

SANCORE AURUM MINERALS

Company Profile

Precious Metals | Minerals Mining | Processing | Trading | Logistics



Gold Bullion

LBMA Certified

Premium investment-grade gold bars sourced from certified conflict-free mines in Kenya and DRC.

Specifications:

Purity	99.99% (24K)
Weight Options	1kg, 100g, 1oz, 10g
Standard	LBMA Good Delivery
Origin	Kenya / DRC

\$2,385/oz

[Inquire](#)



Platinum & Palladium

Investment Grade

Premium platinum and palladium bars for industrial and investment applications, used in catalytic converters and jewelry.

Specifications:

Platinum Purity	99.95%
Palladium Purity	99.95%
Weight Options	1oz, 10oz, 1kg
Origin	South Africa / Zimbabwe

\$965/oz

[Inquire](#)



Silver Ingots

LBMA Standard

High-purity silver bars for industrial and investment purposes, used in electronics, solar panels, and jewelry.

Specifications:

Purity	99.9%
Weight Options	1000oz, 100oz, 1kg
Standard	LBMA Good Delivery
Origin	Tanzania / DRC

\$29.50/oz

[Inquire](#)

Message from the Chief Executive Officer

Copper must be presented as a bankable trade cycle, not a simple spot transaction.

As Chief Executive Officer of Sancore Aurum Minerals, my responsibility is to present copper in a language that investors, banks, insurers and offtakers can understand: control, documentation, repayment, collateral and repeatable trade cycles.

Copper should not be introduced to investors as a simple buy-and-sell spot commodity. A spot transaction is too narrow. It focuses on the price of one shipment. Our investor narrative must focus on the structure around the shipment: verified supply, third-party assay, insured logistics, documentary payment instruments, offtake discipline, security over goods, and a clear use of funds.

The opportunity is to build a copper trade finance platform. Capital is used to unlock shipments, bridge working capital, finance export documentation and logistics, and convert contracted copper flows into controlled receivables. The investor is not merely speculating on copper price. The investor participates in a documented trade cycle supported by goods, contracts, payment milestones and operational controls.

CEO Position

Copper is an operating-finance opportunity. It should be structured around supply contracts, documents, custody, payment security and repeatable shipment cycles.

Investor Message

We seek capital partners who understand commodity-backed trade, compliance and cycle-based returns rather than speculative spot trading.

Executive Investment Thesis

The copper strategy should be framed as structured trade finance.

The Sancore copper proposition is a working-capital and trade-execution model. The company identifies copper supply, secures buyer interest, verifies quality, controls documentation, arranges logistics and uses trade finance instruments to reduce counterparty and payment risk.

The investor profile should therefore describe copper as a secured cycle:

- Source and aggregate copper under documented supply arrangements.
- Verify product quality using independent assay and inspection.
- Finance export preparation, taxes, logistics, insurance and delivery costs.
- Sell under offtake, purchase order, documentary collection, escrow, LC or SBLC-backed structures.
- Repay investor capital from buyer settlement, with margin released according to the agreed waterfall.

This framing makes the opportunity more institutional. It shows investors how capital is used, what documents control the flow, where risk sits, and how repayment is generated.

ASSET CLASS

Copper / Minerals

STRUCTURE

Trade Finance

SECURITY FOCUS

Goods + Documents

EXIT SOURCE

Buyer Settlement

Why Copper Belongs in the Investor Profile

Copper is a tradeable industrial metal with financing logic.

Copper is attractive to structured trade financiers because it is an industrial metal with broad global demand, clear quality specifications, active international pricing references and strong use across electrical infrastructure, construction, transport, manufacturing and energy systems.

For Sancore, copper should be presented as a bridge between mineral sourcing and trade finance. Unlike gold, where value concentration and security dominate the investor discussion, copper introduces volume, shipment planning, logistics control, credit discipline and repeatable receivable cycles. This makes it suitable for working-capital structures, purchase-order finance, invoice discounting, documentary credits and shipment-by-shipment investor participation.

The investor profile should avoid language that sounds like a speculative promise. It should instead describe copper as a disciplined, documented and repeatable commercial program.

Copper investment feature	Why it matters to trade finance
International pricing reference	Pricing can be linked to market benchmarks plus negotiated premiums or discounts.
Assay and grade discipline	Independent testing helps confirm quality before payment and delivery.
Shipment volumes	Trade finance can be structured per lot, per container, per truckload or per monthly program.
Buyer receivables	Repayment can be aligned to offtaker payment and document release.

