COOPERATION BETWEEN CRIRSCO AND THE UNECE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNFC FOR SOLID MINERALS

Ferdi CAMISANI

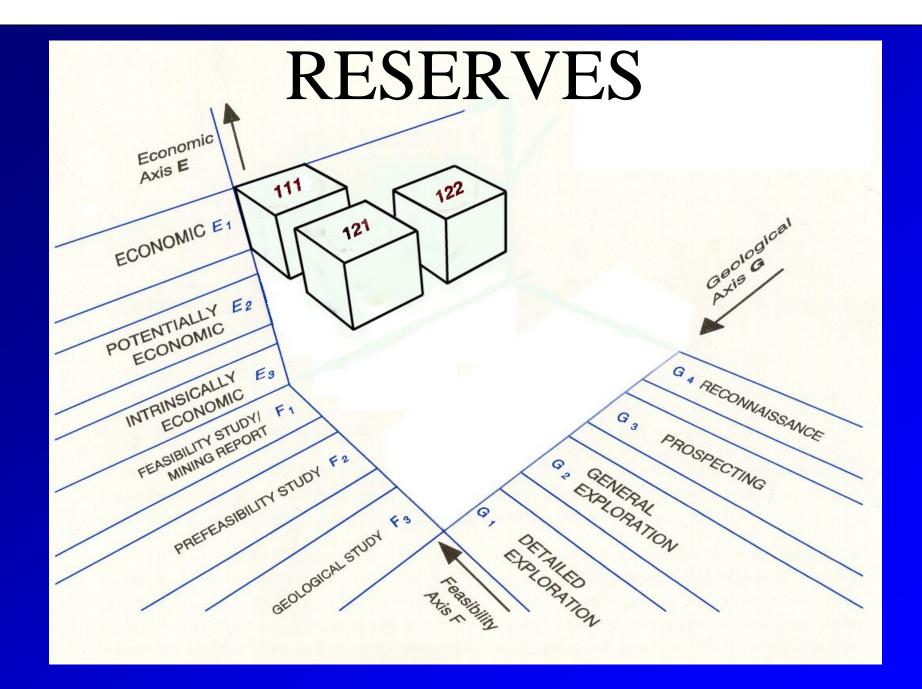
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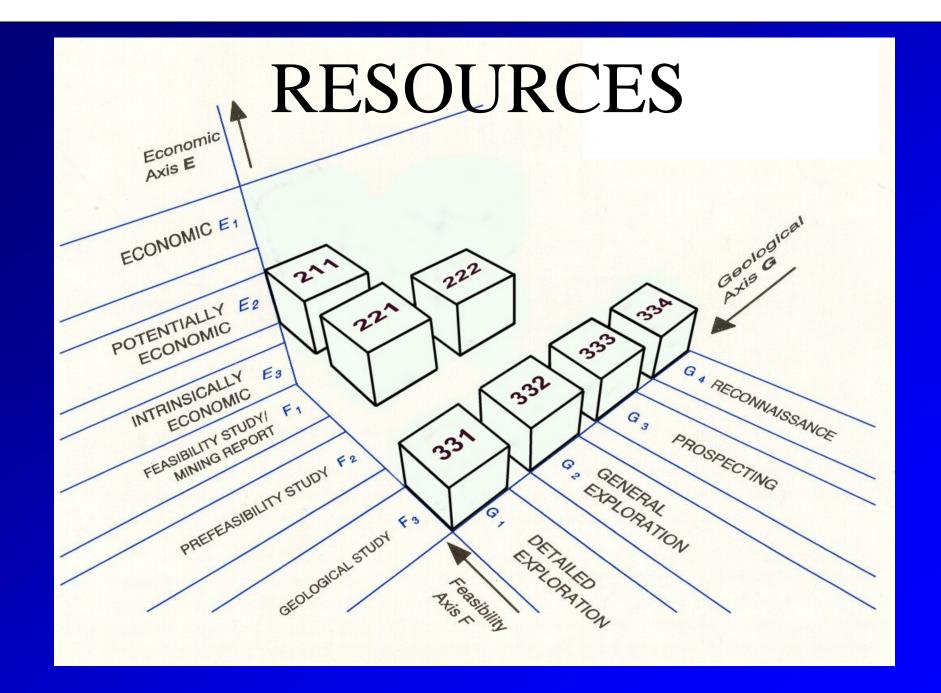
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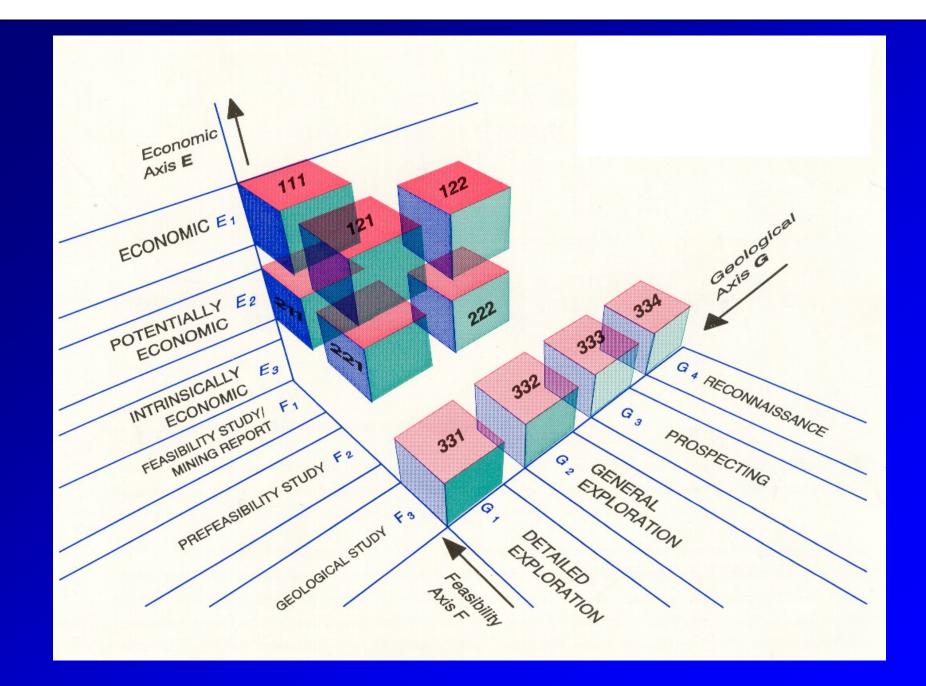
THE DENVER ACCORD AND CRIRSCO CODE

