

# Work Package 5

A roadmap towards monitoring the physical economy

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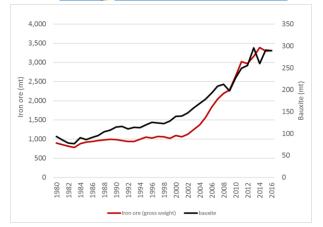
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Many challenges that require understanding of material cycles

- Complex material cycles influenced by many factors
- Global challenges e.g. sustainable development, climate change
- Increased demand for mineral raw materials
- Global political fragmentation

### Demand for monitoring of the physical economy



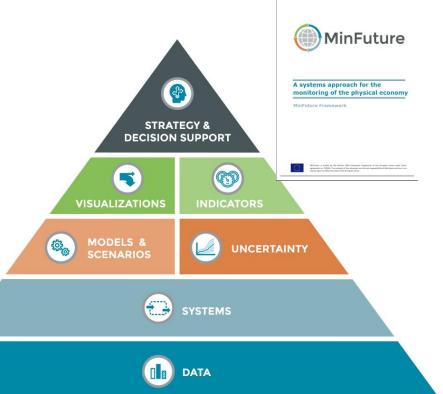






The MinFuture pyramid provides the framework.

- Dedicated sections of the different parts of the pyramid in this document
- Demonstrate how the different pyramid elements are connected together.





### Purpose

- to identify challenges with physical accounting
- to provide recommendations to address the challenges
- to discuss future steps to implementation

### Section 2: Physical accounting (challenges and recommendations)

- Geological resources
- Production & Trade
- In-use stocks
- Companies
- Governments

Section 3: Implementation of physical accounting (recommendations)

- Institutions
- Legal changes
- Education and training
- Data infrastructure
- Financial support

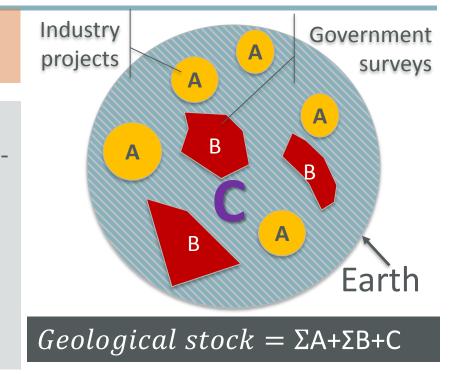
### Physical accounting: Geological Stocks

#### **Goal:**

Reliable data of geological stocks

#### **Challenges:**

-Lack of a framework for mass-balanceconsistent figures of geological stocks
-Lack of robust data
-Insufficient understanding of mineral resources and reserves
-Lack of harmonisation and interoperability procedures



#### **Recommendations**

-Framework development for physical accounting of geological stocks (e.g. new EU project)
-Development and improvement of 3D geological models



### Physical accounting: Production and trade

#### Goal:

Harmonised production and trade statistics

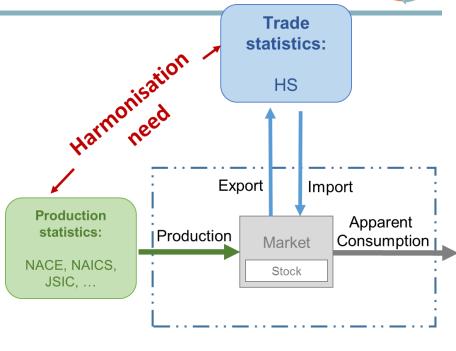
#### **Challenges:**

-Lack of consistent classification systems for production and trade statistics

-Lack of cross-collaboration between different data providers of production and trade data to promote harmonisation

#### **Recommendations**

- expert group working on the harmonisation of production and trade statistics -amendments to trade and production classification systems, good metadata, training





## Physical accounting: Anthropogenic stocks

#### **Goal:**

### Reliable data of in-use stocks

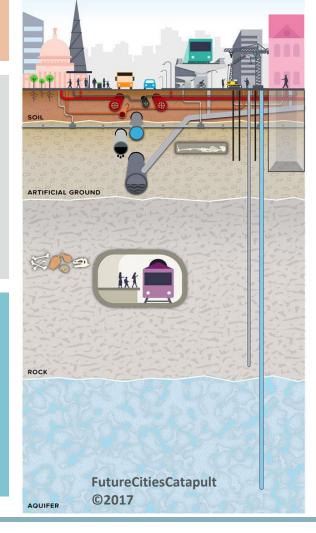
#### **Challenges:**

-Lack of a framework for consistent assessment of in-use stocks

- -Lack of robust data
- -Lack of harmonisation and interoperability procedures

#### Recommendations

-Development of framework for physical accounting of in-use stocks (e.g new EU project)
-New data and models for in-use stocks
-Harmonisation and interoperability
-Address the role of stakeholders





