Boring Metals Make Money

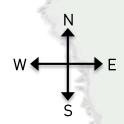


Guest Lecture for 590Y MINE PRJ ECONMC Class Wednesday 12 March 2014





Who is Benjamin Cox?



Baffin Bay

Aston Bay Somerset Island



Greenland

Diverse background in mining & finance:

- D.E. Shaw: Hedge fund
- Linux Fund: Open-source technology



Baffin Island

Davis Strait

Nunavut, Canada

Foxe Basin



CEO, Director

Copper and zinc Near surface, +1% average intersections



Founder, MD

Equity finance data and research Sector, broker analysis



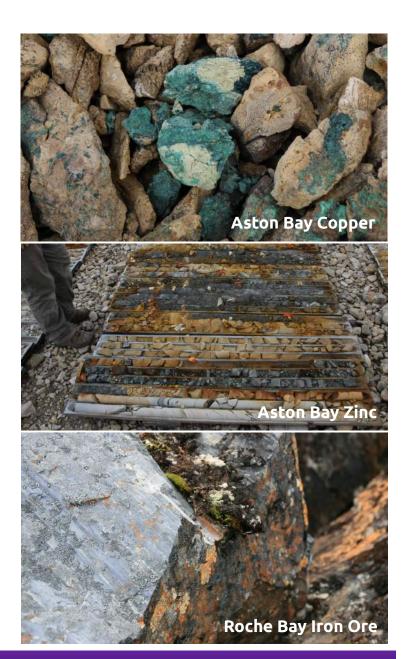
CEO, Director

Iron ore Multiple JV partners



Oreninc's Commodity Philosophy

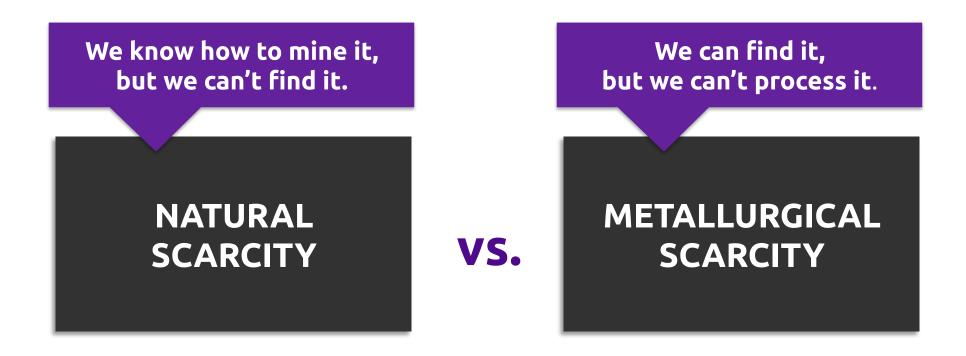
- 1. Focus on a commodity that you like, understand, and have faith in
- 2. Quality commodities have:
 - Supply constraints
 - Inelastic demand
 - A lack of quality pipeline projects
 - A foreseeable shutdown in major mines
- 3. Oreninc likes zinc, copper, coking coal, iron ore, and nickel





Naturally Scarce vs. Metallurgically Scarce

We like to talk about two different types of supply-side scarcity.



The scarcities are not mutually exclusive.



Charged Core Beliefs

Anticipate Growth for Base Metals (Copper) Demand:

- China is building more expensive infrastructure vs. more bulk (as they have done in the past)
- U.S. and Europe are not going to be in a recession forever
- Supply growth in the medium- and long-term is capped grades are going down and new projects are scarce

Given \$5.00/lb. Cu:

Long-Term
Supply Growth

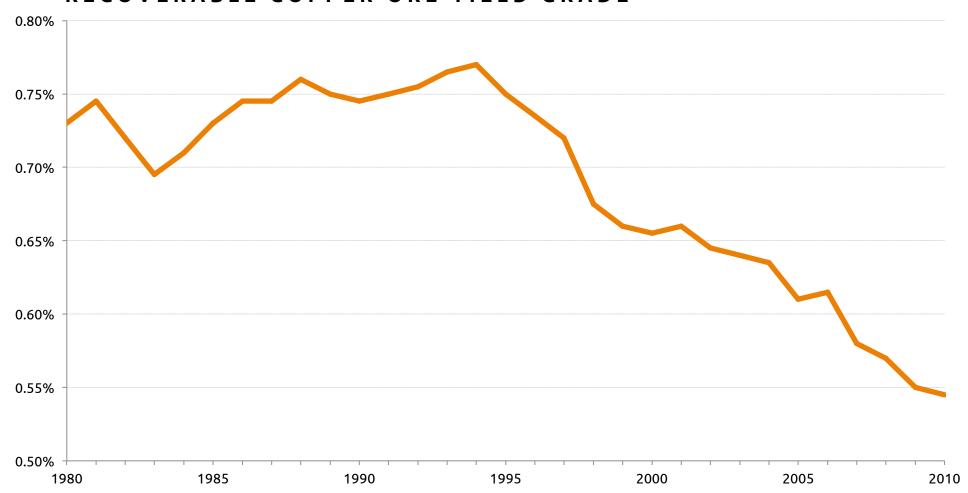


Long-Term **Demand** Growth



Not Making The Grade

RECOVERABLE COPPER ORE YIELD GRADE



Source: Barclays Capital, as of 12/31/10.

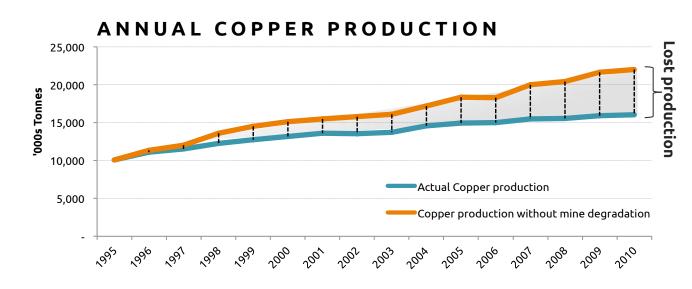


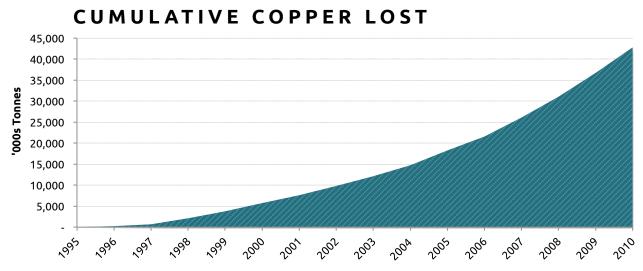
40 Million Tonnes Of Copper Is Gone

Between 1995 and 2010, total copper supply lost nearly 43 million tonnes due to mine grade degradation

- China AND India's refined
 copper usage from
 2007-2012: 43.3m tonnes
- U.S. refined copper usage from 1994-2012: 41.8m tonnes

High-grade copper has left the building and isn't making a comeback





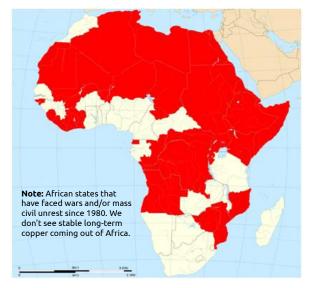
Source: Some data derived form International Copper Study Group

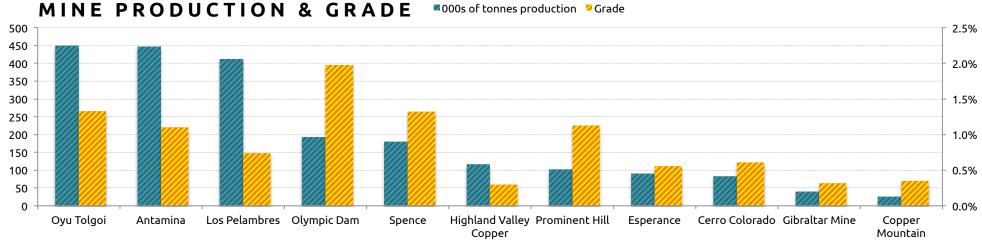




Country Risk, Meets Grades, Meets NIMBY

- 1. Declining ore grades and mature mines
- No major new discoveries
- 3. Political risk of new projects
- 4. NIMBYism





Note: For copper production to grow at 2% per annum, two new mines nearly the size of Oyu Tolgoi would need to open every three years. For an annual growth rate equal to steel's growth over the last decade (5%), there would need to be new mines with production capacity equal to the combined production of Los Pelambros, Olympic Dam, Highland Valley and Cerro Colorado going online every year. Oyu Tolgoi is the only mine of its size and quality in the production pipeline. Mine production and great derived from public documents as at May, 31, 2013.



