



### Teach yourself how to build a Business Case for any industry including mining











## Module 0: Start Here

### The purpose of this free website is to steer yourself through 'economic evaluation'

### 'How to build a business case in any industry including mining

Mordialloc Creek

There is a parallel stream in this website for social enterprises

Spend only a few seconds on each slide

This website may contain errors so always check your own work and have it audited by a competent person

3

NPV	A\$ millions real	26										
IRR	Real	16.8%										
Years>	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue												
Production												
3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and outp	ut of saleable products											
Waste removed	000 tonnes	11,000		3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	0			
Ore mined	000 tonnes	4,300			800	1,000	1,000	1,000	500			
Head Grade - acid soluble copper	96 Cu	0			2.196	2.196	2.196	2.196	2.196			
Contained acid soluble copper	000 tonnes	90	0	0	17	21	21	21	11	0	0	0
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW	96 Cu	90%			90%	90%	90%	90%	90%			
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	000 tonnes	81	0	0	15	19	19	19	9	0	0	0
Sales and Revenue												
5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper pric	e and exchange rate											
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/Ib real		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00			
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	538	0	r 0	100	125	125	125	63	0	0	0
Forex A\$	A\$1.00 = U\$\$		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80			
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156	156	156	78	0	0	0
Years>	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

# Building a business case (or economic evaluation) is <u>much, much</u> more than creating a 'clever' model to compute NPV.

Years>	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs												
3 Nov 2020 Carlos Bas: email outlined operating costs												
variable opex												
waste cost - variable waste cost	A nillions real	28	0.0	7.5	7.5	6.3	3.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ore cost - variable	AS val/ tonne ore		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
ore cost	A\$ lions real	13	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
processing cost - variable	A\$ R / tonne ore		35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
processing cost	A\$ mi ons real	151	0.0	0.0	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
SX-EW cost - variable	A\$ Rea conne cathode		950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
fixed opex supervision and technical	A\$ M/ann b Real		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
General & Admin	A\$ M/anne Real		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
fixed opex	A\$ millions al	41	0	0						0	0	0
private royalty	% of value require		2 596	2.5%	2 5 5 6	2 5 5 6	2.556	2.55%	2 556	2 556	2 5 5 5	2 5 5 6
private royalty	A\$ millions re.	17	0	0	3	4	4	4	2	0	0	0
rehab												
rehabilitation rehabilitation	A\$ Real/ tonne te ste 8	ore	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
								-	-			
closure closure	AS millions real				45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
closure	A\$ millions real	45			0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs	A\$ millions real	386	0	11	67	78	74	73	39	45	0	0
opex per ore (incl closure)	A\$/tonne ore	90	0	0	84	78	74	73	77	0	0	0
opex per tonne final product (incl closure)	A\$/tonne cathode	4,752	0	0	4,457	4,117	3,932	3,839	4,088	0	0	0
Years>	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cashstream 4: Taxes												
Government Royalties 21Dec20 G Rose: The government royalty rate is 6% of gross revenue												
government royalty rate	% of sales revenue		6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
government royalty	A\$ millions real		0	0		9	5	5	5	0	0	0
Income tax 21Dec14 G Rose: The company income tax rate is 30% and the company	expects to be paying in	come tax fut	re vears so a	ny losses car	be used im	nediately.						
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156	156	156	78	0	0	0
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs	A\$ millions real	386	0	11	67	78	74	73	39	45	0	0
government royalty tax deduction for capital expenditure	A\$ millions real	40	0	0	39	9 29	9	9	5	0	0	0
Assessable Income	A\$ millions real	90	0	-11	11	40	50	57	-12	-45	0	0
Company Income Tax Rate	% of assessable income	,	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Income Tax	A\$ millions real	27	•	-3	а	12	15	17	-4	-14	0	0
Cashstream 4: Taxes	A\$ millions real	67	0	-3	11	21	24	26	1	-14	0	0
Years>	units	Total	1	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cashflow and NPV												
Cashiows Cashstream 1: Revenue		677		0	125	156	156	156	78		0	
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs	A\$ millions real	154	25	98	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs Cashstream 4: Taxes	A\$ millions real A\$ millions real	386	0	11	67	78	24	73	39	45	0	0
Net Cashflow	A\$ millions real	65	-25	-19	41	51	51	51	32	-32	Ő	o
IBB	Real	16.8%										
				~ ~								
Discounting 7Jul20 F Green email: discount rate for investment in gold industry is 8%	Real.											
Discount Rate	% Real					8%	8%	896	896	8%	896	8%
Discount Factor			<b>&gt;</b> '	<b>V</b> I V		0.76	0.71	0.65	0.61	0.56	0.52	0.48
Discounted Cashflow Cumulative NPV	A\$ millions real	26				39	36	33	20	-18	26	26
NBV		26										
	A5 millions real	20				No. of Concession, Name			1		the second s	-
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Building a business case (or economic evaluation) has activities on three levels ...

**Level 3: Decision making** 

Level 2: Evaluating the business/project

Level 1: Hands-on business modelling

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To get things into perspective, modelling is the lowest level. It is the workhorse of the two higher and more important levels.

