



## Investment case – in brief

AAZ's headquarters in Baku and mining operation in Western Azerbaijan

AAZ was listed on London's AIM market in 2005 to develop a gold and copper joint venture with the Government of Azerbaijan (GoA). AAZ is headquartered in the capital, Baku, and its mining operations are located in the Lesser Caucasus area in the west of the country. These include the Gedabek operation – which extends over 300 sq km - and the small (currently) Gosha operation 50km to the north west. The company also has the potentially significant Ordubad project, close to the town of Ordubad, the second-largest in the Nakchivan autonomous region of Azerbaijan. There are also three targets in the now restored (but formerly Armenian-occupied) territories.

Anglo Asian Mining: location of mines and deposits in Azerbaijan

### Newly Restored Contract Areas

Potential to be fully evaluated when permission to access is obtained...



Source: Anglo Asian Mining

Gedabek is AAZ's flagship site, with three operating mines

The three primary mines currently operating in the Gedabek contract area are:

- ▶ **Gedabek open pit**, which has been producing gold, silver and copper since 2009;
- ▶ **Ugur open pit**, which was fast-tracked (less than a year) into gold and silver production in September 2017, but is now nearly mined out; and
- ▶ **Gadir underground mine**, which has been producing gold since 2015.

In 2020, AAZ produced 69,091 GEOs at budgeted metal prices, which was below the guidance of 75,000-80,000 GEOs. Owing to the increase in gold relative to copper versus budgeted prices, production was 67,249 GEOs at actual prices.

AAZ is highly cash-generative and is in the first quartile of the industry

What sets AAZ apart from the vast majority of its peers is its prodigious cash generation, which is due primarily to its low cost of production. This, in turn, is due to the combination of a number of factors:

- ▶ its Azerbaijani jurisdiction;
- ▶ predominance of open pit mining;
- ▶ access to the national power grid;

- ▶ modest levels of reinvestment; and
- ▶ investment in efficient downstream processing facilities.

AAZ's full year (FY) 2019 figure for All-In Sustaining Costs (AISC) was \$591/oz, versus \$541/oz in FY'18, putting it comfortably in the industry's first quartile. The shortfall in 2020 production due to COVID-19 and the conflict with Armenia led to a spike in AISC to \$743/oz in 1H'20, although we expect a slightly lower figure in 2H'20 and a decline in FY'21 as production rebounds.

**AAZ ended 2020 with ca.\$35m net cash**

It has also enabled AAZ's balance sheet to move from a net debt position of \$52.4m at end-December 2014 to a net cash position (excluding leases) of ca.\$35.0m at end-December 2020, without any capital raisings. This was in spite of the company declaring dividends since its 2018 interims. Indeed, the company has committed to paying a dividend equivalent to 25% of its free cashflow (net cashflow from operations less capex) going forward.

**2021 guidance next month**

Guidance on the 2021 production outlook, likely with an update on operational issues, is due in early March. The company has noted that the impact of COVID-19 is now minimal, and peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia was negotiated in November 2020 and will be enforced by the Russian military. We are provisionally expecting production in terms of GEOs to rebound to 76,355 oz (67,249 oz). This includes an estimated 6,445 oz from the Ugur open pit as it is mined out.

**Updated mineral resources and reserves statement for Gedabek open pit, Gadir and Ugur**

In November 2020, AAZ announced an update for its resources and reserves for the Gedabek open pit (including stockpiled ore) and Gadir mines, and provided clarification of the residual gold and silver ounces from the Ugur open pit as it nears exhaustion (included in Measured resources and Proved reserves). Our long-term AAZ forecasts have assumed that 100% of the Measured & Indicated (M&I) resources are mined by 2030.

Total Anglo Asian Mining mineral resources & reserves				
	Gold oz	Silver oz	Copper kt	Zinc kt
Measured	504,940	1,658,700	20,831	50,307
Indicated	265,000	911,000	14,593	22,388
<b>M&amp;I</b>	<b>769,940</b>	<b>2,569,700</b>	<b>35,424</b>	<b>72,695</b>
Inferred	240,000	257,000	7,959	21,095
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>1,009,940</b>	<b>2,826,700</b>	<b>43,383</b>	<b>93,790</b>
Proved	229,940	993,000	15,473	
Probable	89,000	577,000	8,518	
Stockpile	21,000	279,000	2,200	
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>340,940</b>	<b>1,849,700</b>	<b>26,191</b>	

Source: Anglo Asian Mining

**Ramping up exploration work**

In recent years, AAZ has adopted a more aggressive approach to exploration. Expenditure on exploration rose from ca.\$1.0m in 2017 to \$4.5m in 2019. The strategic aims of this programme are to replace mined production, develop new mineral deposits (where possible that can be rapidly developed into operating mines like Ugur) and to extend mine life to a minimum of 10 years.

