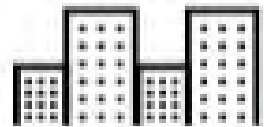


# The Canadian Way



# PDAC 2019





**1,651**

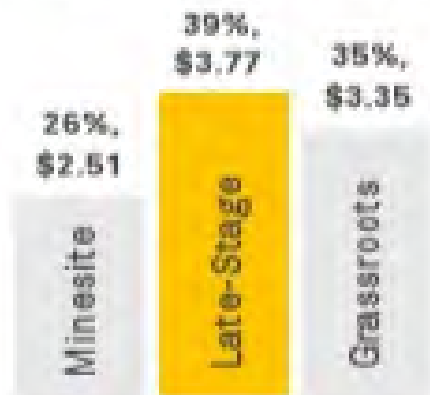
companies with budgets



**5%-10%**

forecast increase in 2019;  
a third consecutive year

Grassroots lags  
late stage still (US\$B)



**0.5%**

revenue reinvested into  
grassroots exploration

Majors still dominate  
exploration spend (US\$B)

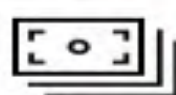


**US\$2.9 billion**

raised primarily for  
exploration in 2018

# World Exploration Trends 2018

In Numbers



## US\$10.1

billion budget total;  
growth of 19%

### 50%

targeting gold



### 22%

targeting  
copper



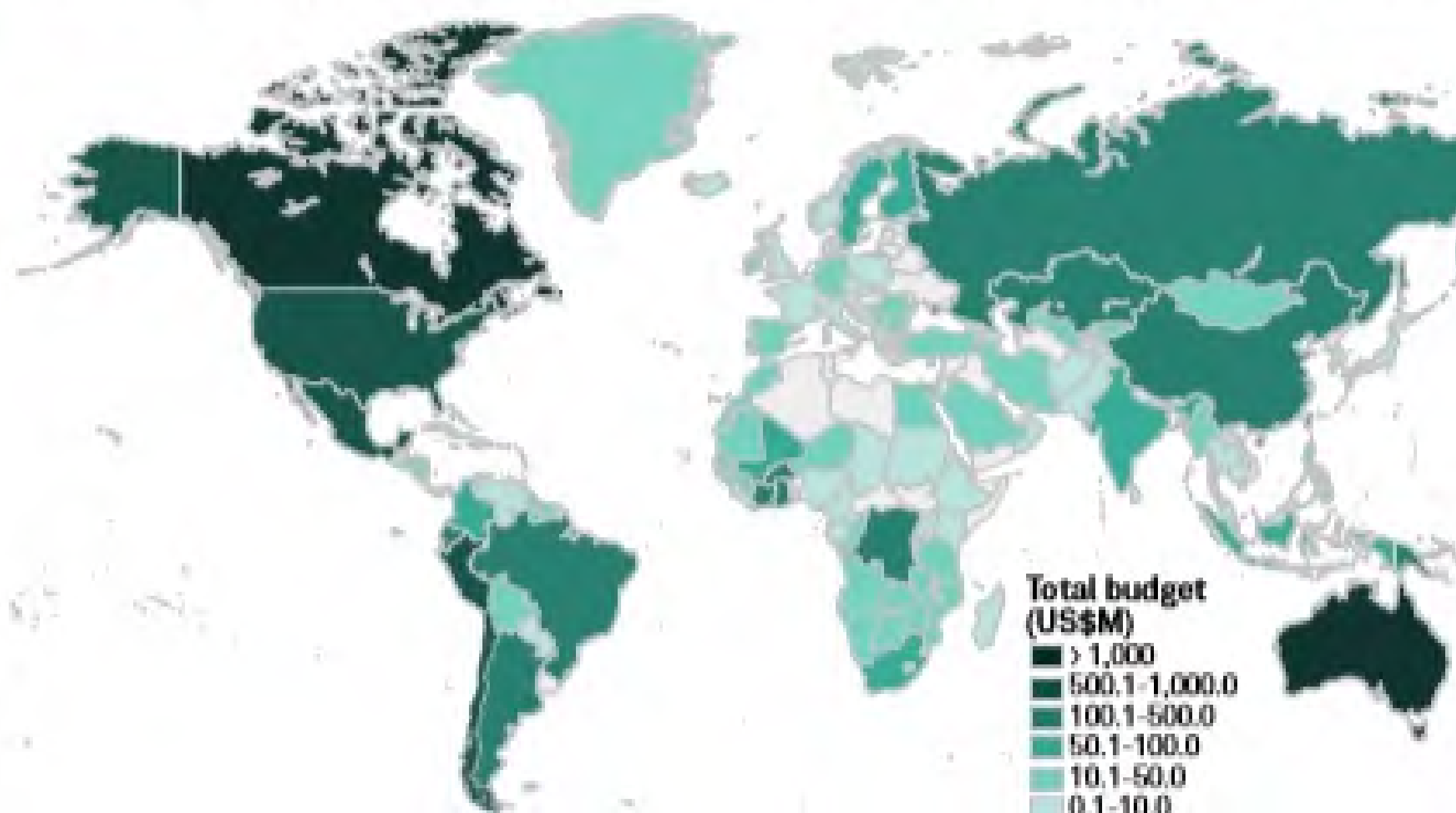
### 7%

targeting  
lead/zinc



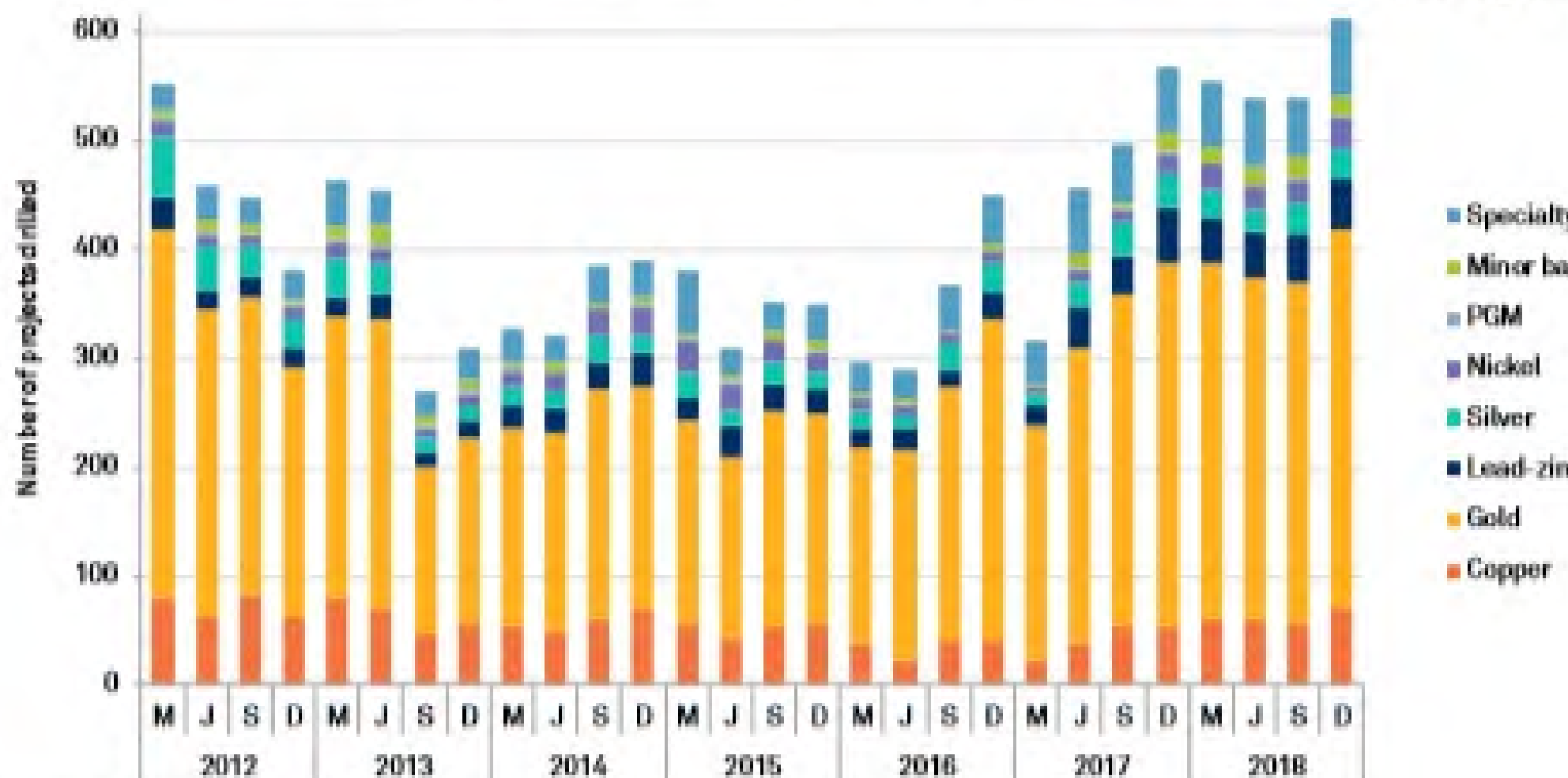
|   | HQ Location   | US\$B | Change |
|---|---------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | Canada        | 3.52  | 34%    |
| 2 | Australia     | 1.71  | 20%    |
| 3 | Rest of World | 4.39  | 10%    |
|   | Total         | 9.62  | 20%    |

