

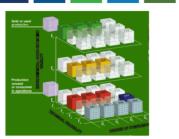
Practical Application Of the UNFC –

For Policy and **Decision Makers**

Matthias Hartung

/IRTUAL WORKSHOP



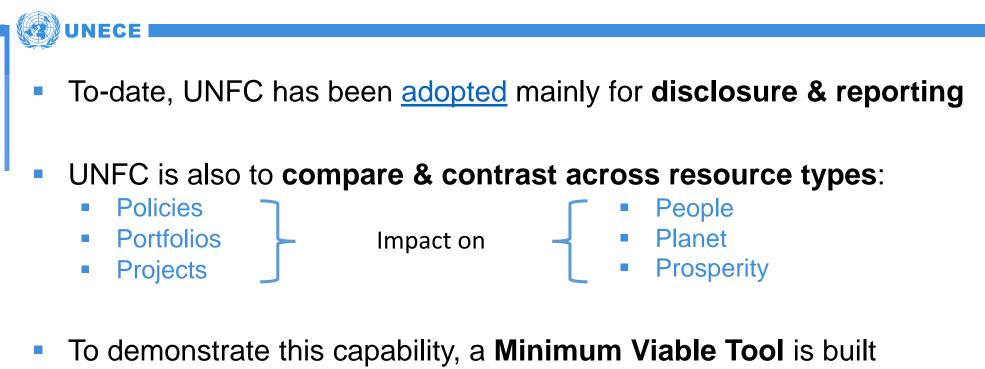


How the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) can help channel investments into energy and resource projects for sustainable development

11 March 2021 17:00 - 18:30 CET

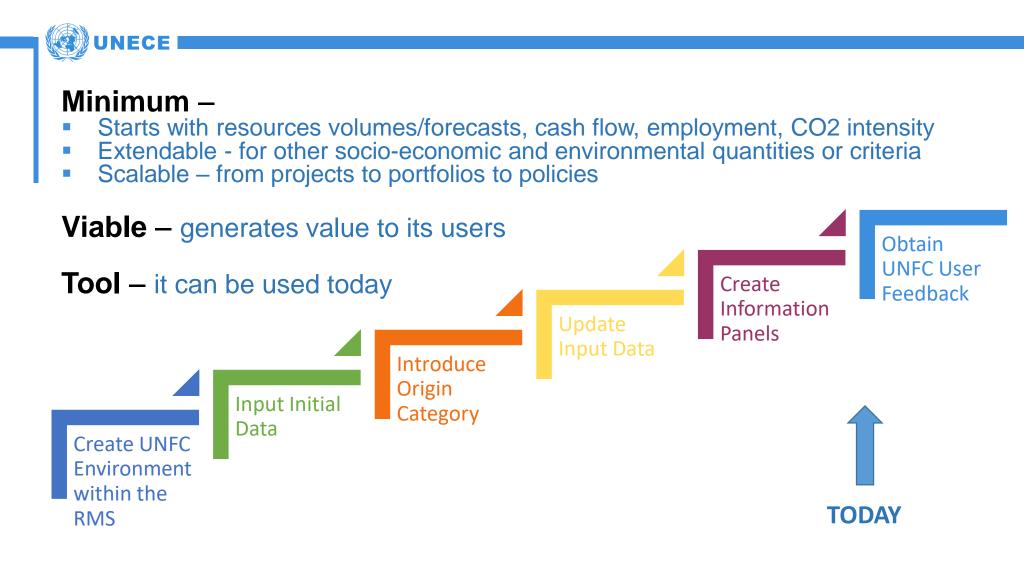


Bringing the UNFC 'Adoption to Life'



- Based on an established Resource Data Management System
- Populated with realistic project data
- Aimed for practitioners to use and improve
- Supporting UNFC adoption and further gaps identification
- For well-informed decisions on sustainable resource management

Roadmap to the Minimum Viable Tool



UNFC – Standard Reporting Template (1)

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UNFC – Standard Reporting Template

