Mongolia Energy Corporation
(Stock code: 276)
Corporate Presentation
August 2009
Disclaimer

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties and intended to be covered by applicable safe harbor principles under applicable national and federal securities legislations. These statements are generally indicated by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believe, expect, anticipate, estimate, plan, project, target, may, will or other similar words that express an indication of actions or results of actions that may or are expected to occur in the future. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this presentation. These forward-looking statements are based on our own information and on information from other sources we believe to be reliable. Our actual results may be materially less favorable than those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements which could affect the market price of our shares. You should also read the risk factors set out under our circulars and announcements for each of the transactions, which are deemed incorporated and form part of this presentation and as qualification to the statements relating to the relevant subject matters. All figures in this presentation are approximation. This presentation does not constitute any invitation to acquire securities and is intended for reference only.
FOCUSED.

PROFESSIONAL.

REALISTS.

MEC’s business model is to acquire concessions and to put in place a strong in-house team, including industry veterans in the geological, mining and legal areas to lead exploration, development and compliance aspects relating to the concessions. In this sense it is “an energy and resources developer”. MEC’s business model is a focused, professional and realistic one.
Our Vision

is to develop MEC into a leading energy company in the energy and related resources sector with a global brand recognition.

Our Value

lies in implementing our projects in a sustainable manner, paying due care to the environment and the partnership with the peoples where we do business.

To achieve our vision and value, we have assembled and will be expanding our global team and network of co-operations. We will not be content with our vision until we achieve a global reach.

This is our vision. This is our value.
Simon Lo – Chairman
- Over 20 years of experience in the financial, securities and futures industries, including many trans-border transactions
- Served on the Board of Directors of a number of listed companies
- Identified and secured the resources projects for the company actively for a substantial period of time

Liu Zhuo Wei – Executive Director
- Mr. Liu holds a bachelor degree from Harbin University of Science and Technology
- Joined the People's Liberation Army in 1969. As from 1983, he was with the People's Liberation Army General Staff Department and General Armaments Department involving in the development of military equipment and construction program
- Expert in rocket propulsion design and construction
- In 2007, Mr. Liu joined All-China Federation of Industry & Commerce and is currently its deputy secretary

James J. Schaeffer, Jr – Chief Executive Officer
- Formerly Executive Director of Asia Pacific of John T. Boyd Company, a leading international mining and geological consulting firm and the technical adviser to China Shenhua's IPO
- Leading industry expert and highly regarded in the energy and resources sectors
- Worked on technical reviews, reserve estimations, fuel supply plans; identified potential coal resources; developed financial regimes and mining regulations for major projects. He has been a seminar instructor and has published technical papers

Mohan Datwani – General Counsel
- Formerly global partner of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker, specializes in structured transactions for leading global financial and corporate institutions, including acquisition and structuring of acquisition of energy and resources projects in various jurisdictions, including the PRC and Mongolia.
- Projects included coal, liquefied natural gas, oil, power plants, timber and resources. Formerly named as a leading lawyer by Asia Pacific Legal 500 in asset finance, he is a solicitor in England & Wales and Hong Kong
Board and Management

Gordon Poon – Director of Corporate Development & Investor Relations
- Over 20 years’ experience in investment banking
- Worked as senior management in corporate finance and capital markets trading and sales in London, North America, Tokyo and Hong Kong for leading houses, including HSBC, CIBC, Bank of America and UBS, prior to taking on consultancy roles on private equities, direct investment and pre-IPO funding transactions globally for leading institutional clients with an emphasis on the Greater China region

Samson Tang – Chief Financial Officer
- Over 20 years’ experience in corporate finance, treasury and accounting
- Worked in senior finance roles for various Hong Kong listed companies

Frank Witzel – Director of Geology
- Over 33 years’ experience in exploring for coal, metals, uranium, oil shale and other industrial minerals
- Previously served as Associate Senior Geologist for leading mining consultancy John T. Boyd Company

Cai Yi – Director of Oil and Gas
- PhD in Mineral Resource Prospecting and Exploration from China University of Geosciences
- A specialist in Oil and Gas sector
- Participated in a number of national oil and gas research projects
- Published over 10 journals in renowned publications such as Petroleum Science
Share Related Data

Shareholding Structure
(As of July 27, 2009)

- 63.42% Public*
- 19.68% Lo Lin Shing, Simon
- 16.78% Liu Cheng Lin
- 0.12% Other directors

* Including 3.69% interest by Datô Dr. Cheng Yu Tung and 6.28% interest by Dr. Cheng Kar Shun, Henry.