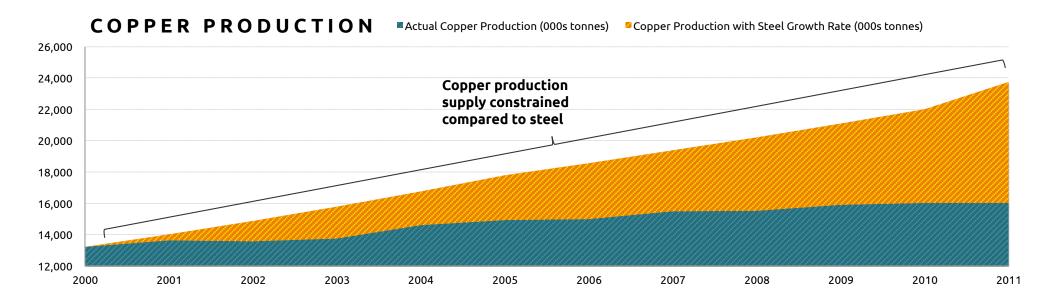
Under-Wiring Asia...Blackouts Anyone?

Current annual mined copper production is around 16 million tonnes

 Supply growth is constrained by declining mine grades, smaller new resources and significantly more complex ore bodies, both geologically and politically

From 2001 to 2011, average growth of global supply was roughly 1.8% (as compared to steel, which is growing at 5.5%)

 If copper supply was easily scalable, copper and steel production growth would be more correlated based on infrastructure and development needs



Note: The chart above shows actual copper production and theoretical copper production with steel growth rates from 2000 to 2011, copper production data from International Copper Study Group

Development Is A One-Way Street

No one gives up their refrigerator once they have one, and the number of owners increases every day

Cell phone communications are available in practically every country in the world

 Cell phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in developing countries has grown from 23 to 90 from 2005 to 2013¹

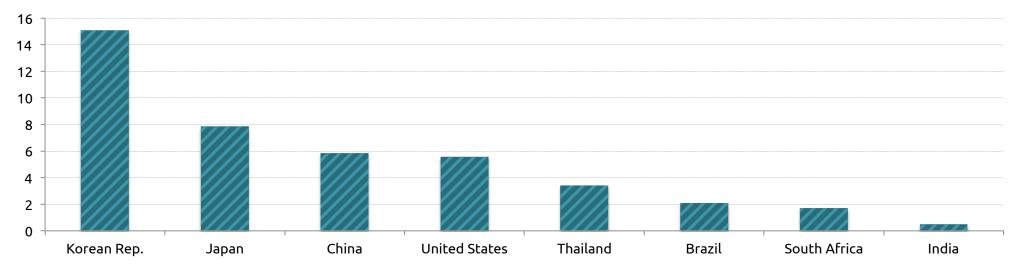




Long-Term Demand Growth

- 1. Inelastic demand: Copper is needed in all new modern products from buildings to cell phones the price is not the driving factor in new purchases.
- 2. Expectations of long-term continued global growth and development Brazil and India's demand will only go up on a per capita basis.
- 3. China is building out the country and is still a net-exporter of copper in product, while the United States is maintaining and is a net-importer of copper in product.

KILOGRAMS OF COPPER PER CAPITA



Note: The chart above shows kilograms of copper used per capita for a selection of global countries (2011). Source: International Copper Study Group.

Growth Tonnes Needed (In Base Oyu Tolgoi)

