

Det'on Cho Corporation



Resource Development in the NWT & Yukon

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Inuvik, NWT





Agenda:

- Overview of Territories (Stats)
- Resource Opportunities
- What are the challenges
- How to overcome the challenges
- Why we need a resource economy in the North









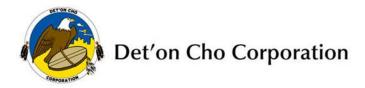


Territory stats:

- 40% of Canada's land mass
- Still a great deal unexplored
- Approximately 110,000 people
- Approximately 50% Indigenous









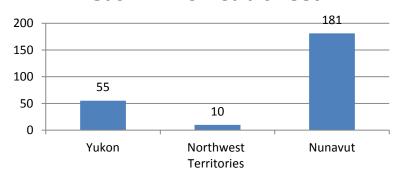




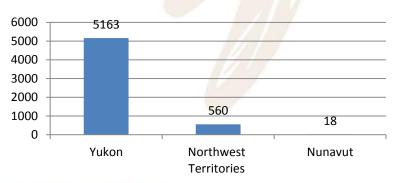
	Natural Gas	Crude Oil		
Yukon	 No infrastructure other than Southern Yukon Kontanelee 	No infrastructure		
NWT	2016: 8 million cubic foot per dayInuvik shut down	2016: 8.8 thousand barrels per day		
Nunavut	No infrastructure	 1985 to 1996, approximately 3.0 million barrels produced - Bent Horn field on Cameron Island (Resolute Bay / Polaris Zink Mine) 		

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Reserves - Recoverable Natural Gas - Trillion Cubic Feet



Reserves - Recoverable Crude Oil - Billion Barrels



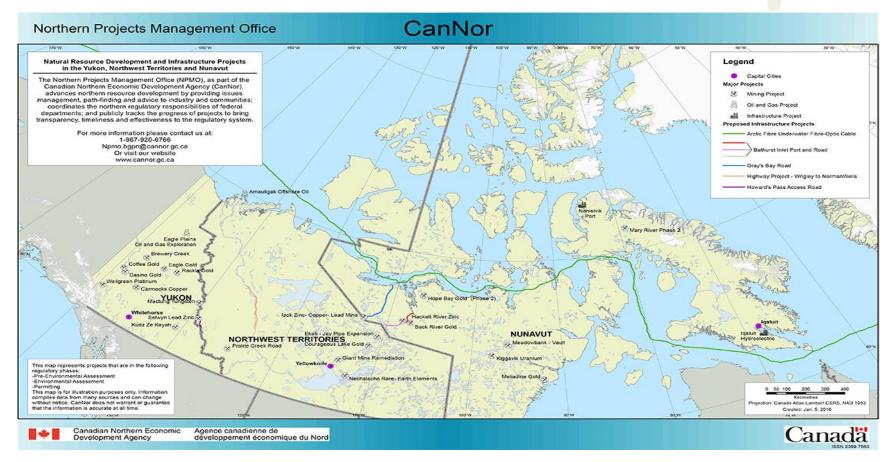
Note: Conventional – onshore / offshore

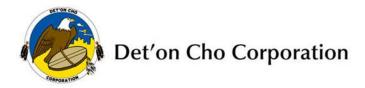
Federal: 38% Natural gas / 35% light crude (conventional) Creating Prosperity For

2015 Data



Territorial Mature Mining Projects







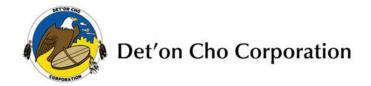




Challenges:

- Regulatory landscape
- Land Claims / Indigenous Engagement
- Desire to develop
- International factors
- Infrastructure