Listing Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HKEx Stock Code</th>
<th>276</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board Lot</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Issued Shares</td>
<td>6,102,797,828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above information is compiled based on the information on the HKEx's website with the adjustment of 6,102,797,828 issued shares of MEC.
Our Core Business

- Minerals
- Oil & Gas
- Coal

Minerals

Oil & Gas

Coal

Minerals
Our Projects

2007

Jan

COAL – WESTERN MONGOLIA
First Acquisition
34,000 hectares of coal concessions in Khushuut and Darvi, western Mongolia. Explored 600 hectares and demonstrated around 150 million tonnes of JORC in-place coal resources with primarily premium quality coking coal. Developing mine for 2009.

May

COAL & MINERALS – WESTERN MONGOLIA
Second Acquisition
32,000 hectares of coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metals concessions in Gants Mod, western Mongolia. Developing exploration plan for 2009.

Note: The 66,000 hectares supports the HK$13 billion valuation of MEC.

Dec

OIL & GAS – WESTERN MONGOLIA
Third Acquisition
20% consortium member over 487,509 hectares of an oil and gas project in western Mongolia. CNPC Daqing Petroleum is assisting on the feasibility study which continues in 2009.

2008

Mar

MINERALS – XINJIANG, CHINA
Fourth Acquisition
20% interest of multi-metals project with 235,600 tonnes of tungsten trioxide and 49,400 tonnes of tin resources. The transaction is to complete after the mining license is obtained.
**COAL & MINERALS – WESTERN MONGOLIA**

May
Fifth Acquisition
263,008 hectares of coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metals resources concessions in Olon Bulag and Gobi Altai, western Mongolia. Developing exploration plan for 2009.

**COAL & OTHERS – XINJIANG, CHINA**

Sep
Sixth Acquisition
Acquired 25% of a wholly foreign owned Chinese corporation with business scope to invest in coal, copper and iron resources in Xinjiang and elsewhere in China. It is working on 80% joint ventures with affiliates of the National and Xinjiang geological bureaus and studying other projects.

**OIL & GAS – SOUTHERN MONGOLIA**

Sep
Seventh Acquisition
20% consortium member over 1.18 million hectares oil and gas project over Ergel XII Petroleum Block at production contract ratification stage. CNPC Daqing Petroleum will be invited to assist after ratification, subject to terms.

**MINERALS – WESTERN MONGOLIA**

Jul
Eighth Acquisition
2,986 hectares of ferrous metals concessions in Bayan-Olgii, western Mongolia. Will conduct further exploration over the area over time.
KHUSHUUT COKING COAL MINE PROJECT
Our Projects in Western Mongolia

Western Mongolia Concessions – Coal, Ferrous & Non-ferrous Metals
MEC has been actively working on exploration of resources and planning of the Khushuut Coking Coal Mine in Khovd Province, western Mongolia throughout 2007 and 2008.

600 hectares of the coal mine areas in Khushuut has been explored so far, out of the 330,000 hectares of concession areas controlled by MEC.
John T Boyd Company

*Independent Technical Advisor*

- Over 60 years of expertise in completing reserves audits and stock listing requirements for coal companies
- Conducted more than 2,000 reserves audits, including audits for some of the largest coal producers in the US
- Technical consultant of China Shenhua’s IPO
- All exploration is with the input and advice of the independent technical adviser
- The exploration results are analyzed by the independent technical adviser
- The mining plans are developed with the independent technical adviser
Fenwei Energy Group
*Mining Operations Consultant*

- Fenwei Energy Group is one of the premier energy consulting companies with a high degree of expertise and experience in China’s coal industry.

- The scope of services range from field investigations, evaluations of coal resources, resource planning and mine commencement, feasibility and market studies, pilot plant and commercialization of technology, environmental impact and assessment.

