Resources Rising Stars Gold Coast Conference 2015

> Junior Resources The State of Play *or*

The Hangover Part IV

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Analyst Verification

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Presentation Outline

- Breakaway Investment Group/Lime Street Capital Overview
- Juniors a Brief Introduction
- 20:20 Hindsight A Short History of the Cycle
- 20:0 Foresight Where to From Here?
- Where Are The Opportunities?
- Assessing The Opportunities



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Breakaway Mining Services:

Project evaluation and execution.

Breakaway Private Equity:

- Focused on pre-IPO or direct project investments.
- Investigating setting up an overseas strategic metal fund.



Notes Released in 2015 and Ongoing Coverage



Junior Resources – An Introduction

- Who are they
 - Companies with no (or little) revenue stream to support their exploration activities
 - Largely rely on equity financing to fund exploration activities
 - ~ ~800 listed on the ASX
- Why do we need them?
 - Committed, motivated explorers
 - 53% of non-bulk Australian discoveries 1994-2003, 66% 2004 2013
- Challenges
 - Tough markets ~50% of companies effectively dormant
 - Bureaucracy in some jurisdictions
 - Community activism



20:20 Hindsight - A Short History of the Cycle or: What we Know

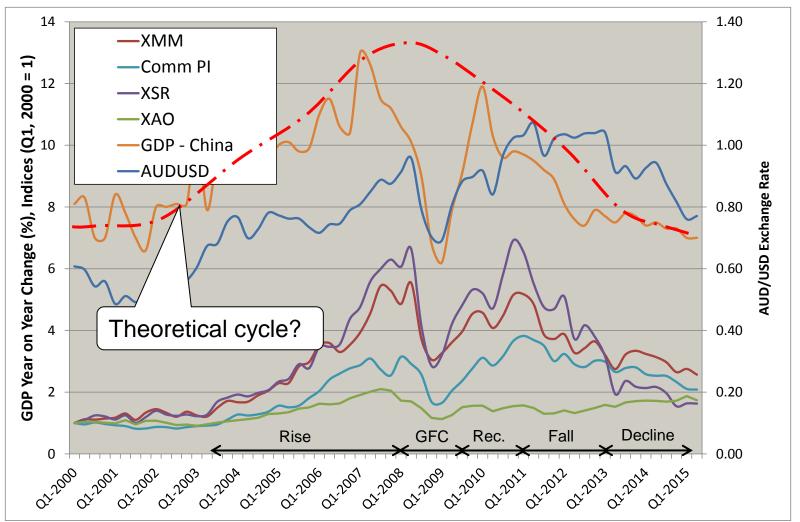


20:20 Hindsight

- The Rise 2003 to 2007
 - Start of the "Super Cycle" in 2003 driven by growth in demand from China
 - Sharp increases in commodities prices due to demand increases
 - In addition to commodity imports, China ramped up domestic production in a number of commodities
 - Market euphoria, "mining the market", caution thrown to the wind
 - Once in a lifetime event?
- GFC and Recovery 2007 to 2011
 - External shock GFC, (2007 2009) truncated the peak
 - Recovery back to the cycle (commencing early 2009)
- Rapid Fall 2011 to 2013
 - Slow down in Chinese growth
 - Investors panic, brokers won't take meetings with companies
- Steady Decline 2013 to present
 - Most commodities in a slow decline in USD terms
 - However relatively flat in AUD terms, reflecting depreciation in the AUD/USD exchange rate now heading back to historically average levels
 - Investors returning, however selective and prudent in their investments



