



Minerals Yearbook of Poland

presented by Tadeusz Smakowski

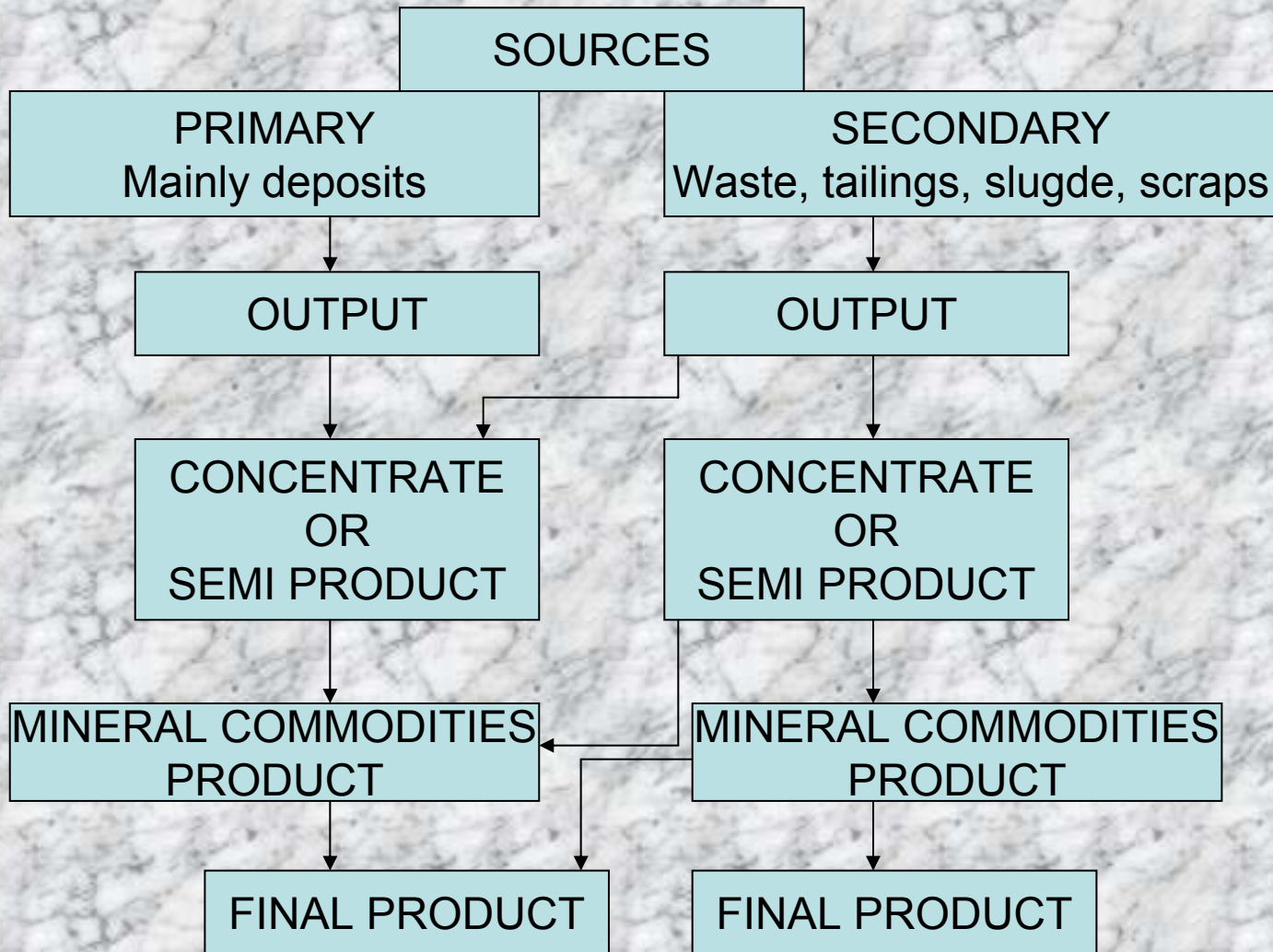
Polish Geological Institute - National Research Institute