To Plant In-situ Increased confidence **Mineral Mineral** Resources Reserves **Inferred Indicated Probable Measured Proved** The 'Modifying Factors''

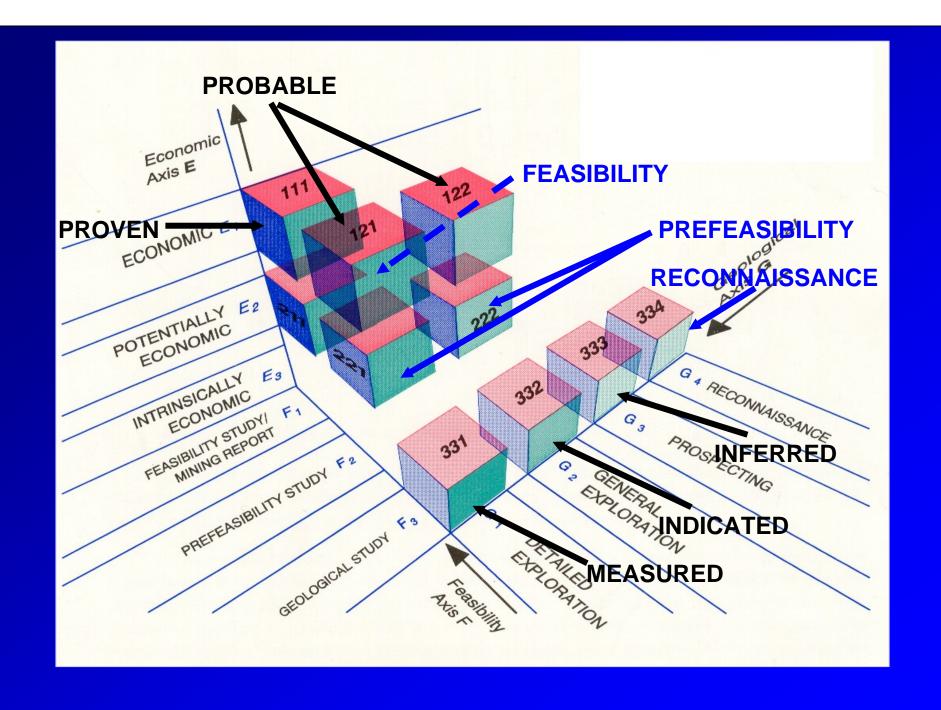
THE UNFC

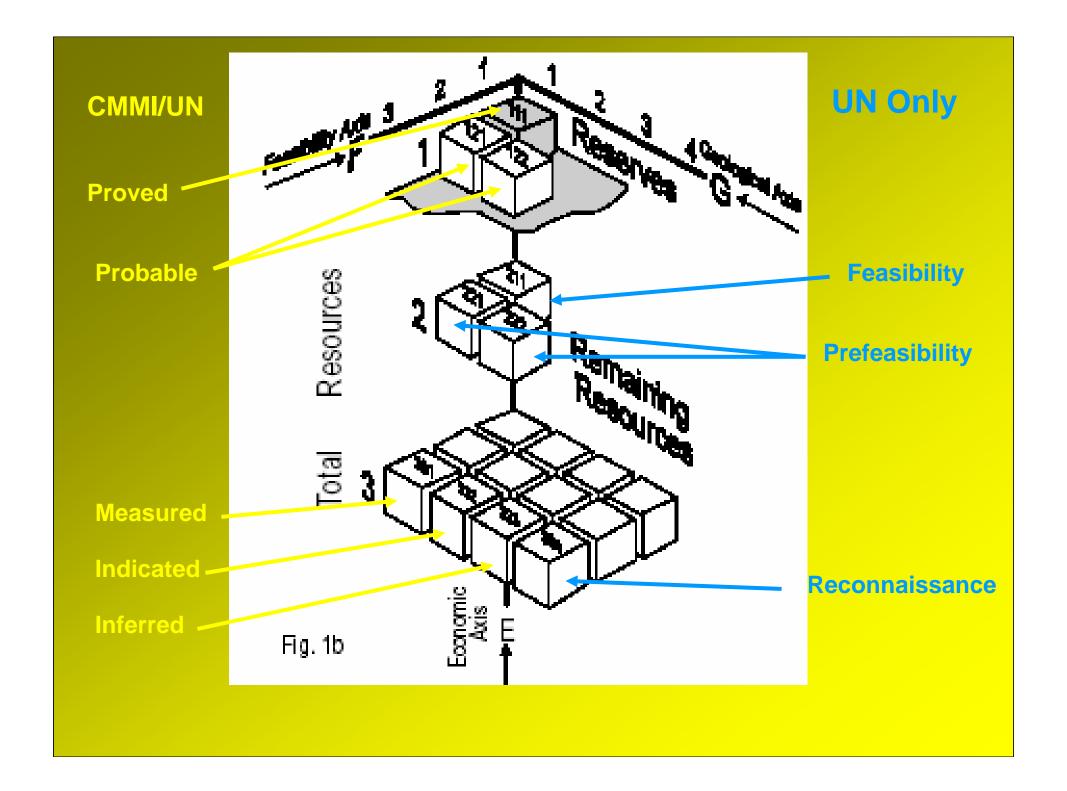




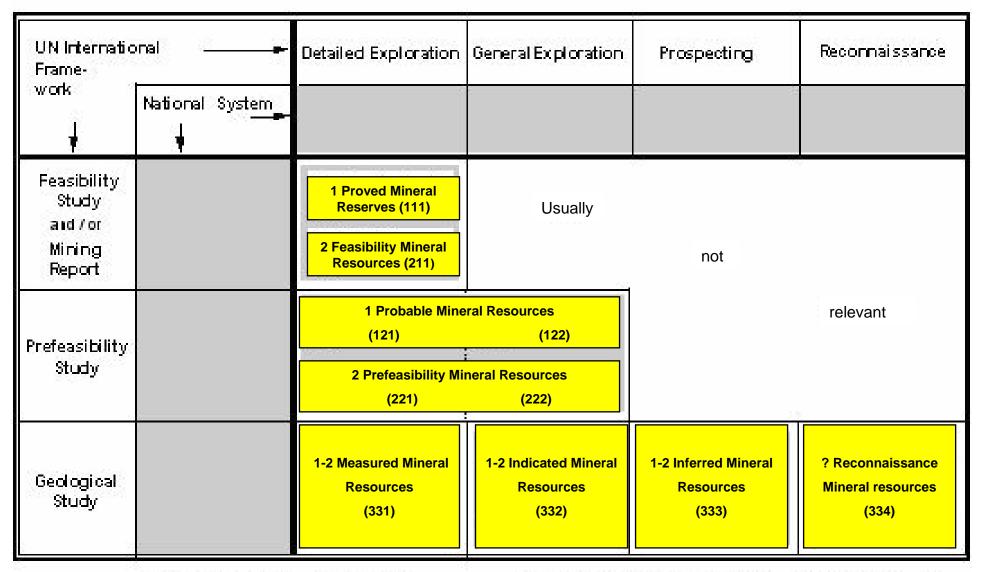


THE GENEVA ACCORDS





United Nations International Framework Classification for Reserves/Resources Solid Fuels and Mineral Commodities -



Economic Viability Categories:

1 = e conomic

2 = potentially economic

1 -2 = economic to potentially economic (intrinsically economic) ? = undetermined

Codle: (111)

Date:

Introduction-Chinese Standard

Codification

	Ide	Potential mineral resources		
	Measured (Proved)	Indicated (Controlled)	Inferred	Reconnaissance
	Mineable reserve(111)			100
Beonomie	Basic reserve(111b)			
	Pre-feasibility reserve(121)	Pre-feasibility reserve(122)		
	Basic reserve(121b)	Basic reserve(122b)		
Marginal	Basic reserve(2M11)			
economic	Basic reserve(2M21)	Basic reserve(2M22)		100
Sub-Marginal economic	Resources (2S11) Resources (2S21)	Resources(2S22)		
Intrinsic economic	Resources(331)	Resources(332)	Resources(333)	Resources(334)?