Reference: LME publishes Grade A copper chemical composition standards; Sancore website lists copper as a traded commodity.

Sancore Positioning in the Copper Value Chain

From sourcing partner to structured trade operator.

Sancore Aurum Minerals publicly presents itself as a minerals company focused on gold, coltan, copper and rare earth minerals from East and Central Africa to global markets. The company website describes direct sourcing, transparent pricing, global logistics, traceability and documentation support.

For copper investors, the company should not be positioned only as a seller. It should be positioned as a trade operator that can coordinate upstream supply, quality control, compliance, custody, logistics and downstream sale. This is the foundation of a financeable copper program.

The strongest investor profile will show that Sancore can convert physical copper into a controlled set of contractual rights and documents: supply contracts, purchase orders, inspection certificates, export documents, insurance, custody records and payment instructions.

Upstream

Supplier identification, mine-origin documentation, aggregation and product availability.

Midstream

Inspection, assay, storage, insurance, customs/export documentation and secure logistics.

Downstream

Buyer contracts, payment instruments, shipment release, invoice settlement and trade-cycle reporting.

Source: Sancore website states direct sourcing, transparent pricing, global logistics and traceability claims.

Copper Must Not Be Sold to Investors as a Simple Spot Transaction

The difference is structure, security and repayment logic.

A spot transaction is a one-off exchange: buyer pays, seller delivers, profit depends mainly on price spread and execution. That model is simple, but it does not fully reflect the capital opportunity.

A structured trade finance opportunity asks better questions: What is the funded use? Who controls the goods? Which documents prove title, quality and export status? Who is the buyer? Which payment instrument supports settlement? What is the repayment waterfall? What happens if documents are discrepant, cargo is delayed or assay results differ?

Investors want to see that Sancore has a process that survives real-world friction. The profile should therefore show how capital is protected at each stage and how proceeds are collected and distributed.

Simple spot sale	Structured trade finance
One shipment focus	Repeatable shipment program
Price spread focus	Documented use of funds, security and repayment waterfall
Buyer-seller trust	Banking instruments, escrow, inspection and custody controls
Limited reporting	Trade-cycle reporting, document checklist and post-settlement reconciliation
High execution ambiguity	Defined roles, milestones, triggers and remedies

Proposed Copper Trade Finance Cycle

A controlled sequence from origination to repayment.

1. Origination

Identify copper lot, supplier, location, grade, tonnage and indicative price.

2. Pre-Due Diligence

Check supplier KYC, licensing, mine origin, tax status and sanctions exposure.

3. Term Sheet

Agree buyer, incoterms, payment method, inspection, custody and disbursement controls.

4. Assay & Inspection

Independent assay, weight confirmation, packing list and photographic evidence.

5. Funding Release

Investor funds released against approved documents and controlled use-of-funds schedule.

6. Export & Logistics

Insurance, customs documents, loading, tracking and delivery monitoring.

7. Settlement

Buyer pays through LC, SBLC draw, escrow, documentary collection or agreed wire milestone.

8. Waterfall

Investor principal, return, transaction costs and Sancore margin settled per agreement.

Trade finance cycle suggested for investor presentation; final terms subject to legal and banking review.

Core Financing Architecture

Capital should be tied to a specific trade, not a vague corporate request.

The cleanest investor proposition is transaction-linked financing. Each copper trade should have its own file, documents, funding budget, risk controls and settlement waterfall. This approach improves transparency and allows investors to select exposure by shipment, buyer, tenor, margin and risk level.

The funding should be ring-fenced to approved purposes: product procurement, taxes and royalties where applicable, inspection and assay, warehousing, security, insurance, transport, export handling, documentation and bank charges. Corporate overhead should be separately disclosed and capped.

The financing architecture must also identify control points. These may include escrow accounts, joint sign-off, custodian release instructions, inspection certificates, insurance beneficiary clauses and restrictions on document release before payment assurance.

Financing layer	Purpose	Investor control
Procurement bridge	Secure the lot from verified supplier	Disburse only against supplier documents and inspection evidence
Logistics bridge	Move goods to bonded storage, port, refinery or buyer	Insurance, tracking and release controls
Receivables bridge	Bridge time between shipment and buyer settlement	Buyer undertaking, LC/SBLC, escrow or documentary collection
Revolving line	Repeat qualified trades under a facility cap	Borrowing base, reporting, covenants and stop-loss triggers

Proposed Use of Investor Funds

Every dollar should be attached to a transaction milestone.