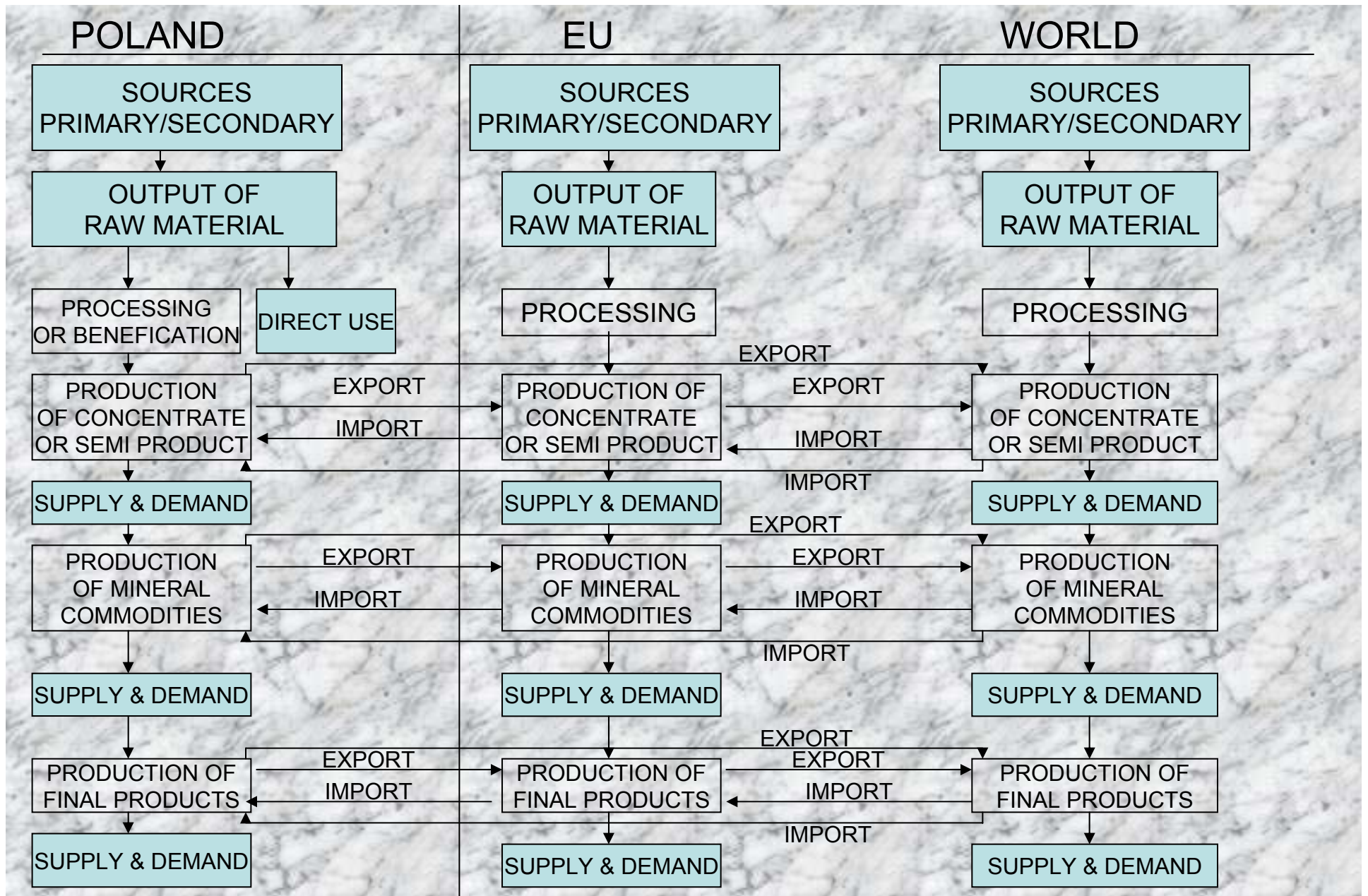
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International Workshop on „United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009) – Theory and Practice”