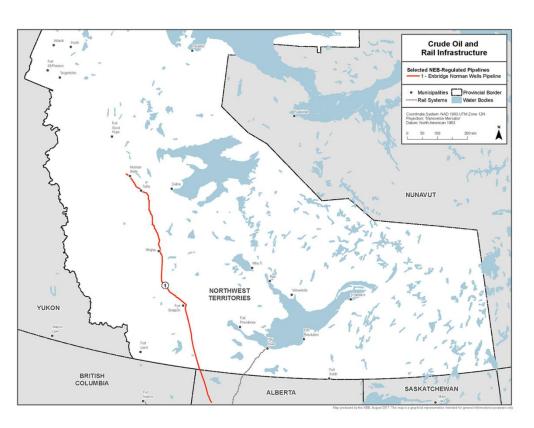


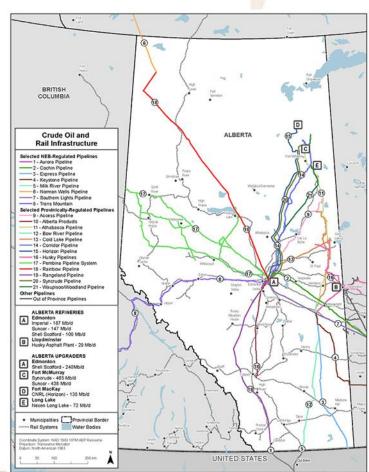
Infrastructure:

Infrastructure	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut
Roads	 Full access to all communities but one Limited to resource sites 	 Main road through Territory Number of remote communities not connected Require road to resources Proposed Slave Geological Corridor 	 No road access to communities No road access to resource projects Proposed Grays Bay Road
Power	 Majority hydroelectric Limited surplus for resource projects 	 Approximately 50% hydroelectric Remaining diesel cogeneration 	 All diesel co-generation 25 units Over half beyond end of life (inefficient)
Ports	 Access to port in Skagway, AK Access to port in Prince Rupert (Highway 37) 	Ability to create deep water port in Tuktoyaktuk	Proposed deep water port – Grays Bay