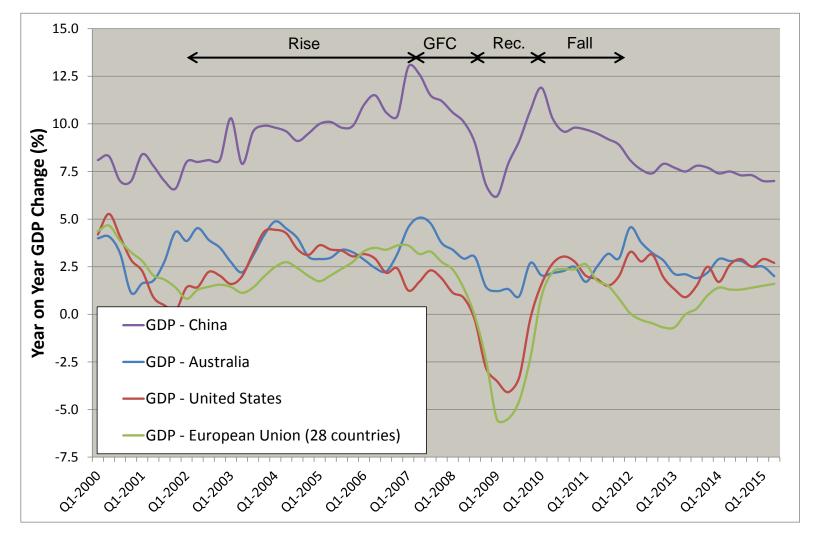
20:20 Hindsight – Anatomy of the Cycle





Source: IRESS, IMF, OECD

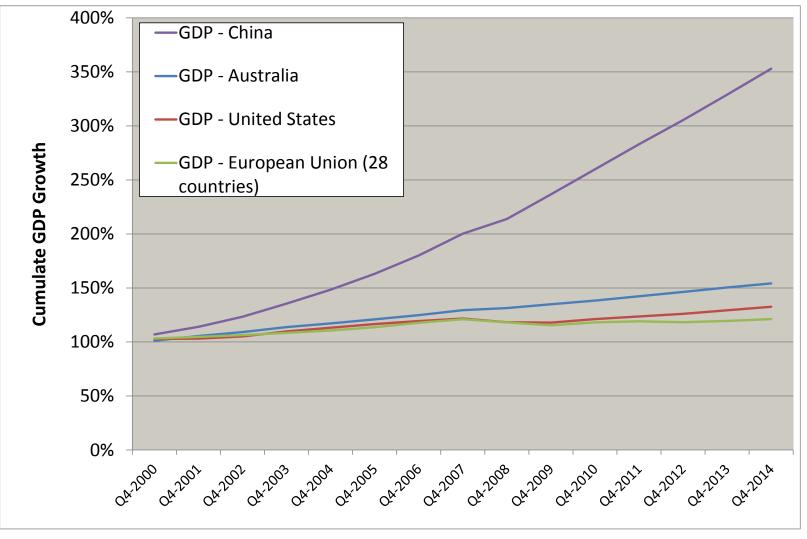
20:20 Hindsight – Y on Y GDP



Source: IMF, OECD



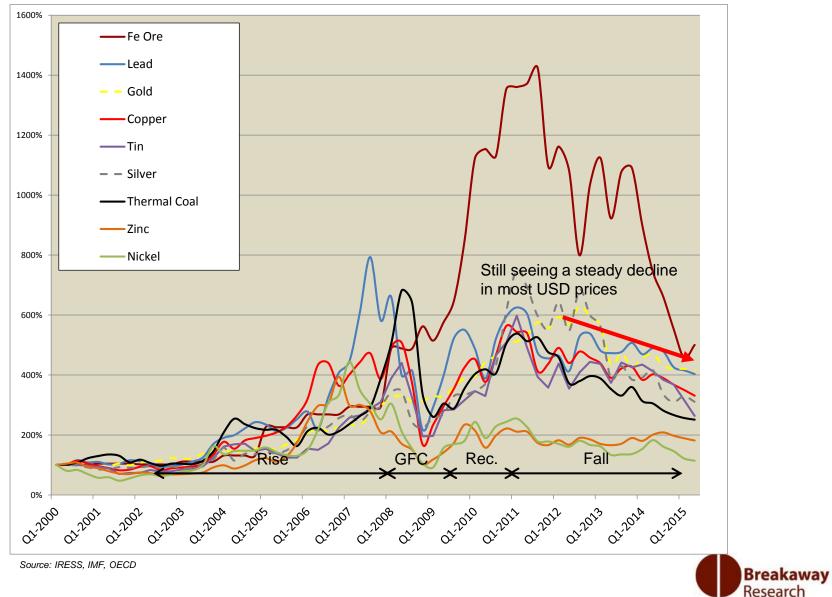
20:20 Hindsight – Cumulative GDP





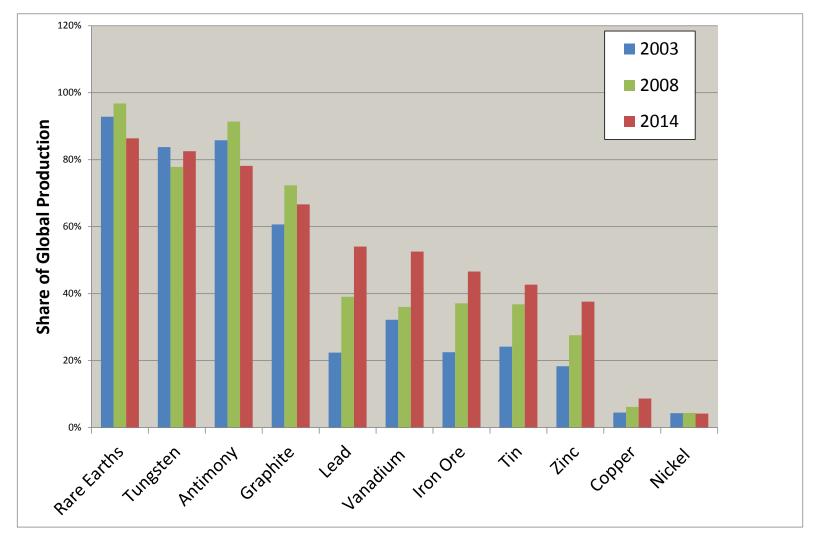
Source: IMF, OECD

20:20 Hindsight – Commodities



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Chinese Share of Production





Source: USGS

20:0 Foresight – Where to From Here? or: What Model Crystal Ball is That?



20:0 Foresight

- We are now in a market characterised by declining USD denominated commodity prices are we near bottom?
- Increase in supply generated during the boom should be able to largely handle expected demand increases for major commodities for the next few years – note iron ore and coal
- However prices near the marginal cost of production my result in some supply being withdrawn
- There is the potential for some minor and strategic commodities to experience significant demand increases/supply contractions
- Investment in the sector now needs to be planned around these factors
- What will stop the decline?
 - Consistent recoveries in the US and European economies
 - China stabilising
 - Pick up in growth in other under-developed economies