Warsaw, 21-22 June 2010

VERTICAL STRUCTURE OF RAW MATERIALS AND MINERAL COMMODITIES



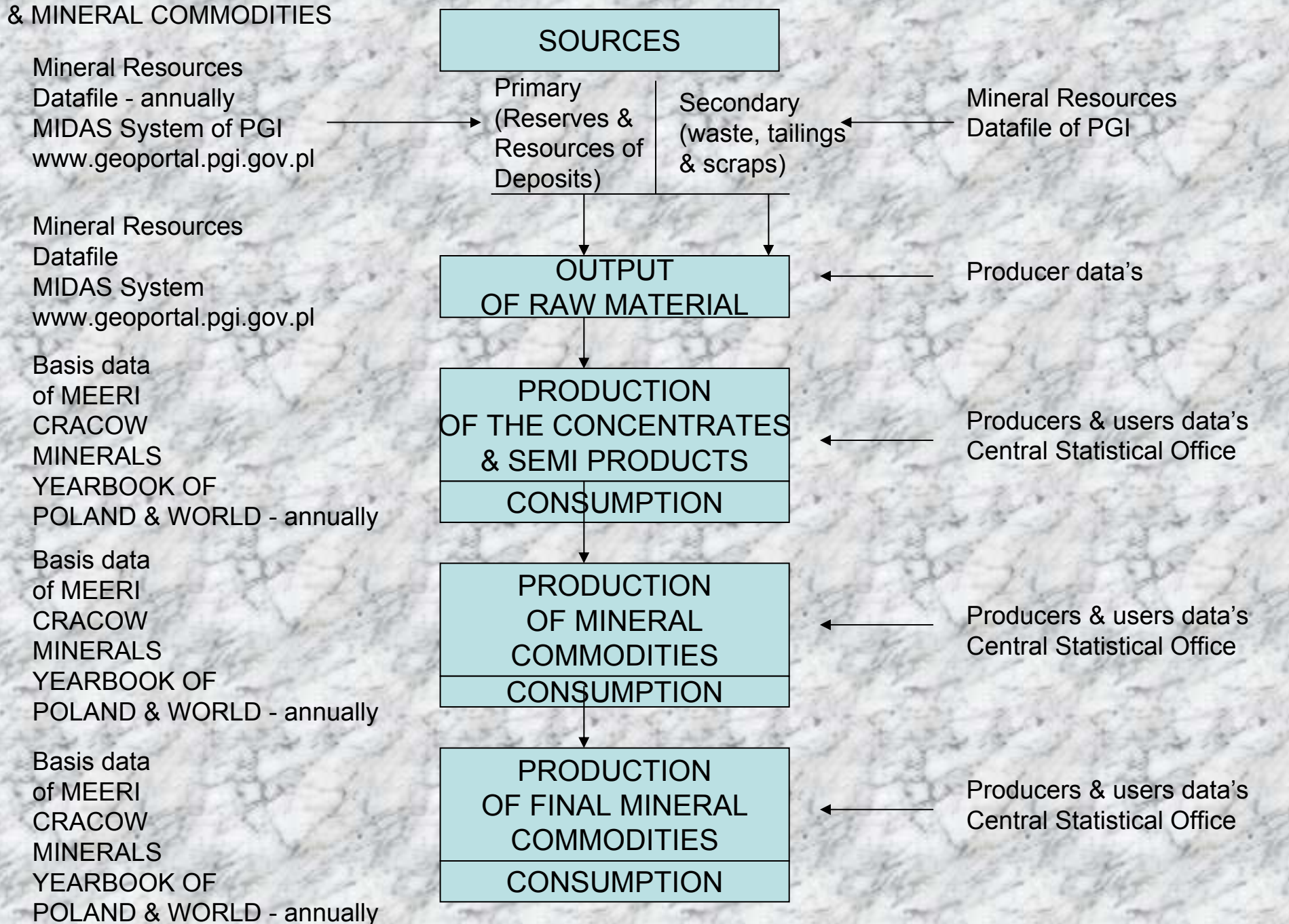


APPARENT DEMAND/CONSUMPTION = PRODUCTION - EXPORT + IMPORT

REAL DEMAND/CONSUMPTION = PRODUCTION - EXPORT + IMPORT ± RESERVES

COLLECTING DATA OF RAW MATERIALS
& MINERAL COMMODITIES

SOURCES OF DATA



EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

EU

POLAND

WORLD

POLISH GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
-NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
WARSAW

Collecting data of the reserves and resources of deposits in Poland and output of raw materials at the MIDAS System.
Public annually mineral resources datafile (list of raw material deposits and output of each extracted deposit).

MINERALS AND ENERGY ECONOMY RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
CRACOW

Collecting data of the production and consumption of concentrate or semi products, mineral commodities and final products.

Public annually Minerals Yearbook of Poland (English version) and Minerals Yearbook of Poland and World (Polish version).

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Polish professional organization e.g.
CEMENT-LIME-READYMIX CONCRETE ASSOCIATIONS
KGHM POLISH COPPER, ZGH BOLESŁAW etc.

USGS

AMS ABARE Australia

CMYNR Canada

Copper ISG

Lead&Zinc ISG

Nickel ISG

Nacional de Producao do Brasil

World Metal Statistics

Oil Information

AE de la Mineira Mexicana

IMY India

Steel Statistical Yearbook

WMP }
WMS } BGS
UKMY }
BRGM
Rhostoffsituation BRG
EUROSTAT
MCS CzGS(Geofond)
Slovak MY - SGS
Panorama MINERO
- IGyM de Espana

Main scope

- The vertical structure of each mineral commodity has been clearly defined and covers all varieties of commodities, obtained from different sources in a specific process, involving all stages of production and trade.
- This is utilized as a tool for analysis of the mineral management in Poland, UE and World.
- The vertical structure of mineral commodities coincides very well with the classifications of various products, i.e. in Poland.
 - in production statistics the Polish Classification of Goods and Services (PKWiU) in force since 1st July of 1999, based on the European Classification Nomenclatures des Activites de Communante Europeane (NACE), which replaced Systematic List of Commodities (SWW), being in force since 1971