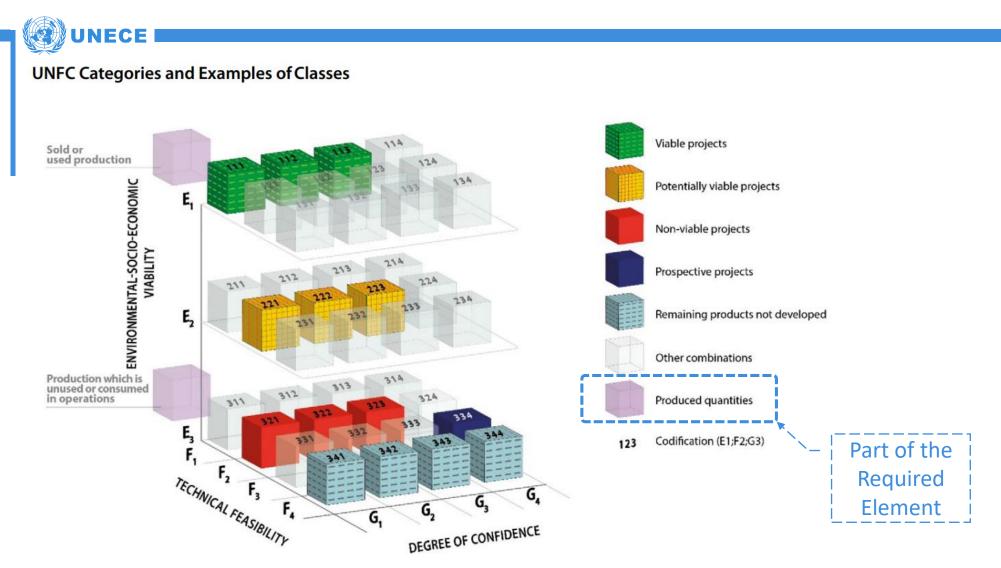
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UNFC Categories in 3D



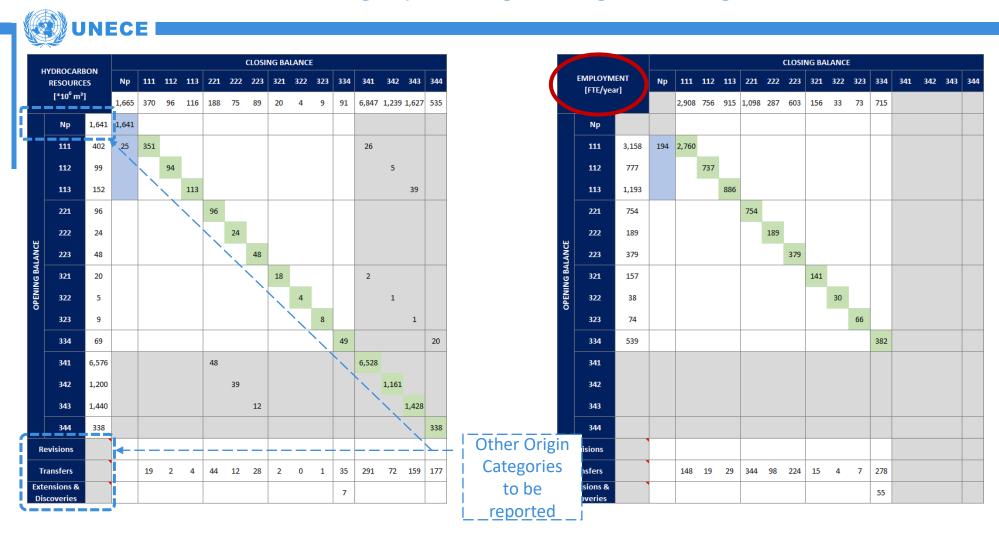
Resource Categories – Flattened in 2D

Opening and Closing Balance of Resource Volumes

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Resource Reclassification

Learning by Doing - Origin Categories needed?



Classification for All Quantities

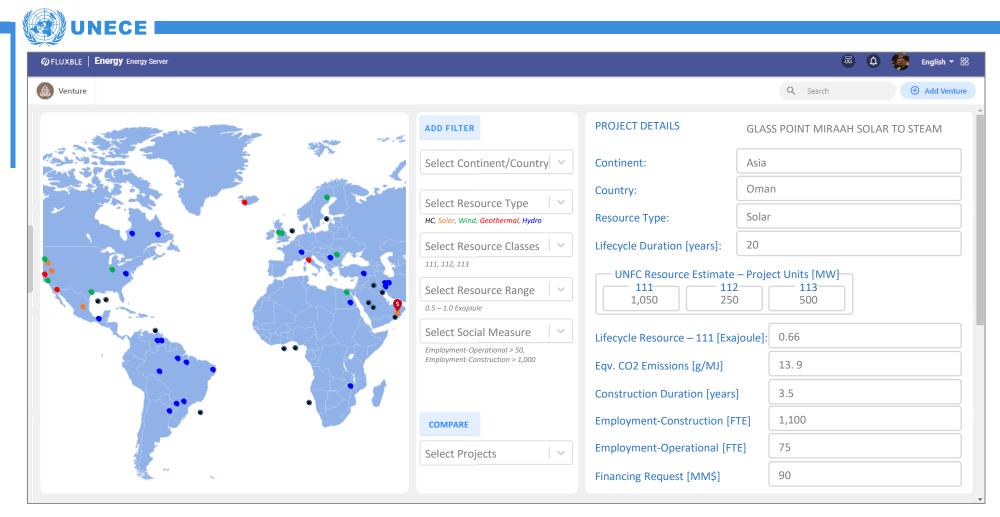
Resource Volumes, Employment, Emissions, Finance, ...