**AAZ is progressing multiple projects to expand production**

In 2021, the company's resources are likely to be increased by the publication of a maiden resource estimate for a potential underground mine beneath the Gedabek open pit. There are also multiple other potential projects that should boost AAZ's production in the coming years, including:

- ▶ five targets identified in the Gedabek Contract Area (see below);

- ▶ the Gosha mine produced only a few hundred ounces of gold in 2020, but new mineralisation – including a high-grade gold vein system – has been identified;
- ▶ exploration activities are ramping up at the 462 sq km Ordubad Contract Area (which was originally going to be the site of AAZ’s first mine following IPO);
- ▶ following the end of hostilities with Armenia, AAZ will begin evaluating its three licence areas – Vejnaly, Soutely and Gyzilbulakh – in partnership with the GoA in the restored territories; and
- ▶ a potential joint venture with Conroy Gold to develop the 800 sq km Longford Down Massif gold project. This includes the Clontibret deposit, which has a 500,000 oz JORC resource.

#### *Five targets being explored at Gedabek*

In May 2020, AAZ published a “Strategic Update”, a key part of which was the identification of five exploration targets in the Gedabek Contract Area, which the company plans to fast-track into production within three years.

- ▶ **Avshancli 1 and Avshancli 3** – in the north east of the Gedabek Contract Area;
- ▶ **Gilar** – also in the north east of the Gedabek Contract Area;
- ▶ **Zefer** – near the leach pad processing area at Gedabek; and
- ▶ **Ugur Deeps** – several hundred metres from the south east flanks of the Ugur open pit mine.

#### *Both Gedabek and Ordubad could be major mineralised “systems”*

The most advanced of these – the Avshancli 1 gold-copper deposit - could be onstream in 2022. We have stated before that the Gedabek Contract Area, incorporating Gedabek, Gadir, Ugur and the targets above, has bigger “system” potential. We are referring to the likelihood that Gedabek-Gadir is part of a much bigger porphyry-epithermal system of gold-copper-silver mineralisation, which goes well beyond the existing resources/reserves and the next upgrade noted above. We want to emphasise that, although it is early days, the Ordubad Contact Area has similar potential, as we outline below.

#### *Effective royalty of 12.5% based on production-sharing agreement*

Under the production-sharing agreement, GoA is entitled to 51% of “profit production”, i.e. the value of production less cash operating and capital costs. The agreement is subject to a minimum of 25% of the 51%, i.e. 12.75%, until all costs are recovered. This has been the royalty rate every year; with \$94.6m of unrecovered costs outstanding at end-2017, it is likely to remain so until at least 2023, according to the company. The production-sharing agreement is based on similar contracts to those that have been successfully used in the development of Azerbaijan’s oil sector in cooperation with oil majors, such as BP.

Our assumption is that the royalty rate remains at 12.75% until the end of 2025, after which it moves up to 51% for the remainder of our forecasting period until 2030. In practice, this is likely to be conservative because the capital costs of constructing an underground mine at Gedabek (not currently in our model) will delay the onset of higher royalty rates. The total unrecovered costs for the Gedabek and Gosha contract areas at 30 June 2020 were \$52.7m and \$26.4m, respectively (31 December 2019: \$59.0m and \$25.5m, respectively).

#### *Our DCF valuation of 181p per share is under review*

Our current DCF-based valuation, using a discount rate of 8%, of 181p per share is under review, as we await next month’s update to the company’s guidance. While the near-term production outlook may be slightly lower than our previous forecasts, our valuation is currently based on conservative long-term gold, silver and copper prices of \$1,600/oz, \$20.00/oz and \$6,000/tonne, respectively.

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[research@hardmanandco.com](mailto:research@hardmanandco.com)

1 Frederick's Place  
London  
EC2R 8AE  
[www.hardmanandco.com](http://www.hardmanandco.com)

+44(0)20 3693 7075