Do you really understand the risks to your project investment?

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CIM Toronto
April 2013





Issues Vary



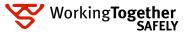
http://www.desdemonadespair.net/2010/04/open-pit-mine-devours-peru-town.html

Form of government
Legal system
Physical location
Technology
Skills Levels
Financing
Civil Society
Community Expectations

Developed countries
Vs
Developing Countries



 $http://benmuse.typepad.com/arctic_economics/2008/06/canadia\\ n-diamonds.html$

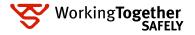




The Bottom Line

Earn and maintain the licence to operate + Operate profitably







Managing Project Risks

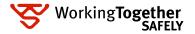


Project Responsibility

- Technology
- Cost and schedule
- Operability/Reliability
- Environment
- Construction Impacts

Operator's Responsibility

- Safety
- Social + Cultural
- Political
- Long term impacts

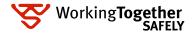




Why do Projects Fail?

WHAT IS FAILURE?

- → More than 10% over budget
- → More than 3 months late to start-up
- → More than 1 year late to full production
- Different Design Approaches
- Different Contracting Approaches
- Different Social + Cultural Issues





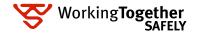
The Technical Failures

43 projects\$21 billion capital

- 16 bankruptcies and total write downs
- Distribution

>\$500 million 38% \$100 to \$500 million 51%

NOT scientific sample – well publicized





Failure Factors

| • | Poor (no |) project p | hasing | 70% |
|---|----------|-------------|--------|-----|
|---|----------|-------------|--------|-----|

No team continuity63%

Turn-key fixed price 42%

Major new technology 50%

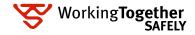
Front end issues 40%

Budget cuts without scope cuts

Scope changes generally

Key data ignored (pilot plants or geology)

All failures had multiple factors



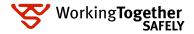


Phasing Issues

Present in 70% of poor outcomes Problems due to:

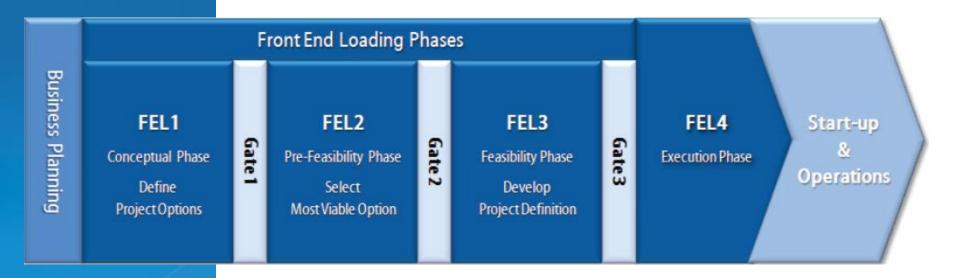
- Late equipment information
- Late input of permit conditions
- New team member inputs
- Late test work results
- Late resource data

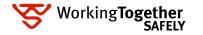
Proper phasing (FEL) controls these risks





Front End Loading Framework







Risks in Turnkey Contracting

First need to establish "status" of technology.

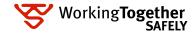
McNulty Classification for technology "status":

Type 1 Well proven, similar scale

Type 2 Well demonstrated parts to be integrated at similar scale

Type 3 Adaptation to new scale or circumstances

Type 4 New: First-time implementation





Turn-key Contracting Only Suitable for Type 1,

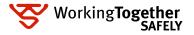
Why?

Minimal technology risk

Types 2, 3 & 4 will have start-up issues

At start-up – want cooperative group

- Turn-key contracting inhibits getting
- Right experience
- Right time
- Guarantee validity issues with intervention







Markets and clients

Shareholders investment

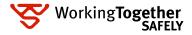
Match responsibilities to appropriate expertise

Remember project intellectual capital is

2-3% lifecycle cost for:

- Testwork or R&D
- Engineering
- PM&CM

And it governs the outcome of 100%





Increased Profitability by Technology Development

- Higher level of risks
- 50% of failed projects had new technology
- But all had other factors:

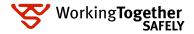
50% were also **turnkey**

50% were not properly phased

> 25% had **skipped** scale up or **test work**

25% ignored or misinterpreted pilot work

50% had limited or no **team continuity** through phases





Technology Development

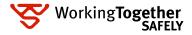
Development is risky but often necessary

Why not follow proven methodologies?