- The Company’s expertise includes coking coal evaluation, coke and coking plants, coal chemicals, coal bed methane, coal gasification, clean coal technology, energy system integration, power generation, emission reduction, and coal mine redevelopment.
China National Administration of Coal Geology - 129 Exploration Team

*Exploration Company*

- Team 129 is an experienced exploration team under China National Administration of Coal Geology’s No. 1 Exploration Bureau
- It provides drilling and other aspects of the exploration with the advice of John T. Boyd Company
Mr. K. T. Mao  
Hysen International Inc.  
– Project Management

- President of Hysen International Inc.
- Actively engaged in coal trading, coal consulting and investment advisory services in Beijing in the past six years
- For nearly 20 years, he was Woodward-Clyde Consultants (now URS)’s Officer-in-Charge of the firm’s services to the coal and nuclear industries and the co-founder of the firm’s environmental practice
- Served as Chairman and CEO of Chartwell & Co. of Los Angeles in investment banking for 12 years
- Registered professional engineer in the State of California
- Holds a bachelor and a master degree in civil engineering from Cornell University and completed post-graduate studies in geotechnical engineering from Harvard University
2007 Exploration drilling by Team 129 included 199 drill holes with a cumulative depth of over 50,000 meters

Resources were estimated at 460 million tonnes according to Chinese standards by Team 129

MEC utilized the services of John T. Boyd Company (BOYD) as independent technical advisor to oversee the exploration program
BOYD prepared an independent resource estimate in accordance with international JORC Standards for two major seams:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Million Tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C Seam</td>
<td>101.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Seam</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Resources are surface minable
During 2008 additional 42 holes were drilled (in excess of 7,000 meters)

- Analyses are pending

- Resource estimates will be updated to reflect the additional data
MEC commissioned the services of Shanxi Fenwei Energy Consulting Co. Ltd. to complete detailed “Market Study of Khushuut’s Coal Resources”

Results affirm favorable market conditions for the high quality Khushuut Mine coking coal
Fenwei’s conclusions relative to the Xinjiang Market and potential for Khushuut coking coal:

- “We believe with a moderate to high degree of confidence that the Khushuut coking coal can be profitably developed for the Xinjiang market.”

- “Xinjiang is lacking and is in need of the kind of coking coal which Khushuut can produce. MEC should set its priorities to develop the Xinjiang market first.”
Coal Pricing: Fenwei evaluated market conditions and coal pricing for the Khushuut Coking Coal delivered to customers in Xinjiang Autonomous Region, PRC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coking Coal Grade</th>
<th>Jun 2009</th>
<th>Jan 2009</th>
<th>Nov 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fenwei’s calculation of future market prices (Coking coal delivered to Xinjiang):

- Demand increases and escalating price expected to resume in second half 2009
- Market prices for coking coal expected to escalate for the next 15 years
  - Moderate degree of confidence
    → 4% annual growth rate (exclusion of inflation) through to 2025
  - Based on lower degree of confidence
    → 6% annual growth rate (exclusion of inflation) through to 2025
Demand for coking coal for the major steel producers in Xinjiang is projected to increase from 7.4 million tonnes in 2007 to 15.8 million tonnes by 2010.

Source: Market Study of Khushuut’s Coal Resources By Shanxi Fenwei Energy Consulting Co. Ltd. October 2008
Xinjiang Bayi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. ("Bayi Steel")

- Two new coking plants increase coking coal demand by 4.76 million tonnes per annum (from 2.94 million tonnes per annum (2007) to 7.7 million tonnes per annum (2010))

- In 2006 and 2007 imported approximately 1.0 million tonnes per annum from Dawukou mines in Ningxia

- Balance was sourced from internal supply

- It is expected that the additional 4.76 million tonnes per annum will be imported from external mines
Xinjiang Hongji Coke Corporation Ltd. ("Hongji")

- Two additional tamping coke ovens to come on line resulting in increased coking coal requirements by 2010

- New plants will more than double current capacity resulting in a total 3.6 million tonnes per annum of coking coal requirements

- Current sources include 300,000 from their own mines which must be blended with higher quality coal from Dawukou mines in Ningxia

- Import coal requirements are expected to reach 3.3 million tonnes per annum by 2010
Xinjiang International Coal and Coking Corporation Ltd. ("XICC")

- Current coke production capacity is 1 million tonne per annum

- Actual operating capacity (2007) was 370,000 tonnes coke due to poor quality coking coal and lack of premium quality coking coal for blending purposes

- Through increased coking coal supply and improved quality, production in 2010 is expected to reach the 1 million tonne per annum design capacity resulting in a need for 1.9 million tonnes per annum coking coal
Khushuut’s coal will cross into Xinjiang at the Yarant Border Crossing

MEC started construction of the Khushuut Road in 2008

As of July 2009, substantial construction of 275 kilometers of road foundation work has been completed

Completion of road foundation work from Khushuut to the border is scheduled by the end of 2009
A draft mine pre-feasibility study has been completed by Boyd.