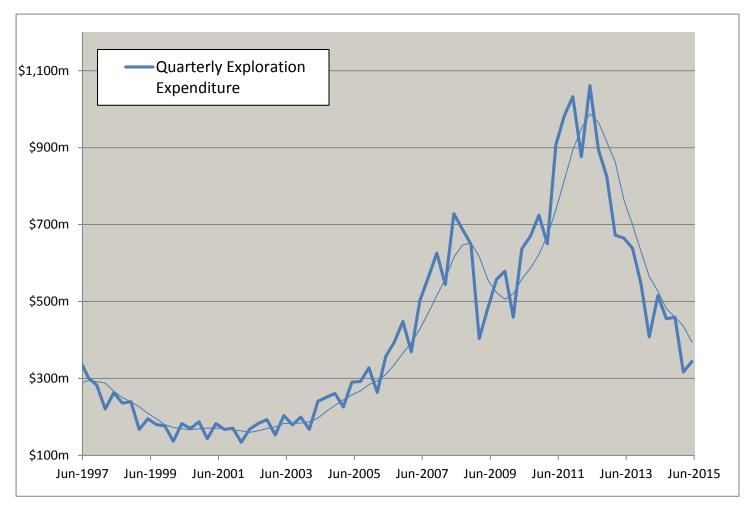


20:0 Foresight - Juniors

- Crunch time for a number of juniors limited cash, limited sources of funding, low share prices
- This is especially the case where significant up front capital is required for companies approaching development – these companies are heavily discounted by the market
- Funding for exploration and project development is much tighter than during the boom – only quality projects are likely to get funded
- Quarterly Australian exploration expenditure is now at only 30% of its post GFC peak of \$1,061 million in the June 2012 quarter
- A number of junior exploration companies are effectively inactive analysis by Austex Mining indicates that around 46% or the 799 listed resources companies fit this bill
- Companies now looking at alternative sources of funding for development
- Small scale, low capex startups are also being seen more easier to finance, and provides revenue for funding ongoing exploration
- These would have been ignored in the boom
- Companies however can still raise funds with the right projects and market exposure



20:0 Foresight – Exploration Expenditure





Non-Market Challenges

Governments and Bureaucracy

- Differ widely between jurisdictions
- Can be overly bureaucratic and inflexible increasing red (and other coloured) tape leads to delays and additional non-productive costs
- Time is money for juniors still need to "keep the lights on" ~\$500k to \$1m per year for a junior including salaries
- Juniors rely on exploration activities and success to boost share price
- Delays in field activities due to statutory requirements can lead to slippage in share price and hence more dilution in equity raising
- Some government decisions appear to be based on short term electoral gain, and not long term benefits
- Overall Australia is a reasonable and transparent destination, but average Fraser Institute rank of 7 states has declined recently – now 34/122. worst 51/122 (NSW), best 5/122 (WA)
- Technical support (e.g. geological surveys, online services) first class throughout Australia, as well as financial support for drilling

Community Activism

- Often ill-considered, poorly informed, emotive
- Vocal minority unfortunately governments and the general public can seem to listen to and base decisions and viewpoints on these groups





Non-Market Challenges – Fraser Rankings

	2014 Ranking - 122 Jurisdictions	2014 Relative Ranking	2013 Ranking - 112 Jurisdictions	2013 Relative Ranking
New South Wales	51	42%	39	32%
Western Australia	5	4%	1	1%
Tasmania	39	32%	36	30%
Victoria	66	54%	43	35%
South Australia	19	16%	20	16%
Northern Territory	31	25%	17	14%
Queensland	27	22%	21	17%
Average	34	28%	25	20%



Where Are The Opportunities? or: Where is Money to be Made?

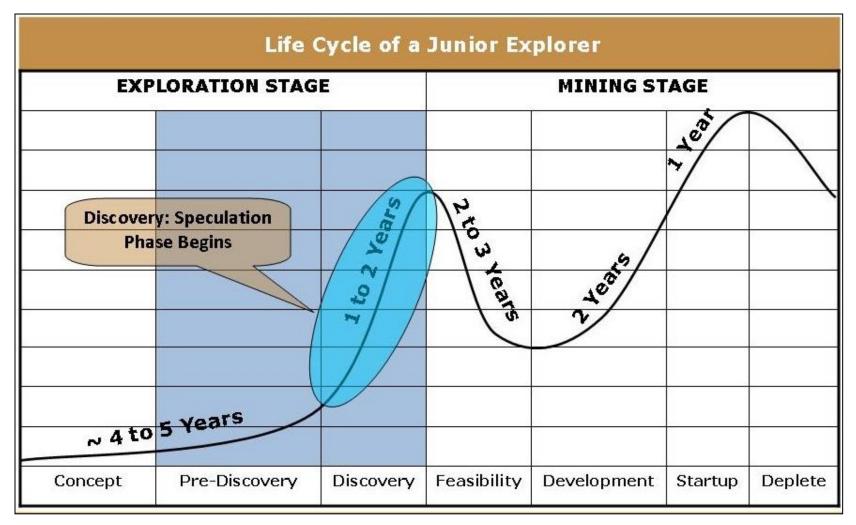


Where Are The Opportunities?