## Nonferrous exploration budgets - Canada has largest budget of any country



# Global drilling activity surpassing 2012 exploration budget peak

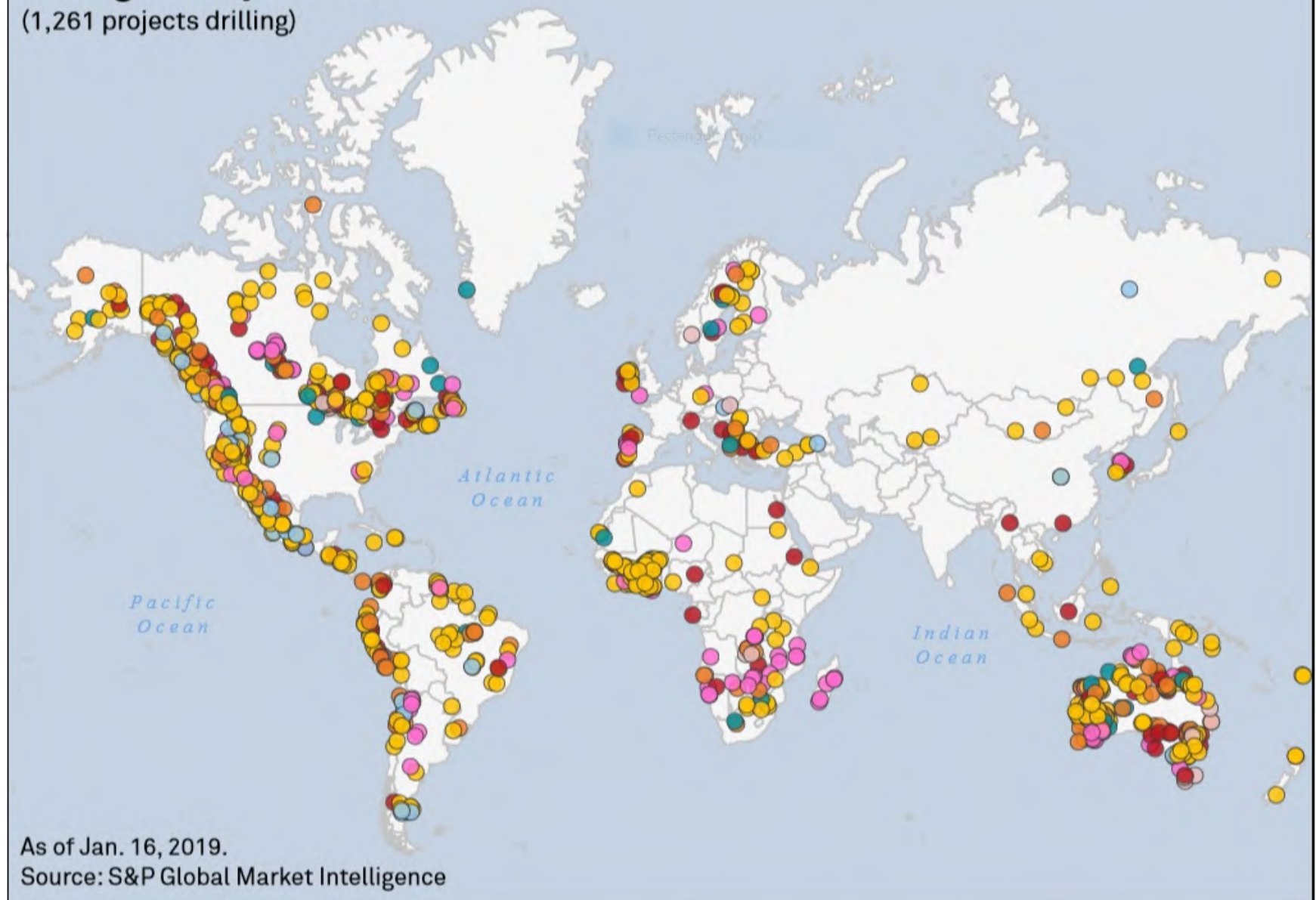
S&P Global  
Intelligence



Data as of Dec 31, 2018

## Drilling activity in 2018

(1,261 projects drilling)



### Primary commodity

● Copper ● Gold ● Lead-zinc ● Minor base metals ● Nickel ● Platinum group metals ● Silver ● Specialty metals

S&P Global Market Intelligence

# Caribou



# Winter



# Field work

A.



# Americas



# Glacial cover



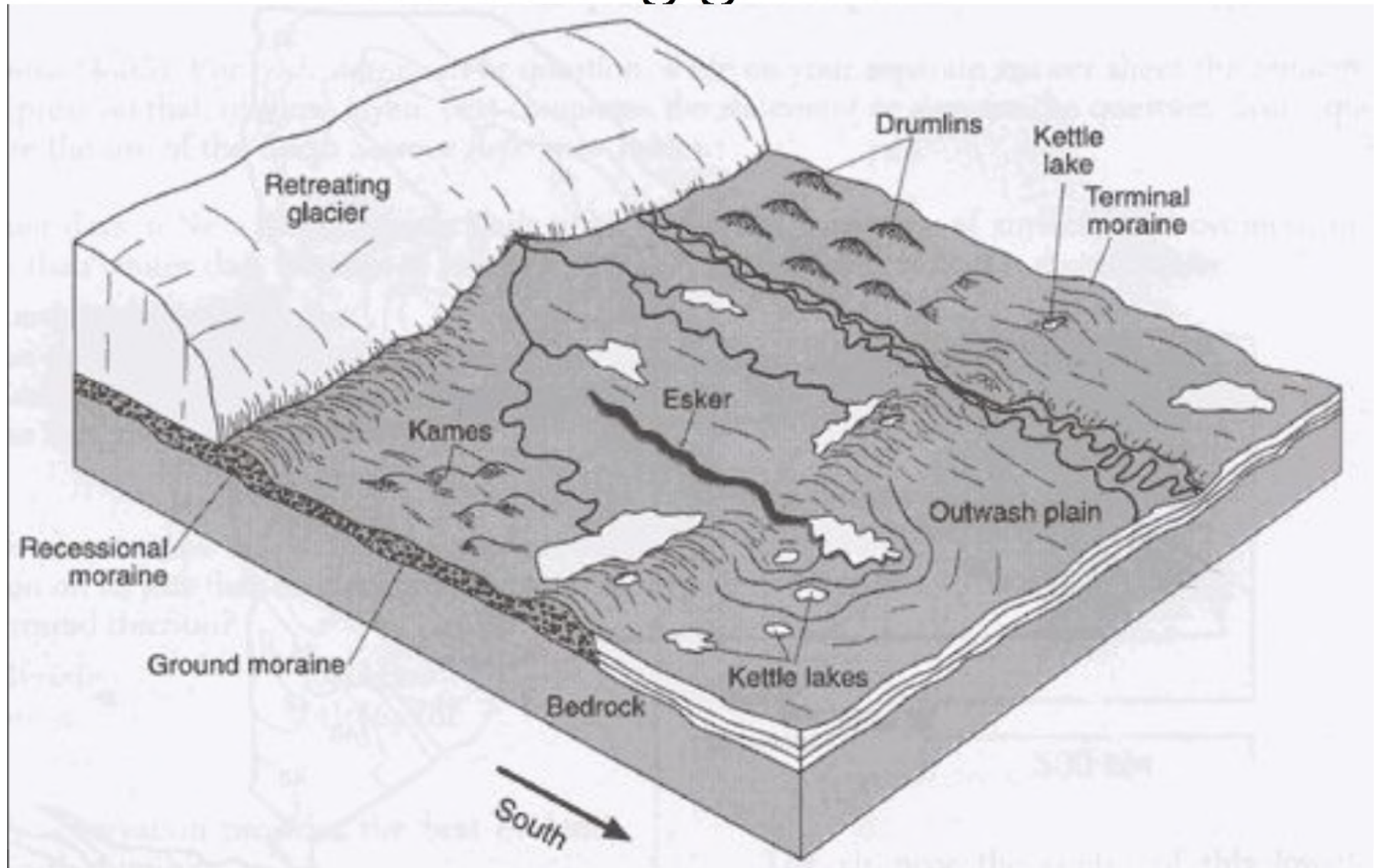
# Pleistocene Glaciation

## Note:

- Alpine Glaciers
- Continental Glaciers
- Ice Marginal Rivers
- Alaska Ice Free Area