EQUIVALENCE

UNFC Equivalent Codes		
331		
332		
333		
111		
121 and 122		





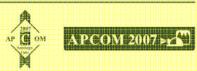
Major similarities between the two classification systems

Item	Similarities	
Competent Person	General concept only	
CRIRSCO definition of Mineral Resources and of its three categories: Inferred, Indicated and Measured	Whole text	
CRIRSCO definitions of Mineral Reserve and of its two categories: Probable and Proved	Whole text	
Check-list/List of items to be addressed	Extensive	



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Major •		
		Marillian Mhearill Down All Downs (All)

Thomas	CDTDCCO	TINEC
Items	CRIRSCO	UNFC
Competent Person	5 years relevant experience	Relevant experience
	Must be member of a recognized professional organisation	Not required
	Must sign off report Competent Person Report (CPR)	Not required
	Takes responsibility for CPR	Not required
Governing principles	Transparency, materiality and competence	Harmonisation of terms
Objective	Reporting of reserves and resources with reasonable and realistic prospects for economic extraction at the time of assessment	Classification of reserves, resources inclusive of sub-economic or yet-to-be-discovered categories of mineralization or resources
Categorisation of resources	Primarily along the geological knowledge - confidence axis	Along the three axes: economic, feasibility and geological
Number of categories	Five	Ten commonly used but 36 allowed for, plus a series of sub-divisions.
Guidelines	Extensive throughout	Generally lacking throughout
3-D space codification	Not applied	Fundamental
List of items to be addressed	Check-list only	Check-list and definitions
Glossary	Reduced to a few terms	Extensive



AHGE Meeting – November 2005

- The definitions of the Geneva Accord remain unchanged in new UNFC
- CRIRSCO is responsible for clauses and guidelines solid minerals
- The process is a joint venture with the UNECE
- Joint UNECE/CRIRSCO Committee 3 CRIRSCO representatives + 3 AHGE representatives. Observer members : (IASB), (SPE), (IAEA) and the AHGE- Coal and Minerals
- The Joint Committee: co-chairs Ferdi Camisani and Andrej Subelj who have veto powers
- A South African working group consisting of mining experts co-opted to develop original draft as determined by the Joint Committee compatible with both existing CRIRSCO-type Codes and the UNFC
- The wording of the definitions and guidelines will be decided by CRIRSCO via the Joint Committee and will be reproduced in the UNFC. Any alterations or amendments, including updates, will similarly be carried out by CRIRSCO via the joint Committee.



JOHANNESBURG MEETING – MAY 2006

And

GENEVA MEETING – OCTOBER 2006





OPTION CONSIDERED FOR UNFC SOLID MINERALS SECTION

CRIRSCO did not present this option as its preferred approach, as it recognises disadvantages for both CRIRSCO and UNFC

A major disadvantage for CRIRSCO was the embedding of its core product, the CRIRSCO Template, in a system over which it does not have full control

CRIRSCO may consider alternative options such as the SPE approach based on using a mapping module and making changes to the UNFC preamble to focus on principles

SOLID MINERALS SECTION

PART A ECONOMIC MINERALISATION

PART B NON-ECONOMIC MINERALISATION INVENTORY

APPENDICES GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CRIRSCO's POLICY

PART A = THE CRIRSCO TEMPLATE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY CRIRSCO

Current CRIRSCO Template available in: www.crirsco.com

PART A

CLASSIFICATION AND REPORTING OF ECONOMIC MINERALISATION

- Financial Institutions
- Mining Groups
- Governments and State Organisations
- National and Super-national Organisations and Agencies

Part A = CRIRSCO Template, owned and managed by CRIRSCO

- Integral part of UNFC (core of the option) or referred to in the UNFC (currently not recommended), (modalities & agreement pending)
- Contemporaneous Publication on UNECE website and CRIRSCO website for relevant updates of UNFC and CRIRSCO Template respectively (modalities pending)
- Appendices

Check-list
Code of Ethics
List of Synonyms

PART A

TRADITIONAL UNFC CODES

Exploration Results

Mineral Resources

Inferred

Indicated

Measured

Mineral Reserves

Probable

Proved

333

332

331

121+122

111

PART B

CLASSIFICATION AND REPORTING OF NON-ECONOMIC MINERALISATION

- Mining Groups
- Governments and State Organisations
- National and Super-national Organisations and Agencies

Part B = ADDITIONAL TO & INDEPENDENT OF PART A

- No Commodity-specific sections
- Transparency, Materiality and Competence Principles and Standards apply, as per Part A