Investors should not be asked to finance a general promise of copper trading. The use of funds should be specific, budgeted and supported by documents. Sancore can present a transaction budget for every copper lot and show when each cost becomes payable.

A disciplined use-of-funds table also protects Sancore. It demonstrates that management understands the true cost of moving physical commodities: supplier payments, taxes, local handling, storage, security, inspection, insurance, transport, customs, export documents and banking fees.

Use of funds category	Typical documentation trigger	Release control
Supplier payment / procurement	Supply contract, invoice, KYC, origin records, inspection approval	Escrow or direct-to-supplier payment
Assay and inspection	Independent lab engagement, sampling report, weight certificate	Paid directly to lab/inspection provider
Storage and custody	Warehouse receipt, stock report, security log	Custodian confirmation required
Insurance and logistics	Insurance certificate, transport contract, airway bill/CMR/BOL where applicable	Named beneficiary and tracking evidence
Export documentation	Commercial invoice, packing list, certificate of origin, permits, customs declaration	Document checklist sign-off
Banking and finance costs	Bank charges, LC confirmation, escrow or legal fees	Paid against invoices and facility terms

Security Package for Copper Trade Finance

The investor looks at goods, documents, contracts and cash controls.

The security package should be designed to make the trade bankable. Copper is physical collateral, but physical collateral alone is not enough. It must be connected to documents, custody, insurance, buyer commitment and a repayment waterfall.

The investor profile should explain that security is layered. The copper lot is identified and inspected. The documents evidence quality, weight and origin. Custody controls prevent unauthorized release. Insurance protects against specified logistics risks. Payment instruments or buyer undertakings support repayment. The transaction account captures proceeds before profit distribution.

Goods

Copper lot identified by weight, grade, packaging, photographs and inspection report.

Documents

Invoice, packing list, assay, origin, export permits, customs declarations and transport documents.

Custody

Warehouse, bonded facility, security provider or logistics custodian acknowledges control.

Cash Waterfall

Buyer proceeds first repay investor principal, agreed return and approved costs before margin distribution.

Payment Instruments and Settlement Options

The structure should match buyer quality and transaction risk.

The company profile should show investors that Sancore understands international payment discipline. For first-time buyers or high-value copper shipments, open-account terms are weak. Stronger structures include documentary letters of credit, standby letters of credit, escrow arrangements, documentary collections or staged payment against inspection and shipping documents.

Letters of credit are widely used because a bank undertakes payment to the exporter if the stated terms and documents are complied with. Documentary collections are less expensive but provide less bank payment responsibility. Escrow can be practical where the parties agree that funds are released after inspection, title transfer or document delivery.

Instrument	Best use	Investor view
Confirmed DLC / LC	New buyer, higher value, cross-border delivery	Strong document-based payment support if compliant
SBLC	Backup payment support or performance assurance	Useful as secondary repayment source
Escrow	Controlled release after inspection/title/document events	Flexible but depends on escrow terms and jurisdiction
Documentary collection	Trusted buyer, lower cost trade	Documents controlled, but bank does not guarantee payment
Advance / staged payment	Small lots or established buyer	Simple but must avoid excessive delivery risk

Reference: U.S. International Trade Administration Trade Finance Guide; ICC Academy materials on documentary credits.

Buyer and Offtake Strategy

Investor confidence increases when the exit route is visible before capital is deployed.

Copper trade finance should begin with buyer visibility. The investor should see that the company is not buying copper first and searching for a buyer later. The more bankable approach is to align procurement with buyer demand, specification, delivery location, incoterms, inspection requirements and payment instrument.

Sancore can present copper as a purchase-order-driven opportunity. The buyer issues an LOI, ICPO, purchase order or sales contract. Sancore matches supply and financing to that demand. The financier funds only the approved trade and is repaid from the buyer settlement.

This approach transforms copper from inventory speculation into a receivables-backed trade cycle.

Offtake control	Investor question	Expected evidence
Buyer identity	Who pays and where are they regulated?	KYC, corporate documents, sanctions check
Buyer commitment	Is there a real purchase obligation?	ICPO, SPA, PO, offtake agreement
Product specification	Does the lot match buyer requirements?	Grade, assay, impurities, packaging, origin
Payment method	How will settlement be received?	LC/SBLC/escrow/documentary collection/wire terms
Delivery terms	Who carries transport, insurance and customs risk?	Incoterms, logistics plan, insurance certificate

Supplier and Origin Controls

Responsible sourcing must be part of the investment narrative.

