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COURSE BROCHURE

Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance Training Course

21 – 25 November 2027
Abu Dhabi

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance Training Course

Ref: 2093_77120 **Date:** 21 – 25 November 2027 **Location:** Abu Dhabi **Fees:** 5500 GBP

Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance is a 1-week training course for finance analysts, project accountants and investment staff new to the mining sector, built around a mine valuation model that each participant completes and shares. Commodity price swings, rising capital intensity and closure obligations now shape whether an orebody becomes a funded mine. Jupiter Prime Training sets mine project economics and mining finance in that wider investment picture.

Why Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance Matters Now

Three forces shape mining finance today: volatile metal prices that move project value faster than costs can adjust, lenders and investors who ask for stronger evidence on reserves and closure costs, and host communities that expect royalty and rehabilitation commitments to be funded from the start. A team that reads a mine plan well can challenge capital estimates and defend a funding case; one that misreads it can back a deposit that never pays back. The course rests on discounted cash flow valuation, reserve classification and project finance structuring.

Who Gains Most from Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance

- Analysts who build cash flow forecasts for development projects
- Project accountants who track capital spend, sustaining capital and closure provisions on mine sites
- Investment staff who screen equity, royalty or offtake opportunities in mineral companies
- Credit staff who assess debt capacity for mine construction loans
- Budgeting staff who turn mine schedules into cost forecasts

Finance groups linking a mining company's technical team and funders gain most when several members attend together.

Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance Capabilities

The outcomes move from reading the orebody to pricing the money that develops it.

- Assess how resource and reserve categories affect the confidence placed in a mine plan — investment committees
- Build a life-of-mine cash flow with grade, recovery, strip ratio and unit costs — project sponsors
- Calculate net present value, internal rate of return and payback under price scenarios — funding decisions
- Weigh royalties, metal streams and offtake prepayments against equity and debt — capital structure choices
- Test debt sizing against cover ratios and reserve tail — lenders and credit committees
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Communicate closure and rehabilitation costs as funded liabilities — boards and host communities

Key Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance Terms

- Ore reserve — the part of a measured or indicated mineral resource that can be mined economically under stated assumptions.
- Strip ratio — the tonnes of waste rock removed for each tonne of ore in an open pit.
- Cut-off grade — the lowest grade at which material is treated as ore rather than waste in a mine plan.
- All-in sustaining cost — a unit cost measure adding sustaining capital, site overheads and royalties to cash operating costs.
- Metal stream — an upfront payment to a miner in exchange for a share of future metal at a fixed low price.
- Reserve tail — the mine life remaining after the final scheduled loan repayment, used by lenders as a buffer.

Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance Day by Day

Day 1: The Mining Value Chain and Its Economics

- Exploration to Closure Life Cycle — Where Value and Risk Concentrate
- Open Pit and Underground Mining Methods — Cost Structure Implications
- Commodity Markets and Price Cycles — Revenue Assumptions for Planning
- Processing Routes and Metallurgical Recovery — Payable Metal Estimates
- Mining Company Financial Statements — Reading Capitalised Exploration and Stripping

Day 2: From Orebody to Mine Plan

- Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Classification — Confidence in Tonnes and Grade
- Cut-Off Grade and Strip Ratio Analysis — Mineable Inventory Decisions
- Life-of-Mine Production Schedules — Timing of Ore and Metal Output
- Capital and Operating Cost Estimates — Accuracy Classes and Contingency
- All-In Sustaining Cost Measures — Comparing Mines on One Basis

Day 3: Valuing a Mine Project

- Life-of-Mine Discounted Cash Flow Models — Project Value Under Base Case
- Discount Rates and Project Risk Premiums — Cost of Capital Choices
- Price Decks and Sensitivity Tables — Exposure to Price and Grade
- Royalty and Mining Tax Mechanics — Government Take on Cash Flow
- Closure and Rehabilitation Provisions — End-of-Life Liability Funding

Day 4: Funding Structures for Mines

- Equity Raising for Developers — Dilution and Valuation Trade-Offs
- Project Finance Debt Sizing — Cover Ratios and Reserve Tail Tests
- Royalty and Metal Stream Agreements — Pricing Upfront Deposits Against Delivery
- Offtake Prepayments and Equipment Leasing — Alternative Construction Funding
- Commodity Hedging Policies for Lenders — Protecting Debt Service

Day 5: Practising the Mine Valuation Model

- Applying Reserve Classification to a Case Deposit — Inputs for the Model
- Applying Production Schedules and Cost Estimates — Annual Cash Flow Lines
- Applying Royalty, Stream and Debt Terms — Funding Case Comparison
- Scenario Testing for Price and Recovery — Downside Case for Funders
- Completed Mine Valuation Model — Investment Committee Presentation

Applying Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance After the Course

- Rebuild one current forecast as a life-of-mine cash flow with price and grade sensitivities.
- Compare a proposed royalty or stream offer with a debt and equity alternative.

Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance Questions FAQ

What is mine project economics and mining finance, and why does it matter now?

It is the study of how a mineral deposit is turned into cash flows and funded. It matters now because funders test every mine plan assumption before committing money.

Which roles gain most from mine project economics and mining finance?

Finance analysts, project accountants, investment and credit staff gain most. You benefit if you prepare or approve mining forecasts and funding proposals.

How does mine project economics and mining finance differ from a general project finance course?

It is built on mining inputs rather than generic project cash flows. A general project finance course covers debt across sectors; this one adds reserves, strip ratios, streams and closure costs.

What do you bring back from mine project economics and mining finance?

You bring back a mine valuation model built on a case deposit. Its structure can be reused on live projects.

Mine Project Economics and Mining Finance: The Way Forward

The mine valuation model first informs whether a deposit justifies further study spend or a funding approach. Analysts, credit staff and investment committees can all work from it. After its first use, revisit the price deck and closure estimate, the two inputs that usually drift furthest as a project matures.