## Building a business case (economic evaluation) has activities on three levels ...

Level 3: Decision making

Level 2: Evaluating the business/project

Level 1: Hands-on business modelling

6

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## Building a business case (economic evaluation) has activities on three levels ...

Level 3: Decision making

Level 2: Evaluating the business/project

Level 1: Hands-on business modelling

Some people call this lowest level "financial modelling" or "financial analysis

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The most important and the most rewarding activity is Level 2: using the 'workhorse' business model to fully evaluate and understand the business/project.

## Building a business case (economic evaluation) has activities on three levels ...

Level 3: Decision making

## Level 2: Evaluating the business/project

Level 1: Hands-on business modelling

8

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Finally, decisions can be made with confidence in Level 3, once the business/project is properly understood and characterised by the evaluation work in Level 2.

# Building a business case (economic evaluation) has activ ties on three levels ...

## Level 3: Decision making

Level 2: Evaluating the business/project

Level 1: Hands-on business modelling

9

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Navigate yourself through this website with its: -

- sets of "teach yourself" modules for each of these three levels
- worked examples in Excel

## Making yourself relevant ...

Building a business case is not creating a 'financial model' and churning out an NPV!!!

It is a <u>Profession</u> where you use an economic evaluation model with your colleagues  $\rightarrow$  to evaluate the <u>full range of possibilities</u> for a business or a project.

It is working directly with colleagues to analyse, synthesise, create, test, discuss, understand and decide. It is assessing your project within your business. It is assessing your business within your industry.

Then it is thinking laterally with colleagues to create a better project and a better business

It is earning yourself a position amongst those people who will be making the final decision. Therefore it is all about hard work, competency, rigour, being easy-to-follow and lucid



It is all about making sure that the decision makers have their 'eyes wide open'



## The excitement of modelling: -

Aspendale

When you get assigned an evaluation task, you probably will want to jump straight into the detailed hands-on modelling. (This is fine as long as you retain a helicopter view of the business.)

As you get to understand the business/project more and more you will want to incorporate lots of your knowledge into your model. Some people love to create a 'sophisticated' model with a myriad of detail, with lots of complex interactions and lots of 'clever' Excel functions. They know how to use Excel to its limits and they focus on getting recalculations done quickly with draw-down menus, tables, complex algorithms, links and sophisticated functions.

This sort of modelling will prove very rewarding for those people at an intellectual level. They will go home at night feeling proud of their state-of-the-art 'trophy' model and be so pleased with what they can do with the 'click of a draw-down menu'. They will have a full matrix of results in one magical Table. Wow!



## The excitement of modelling: -

### But everyone else will hate it!!!

Your colleagues will much prefer an evaluation model that is easy to follow: -

- Visually obvious
- Completely intuitive
- No advanced Excel functions, no Tables, no draw down menus, definitely no Links.
- No macro calculations
- Nothing 'smart'!!!

This does not mean the evaluation model needs to be small and simplistic! Many models need to be long and complex: but they will work in small, easy-to-follow steps with an obvious architecture and a natural flow.

#### They need to be <u>intuitive</u> to people unfamiliar with Excel or unfamiliar with the Project/Business.

## Use your brains in a better way...

### Firstly ...

If you work with others, a 'sophisticated' model with advanced Excel usually will be a failure. If colleagues and managers find your modelling 'advanced' and challenging to understand then you will lose your own relevance. You will degrade yourself to become an old fashioned, 'backroom', 'spreadsheet jockey' churning out numbers for a document. You will be left out!

Instead, clever evaluation experts use their intellect and expertise to make complexity and detail in an economic model flow intuitively in lots of small easy-to-understand steps. Colleagues will see the detail and the complexity but will readily understand the big picture and readily follow the project/business from beginning to end.

#### 'Easy-to-follow' modelling does not mean 'simplistic', 'small' and 'naive'.

→ Some of your models will become very long, very detailed and very complex. But you must create models so others can easily understand the flow and visually distinguish the inputs from computations and from results. It must be <u>completely intuitive!</u>

## Use your brains in a better way...

#### Secondly ...

The model is no more than a workhorse. It is a tool !!! Do not get lost in 'advanced' Excel.

#### Much more important is the work to be done at Level 2 with that model.

Level 2 is where <u>you</u> add value, where you can make your mark, and earn a key position in the project team or business management team.

We suggest that you follow the guidelines for model creation in the following modules for Level 1 in this website - without fussing about the colours and the details. Then work through Level 2 to become a creative and positive influence on the business outcome.

Set yourself up to be amongst the decision makers!

This means business modelling must be done with: -

- 1. discipline,
- 2. rigour,
- 3. consistency,
- 4. transparency,
- 5. tailored-to-purpose
- 6. audits.

#### Modelling MUST follow a strict set of simple, global rules so as to be easily understood by others.



Think: Level 2 is where I do my most important work The model created in Level1 is simply my tool (not my trophy!)

Level 3: Decision making

### Level 2: Evaluating the business/project

Level 1: Hands-on business modelling

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Mantra: -

*"If you do not readily understand my model then you do not have a problem, but I do!"* 

End of Module:0