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# Stock Exchange Publishes Guidance on Listing Document Disclosure for New Applicant Mineral Companies

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the **Exchange**) has published [guidance letter HKEx-GL52-13](http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/rulesreg/listrules/listguid/iporq/Documents/gl52-13.pdf) ([see archive](gl52-13.pdf)) (the **Guidance Letter**) with regard to the disclosures expected in mineral company listing documents and identifying issues raised by the regulators in their vetting of previous mineral company listing applications. The guidance follows the Exchange’s review of the operation of Chapter 18 of the Main Board Rules (Chapter 18A of the GEM Rules) governing the listing of mineral companies, which was revised with effect from June 2010, and its identification of certain disclosure deficiencies commonly found in draft listing documents.

## Relevant Listing Rules

Chapter 18 of the Main Board Rules sets out the additional content requirements for the listing documents of new applicant mineral companies.

Main Board Rule 2.13(2) provides that the information contained in an issuer’s document must be accurate and complete in all material respects and not be misleading or deceptive.

As an overriding principle, Main Board Rule 11.07 requires that all listing documents must contain such particulars and information which, according to the particular nature of the issuer and the securities for which listing is sought, is necessary to enable an investor to make an informed assessment of the activities, assets and liabilities, financial position, management and prospects of the issuer and of its profits and losses and of the rights attaching to such securities.

## Guidance on Disclosure

The Exchange suggests that the following disclosures be made in the listing documents of new Chapter 18 listing applicants.

### Summary section

1. An overview of the applicant’s mineral or petroleum assets, including:
	* the location, main products and by-products generated;
	* a summary of the Reserves and Resources by category under the relevant reporting standard;
	* the grade(s) and quality of the applicant’s Natural Resources with reference to applicable industry standards;
	* the mining/recovery method;
	* the life of the mines/oilfields and the current status and future plan; and
	* the cash operating and production costs of the minerals or petroleum produced, in tabular format, as extracted from the Competent Person’s report, where applicable.
2. Salient terms of the mining and exploration licences in tabular format (such as the identity of the licence holders, the grant and expiry dates of the licences, and the Natural Resources to which they relate).
3. The access of the applicant’s mines or oilfields to major transportation networks.
4. The revenue, sales volume and average selling price of each major product during the track record period.
5. The applicant’s mining rights which are pledged to secure banking facilities.
6. The risk associated with the applicant’s capital expenditure projects if the expected capital expenditure is significantly greater than its IPO proceeds.

### Competent Person’s Report and related disclosure

1. The cut-off grade, minimum mining width, economic parameters (e.g. waste to ore ratio, stope productivity), specific gravity derivation, prevailing metal or product price assumptions, and whether the cut-off grade used in the Competent Person’s Report is an industry standard commonly used by experts for the type of mine the subject of the Competent Person’s Report.
2. The views of both the Competent Person and the applicant on the assumptions (e.g. process recovery rate) adopted by the applicant must be disclosed if they are different, with differences highlighted, or explanation included as to why the applicant takes a different view and the impact on the applicant if the more conservative view is taken.
3. Detailed analysis for harmful elements identified at mines, such as mercury or arsenic identified at lead and zinc mines, to provide a better picture of whether there are material concentrations of these elements within particular lodes, given that these elements can materially affect the saleability of the minerals.
4. Clear and meaningful drawings and diagrams, shown to scale, of the location of the applicant’s principal mineral or petroleum assets.
5. With regard to Reserves
	1. The procedures, amount of testing, assessment and time required to ascertain the amount of Reserves.
	2. The existing Reserves of the mine over its entire mine life, expected average resource and reserve grades of ore that can be extracted in future years (preferably covering the whole economic life of the mine), depletion charges and hedging activities.
6. Net Present Value (**NPV**)
	1. Clarification as to whether the historical or the expected improved recovery rate is used for estimating the NPV.
	2. The basis on which the discount rates are considered appropriate.
7. Whether the Competent Person has performed a site visit and verification on information provided by the applicant. If not, the main text of the listing document should disclose the bases on which the Reserves/Resources, cost forecasts and other data relating to the mines/oilfields as disclosed in the Competent Person’s Report are arrived at, how the lack of a site visit would affect the reliability of the information and an appropriate risk factor. The Exchange would expect the sponsor to submit the basis that the Competent Person considers it unnecessary to perform any facility or onsite inspection and that no verification work is required.
8. The listing document should disclose all material risks mentioned in the Competent Person’s Report in the Risk Factors section. Whether the applicant has taken or will take action to address key recommendations made in the Competent Person’s Report should be disclosed in the main body of the listing document.

