



COMMITTEE FOR MINERAL RESERVES  
INTERNATIONAL REPORTING STANDARDS

# The role of Recognized Professional Organizations (RPO) in the development and implementation of Public Reporting Standards – the PERC example

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PERC is the Pan-European Reserves and Reporting Committee and is responsible today for the development and implementation of solid mineral reserve and resource reporting standards across the European Union and wider European Economic Community.

The development and implementation of public reporting standards relies upon the competency (and hard work) of interested and committed individuals.

Competency is gained through the skills, knowledge, training and experience that the individual acquires during their education and career.

Competency is measured, maintained, and assured through association with Recognized Professional Organizations (RPOs).



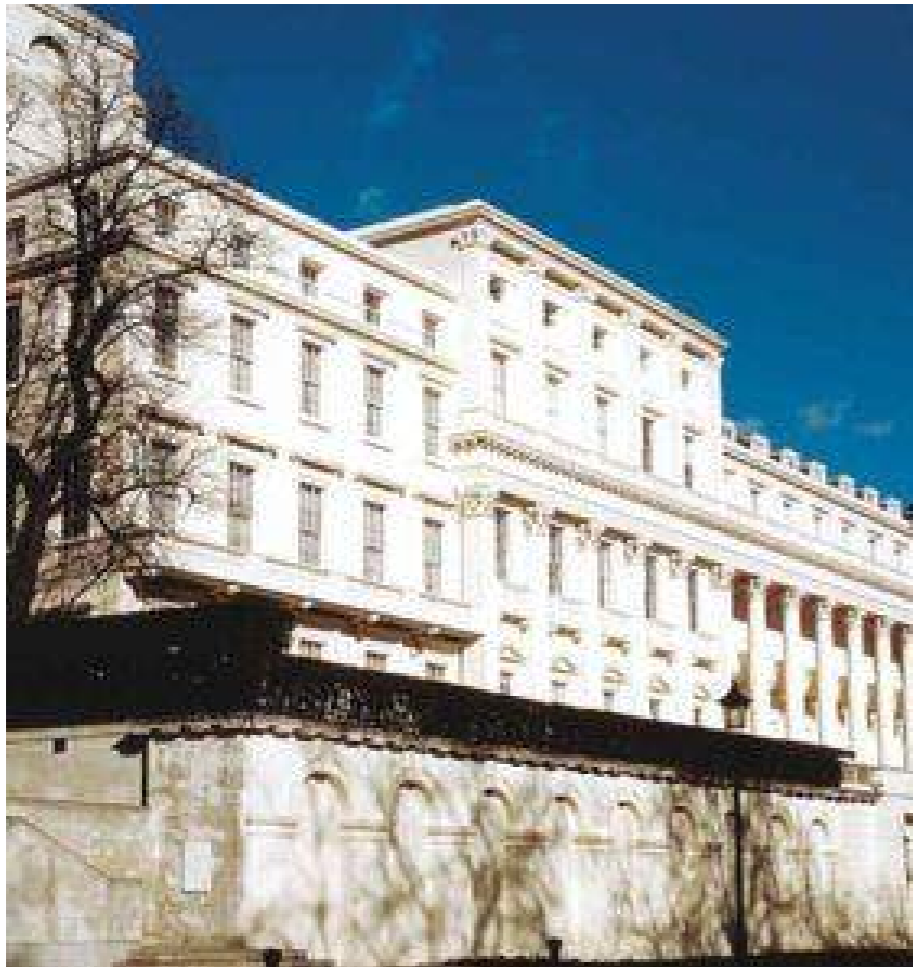
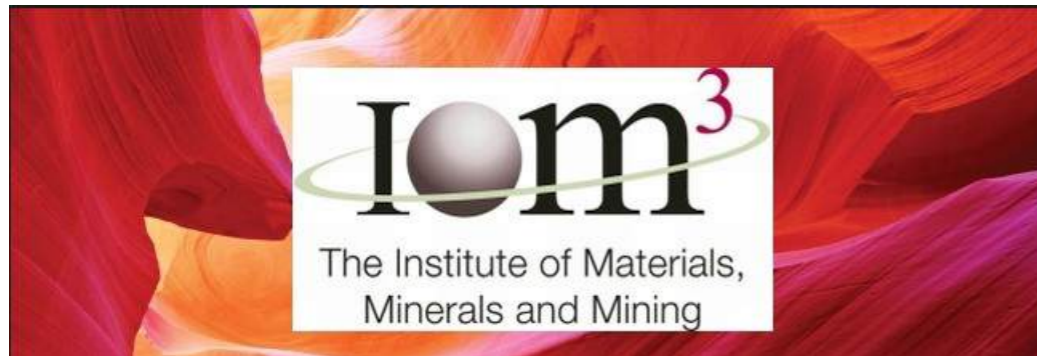
## The Geological Society

*serving science & profession*

The Geological Society of London was established in 1807 to improve knowledge and understanding of the Earth, to promote Earth science education and awareness, and to promote professional excellence and ethical standards in the work of Earth scientists, for the public good. It is the oldest geological society in the world and today has 12,000 members of which 2,580 are Chartered Geologists.