Copper originating from high-risk regions requires disciplined supplier due diligence. The investor profile should communicate that Sancore will not finance anonymous material. Every lot should be tied to supplier identity, mine or aggregation source, legal ownership, tax and royalty status, transport history and chain-of-custody records.

This is not only an ethics issue. It is a financing issue. Weak origin documentation can delay customs clearance, block refinery acceptance, create sanctions risk, trigger buyer rejection and damage bank relationships. Strong supplier controls protect the investor and the company.

Supplier KYC

Corporate registration, beneficial owners, directors, tax status, license and authorized signatories.

Origin Evidence

Mine origin, cooperative records, purchase logs, transport permits and chain-of-custody documents.

Legal Ownership

Seller authority, no encumbrances, transfer documentation and no competing claims.

Compliance Screening

Sanctions, conflict minerals, AML, anti-bribery, forced labor and export-control checks.

Reference: OECD due diligence guidance and regional responsible mineral expectations should be applied before investment.

Document Stack for a Financeable Copper Shipment

Documents convert goods into a bankable transaction file.

A strong investor profile should show the documentary discipline that supports copper trade finance. The purpose of the file is to demonstrate that the copper exists, is owned by the seller, meets buyer specifications, can legally move, is insured, and will be paid for under a defined settlement mechanism.

Each shipment should have a transaction data room. Investors should be able to review a summary dashboard and the underlying source documents before funds are released.

Document category	Examples
Corporate / KYC	BRC, tax compliance, company register, directors, beneficial ownership, board authority
Commodity evidence	Copper specification, photos, weighing certificate, stock report, warehouse receipt
Quality evidence	Independent assay, inspection certificate, sampling protocol, LME/ASTM compatibility where applicable
Commercial documents	SPA, proforma invoice, commercial invoice, packing list, purchase order, offtake agreement
Export documents	Certificate of origin, customs declaration, export permits, tax/royalty payment evidence where applicable
Logistics / insurance	Transport contract, tracking, insurance certificate, security plan, delivery confirmation
Finance documents	Investor term sheet, escrow agreement, LC/SBLC, repayment waterfall, transaction report

How the Copper Trade Generates Returns

Returns should come from margin capture and finance discipline, not unsupported price promises.

Copper trade finance generates value through controlled margin capture. Sancore can earn from sourcing discount, buyer premium, logistics coordination, documentation services and trade execution fees. Investors earn through a pre-agreed return, profit share, discount-to-receivable, funded-margin participation or facility yield.

The CEO narrative should be careful. It should not promise fixed returns without a legal offering structure. Instead, it should explain the commercial mechanics and state that each investor arrangement will be subject to term sheet, risk review, transaction documents and applicable law.

Revenue source	Description	Control requirement
Trade margin	Difference between verified procurement cost and buyer sale price	Assay, inspection, pricing formula and contract discipline
Service fees	Handling, documentation, security, logistics or facilitation fees	Transparent fee schedule and invoicing
Finance spread	Return to capital provider for funding the trade cycle	Term sheet, waterfall and repayment trigger
Volume program	Repeat shipments create recurring transaction margin	Buyer pipeline and supplier reliability
Inventory uplift	Value added through aggregation, grading or logistics readiness	Custody, insurance and market-risk controls

Investor Participation Options

The profile can offer several structures without becoming a securities offer.

Different investors have different risk appetites. Some prefer shipment-by-shipment participation; others prefer a revolving working-capital line, receivables discounting or a strategic equity investment into the platform. The profile should present these as discussion models, not finalized offerings.

The strongest approach is to begin with controlled pilot trades. Successful pilot cycles generate data: supplier reliability, buyer payment behavior, logistics timing, documentation quality, cost accuracy and margin performance. This data can support larger revolving facilities later.

Model	Investor role	Best fit
Single-trade participation	Funds one approved copper lot under a dedicated transaction file	New investors seeking controlled exposure
Revolving trade facility	Funds multiple approved shipments within a limit	Experienced trade finance investors
Receivables discount	Advances against buyer invoice or LC-supported receivable	Bankable buyer with clear payment obligation
Joint venture desk	Investor and Sancore jointly build a copper trading desk	Strategic partner seeking operating upside
Equity / convertible capital	Capitalizes systems, compliance, staff, storage and trading capacity	Long-term platform investors

Copper Trade Finance Risk Matrix

Risk should be acknowledged, allocated and mitigated.

