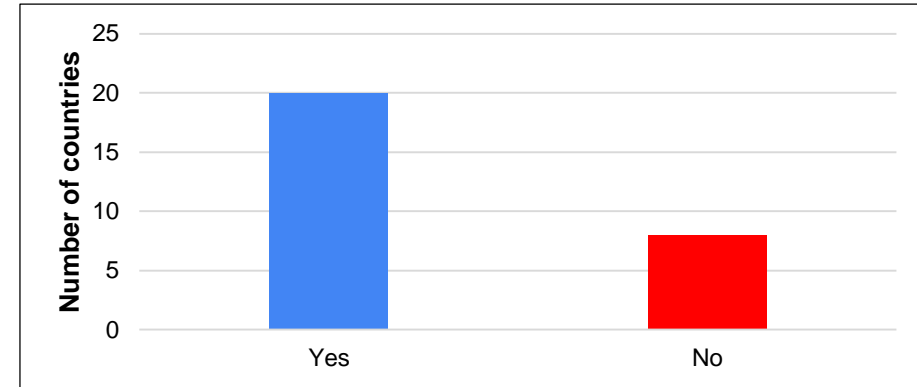
Baseline assessment

National/regional legislative background for classification of primary raw materials

- 20 out of 28 countries (71%) have national/regional legislative background for classification of PRM;
- A majority of countries is legally bound to classify PRM;

Applied reporting standards or classification systems

- National systems are used in most cases;
- Only two countries use UNFC as legal classification tool;





Baseline assessment

Bridging between national data and international codes or systems:

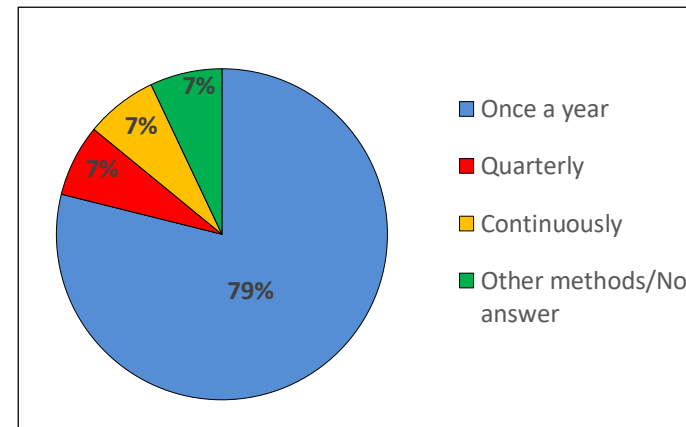
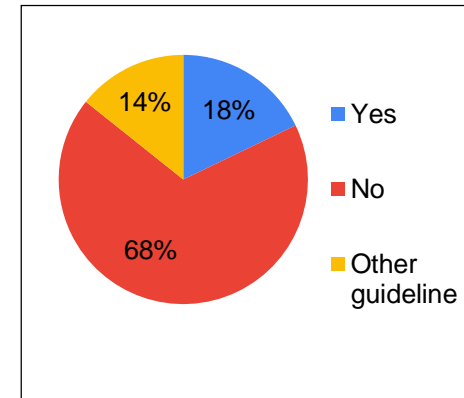
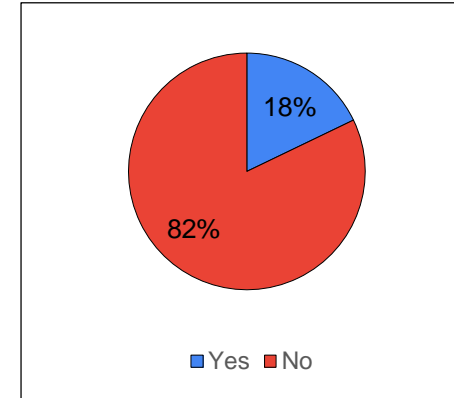
- Only 18% of countries use such bridging;

Development of UNFC guidelines

- 68% of countries haven't yet developed UNFC guidelines;
- Only 18% have;

Frequency of classification update

- Most countries (approx. 80%) update PRM classification yearly;





Preliminary SWOT analysis – PRM and UNFC related legislation



STRENGTHS

- Most countries have organizations/authorities in charge of raw materials;
- More than 2/3 of countries have national/regional background for classification of raw materials;

- Implementation of central European database and data collection will foster UNFC application;
- Legally binding data collection (e.g. CRM Act) will be a strong driver for UNFC development;



OPPORTUNITIES

WEAKNESSES



- Duties and responsibilities are often scattered among several authorities;
- Application of UNFC is heterogeneous across countries;

- Poor/limited communication between authorities and GSOs may hinder the development of UNFC;

THREATS



SWOT
ANALYSIS



Preliminary SWOT analysis – UNFC activities and expertise



STRENGTHS

- Increase of UNFC activities in most GSOs since approx. 10years;
- National and international activities contributed to the deployment of UNFC in Europe;

WEAKNESSES



- Many countries are lacking proper UNFC experience;
- This may hinder proper EU-level data collection and long-term UNFC data maintenance;

SWOT ANALYSIS

- Projects and initiatives (GSEU, NoPE, ICE, etc.) will increase UNFC expertise;
- Cooperation will facilitate proper development and use of UNFC (template, guidance, etc.)

- Lack of proper development of expertise may hinder the development of UNFC and, in turn the implementation of the CRM Act;



OPPORTUNITIES

THREATS





Conclusion

Main learnings and take away messages

- Raw materials are of strategic importance in almost all European countries;
- The CRM Act is a key driver for rapid implementation of UNFC in Europe;
- GSOs have an important role to contribute to resource management thru better integration of UNFC;
- All European countries have organizations that collect raw materials data; there is a need to improve their expertise in UNFC and to develop communication between these organizations;
- The pan-European situation is still heterogeneous in 2023, due to various national situations and use of diverse reporting codes;
- Guidance and training to develop UNFC expertise are key to ensure its proper implementation;
- EuroGeoSurveys has a strong expert group that can contribute to capacity building, via the ICE SRM currently developed by GSEU;



GSEU

GEOLOGICAL SERVICE | FOR EUROPE

Thanks for your attention !