2% global demand growth = 396,000 tonnes = 0.88 Oyu Tolgois

3% global demand growth = 594,000 tonnes = 1.3 Oyu Tolgois

4% global demand growth = 792,000 tonnes = 1.75 Oyu Tolgois

5% global demand growth = 990,000 tonnes = 2.2 Oyu Tolgois

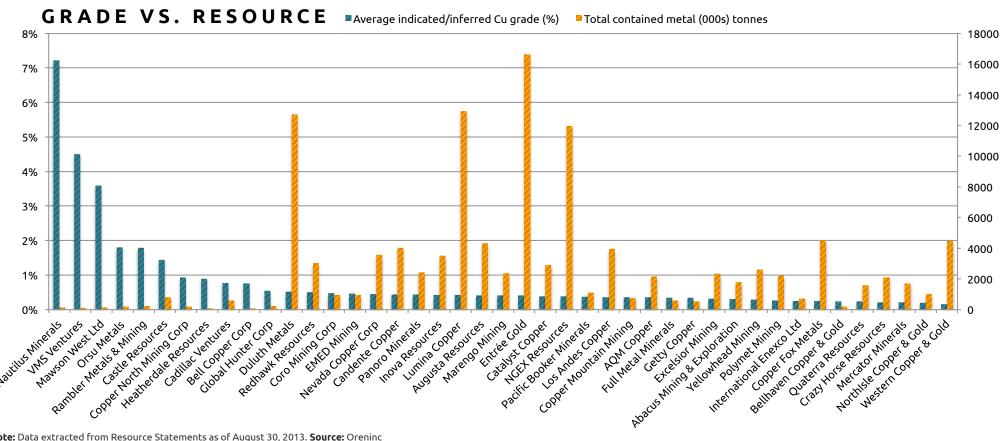
How many massive discoveries like Oyu Tolgoi are there really?



Why Invest In Copper?

Copper: Low cost supply ≠ demand

- Supply is constrained by lack of new major open-pit mines and declining grades from current producing mines
- Demand is inelastic; we must have copper for apartments, cars, fridges, AC, cell phones, lights, heat, etc.



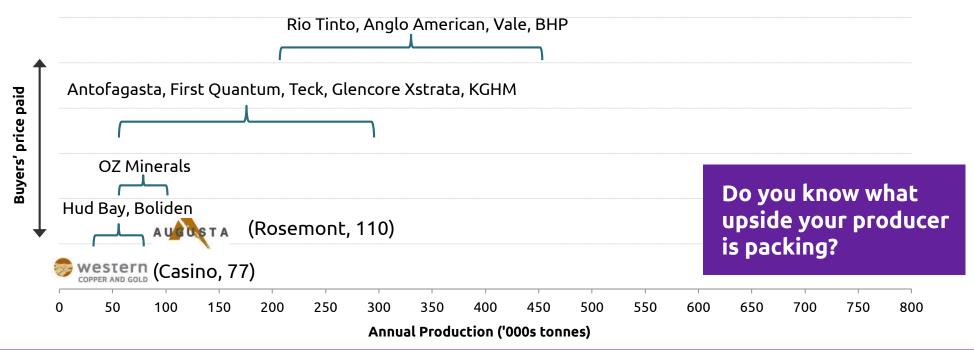
Note: Data extracted from Resource Statements as of August 30, 2013. Source: Oreninc



"Package" Size Matters To Producers

COMPANY NAME	ANNUAL PRODUCTION	PRICE PAID
Hud Bay, Boliden	25-75	\$
OZ Minerals	50-100	\$\$
Antofagasta, First Quantum, Teck, Glencore Xstrata, KGHM	50-300	\$\$\$
Rio Tinto, Anglo American, Vale, BHP	200-450	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

TAKEOVER RANGE VS. ANNUAL PRODUCTION





The Takeaway

Short-term pain, long-term joy – there may still be a small market correction, but copper is the base metal on which to be bullish.

1. Global copper supply is limited and becoming more complex

- Ore bodies are smaller
- Grades are lower
- Political issues abound (from warlords to movie stars)

2. Global copper demand will continue to grow

- Global infrastructure development is continuing and shifting from quantity, to quantity and quality
- The global recession will end at some point

3. Buyers exist for copper producers at every size

Pipeline supply, but not demand, is constrained

4. Expect further industrial consolidation in the base metals space



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Slide 8: Hartmann, Daniela. "Powerlines in Delhi, India." 28 July 2006. < http://www.flickr.com/photos/29487767@N02/2777627365/in/photolist-5es4QZ-5ex7Ck-5QkRhG-5Tof34-5Xum1M-5YjwZf-6jBSAb-6omip8-6pDoT6-6XE5Mp-7cLBSi-8u9D5X-fQn3Gx-8V AWNe-8VDZ73-8VAWXH-8VDYYE-8VAW0F-7LMHHW-cJepUh-8VE1ku-bJB2yK-7Ejw97-bjr3Wz-bjavwH-bn7jhK-bjr3GF-7GGyUa-8DyQYZ-8XQfwy-8hb6nw-ctvPWb-95ph7h-9Zd2DL-9Za5K4-9Za3GX-9Zd1BA-9Za4me-9Za6nT-9Zd13j-9ZcWGS-9Za7d8-9Za8cP-9ZcY9J-9ZcXZm-9Za9ca-9ZcZS9-9ZcYQd-9Za6Zi>

Slide 10: Goebel, Greg. "Bingham Canyon Mine, west face detail, Utah / 2008." 20 May 2008.