- Stage gating or phasing
- Multi-disciplinary team reviews
- Team Continuity

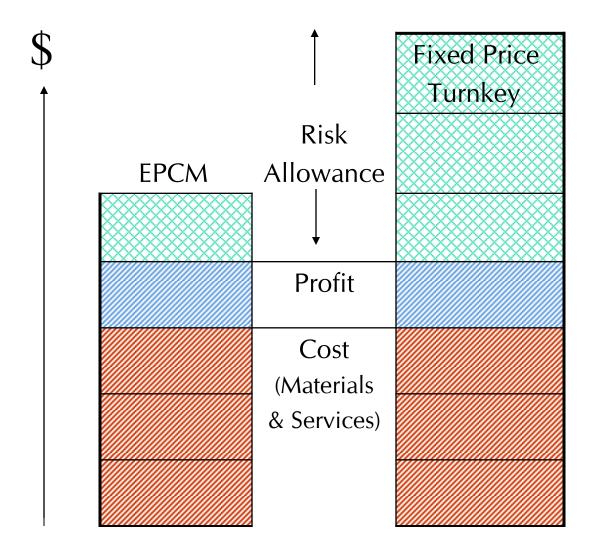
Key Concerns

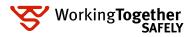
- Missing hidden gems
- Project momentum
 - Careers at risk
 - Egos
- Turn-key contracts incompatible with controlled stage gating.





Turnkey is Expensive

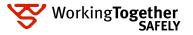






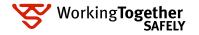


- Local by regulation
 - Engineering
 - Civil Structural
 - Electrical
 - Construction Labour
- Local by Choice
 - Procurement
 - Contractors
 - Single discipline
 - Multi discipline





And there are the **Social issues:**





Meridian, Esquel Gold Project Argentina



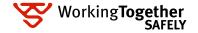
Community Concerns

- Impact on environment
- Communication of benefits
- General mistrust of company



Cost of not seeking a "social license to operate"

- Public referendum
- Open pit mining banned
 - Value of lost reserves: \$1.81 billion*
 - Value of lost revenue: \$14 million/month*





Metallica, Minera San Xavier Mexico

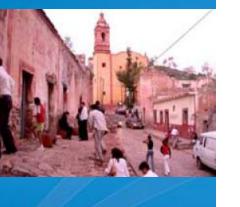


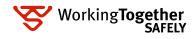
Community Concerns

- Impact on local ecology and water resources
- Cyanide spills
- Threat to cultural heritage

Cost of not seeking a "social license to operate"

- Environmental Permit revoked'
- Forced closure of mining offices
- Losses reported in first year and project withdrawn

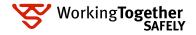






Some recent stresses

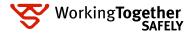
- Minas Conga......delay
- Rio Blanco.....on hold
- El Morrow.....delay
- Fenix (Guatamala)..on hold and
- Pascua Lama.....delay







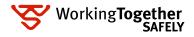
- Due Diligence of Projects
- Environmental Impact Assessments
- Environmental Management Systems
- Aboriginal Relations
- Social Impact Management
- Follow International Standards and Guidelines:
 - Equator Principles
 - IFC Social & Environmental Performance Standards
 - ISO14001
 - SA8000 SA800
 - Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)







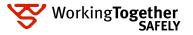
- Adopt responsible governance & management
- Apply ethical business practices
- Respect human rights
- Commit to project due diligence and risk assessment
- Engage host communities and other affected and interested parties
- Contribute to community development and wellbeing
- Protect the environment
- Safeguard the health and safety of workers and the local population







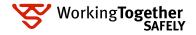
- Meaningful Consultation
- Impact Benefit Agreements
 - Local development
 - Sustainable community
 - Long term skills development
 - Ownership
- Local jobs + procurement opportunities
- Capacity Building & Trades Training
- Community Development
- Preservation of cultural traditions and heritage
- Contracting Options
- Building Project & Integrated EPCM Teams







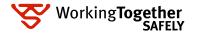
- Equator Principles compliance (required by international banks)
 - Equator Principles Financial Institutions represent 80% of global project finance
- Revised 2011 IFC Performance Standards
 - Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)
 No longer "Consultation"
 - Human Rights
 - Climate Change





The Message

- Understand, manage and mitigate
 - Technology risk
 - Construction riskPhasing
 - Social risk
- There are no shortcuts





Thank You