A credible CEO presentation does not hide risk. It shows how risk is controlled. Copper trade finance involves supplier risk, quality risk, price risk, logistics risk, documentation risk, customs risk, counterparty risk, FX risk and compliance risk.

The investor profile should show that Sancore's operating model is built around controls and triggers. If a document is missing, funds do not release. If assay fails, the trade is repriced or rejected. If buyer payment is weak, stronger payment instruments are required. If origin records are incomplete, the lot is not financed.

Risk	Impact	Mitigation
Quality / assay discrepancy	Buyer rejection or price reduction	Independent sampling, assay, inspection and dispute protocol
Supplier default	Non-delivery or ownership dispute	KYC, staged disbursement, custody and legal title documents
Buyer default	Delayed or failed settlement	LC/SBLC, escrow, documentary controls and buyer credit review
Price movement	Margin compression	Pre-sold offtake, hedging review, price formula and stop-loss triggers
Logistics loss / delay	Cost increase or delivery failure	Insurance, tracking, security provider and contingency routing
Compliance / origin risk	Customs issues, bank rejection, reputational damage	OECD-style due diligence, origin records, AML/sanctions screening

Governance, Reporting and Investor Confidence

Institutional investors require visibility before, during and after each trade.

The copper profile should include a governance framework. Investors should receive a pre-funding trade memo, document checklist, risk assessment, use-of-funds budget and repayment waterfall. During execution, they should receive milestone reports. After settlement, they should receive a closing statement reconciling buyer proceeds, costs, investor repayment and Sancore margin.

This reporting discipline is central to the CEO message. The company is not asking investors to trust a narrative alone. It is building an accountable transaction-management system.

Report	Timing	Contents
Pre-funding trade memo	Before funds release	Supplier, buyer, commodity, budget, documents, risks, settlement method
Execution dashboard	During shipment	Milestones, custody, inspection, logistics, document status, exceptions
Cash report	At settlement	Buyer receipt, costs paid, investor principal, return, company margin
Post-trade review	After close	Actual vs budget, delays, lessons, next-cycle improvements

90-Day Investor Roadmap

A disciplined path from narrative to bankable copper program.

The next step is to convert this investor profile into a practical transaction program. Sancore can begin with documentation cleanup, supplier qualification, buyer mapping, bank/escrow discussions, insurance review and pilot trade selection. The first objective should not be maximum volume. It should be proof of controlled execution.

A successful pilot transaction gives investors confidence and creates evidence for a larger facility. The roadmap below is designed to move from presentation to practical funding readiness.

Phase	Days	Key deliverables
Phase 1 - Readiness	1-30	Corporate KYC pack, compliance policy, supplier checklist, buyer criteria, draft trade memo template
Phase 2 - Pilot trade selection	31-60	Selected copper lot, supplier file, buyer LOI/PO, inspection plan, budget, payment structure
Phase 3 - Funding file	61-75	Investor term sheet, escrow/LC/SBLC plan, document checklist, custody and insurance arrangements
Phase 4 - Execution and review	76-90	Pilot shipment, milestone reporting, buyer settlement, investor repayment and post-trade reconciliation

Closing Statement from the CEO Perspective

Copper is a platform for disciplined, repeatable trade finance.

Our copper strategy should be presented with the seriousness expected by international investors. We are not asking the market to look at copper as a one-time spot transaction. We are presenting copper as a structured trade finance opportunity supported by supply access, quality verification, documentation, logistics, payment discipline and accountable reporting.

The objective is to build a copper program that can start with controlled pilot trades and grow into a repeatable facility. Each transaction must stand on its own documents. Each investor must understand the use of funds, the security package, the repayment waterfall and the risk controls.

That is the professional investor narrative: Sancore Aurum Minerals as a minerals platform capable of converting African copper flows into financeable, compliant and transparent trade cycles.

Investor Call to Action

Proceed to a structured due diligence meeting, review the corporate KYC pack, select a pilot copper transaction, agree a trade finance term sheet, and establish a controlled settlement mechanism.

Selected public references used for framing:

1. Sancore Aurum Minerals website, home page and commodity/service descriptions: copper, direct sourcing, traceability and logistics.
2. London Metal Exchange, Special Contract Rules for Copper Grade A: chemical composition standards for Grade A copper.
3. U.S. International Trade Administration, Trade Finance Guide: letters of credit and international trade finance payment methods.
4. ICC Academy materials: documentary credits and UCP 600 principles for international trade finance.
5. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas should be applied before financing mineral flows from higher-risk regions.

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