 - in foreign trade statistics – the Combined Nomenclature (CN) in force since 1992, based on the EU Combined Nomenclature and revised in subsequent years

- On the basis of the vertical structure of the each mineral commodity it is possible to calculate the real consumption

real consumption = production – exports + imports ± stocks
or

apparent consumption = production – exports + imports

apparent consumption showing annual level of demand of each mineral commodity

- Monetary data of trade in mineral commodities are very useful to estimate the value of trade in these sector
- The vertical structure of mineral commodities showing the relationship between domestic and international markets and showing surplus or deficits of mineral commodities in country, regions.

Problems

- The lack of the quality standards of many mineral commodities, mainly of industrial minerals and coal also are the treshold (barrier) for real statistics data on the regional and world scale
- The different quality standards for coal production and trade (much higher than in the output/production) do not indicate the real consumption of that mineral commodity
- The different quality data is of the output or production for many industrial minerals i.e. kaolin, feldspar, etc. have been made mistakes at regional or world statistics
- Other huge problem is lack of many data, because companies, organizations or administration do not give that due to the confidentiality or secret requirements
- In spite of many difficulties, many national geological surveys as BGS, USGS, CGS, BRGM, BGR, PGI-NRI and MEER still develop mineral commodities statistics and data, often at the unformal meetings, for example the International Statistics Group – mainly for ores and metals
- At the request of the readymix concrete producers in Poland authors of Mineral Yearbook of Poland on the basis of output, quality of raw sand and gravel material and knowlegde of technical equipment in quarries have been estimating production of classified gravel, mixes and sand, as a raw sand and mixes, used mainly in the road construction.