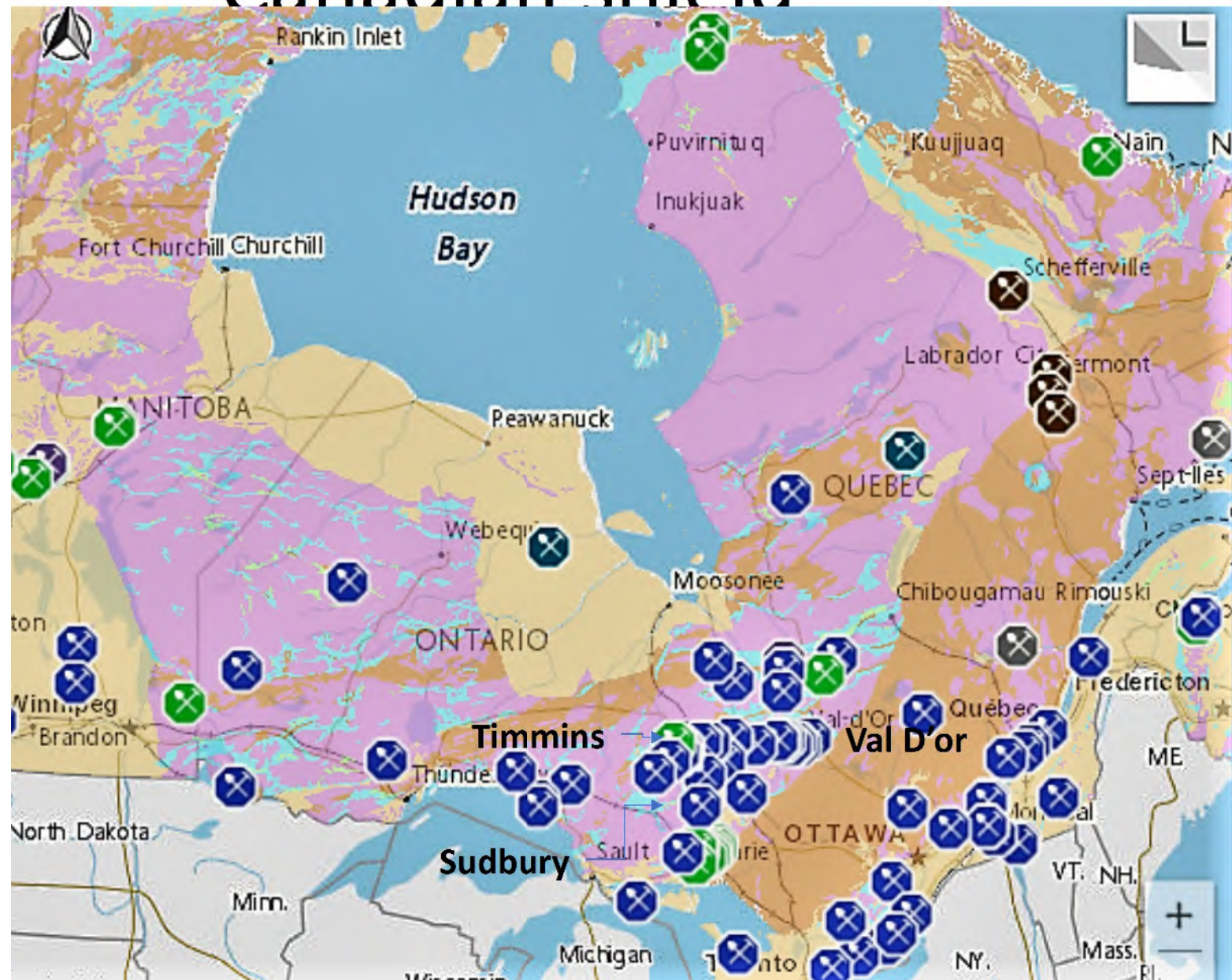
# Retreating glacier



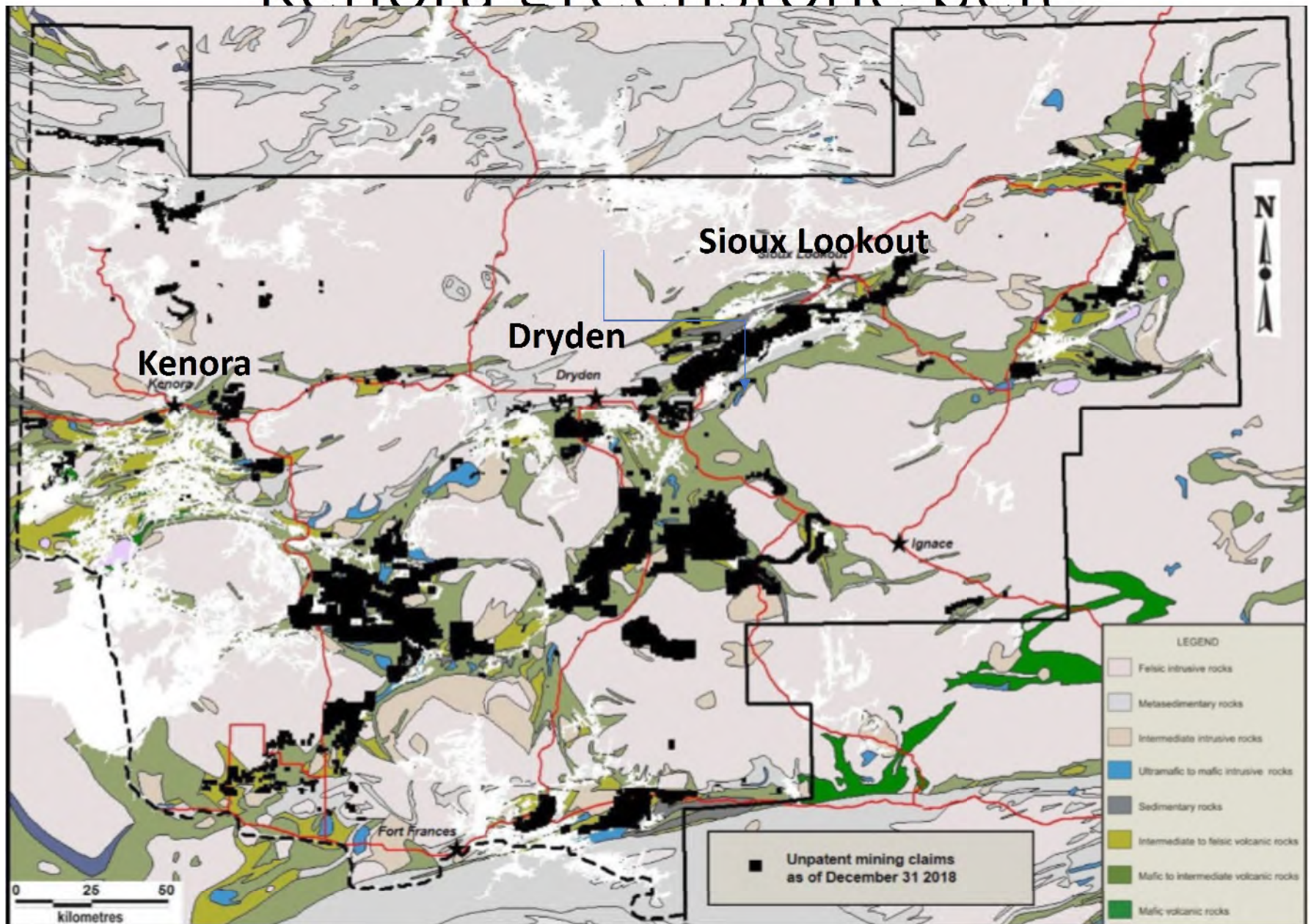
# Glacial Till



# Canadian shield



# Kenora greenstone belt



# Wildlife hazards



# Goldcorn mine N



# Summer lake drilling



Wait for winter



# First Nations



# BC Mines and infrastructure



# Line Creek coal



# Pleistocene Glaciation

## Note:

- Alpine Glaciers
- Continental Glaciers
- Ice Marginal Rivers
- Alaska Ice Free Area