# PERC Recognised Professional Organisations – an introduction



The Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining was established in 1892 to promote the science, design, engineering and technology of materials, minerals and mining and their practical applications and facilitate qualifications, professional recognition and development, and to deliver knowledge, information and networking services to a global membership and wider community.

Today the IoM3 has over 18,000 members of which approximately 5,000 are Chartered Engineers



The European Federation of Geologists was established in 1981. It was set up to promote mobility of geologists across the European area and to award the title of EurGeol.

EFG advises the European Commission on geological issues including the availability of mineral reserves and resources.

EFG is composed of 23 members nations.



## EFG Members

Click on the map

- Belgium-Luxembourg
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom



The Institute of Geologists of Ireland was established in 1999 to promote the geosciences in Ireland and to represent the professional interests of its members.

Professional membership of the IGI gives geoscientists the right to use the title 'PGeo'.

## Patrons of the SSC Committee

The SSC operates under the joint auspices of

**The Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM)**

<http://www.saimm.co.za>

**The Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA).**

<http://www.gssa.org.za>

The GSSA was established in 1895, and is one of the oldest and largest societies of its kind in Africa. The GSSA promotes the study of the earth sciences, facilitates the professional development of its members, and advances the use of geoscience in the academic, professional, and public sectors.

## Members of the SSC Committee

The Members of the SSC, each of which is entitled to one representative, are:

- Association of Law Societies of South Africa
  - Chamber of Mines of South Africa
  - The Council for Geoscience
- **Council for Professional Land Surveyors and Technical Surveyors**
  - Department of Minerals and Energy
  - Engineering Council of South Africa
  - **Geological Society of South Africa**
  - Geostatistical Association of South Africa
  - General Council of the Bar of South Africa
    - Investment Analysts Society
      - JSE Limited
      - Minerals Bureau
    - The Banking Association of South Africa
- South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
  - **Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy**

As a Recognized Professional Organization (RPO) the GSL (or indeed the IoM3, and IGI and EFG) must...

Be self-regulating and cover professionals in the mining and/or exploration sector.

Admit members on the basis of their academic qualifications and experience.

Be compliant with the professional standards of competence and ethics established by the RPO.

Be able to discipline members and have the power to suspend or expel a member.



In common with other RPOs in PERC or indeed across the world the Geological Society of London engages membership through progressive grades.

**Junior Candidate Fellow** – 16-18 years old

**Candidate Fellow** – Undergraduates in geosciences

**Fellow** – Graduates and Post-graduates in geosciences

**Chartered Geologist (CGeol)** – accreditation of competence in your area of practice following 5 years post-qualification experience in a relevant career, submission of Professional Report and Supporting Documents, and Professional Interview.

Members are automatically enrolled into one of 16 Regional Groups or can elect to join any number of 23 Specialist Groups.

Regional Groups establish committees that organize a local calendar of lectures and field trips.

Specialist Groups usually meet in London 2-3 times a year and include Engineering, Tectonics, Geophysics, Quaternary, Volcanology, Petroleum, Geochemistry, Hydrogeology Sedimentology, among others.

In addition the GSL delivers training courses, lectures, publications, and careers events.

**All are designed to develop competence of GSL members. It is this competence that enables members to engage, for example, in the development and implementation of public reporting standards.**

The first reporting standard for exploration results, mineral resources and reserves in Europe was developed by the fore-runner to the IoM3 in 1991. It was based mostly on JORC and became known as The Reporting Code.

In 1999 the IoM3 started work on a revision of the Reporting Code and in July 2000 engaged formally with GSL, EFG and IGI.

The GSL, EFG and IGI invited qualified members of their societies to join the new but informal committee.

In December 2001 the new European Reporting Code was published.

In 2006 the working group officially reformed as PERC and in 2008 the first PERC Standard was published. The current revision is PERC Standard 2013 and a further update is expected in 2017.