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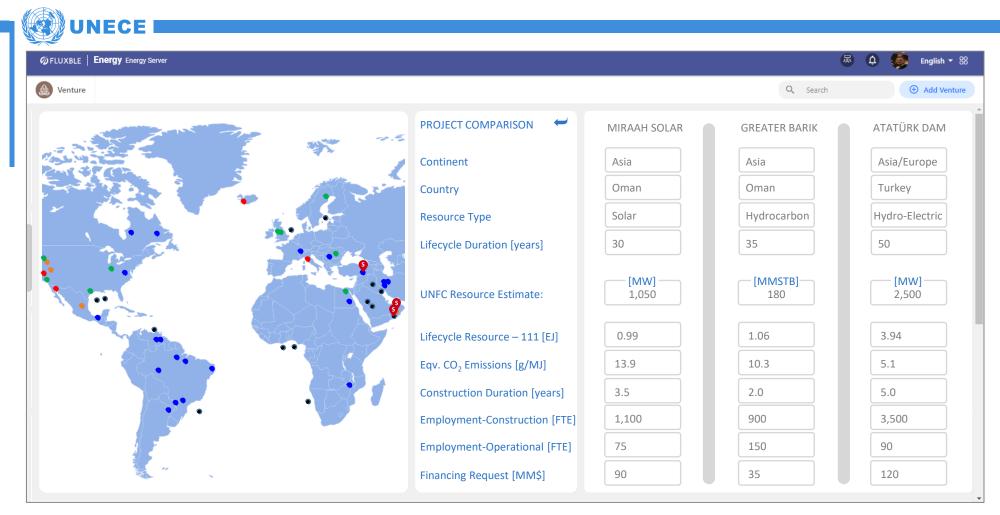
Dashboard