# Mountain drainage



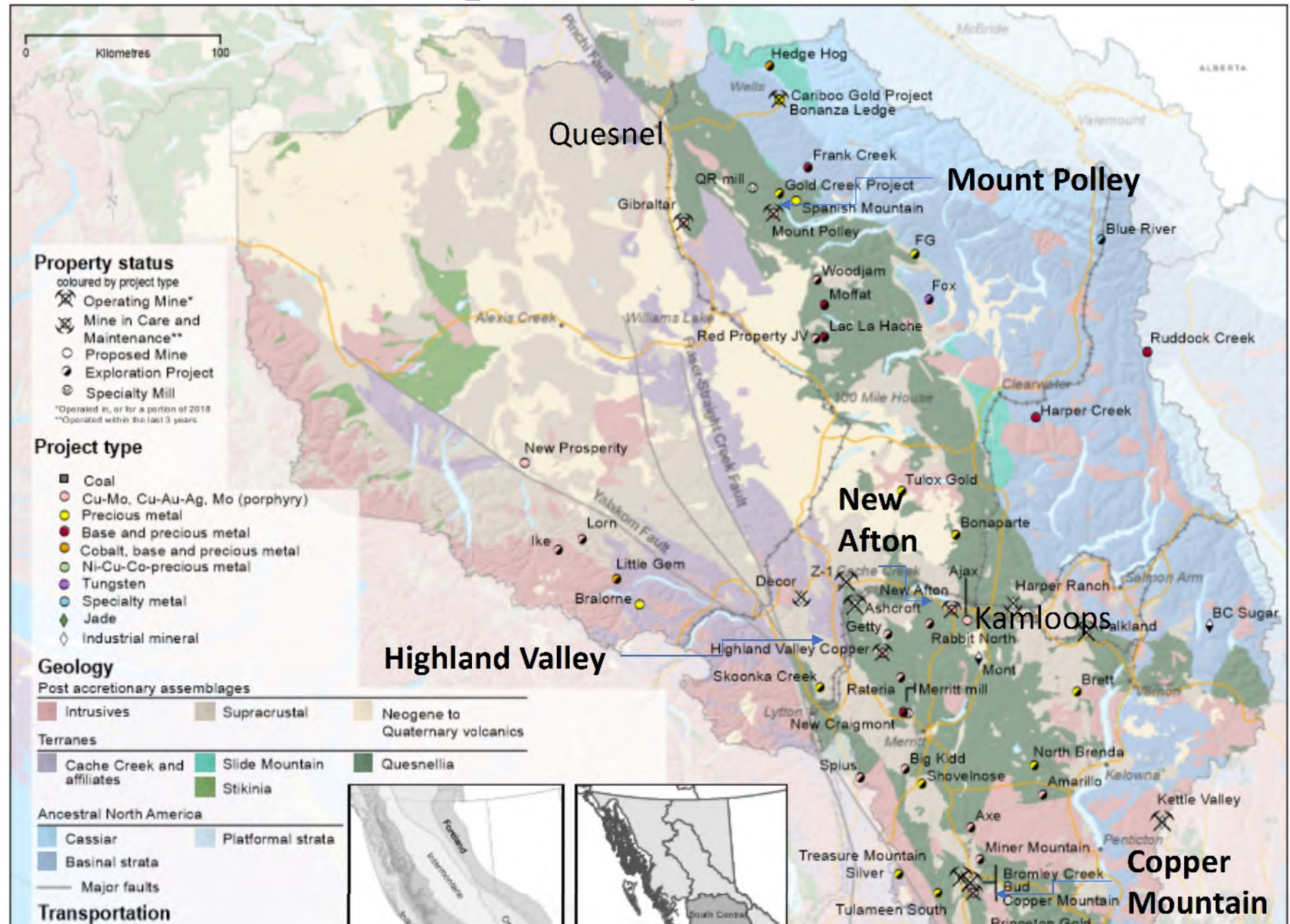
## Exploration and



# Unwelcome



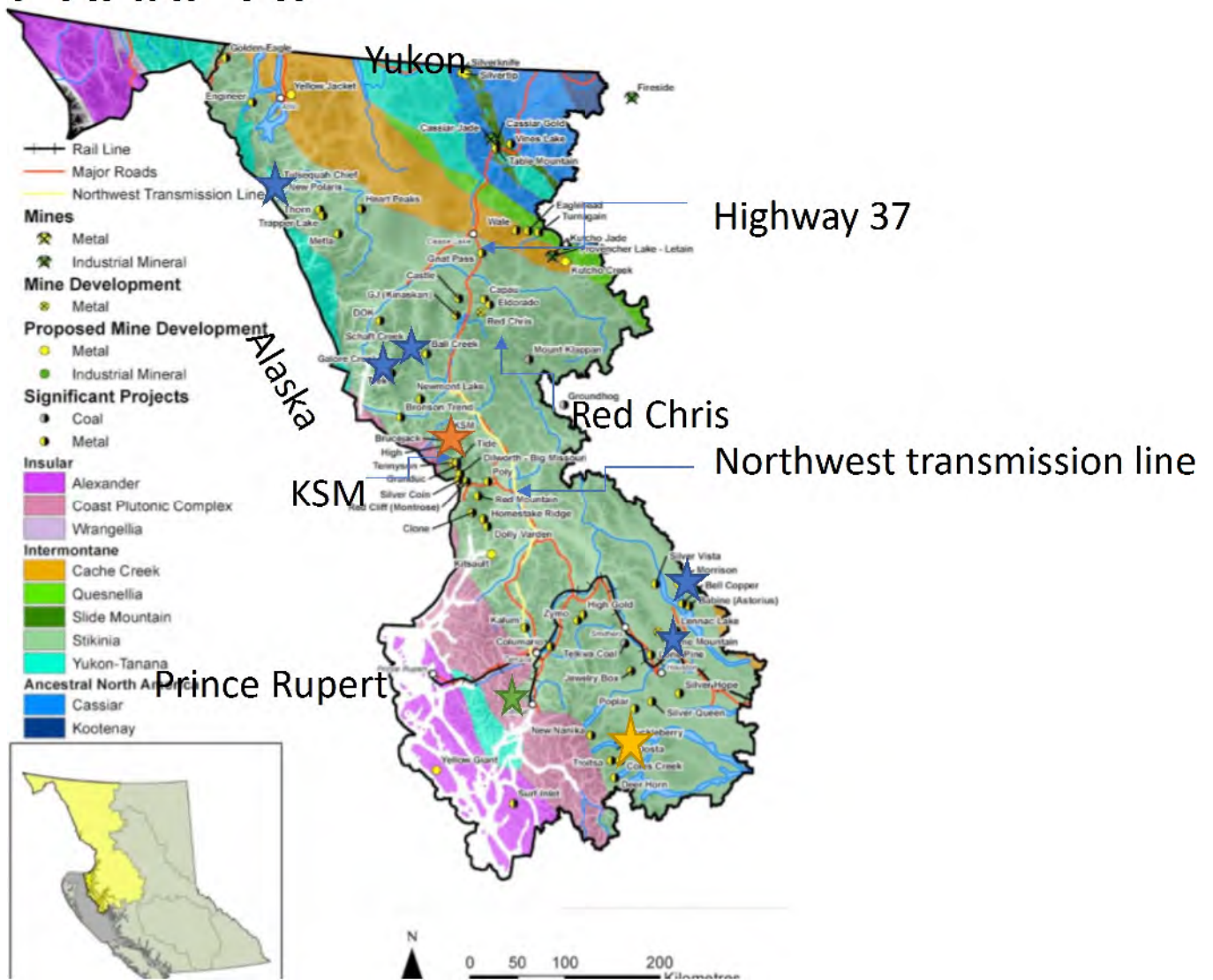
# Highland Valley Cu-Au



# Highland Valley Cu -



# Skeena Region NW/ RR





# KSM potential mine site



# High risk drilling



# Granduc mine and



# British Columbia incentives

---

**INFRASTRUCTURE  
ROYALTY CREDIT  
PROGRAM**

---

**DEEP WELL, DEEP  
RE-ENTRY WELL, AND  
DEEP DISCOVERY  
WELL ROYALTY CREDIT  
PROGRAM**

---

**B.C. MINING  
EXPLORATION TAX  
CREDIT (BC METC)**

---

**B.C. MINING FLOW-  
THROUGH SHARE TAX  
CREDIT (BC MFTS)**

**NEW MINE ALLOWANCE**

---

**B.C. TRAINING  
TAX CREDIT**

---

**INTERNATIONAL  
BUSINESS ACTIVITY ACT**

---

**CAPITAL COST  
ADVANTAGES**

---

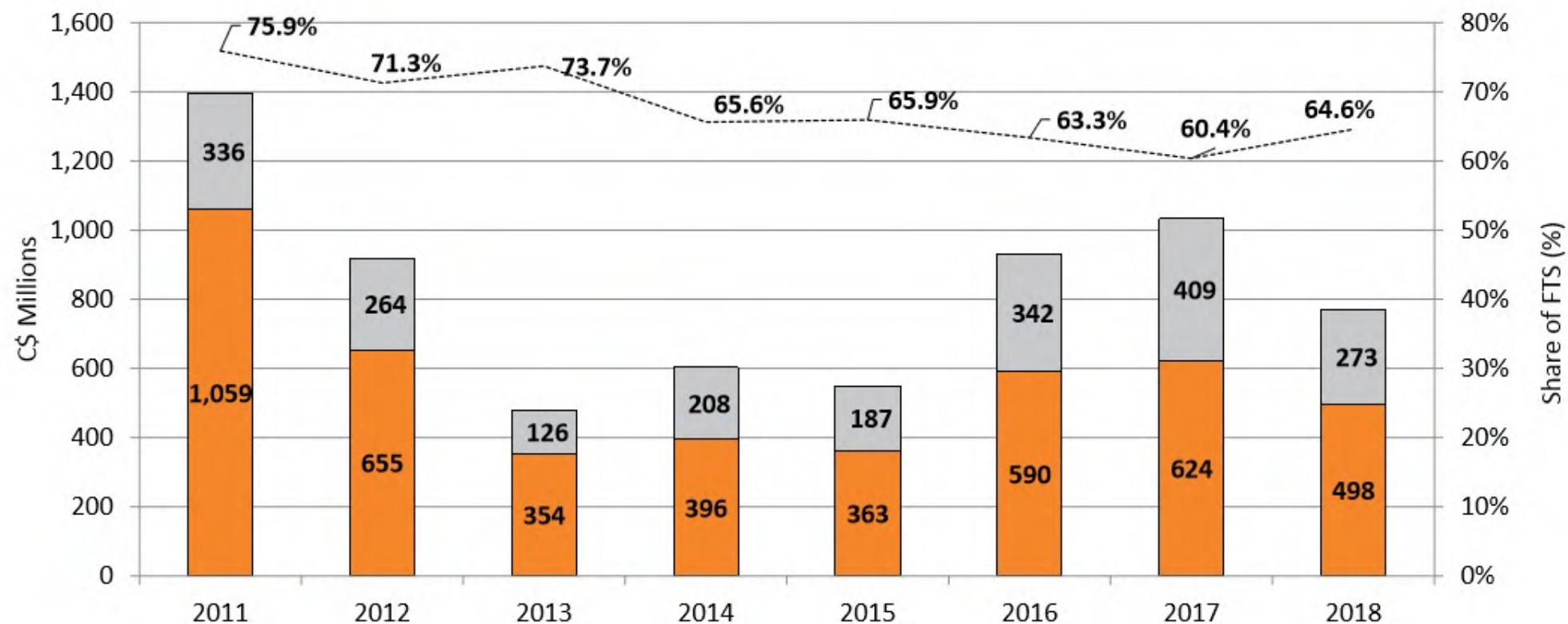
**PROPERTY TAX  
EXEMPTIONS**

---