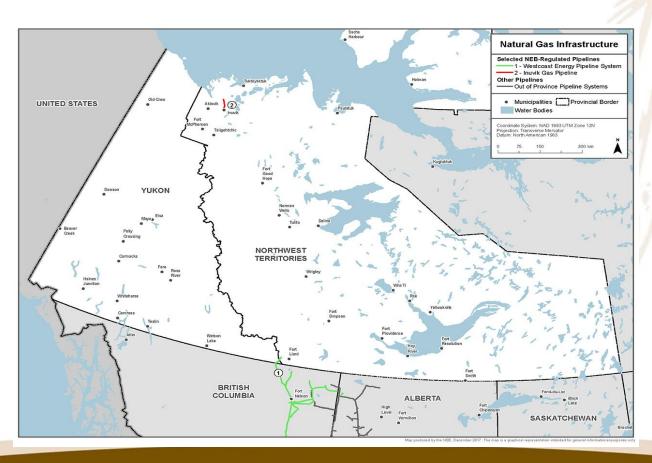
NWT Crude Oil and Rail Infrastructure





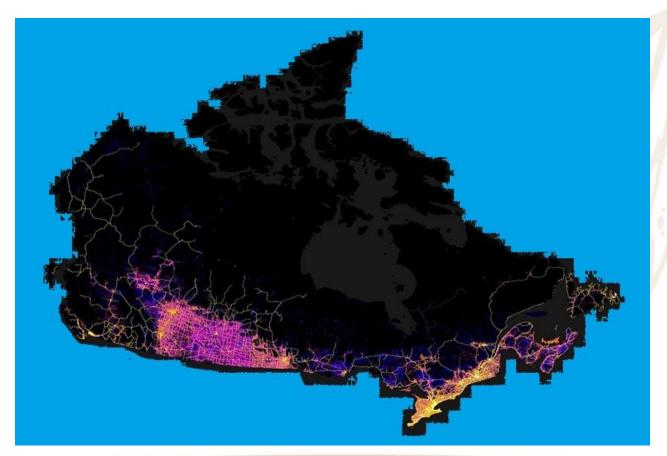


NWT Natural Gas Infrastructure



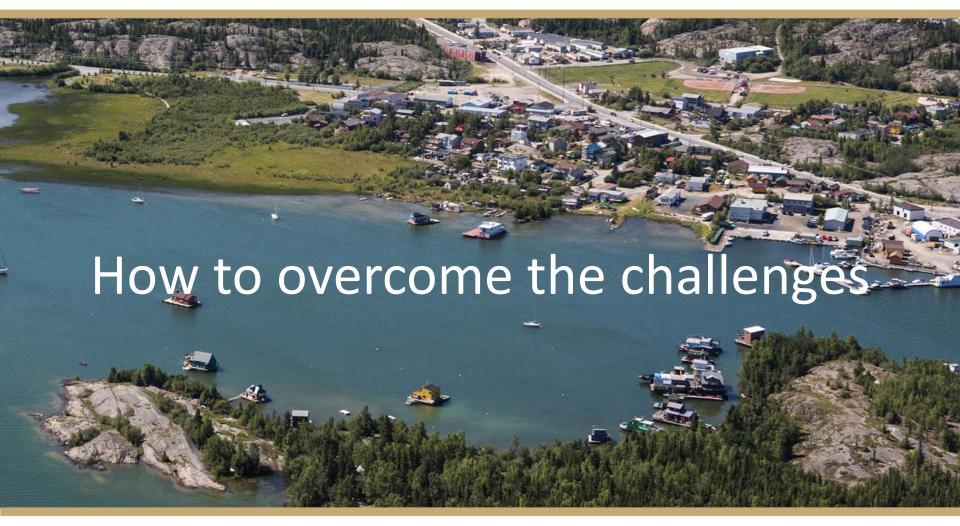


Infrastructure Heat Map of Canada

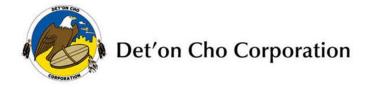












Opportunities:

- Clear regulatory process: Clear regulatory process that is easier to navigate and reduces risk (NWT is reviewing)
- Indigenous participation / Self-determination: Allow Indigenous groups to participate in equity ownership on strategic infrastructure (assist with social licence)
- Land Claims: Provide certainty with settled land claims
- Federal contribution: By driving resource extraction will allow the North to become a greater contributor to the National economy
- Arctic Framework: Develop a Canadian made Arctic Framework with a balanced approach between environment and socio-economic opportunities











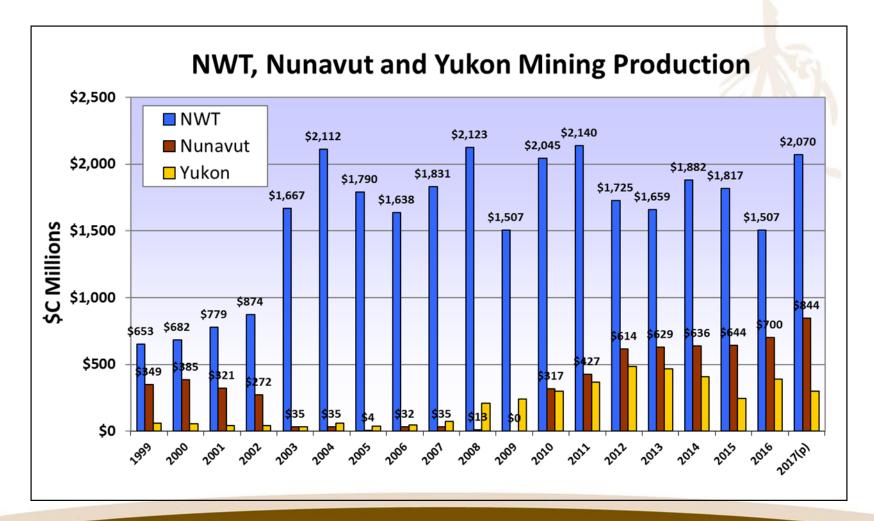
Territory Stats:

Territory	Population	Federal Transfer Payment	GDP	GDP / Person
NWT	44,718	\$1.3B	\$3.7B	\$106,215
Yukon	35,874	\$930M	\$2.4B	\$73,518
Nunavut	37,802	\$1.2B	\$2.0B	\$65,713
Alberta				\$74,343
Canada				\$56,129

Note:

- Per capita NWT has the highest GDP of any jurisdiction in Canada
- Territorial Statistics 2016 year







Learnings from other jurisdictions:

Alaska:

- Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (<u>www.aidea.org</u>)
- Successful Indigenous development corporations assisting in the development and operation of key oil and gas operations

Norway:

- Government Pension Fund Global
- It has over US\$1 trillion in assets, including 1.3% of global stocks and shares, making it the world's largest sovereign wealth fund

Russia:

Arctic regions of Russia are significant economic drivers for the Country

China:

Building mega projects – One Belt One Road - \$4.8 Trillion (affecting 62% of the population)