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### Physical accounting: Companies

#### Goal:

Optimise resource efficiency and reduce emissions

#### **Challenges:**

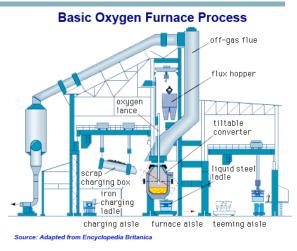
-Analysis of process interactions between resources and energy. New methods and metrics
-Company confidentiality rules inhibit access to resource data

#### **Recommendations**

-Use of real-time data from process control systems for resource efficiency (new EU project)
-Integrate data from companies to monitor resource efficiency (country level)
-Modify climate change actions (EU ETS) to account for emission reductions from resource efficiency
-Influence the work of UN Resource Panel, IEA, G20, OECD on resource

#### efficiency

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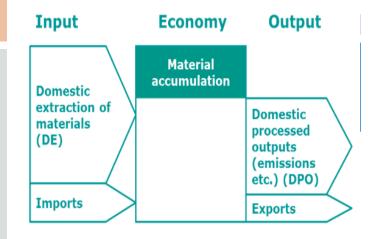
### Physical accounting: Governments



### **Goal:** Official monitoring of the physical economy at country level

#### **Challenges:**

-Existing official monitoring is based on EW-MFA, but resolution is not sufficient
-Focus on monetary economy
-Integration of activities from different
organisation



#### **Recommendations**

Improve current monitoring systems with:

-more detailed resolution of materials

-use hybrid physical-monetary models to fill any gaps and improve materials data

- coordination of activities of different national authorities

### Implementation of physical accounting: Institutions

#### Goal:

Monitoring the physical economy as a whole (materials, environment, economic activities & local, national, global levels)

### **Challenges:**

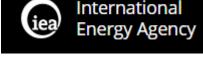
-Integration of activities from different organisation (statistics offices, environment agencies, customs offices) -Integration of data, information, models from local and national to global levels

#### **Recommendations**

Establishment of a high-level working group exploring the integration of data, information and models to address global challenges

- EU working group?
- International working group?









Resource

### Implementation of physical accounting: Legal changes



#### Goal:

Policy support for the development of harmonised and interoperable procedures for physical accounting

#### **Challenges:**

-EU level: lack of legislation for detailed tracking of physical flows and data collection procedures that promote harmonisation and interoperability -National level: mineral policy does not encourage data collection with a system perspective; data collection is not coordinated

#### **Recommendations**

-New EU Communication (COM) on the importance of improving the accounting of the physical economy for better policy development -An amendment of the EU INSPIRE or new EU Directive for monitoring the physical economy

-National policies and strategies should provide incentives to collect data with a systems perspective

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### Implementation of physical accounting: Education and training

#### Goal:

Skilled personnel that can deliver physical accounts in a systematic manner.

### Challenges:

-Training only through limited academic courses -Lack of professional training to assist companies and public authorities

-Several organisations and personnel will required access to training and support – new funds, tools, procedures are needed.

#### Recommendations

-Tailored training to support public authorities, industry

- -MFA community essential in delivering training
- -Investment from national governments and the EU for training and support





### Implementation of physical accounting: Data infrastructure



Data infrastructure to support physical accounting

### **Challenges:**

-Lack of systematic data collection procedures
-Harmonisation of data on single stages of the supply chain only
-Lack of sufficient metadata and recording procedures

#### **Recommendations**

A high-level expert group with the role to:

-Develop procedures for reporting metadata in a system context

-Develop technical guidelines and implementation rules for interoperability

-Provide recommendation on the development and maintenance of databases

-Advice towards options to centralise databases or keep in decentralised form



### Implementation of physical accounting: Financial support

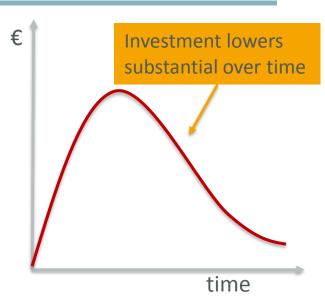


#### Goal:

Financial support to implement the monitoring of the physical economy

#### **Challenges:**

-Funding for developing systems, data, data infrastructure, training etc for all stakeholders
-Evidence to justify that the move to physical monitoring is an investment not an expense.



#### **Recommendations**

-Substantial investment will be required at the beginning of the process, which is expected to lower as time progresses and systems, data and data infrastructure are in place.

-Cost benefit analysis project to provide evidence for the level of investment needed and the benefits in the long term.



- MinFuture Roadmap with concise recommendations for future projects and policy needs.
- Feedback from our final event will shape the final document.
- Draft updated document will be circulated for final round of comments in November.
- Final submission due at the end of November.



## **THANK YOU**