- to manage and update the PERC Reporting Code, which is the successor to the former 1991 IMM code and the 2001 Reporting Code
- to represent the European region on CRIRSCO, the international body harmonising reserves reporting standards around the world
- to liaise with ESMA, the London Stock Exchange, AIM, FSA, and other stock exchanges and regulators in Europe, to assist them to incorporate into their rules the use of the PERC Reporting Code in particular and CRIRSCO-aligned codes in general
- to promote good practice in the reporting of mineral resources and reserves.
- participation as advisers in national and international minerals statistics and similar projects.

Today it is PERC that develops and implements mineral reporting standards in Europe but does so through its committee made up of RPO Competent Persons and this pattern is similar across other CRIRSCO members.

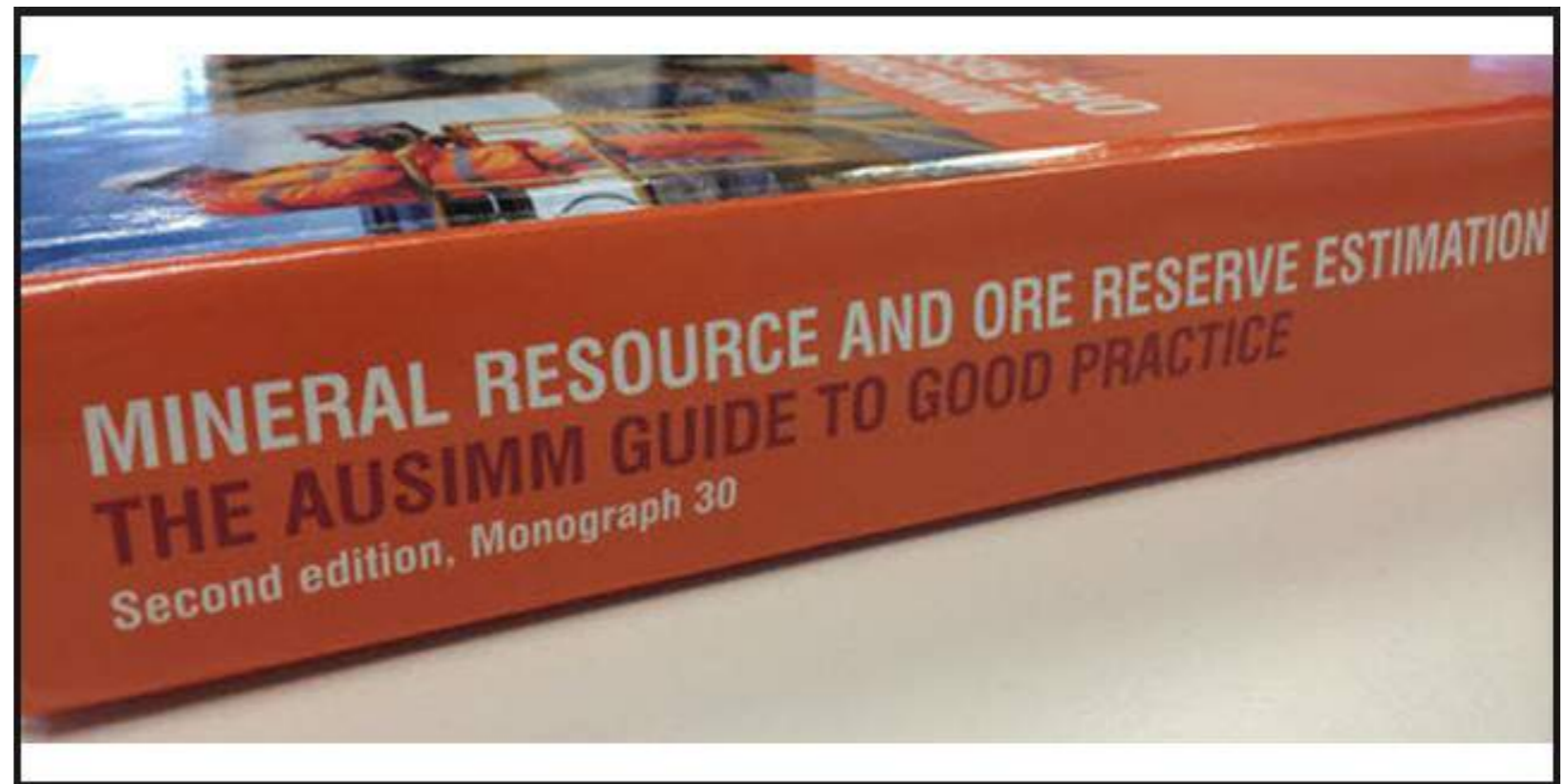
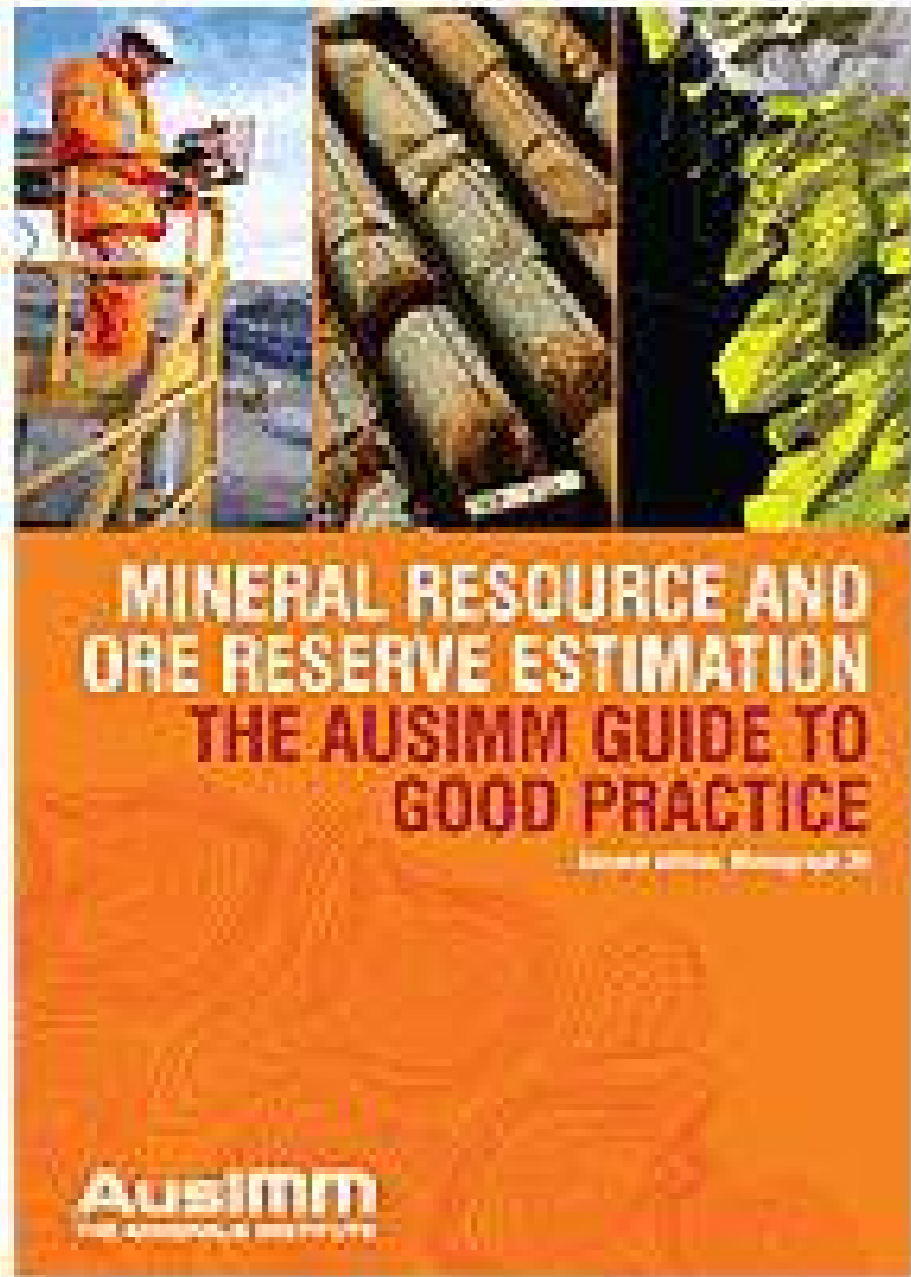
The RPOs work hard to engage with their membership to raise awareness of the work of CRIRSCO.

RPOs hold related training events and lectures. They publish articles and reports on CRIRSCO activities.

RPOs provide funding for their representing members to engage with CRIRSCO activities and host CRIRSCO related events and meetings.

RPOs hold registers of Competent Persons that are available to stakeholders and the public.

The RPOs are responsible for validating the CPD (Continuing Professional Development) of professional members and upholding the Code of Ethics.



# Thank you, and good luck to PONEN