**PROPERTY TAX CREDITS**

# EQUITY FINANCING IN CANADA FOR CANADIAN EXPLORATION

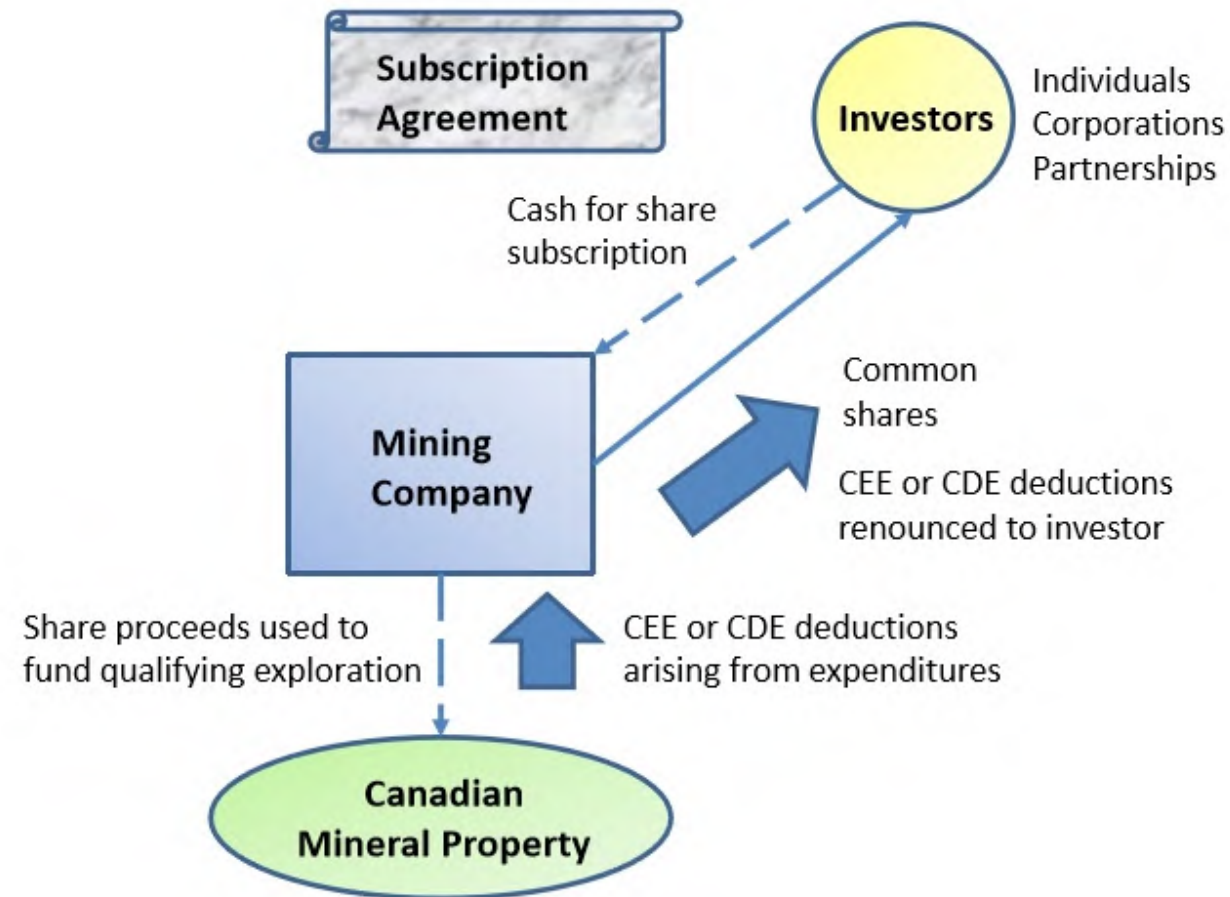
## Flow-through Shares (FTS) VS. NON-FTS (C\$M)



Source: TMX Group, S&P Global Market Intelligence and PDAC analysis

# FLOW-THROUGH SHARES: MECHANISM

- **History:** Current flow-through share regime was introduced in 1986, but previous forms have been allowed since the 1950s.
- **Benefits to mining companies:** help juniors in raising capital (usually at a premium), especially in tough times.
- **Benefits for Investors:** Tax deductions as “sweetener” or compensation for investing in high risk sector
- **Benefits to Canada:** FTS Must be related to qualifying exploration activities carried out in Canada



# FLOW-THROUGH SHARES: NET COST FOR INVESTOR- CANADA WIDE COMPARISON

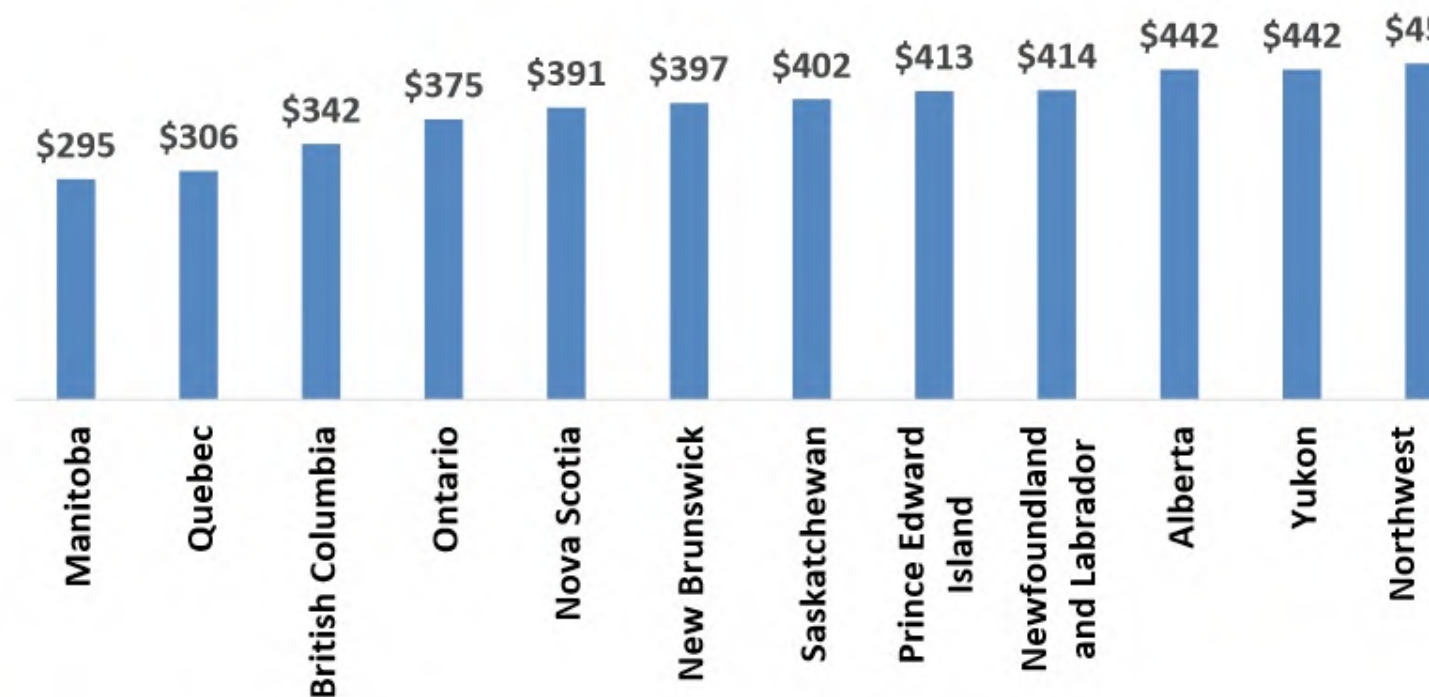
Investors' Net Cost for a \$1,000 investment in FTS