### Business section

1. Project development
	1. Construction details by key stages (e.g. different stages of the planned development) leading to commercial production with the assistance of a flow diagram or summary table.
	2. Options available to the applicant (e.g. capital expenditure staging options, joint development options, cost-cutting strategies and financing options) in the event of upside and downside market developments.
2. Workflow or Production
	1. A workflow diagram for each of the major steps/processes for the applicant’s business (from excavation to product delivery) with a general indication of the time involved in each step/process and whether any of the processes is/will be outsourced to contractors.
	2. Designed capacities, permitted production volume and actual production volume of the mines, oilfields and/or the production plants, the utilisation rates of the production plants, in tabular format, during the track record period and commentary on material fluctuations.
	3. Reasons and outstanding liabilities for major accidents that took place during the track record period and up to the latest practicable date, and the internal controls to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.
3. Outsourcing arrangement
	1. The number of contractors engaged by the applicant for each type of activities during the track record period, whether they are independent third parties, the criteria for selecting them, and the total contracting fees incurred during the track record period.
	2. Salient terms of the agreements with contractors (e.g. the duration, the basis of determining the fees, the rights and obligations of each of the applicant and the contractors (including those related to accidents/fatalities/injuries in the course of the contractors’ operations), credit and settlement terms, and fee adjustment, indemnity, termination and renewal clauses).
	3. Whether the contractors have obtained all licences/permits to conduct their activities, details of the applicant’s internal controls to ensure that the contractors comply with all applicable rules and the contractual terms (e.g. occupational health and safety, environmental protection, validity of the licences).
	4. Availability of contractors providing similar services on similar terms, and how the applicant manages the risks associated with the outsourcing arrangement and reliance on the contractors.
4. Utilities
	1. Any measures taken to secure stable and sufficient utility supplies for the applicant’s existing and future business operations, whether the applicant is able to identify any alternative supplier at competitive prices, and salient terms of the utility contracts.
	2. How the utility fees charged to the applicant compares with the market rates charged to other users.
	3. Whether the applicant experienced any material disruptions as a result of shortage of utilities, including electricity and water, during the track record period and up to the latest practicable date, and the risk associated with the availability and stability of supplies.
5. Sales or product delivery
	1. Salient terms of the sales agreements, if any, and whether those terms are in line with industry standards.
	2. Whether the applicant has experienced any shortage of transportation capacity for its products during the track record period and up to the latest practicable date, whether the existing transportation infrastructure is sufficient for the applicant’s expansion and the associated risk, and the applicant’s plans to secure sufficient access to infrastructure.
6. Regulatory, environmental and social matters
	1. A summary of all outstanding approvals, the current status of the relevant applications, any restriction on the renewal of exploration and mining permits, and the legal advisers’ view on the applicant’s ability to obtain/renew all relevant licences, permits and approvals for the proposed exploration and mining activities.
	2. Details of the regulations governing the provision of rehabilitation costs and Reserves, how the applicant estimates the relevant provisions, and the relevant accounting treatment.
	3. Environmental impact of the applicant’s mining/extracting activity and production process, and the measures taken or to be taken by the applicant to mitigate the adverse impact together with the time frame.
	4. Any weaknesses and deficiencies of applicant’s environmental management policies and if there are any, how the applicant will address them.
	5. Whether any local community concerns (e.g. potential pollution of local environment by the mining operation) have been properly addressed).
	6. Any operational and financial impact of new environmental regulations/ programs, and the associated risk to the applicant.
7. Financial information
	1. A sensitivity analysis on changes in the price of Mineral or Petroleum Assets, contracting fees, utility expenses and transportation costs, where material, during the track record period and the forecast period.
	2. A breakdown of production costs and total cash operating costs.
	3. The amounts of exploration expenses during the track record period and up to the latest practicable date, and how there were accounted for in the applicant’s financial statements.
	4. The major assumptions adopted for the forecast operating costs.

### Drafting language

For ease of understanding, the listing document should:

1. avoid using the word “mine” to describe projects which are still at an early stage of development or exploration work;
2. explain qualitative descriptions used for Reserves and Resources, such as “high estimates”, “low estimates” and “best estimates”;
3. where estimates are disclosed, they should be sensibly rounded to avoid an unrealistic indication of accuracy; and
4. ensure that consistent terminology is used throughout the listing document.

### Other Exchange Guidance on Mineral Company Disclosure

Reference should be made to the Exchange’s [listing decisions](http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/rulesreg/listrules/listdec/2013listdec.htm) and [guidance letters](http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/rulesreg/listrules/listguid/iporq/guidance1.htm) related to mineral companies and its “[Standard Comments: to be addressed when replying to our first comment letter](http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/rulesreg/listrules/listipo/guidelines.htm)” for the level of disclosure expected in other areas (e.g. non-compliance incidents).

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