- There are still good opportunities
- Finding them requires more due diligence than before the euphoria and speculation of the boom is well and truly gone
- Only projects with a reasonable chance of discovery or eventual exploitation are getting market attention
- There have been a number of good stories over the last few years, particularly new discoveries
- Best capital returns are from the exploration stage when a discovery is made
- Also returns where funding is approved or offtake agreements (especially for non openly traded commodities) secured
- Commodity price leverage investing not recommended declining prices now, and forecast to continue
- Look at the exchange rate hedge particularly with gold
- Australian denominated gold price (and also base metals) is healthy
- Also applicable in other countries depreciating against the USD, for example Brazil
- Potential from "strategic" metals
- Portfolio approach mitigates risk



The Value Cycle





Source: Phoenix Copper Corp (TSX-V:PHC)

Examples of Opportunities/Drivers - Company

New Discoveries

 Invest in exploration companies with good technical teams. Depending on your risk appetite this can be greenfields or brownfields

Resource expansion – part of the initial upward trajectory

- Companies continuing to drill, and getting results that will add to the current resource
- However just adding resources for the sake of it when a critical mass has been reached (particularly in bulk commodities) potentially doesn't add significant value
- Funding/offtake agreements
- Infrastructure agreements/solutions bulk commodities
- Projects which compare favorably with their peers
 - How do potential revenues and costs stand up when compared to similar projects?
 - it is a competitive world out there



Examples of Opportunities/Drivers – Macro

Niche sections of larger markets

- e.g. bulk commodities close to, or within their potential markets

• New markets for niche commodities

- e.g. batteries potentially driving demand for graphite
- Successful development of vanadium redox batteries may drive vanadium demand

Geopolitical issues

- e.g. energy in Europe - current reliance on Russian gas

Resource nationalisation – supply shocks in some commodities

 e.g. Indonesian bans on exporting non-upgraded products may lead to other opportunities in tin and nickel

Strategic Metals

- concentrated supply, end users want some diversification of supply



Which Commodities?

Base Metals

- Demand will continue, invest for project fundamentals, and not on price speculation
- Nickel generally volatile

Gold and Silver

- \$US remaining strong by default
- Results in depressed gold prices should result in a downward trend
- However potential for the Yuan as a reserve China buying gold
- Look for the currency hedge

Graphite

 Appears to be in a consolidation phase following the initial euphoria – price have come off, and now the "wheat is being sorted from the chaff"

Bulks

 Supply/demand imbalances in iron ore and coal, political considerations in coal, however there is some potential **long term** value out there

• Fertiliser Chemicals

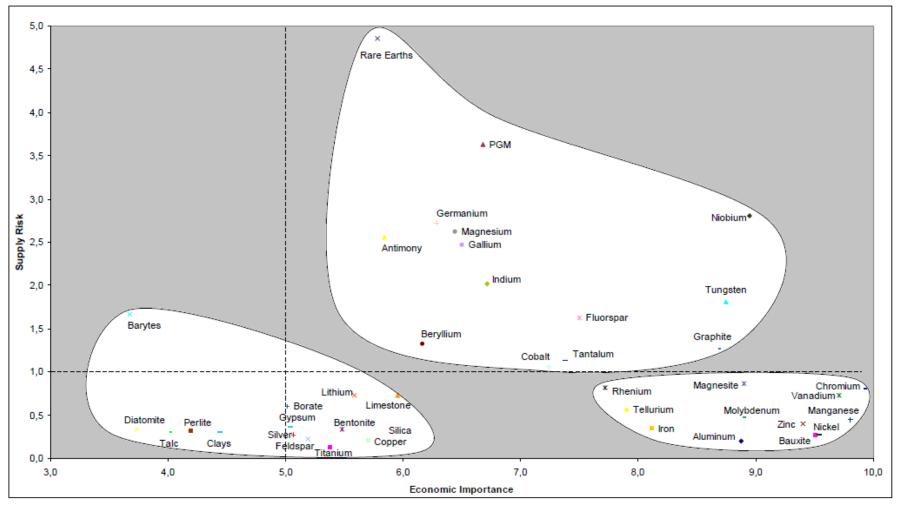
The world still needs to eat - look for niche opportunities