TRADITIONAL UNFC

PART B

CODES

Non-economic Mineralisation¹

Reconnaissance

Pre-feasibility

Feasibility

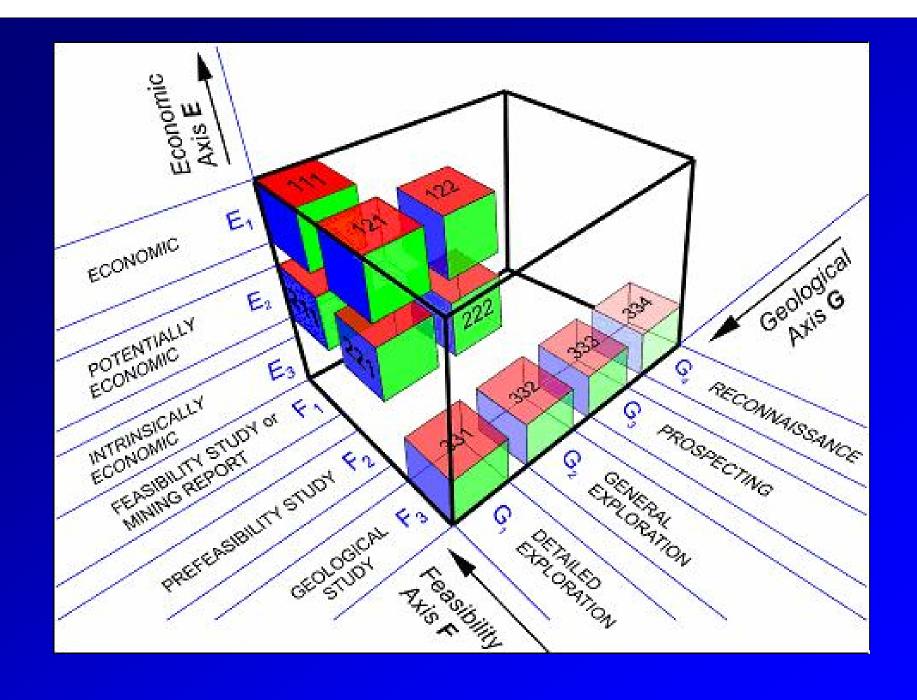
334

221+222

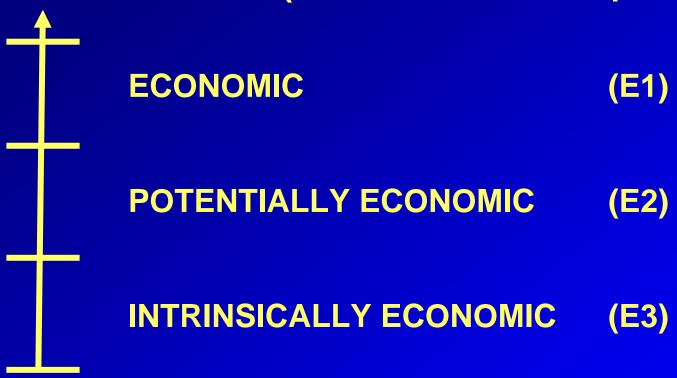
211

¹ Agreement on terminology pending

SUGGESTED CHANGE PROPOSALS ON TRADITIONAL ALPHANUMERICAL UNFC CODIFICATION IN THE 3DIMENSIONAL SPACE



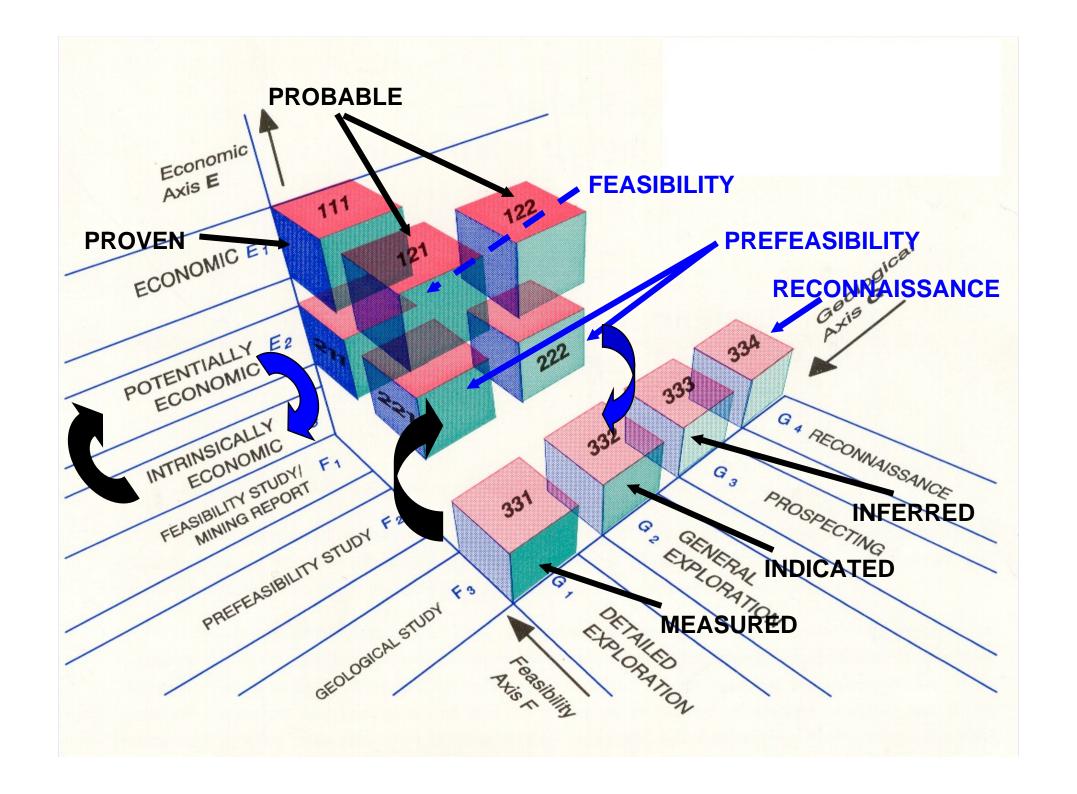
NECESSITY FOR CODIFICATION CHANGES ECONOMIC AXIS (Traditional UNFCs representation)