## Provincial METC

- Ontario – 5%
- Saskatchewan – 10%
- British Columbia – 20%
- Manitoba – 30%

## Extra Tax Deduction in Quebec:

- 120% provincial tax deduction
- Only for Qualified Corporations



# PRESENTERS



**LISA DAVIS**  
CEO, PearTree Securities Inc.



**MICHAEL LONG**  
Tax Partner, KPMG

# FLOW-THROUGH SHARES: QUALIFYING EXPENSES

- Only a “principal-business corporation” (**PBC**) can issue flow-through shares
- Canadian exploration expenses (**CEE**)
  - Grassroots exploration
- Canadian development expenses (**CDE**)
  - Mine development expenses
- If expenses incurred by a PBC are not qualifying CEE or CDE, the renunciation of expenses is not required
- FTS subscriber preference for CEE over CDE

# MINERAL EXPLORATION TAX CREDIT (METC)

- There are 2 types of CEE flow-through share investments:
  - **REGULAR:** 100% deduction of subscription amount when CEE renounced
  - **SUPER:** REGULAR flow-through shares + Additional 15% federal tax credit for grassroots ex (METC) + Applicable Provincial/Territorial deductions and tax credits
    - METC available to individuals only (not corporations)
- To be eligible for METC, the expenditures must be “Flow-Through Mining Expenditures” (FTME)
- 2018 Fall Economic update announced a **five year extension** of the METC to March 31, 2024

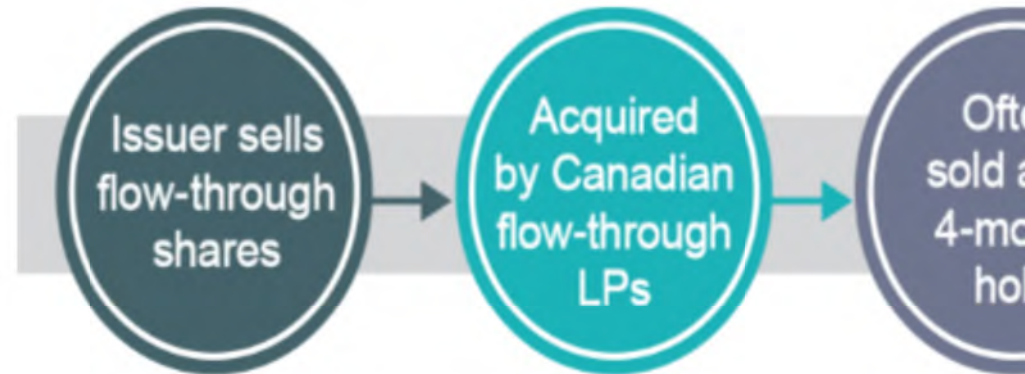
# CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES (CDE)

- **Pre-production:** costs incurred for the purpose of bringing a new mine in Canada into production of reasonable commercial quantities”
  - Includes expenses for clearing, removing overburden, stripping, sinking a mine shaft or constructing an adit or other underground entry
  - Incurred before the new mine reaches a commercial level of production
- **Post-production:** cost of sinking or excavating a mine shaft, constructing a main haulage way, or carrying out similar underground work designed for continuing use after the mine has come into production
- Excludes the capital cost of depreciable property of a prescribed class
- Costs of a Canadian resource property are not FTS qualifying expenses

# TRADITIONAL FTS VS. CHARITABLE FTS

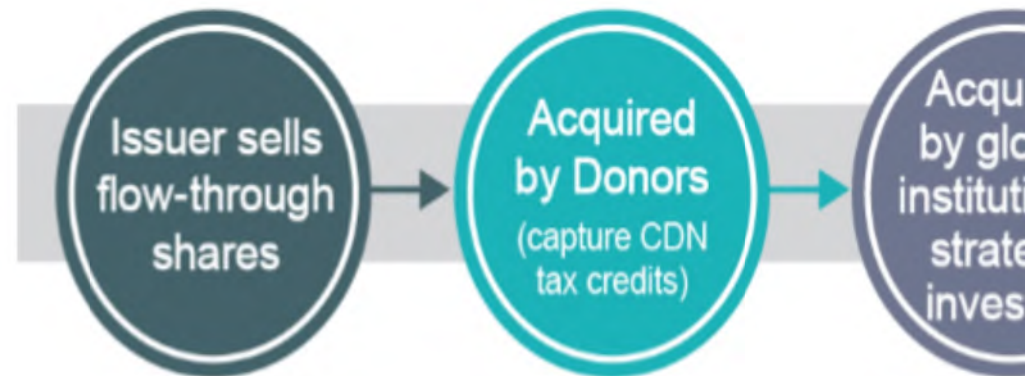
## Traditional Flow-Through

- Purchasers are individual Canadian taxpayers
- Typically a short investment horizon

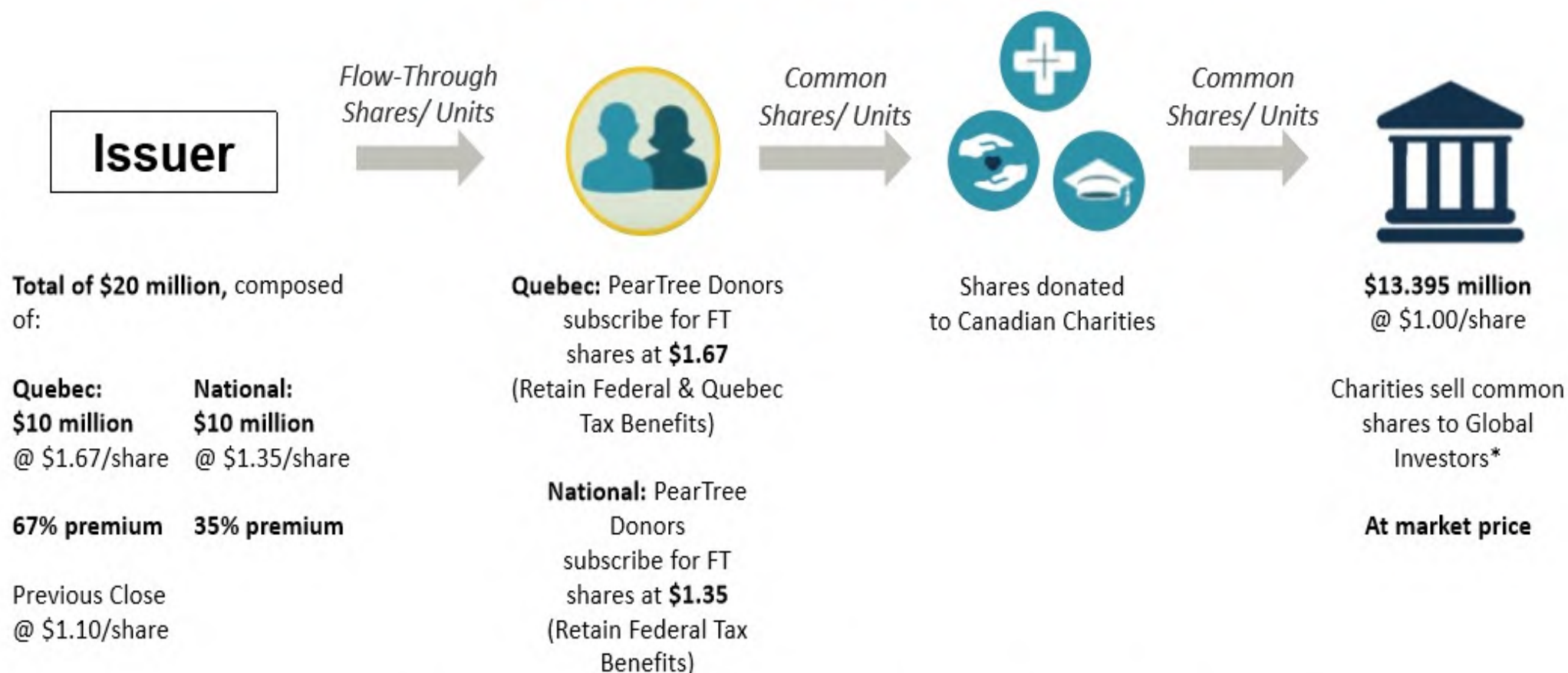


## Charitable Flow-Through

- Purchasers are global, strategic and institutional investors, many with long term investment horizon
- Less dilutive – shares issued at a premium to market



# CHARITABLE FTS ILLUSTRATION: Quebec and National



**Delta:** The ratio between the Issue Price and the Charity Sale Price. In this example the **Quebec Delta is 1.67** ( $\$1.67 \div \$1.00$ ) and the **National Delta is 1.35** ( $\$1.35 \div \$1.00$ ). Deltas vary by province/territory depending on the availability/size of provincial tax credits. For a detailed discussion of the Flow-Through regime see the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada website.

# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SUPPORT OF CANADIAN MINING EXPLORATION

1. Extension of the Mineral Exploration Tax Credit (METC) for a 5-years period (until 2024).
2. BC provincial government makes the B.C. Mining Exploration Tax Credit a permanent incentive.
3. Greater clarity from federal and Quebec governments on scope of expenditures eligible for fiscal incentives.



Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada  
(PDAC)

21 hrs · 🌐

Celebrating the 2018 Fall Economic Statement and 5-year renewal of the Mineral Exploration Tax Credit over breakfast with [Bill Morneau](#) this morning.

It has been a good week for Canada's mineral exploration sector!

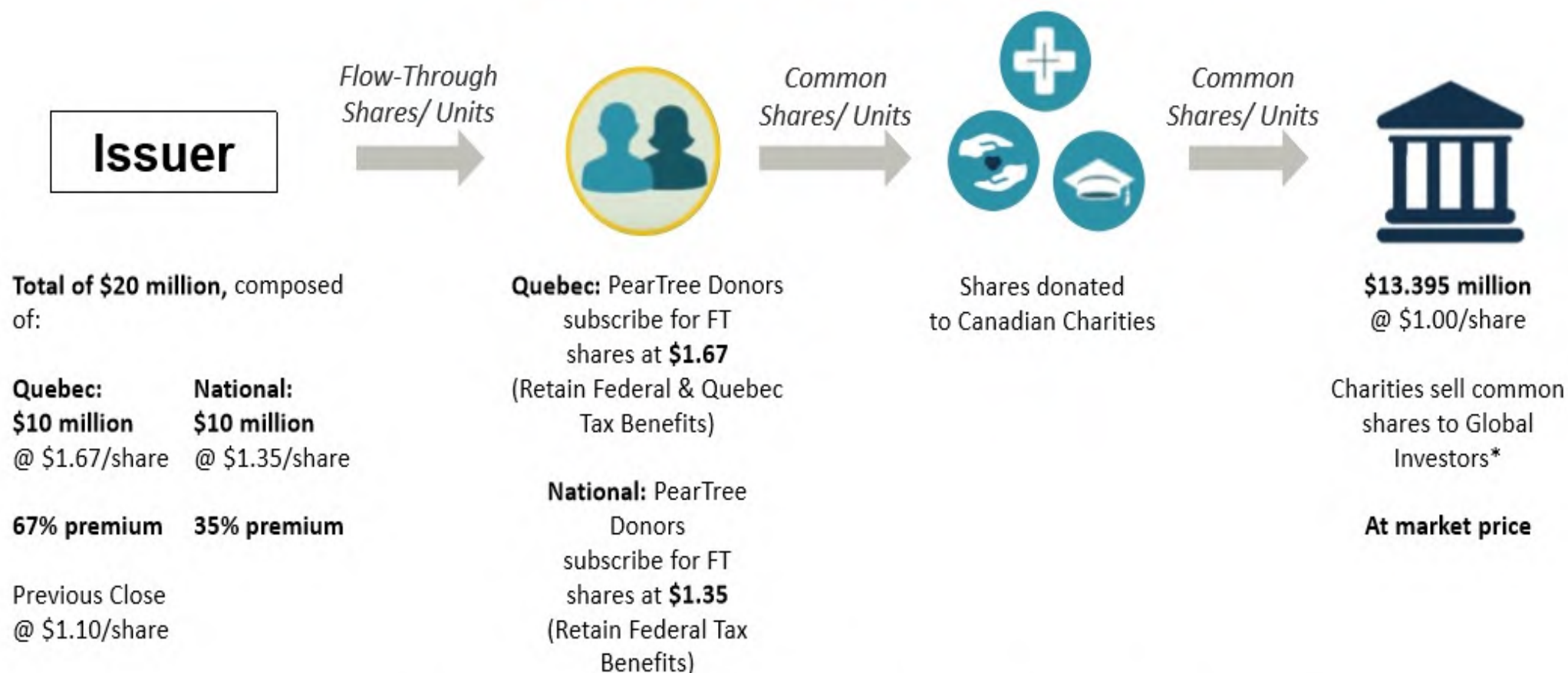


# PDAC 2019



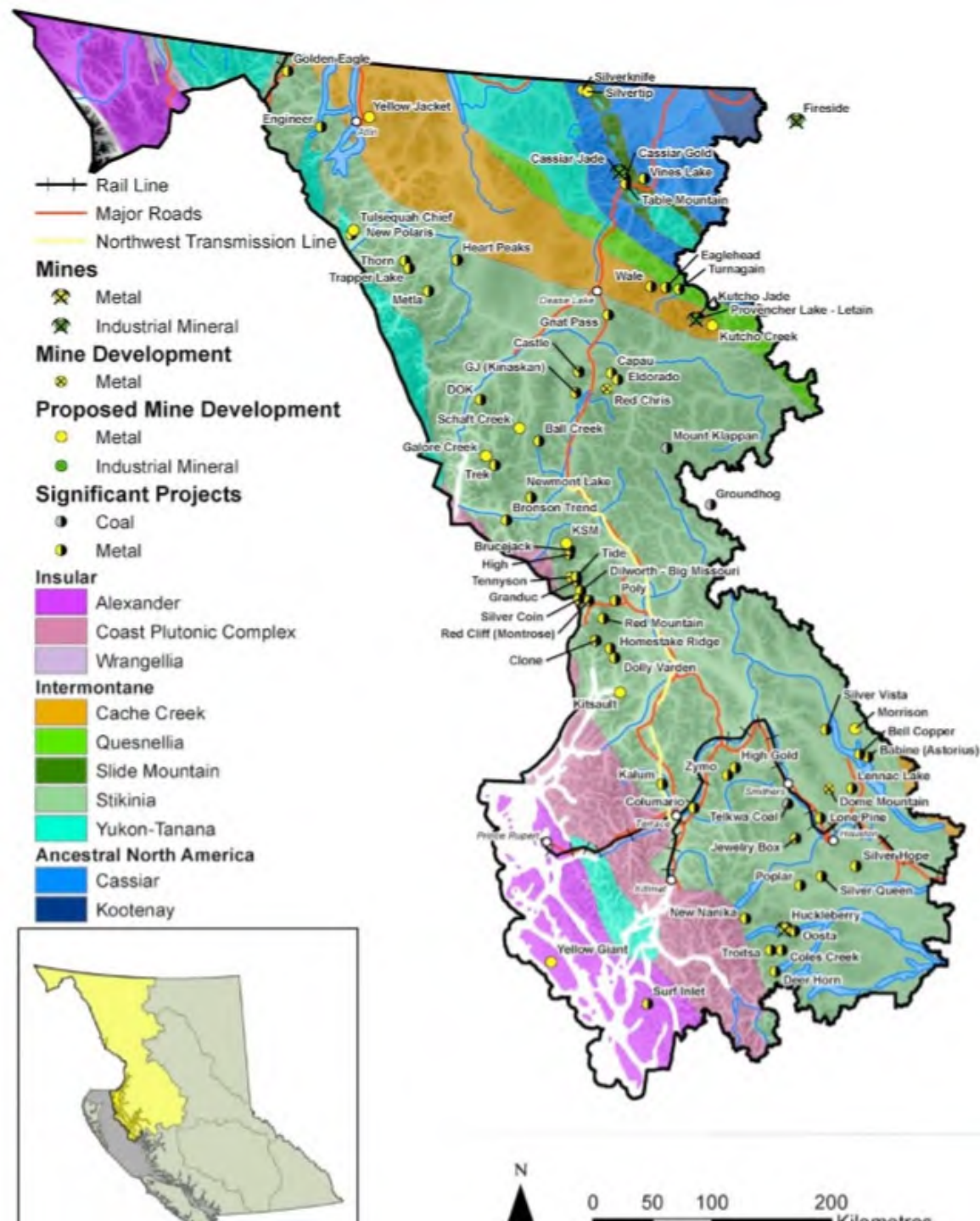


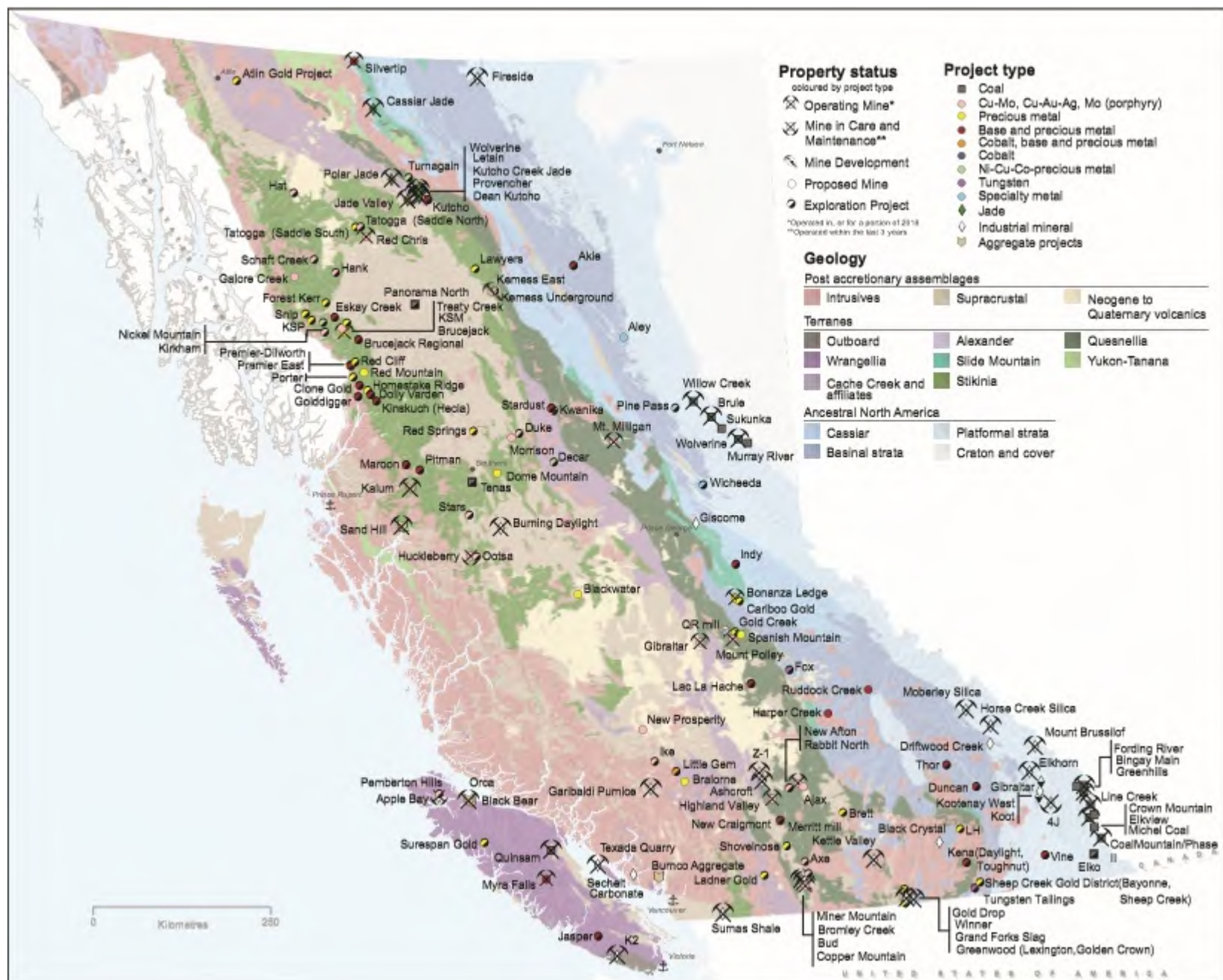
# CHARITABLE FTS ILLUSTRATION: Quebec and National



**Delta:** The ratio between the Issue Price and the Charity Sale Price. In this example the **Quebec Delta is 1.67** ( $\$1.67 \div \$1.00$ ) and the **National Delta is 1.35** ( $\$1.35 \div \$1.00$ ). Deltas vary by province/territory depending on the availability/size of provincial tax credits. For a detailed discussion of the Flow-Through regime see the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada website.







## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF INCENTIVES

British Columbia provides many incentives to encourage business investment and innovation. Royalty credits, tax credits or refunds are available for research and development, machinery and equipment investment and other sector-specific activities.

|                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>INFRASTRUCTURE ROYALTY CREDIT PROGRAM</b>                                         | Petroleum and natural gas companies receive credits for up to half the cost of constructing roads, pipelines and associated facilities to remote or underdeveloped areas in B.C. The credits offset royalties the companies would owe.                                                                                               |
| <b>DEEP WELL, DEEP RE-ENTRY WELL, AND DEEP DISCOVERY WELL ROYALTY CREDIT PROGRAM</b> | Available to natural gas companies to receive credits to reflect the increased costs associated with drilling in deep resource plays, which encourages greater exploratory drilling activity and maximizes the development of known resources. The credits offset royalties the companies would owe from production from deep wells. |
| <b>B.C. MINING EXPLORATION TAX CREDIT (BC METC)</b>                                  | This program provides a refundable tax credit equal to 20 per cent of eligible B.C. grassroots mineral exploration expenditures. In areas affected by the mountain pine beetle, an additional 10 per cent credit to a maximum of 30 per cent is available.                                                                           |
| <b>B.C. MINING FLOW-THROUGH SHARE TAX CREDIT (BC MFTS)</b>                           | An individual with flow-through-shares receives a non-refundable tax credit equal to 20 per cent of a company's eligible B.C. grassroots exploration expenditures. The BC MFTS fully harmonizes with the federal Mineral Exploration Tax Credit (METC) and is in place through December 31, 2013.                                    |

|                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NEW MINE ALLOWANCE</b>                  | This allowance grants developers of new mines a credit for capital expenditures for new mine development and mine expansions brought into production before 1997 means 133.3 per cent of a mine's qualifying expenditures can be added to its Cumulative Expenditure Limitation.                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>B.C. TRAINING TAX CREDIT</b>            | Provides refundable tax credits for employers who employ and engage in apprenticeship programs administered by the Industry Training Authority.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY ACT</b> | Canadian companies with permanent establishments in B.C. may claim a refund of 75 per cent (up to \$8 million) of income tax paid on income derived from international transactions. This provides an incentive for companies to locate some administrative functions for their B.C. operations in B.C. Some producers may also be able to claim a credit for the provincial portion of sales taxes paid on capital equipment and machinery. |