Strategic and Specialty Metals

There are opportunities, with diversity of supply being a consideration amongst users



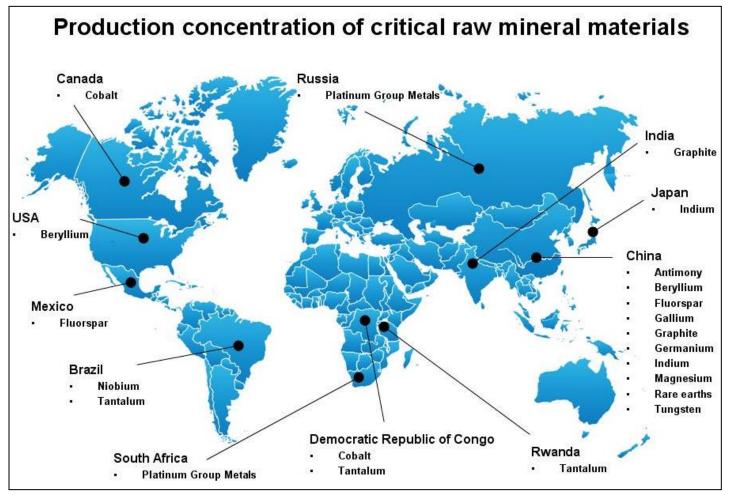
EU Metals Grouping



Source: European Commission



EU Production Concentration



Source: European Commission

^{**}Rare earths include yttrium, scandium, and the so-called lanthanides (lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium and lutetium)



^{*}The Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) regroups platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium and osmium

Assessing the Opportunities or: Looking for Skeletons....



Assessing the Opportunities – Need To Maximise Chance of Success

- Quality management and technical team
- A balance sheet being managed according to prevailing conditions, with as much money as sensibly possible being put into the ground
 - You cannot find something without looking for it!
 - However the lights do need to be kept on
 - In operations, actively managing costs
- Potentially viable and robust project, or quality exploration ground
 - Dusted off dogs or moose pasture are not attractive propositions
- Rolling over of projects where a position of diminishing returns is reached
 - Do not "flog a dead horse"
 - Look for other ways of value adding sale, JV, or in better conditions consider a spin out





- Pro-active, shareholder interests foremost
- Good reputation this is a small world
 - Although at times it seems investors have short memories
- Past experience relevant to the projects they are working on, or else effectively utilising personnel with the applicable experience
- What are they being paid is remuneration matched to the position and balance sheet?
- Does it appear to be a "lifestyle" company?
- How much "skin" in the game more motivated if they own part of the company





• **Project Stage – exploration, scoping/feasibility, development, production**

Commodity – is it readily marketable?

- Will it meet specifications, and if not what are the penalties?
- Is it openly traded, or negotiated with the buyer?
- Is world supply cornered?

Money in << money out

- Look at your potential unit revenue and overall costs (not just C1)
- Can the potential project comfortably absorb a 20% drop in revenue (i.e. due to falling prices, rising exchange rates?)
- Rule of thumb is the minimum project NPV >= upfront capital cost
- Remember infrastructure on bulks

Jurisdiction

- Permitting
- Sovereign risk
- Social issues
- Environmental



Thank-you...

Beer Jam

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