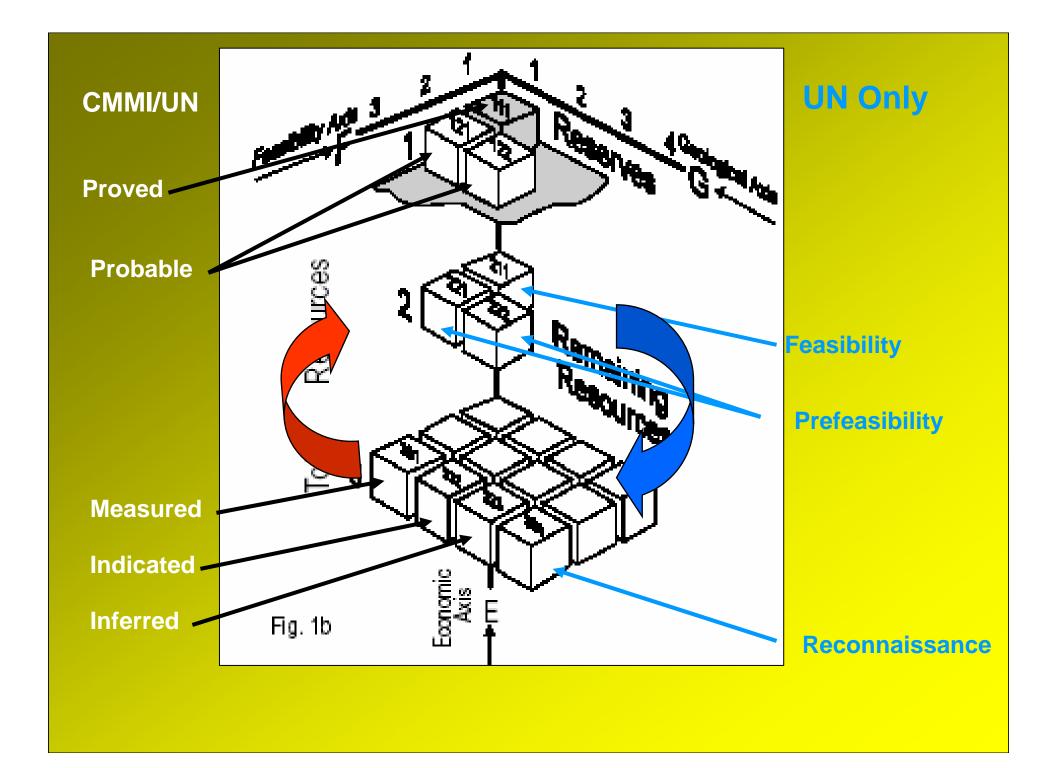


But, by UNFC definition, Intrinsically E. = Economic to Potentially E.

Result: Vertical Misplacement Causing Confusion and Misunderstanding

(ie Measured Resource relegated to E3 level when it directly feeds Proven Reserve at E1 level)





POSSIBLE CODIFICATION CHANGES¹

ECONOMIC MINERALISATION

Inferred	333 —	232
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Indicated 332 231

Measured 331 **→ 22**1

Mineral Reserves

Probable 121+122 → 121

Proved 111 ---- 111

¹ Pending on new mandate, agreement and further investigations

POSSIBLE CODIFICATION CHANGES¹

NON-ECONOMIC MINERALISATION

Historical Poss. Change?