Detailed mine plans for the design and construction of a 3.0 million tonnes raw coal (2 million tonnes saleable) per annum open-cut coal mine has been initiated under the supervision of Mr. K. T. Mao of Hysen as MEC’s Khushuut Project Manager.

Mine operations are planned to commence in 2009 with plans to increase production up to 8 million tonnes raw coal (5.5 million tonnes saleable) per annum over time.
Khushuut Coking Coal Mine Project
Plans for 2009

Khushuut
- Mine planning and implementation
- Continue road upgrading
- Environmental and hydrological studies

Western Mongolia
- Reconnaissance exploration for coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metals
  - 2008 Reconnaissance identified possible sites for copper and gold
APPENDIX
Coal is generally classified into 2 types:

**Low Rank Coal (Thermal Coal)**
- Soft, dull & high moisture
- Used for generating electricity
- Less scarce & lower economic value

**Hard Coal (Coking Coal)**
- Higher carbon content, lower moisture & impurities
- Used for iron & steel manufacturing
- Relatively scarce & higher economic value
What is Coking Coal?

- **Coking coal** used for metallurgy
  - Iron and steel production
  - Household / industrial use smokeless fuel

**Low rank coal (47%)**
- Lignite
  - Mainly used in electricity generation

**Hard coal (52%)**
- Sub-bituminous
  - Electricity generation, cement production and industrial use
- Bituminous
  - Thermal coal used for heating
- Anthracite

**carbon/energy content of coal** high

**moisture content of coal** high

*Source: World Coal Institute (2005)*
Coking coal represents only around 27.7% of total coal reserves in China

Coal reserve distribution by types

- 72.3% Non-coking coal
- 13.8% Gas coal
- 5.8% Hard coking coal
- 4% Lean coal
- 3.5% Fat coal
- 0.6% Other coking coals

Source: China Coal Resources Net
Over 50% reserves and 30% production are located in Shanxi

Coking coal reserve distribution in China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shanxi</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhui</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebei</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heilongjiang</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henan</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Mongolia</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coke production by provinces (2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shanxi</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebei</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henan</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaanxi</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Mongolia</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunan</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply of Coking Coal in China

- Coking coal production volume is smaller than other type of coals, represents only around 7-13% of total coal production.

Source: China Steel Industry Association, CEIC
Supplementary: Tight & Limited:

- Reserve scarcity
- Safety inspection & small mines closure (from 2,600 to 1,000 by 2011) by Chinese government could lead to a supply restriction from Shanxi
Large & Increasing:

- China is the world’s largest steel producing country, accounting for 37.6% of total world production in 2008
  (Source: World Steel Association)

- “Go west policy” drives up demand related to infrastructure upgrade & construction works in China
RMB 4 trillion stimulus package on heavy industry (around 82% of the amount is related to infrastructure & construction works) by Chinese government for achieving China’s 8% GDP growth target e.g. “steel industry revitalization” in Jan 2009

- Major infrastructure and electricity grids: 38%
- Sichuan earthquake reconstruction: 25%
- Protective housing and economic housing: 10%
- Self-innovation and industry restructuring: 9%
- Rural infrastructure utilities and housing: 9%
- Environment and energy conservation: 5%
- Medical and healthcare, education and culture: 4%
- Major infrastructure and electricity grids: 38%
- Sichuan earthquake reconstruction: 25%
- Construction: 49%
- Machinery: 19%
- Light industries: 6%
- Automobile: 5%
- Others: 21%

Source: China Economic Times; National Development & Reform Commission (Nov 2008)
China Coking Coal’s Import:

- Since 2007, the growth of demand for coking coal’s import has resumed
- Since 2006 Mongolia has replaced Australia as the largest coking coal importer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>('000 tonnes)</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>1,404(^\text{^1})</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>2,154</td>
<td>3,119</td>
<td>3,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3,248</td>
<td>3,436</td>
<td>1,963</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>1,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>1,229</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,758</td>
<td>7,194</td>
<td>4,662</td>
<td>6,220</td>
<td>6,857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: China Coal Resource (2009) and MEC’s estimate
Tax Policy:

- Since Nov 1, 2006, an export tax of 5% is levied on coking coal to which the government assigned a label of “rare resources”