| <b>CAPITAL COST ADVANTAGES</b>             | Companies may put individual capital assets into broad classes established for income tax depreciation purposes instead of into the classes established for class allowances. Eligible assets include production equipment, computer equipment, and telecommunications equipment.                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS</b>             | Tangible personal property, such as production equipment, business equipment, furniture, and inventory, is exempt from property taxes in B.C.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>PROPERTY TAX CREDITS</b>                | Mine operators and other industrial businesses may claim industrial property tax credits for school property taxes. The credit is 60 per cent of school property taxes in the first and subsequent years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

# CEE: GRASSROOTS EXPLORATION

Expenses incurred for the purpose of determining the existence, location, extent, or quality of a mineral resource

- **Includes:**

- Prospecting,
- Carrying out geological, geophysical or geochemical surveys,
- Drilling by rotary, diamond, percussion or other methods, or
- Trenching, digging test pits and preliminary sampling

- **Excludes:**

- A CDE
- The capital cost of depreciable property of a prescribed class
- Expenses related to a mine that has come into commercial production

- Recent amendments for certain environmental / community costs incurred to acquire an exploration permit/

# FLOW-THROUGH SHARES: TRAPS

- Need to incur “qualifying expenditures” within required timelines
- Government assistance or proceeds from activities (e.g. sale of ore produced from bulk sample) amount of the expenditures that can be renounced
- Failure to implement back-to-back arrangements
- What if corporation fails to meet its obligations ?
  - Subject to a 10% penalty tax
  - Must amend renunciation forms previously issued to investors
  - May need to reimburse investors for reduction in tax savings
  - Damage reputation among investor base – impact on future equity raises
- Provincial mining tax may eliminate deductions to corporations for expenses renounced to investors

# FLOW-THROUGH SHARES: TRAPS (continued)

- Interpretive difficulties:
  - When does a mine come into production in reasonable commercial quantities?
  - New mine vs. existing mine
- Consider “purpose test” and CRA guidelines:
  - Environmental studies
  - Community consultation
  - Feasibility studies
- Underground exploration expenditures may qualify as grassroots CEE if incurred for the purpose of further defining a resource, and not for mine development purposes
  - No “bright-line” test to determine when expenditures are considered to be incurred to bring mine into production (CDE)

## TIMING: GENERAL RULE OR “LOOK-BACK”

- Only qualifying expenditures incurred after the subscription agreement is executed may be renounced by the FTS holder
- PBC must incur qualifying expenditures during the following period:
  - Begins on the date the subscription agreement is signed
  - Ends 24 months after the end of the month the subscription agreement is signed
- “Look-Back Rule”:
  - Effect is to accelerate the deduction of CEE renounced to the subscriber
  - Permits a PBC that incurs certain qualifying expenses in a calendar year to renounce the CEE to the subscriber effective December 31 of the previous year
  - Must meet requirements