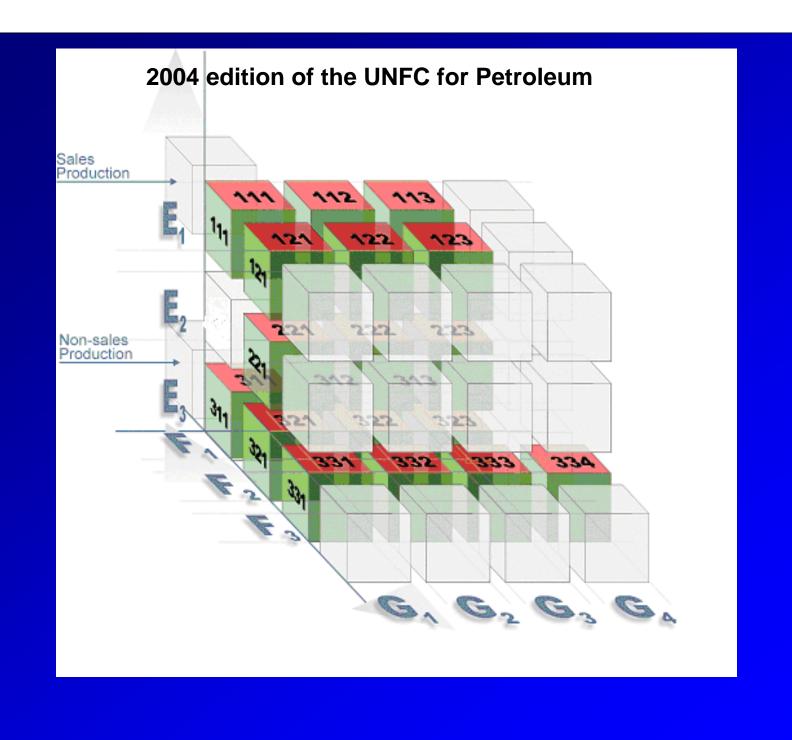
Reconnaissance 334 → 334

Pre-feasibility 221+222 → 321

Feasibility 211 → 311

1 Pending on new mandate, agreement and further investigations

The UNFC for Petroleum



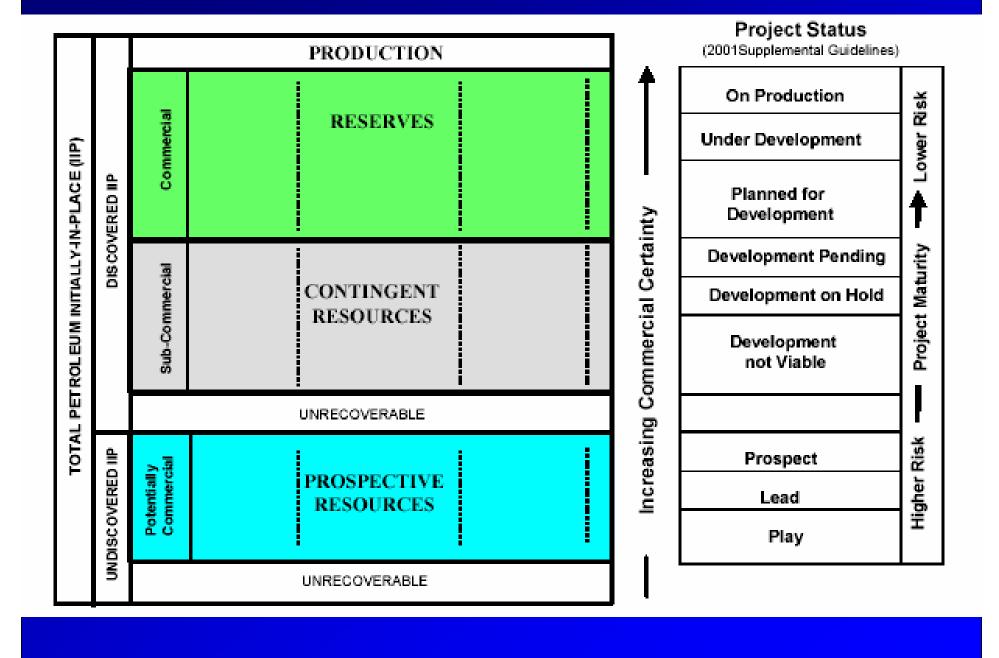
UNFC in matrix form applied to petroleum

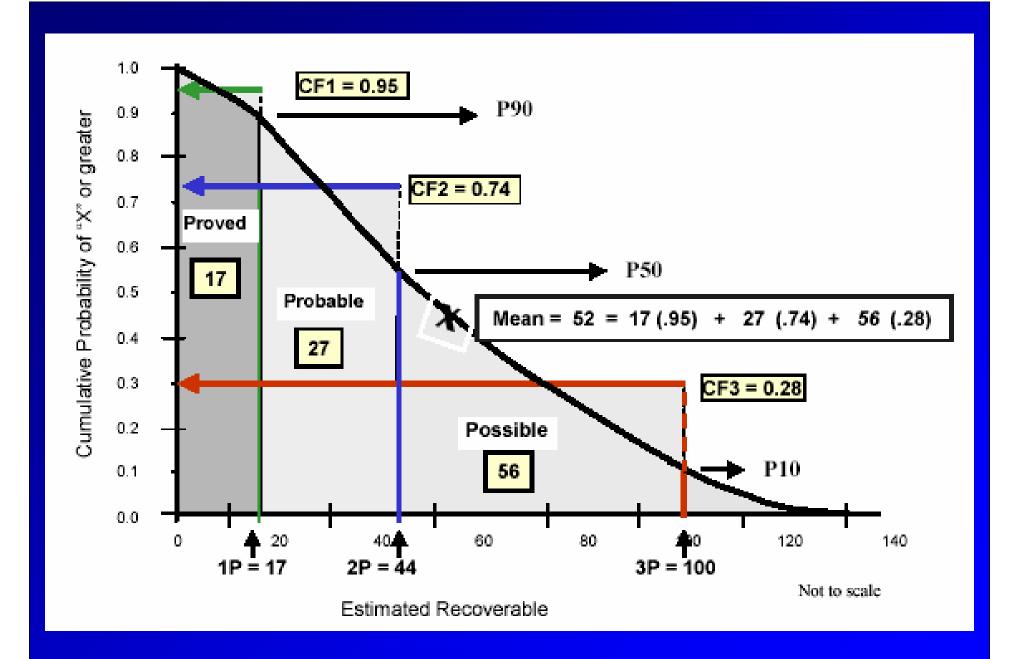
UNFC	- 10-000	Reasonably assured geological conditions	Estimated geological conditions	Inferred geological conditions	Prospective geological conditions
	National system			**********	
Justified		1 111 3 311	112 312	113 313	
Contingent		1 121 2 221 3 321	122 222 322	123 223 323	
Project undefined		3 331	332	333	334