- Since Jan 1, 2006, coking coal’s import tax is abolished, this reflects a strong and growing demand for scarce resources
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (HK$ million)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss) Profit Attributable to Shareholders (HK$ million)</td>
<td>(438.4)</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss) Earnings Per Share – Basic (HK cents)</td>
<td>(7.25)</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial Highlights

As of March 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</strong> (HK$ million)</td>
<td>660.9</td>
<td>254.3</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Borrowings</strong> (HK$ million)</td>
<td>1,757.6</td>
<td>997.0</td>
<td>126.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAV</strong> (HK$ million)</td>
<td>13,259.3</td>
<td>13,095.1</td>
<td>641.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAV / Share</strong></td>
<td>HK$2.19</td>
<td>HK$2.17</td>
<td>HK$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Ratio</strong></td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gearing Ratio</strong></td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Corporate Social Responsibilities

Sichuan Earthquake
• Over HK$1 million was donated for the Sichuan Earthquake in May 2008

Charity Donations
• Over HK$3 million to Mongolia local charity foundations since 2007
• Emergency rescue of people and livestock in western Mongolia during a snowstorm in early 2008
• Extracted 5,000 tonnes of coal to local Mongolian for their urgent heat generation needs in early 2008

Event Sponsorships
• “Hong Kong Charity Birdman Competition 2008”
• “Buddha’s Light 2009”
Mongolia is a democratic country that celebrates more than 800 years of history. It has an area of around 1.6 million sq km, abundant in natural resources, and a population of around 2.8 million that attains a 98% literacy. Other than Mongolian, English, Russian, Korean and Chinese are also commonly spoken. Mongolian people are warm and friendly. According to a 2009 World Bank report, Mongolia is ranked 58th out of 181 economies in terms of ease of doing business, and is ranked 24th out of 181 economies in terms of protecting investors.
Coal Production and Consumption (1997 & 2007)

## Coal Prices (1991 – 2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Northwest US</th>
<th>US Central Appalachian coal</th>
<th>Japan coking coal import</th>
<th>Japan steam coal import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US dollars per tonne</td>
<td>marker price*</td>
<td>spot price index**</td>
<td>cif price</td>
<td>cif price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>42.80</td>
<td>29.01</td>
<td>60.45</td>
<td>50.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>38.53</td>
<td>28.53</td>
<td>57.82</td>
<td>48.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>33.68</td>
<td>29.85</td>
<td>55.26</td>
<td>45.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>37.18</td>
<td>31.72</td>
<td>51.77</td>
<td>43.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>44.50</td>
<td>27.01</td>
<td>54.47</td>
<td>47.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>41.25</td>
<td>29.86</td>
<td>56.68</td>
<td>49.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>38.92</td>
<td>29.76</td>
<td>55.51</td>
<td>45.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>50.76</td>
<td>40.51</td>
</tr>
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<td>62.98</td>
<td>93.46</td>
<td>63.04</td>
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<td>86.60</td>
<td>51.12</td>
<td>88.24</td>
<td>69.86</td>
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* Source: McCloskey Coal Information Service.

** Price is for CAPP 12,500Btu, 1.2 SO₂ coal, fob. Source: Platts.

Note: CAPP = Central Appalachian; cif = cost+insurance+freight (average prices); fob = free on board.

Industry Overview

Oil and Gas

Crude Oil Prices
(1961 - 2007)

Consumption by Region
(2007)

## Industry Overview
### Oil and Gas

### Imports and Exports (2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Crude imports</th>
<th>Product imports</th>
<th>Crude exports</th>
<th>Product exports</th>
<th>Crude imports</th>
<th>Product imports</th>
<th>Crude exports</th>
<th>Product exports</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
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<td>170.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<td>93.6</td>
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<td>979</td>
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<td>1879</td>
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<td>21.1</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<td>S. &amp; Cent. America</td>
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<td>847</td>
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<td>19.5</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL WORLD**

- Crude imports: 1983.6
- Product imports: 717.0
- Crude exports: 1893.6
- Product exports: 717.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crude imports</th>
<th>Product imports</th>
<th>Crude exports</th>
<th>Product exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39836</td>
<td>14988</td>
<td>39836</td>
<td>14988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes changes in the quantity of oil in transit, movements not otherwise shown, unidentified military use, etc.
†Less than 0.05.

**Note:** Bunkers are not included as exports. Intra-area movements (for example, between countries in Europe) are excluded.

THANK YOU

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