Projects Overview & Details



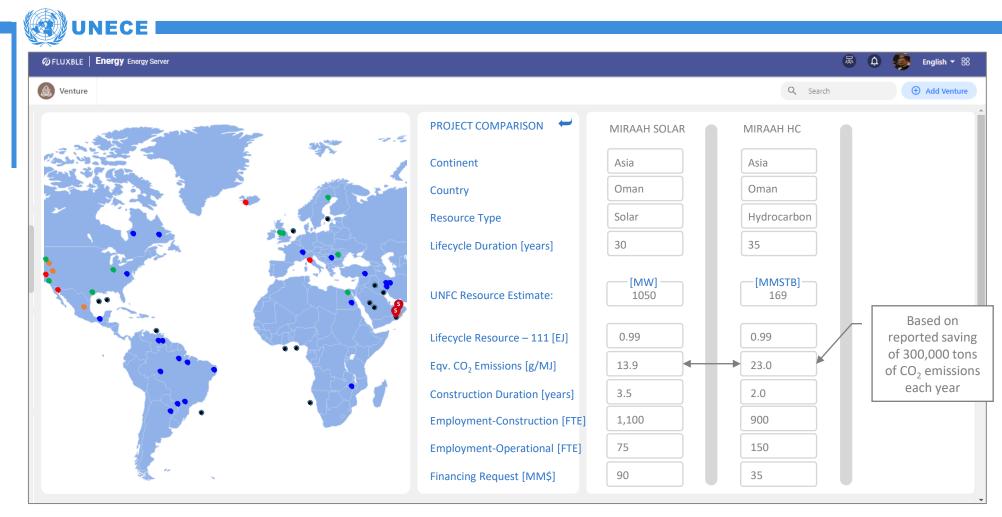
Dashboard

Compare & Contrast Projects



Dashboard

Solar to Hydrocarbon Comparison

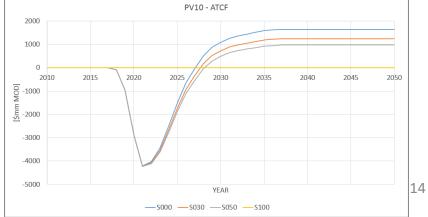


Dashboard Forecasts

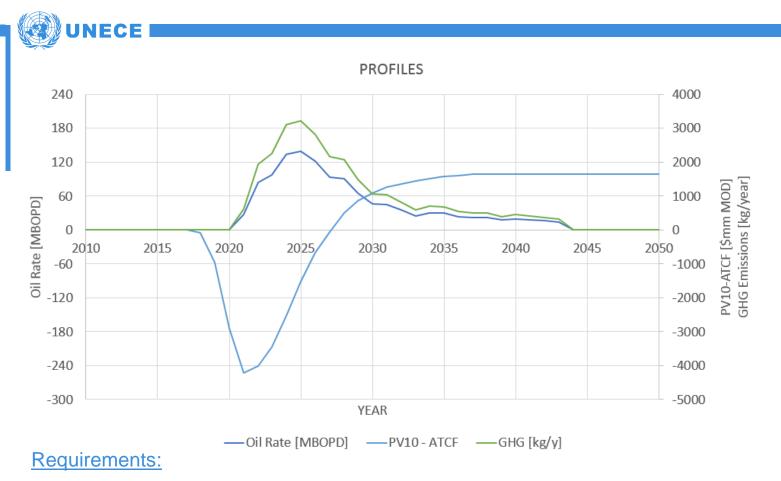
Testing Policies

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08 Mar 2021 - 5:44 AM	Total Project S000_UC1	8469	1646	0.315	15.971	406	29.845	15.104	7.132	2335	2037.00
S000_UC102A S030_UC102A	Total Project S030_UC1	7548	1239	0.237	14.619	406	31.920	15.903	7.355	2335	2037.00
S050_UC102A S100_UC102A	Total Project S050_UC1	6934	968	0.185	13.671	406	33.304	16.437	7.518	2335	2037.00
UNFC_UC102A_HC	Total Project S100_UC1	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Example indicates project at \$100/t CO2 tax is impaired



Requirements for Testing Policies



- Production profile for each resource category
- Cashflow profile for the project;
- GHG profile calculation in line with agreed sustainability reporting standard

Contributing Factors to Eqv. CO₂ Emissions

<u>Solar</u>

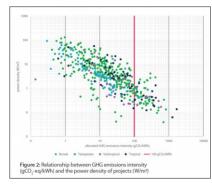
- Source: <u>https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/5</u> <u>6487.pdf</u>
- Study conducted by National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
- Study aims to provide more precise estimates of life cycle GHG emissions from PV systems
- Contributing Factors to Eqv. CO₂ Emissions:
 - Mining and fabrication of PV Panels;
 - Mining and fabrication of power lines;
 - Mining and fabrication of panel reinforced foundation;
 - Logistics of material and construction staff;
 - Potential loss of vegetation that converts CO₂ to oxygen due to space occupation and shade creation.

Hydrocarbon

- Source: <u>https://www.osti.gov/pages/servlets/pur</u> <u>I/1485127</u>
- Study conducted by Stanford University
- HC eqv. CO₂ emissions range between 3 20 g/MJ with a median of 10.3 g/MJ.
- Study focusses on the "well-to-wheels" life-cycle GHG emissions of transport fuels
- Contributing Factors to Eqv. CO₂ Emissions:
 - Mining and fabrication of concrete;
 - Mining and fabrication of steel;
 - Mining, fabrication & operation of heavy machinery;
 - Power generation requirement for operational usage;
 - Logistics of material and construction/operational staff;
 - Potential loss of vegetation that converts CO₂ to oxygen due to space occupation for access roads and facilities;
 - Impact on vegetation of potential spills;
 - Clean up efforts of potential spills.

Hydro-electric

- Source: <u>https://www.hydropower.org/greenhou</u> <u>se-gas-emissions</u>
- Based on UNESCO G-res tool (life-cycle)
- Contributing Factors to Eqv. CO₂ Emissions:
 - Mining and fabrication of concrete;
 - Mining and fabrication of reinforcement steel;
 - Mining, Fabrication & operation of heavy machinery;
 - Decay of submerged vegetation
 - Loss of vegetation that converts CO₂ to oxygen.



Learnings from Early Adoption

- 3D representation are illegible; 2D representation work well
- Reporting requirements to cover production and (non-)sales volumes, revisions, transfers, discoveries and extensions
- Single reporting standard set needed for
 - Carbon intensity
 - Financial reporting
 - Local/in-country employment
 - Other quantities?
- International Centers of Excellence
 - For learning by doing
 - Sandbox for practitioners
- Adopters with project/portfolio data and use cases needed

Conclusion

UNFC works to compare & contrast across resource types: Policies Portfolios Projects

- Minimum Viable Tools exist to build trusted data systems
- Double-Materiality assessments can become data-driven, dynamic, and context-driven, using a wider scope of data
- UNFC becomes a "negotiation" tool for
 - "Balanced and integrated resource management"
 - Resolving conflict and
 - Create the win-win-win for People, Planet & Prosperity
- Time to adopt the UNFC
 - For well-informed decisions on sustainable resource management



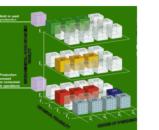
Thank you

Matthias Hartung

Executive Consultant on Data & Digital Transformation

And the MVT provided by

TARGET ENERGY SOLUTIONS LTD



VIRTUAL WORKSHOP

How the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) can help channel investments into energy and resource projects for sustainable development