Economic Viability Categories: 1: E1 (Economic)

2: E2 (Potentially Economic)

3: E3 (Intrinsically Economic)





CONVERGENCE WITH OIL&GAS

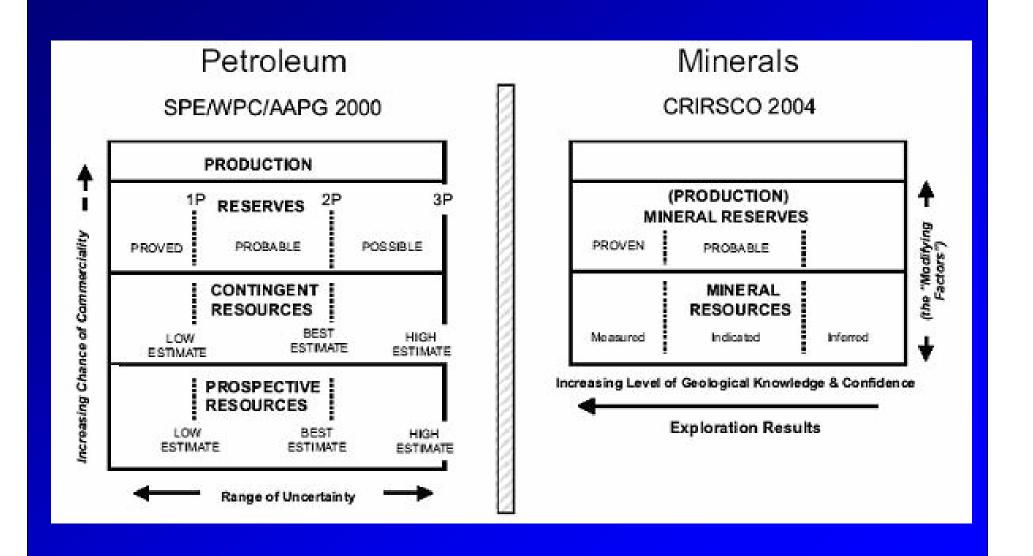
EXERCISE IN PROGRESS

IMPORTANCE AND RELEVANCE RECOGNISED

PRIMARY CLIENT IS THE IASB

SCHEDULE CONSISTENT WITH IASB EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES RESEARCH PROJECT

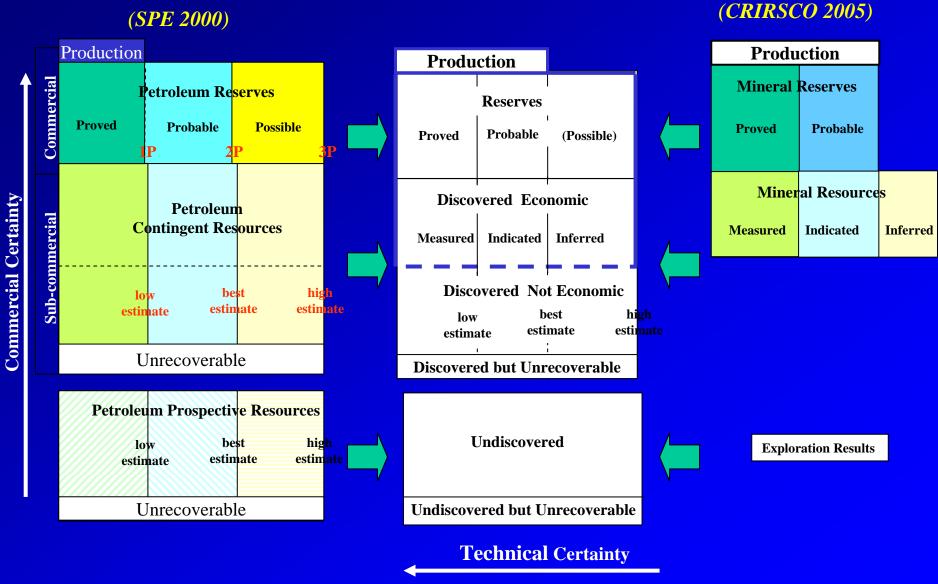
Comparison of Hydrocarbon and Minerals Classifications



Petroleum/Minerals Mapping (February 2006)

Solid Minerals





The cooperation between CRIRSCO, UNECE, IASB and the SPE is beneficial to those organisations, their constituencies, the stakeholders and the extractive industry in general

No alternative to this multifaceted approach in the current atmosphere of globalisation and transparency

A directional change to polarisation and localised interests is a step backward

It is now becoming increasingly clear that a basic universal document of common fundamental concepts for the classification and reporting of mineral reserves and resources, a sort of Rosetta Stone to which local codes are mapped to, is indispensable for the future of the extractive industry. This should be the new UNFC

The process of cooperation with the UN appears to have a realistic chance of success given the current expectations, efforts and goodwill from all involved parties

THE END



QUESTIONS?



