



One of Central Europe's leading hard coal and coke producers

New World Resources Plc ('NWR', the 'Company') is one of Central Europe's leading hard coal and coke producers. The Company produces quality coking and thermal coal for the steel and energy sectors in Central Europe through its subsidiary OKD, a.s. ('OKD'), the largest hard coal mining company in the Czech Republic. NWR's coke subsidiary, OKK Koksovny, a.s. ('OKK') is Europe's largest producer of foundry coke. NWR currently mines in the Czech Republic and has three development projects, which form part of the Company's regional growth strategy. The most prominent of these projects is the Debiensko Mine, located in southern Poland.

NWR has 396 million tonnes of JORC¹ hard coal reserves as of 1 January 2011. Strategically located within the region, NWR supplies to a blue chip customer base in the region, including ArcelorMittal, ČEZ, Dalkia, Dunafer, Moravia Steel, U.S. Steel, Verbund and voestalpine.

NWR NV first became a publicly listed company in May 2008 joining the London, Prague and Warsaw Stock Exchanges. The Company was noted as the largest Initial Public Offering on the London Stock Exchange in 2008². In April 2011, the Company redomiciled in the United Kingdom to become a FTSE 250 UK Plc. NWR is also part of the FTSE 350 Mining Index and retained all its three listings.

Headquartered in the Netherlands, NWR employs 18 thousand people led by a world-class management team and Board with both global and regional experience.

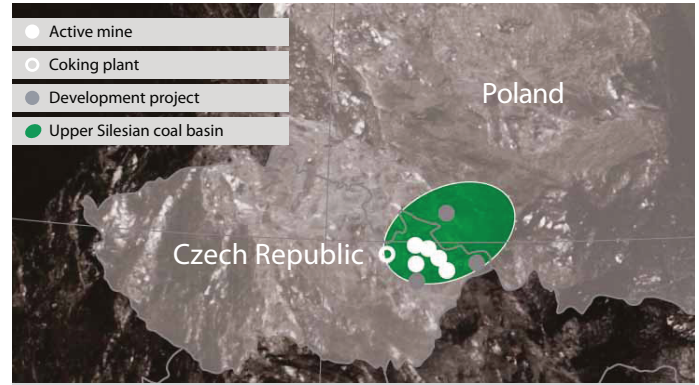
¹ Full name: Joint Ore Reserves Committee. The Group employs a certified geologist who prepares the reserve numbers in accordance with JORC certified expert. ² Source: Dealogic

Our Business

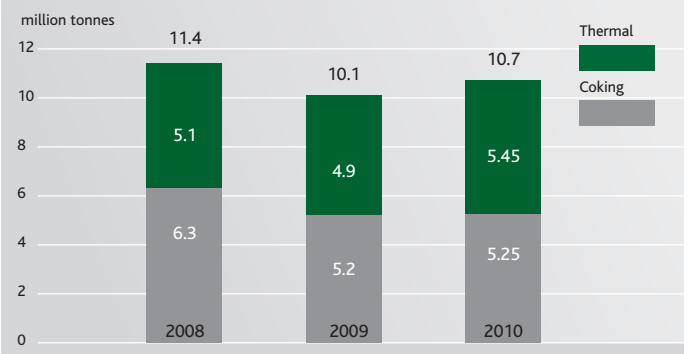
- Four active coal mines run by OKD and one coking plant producing blast-furnace and foundry coke run by OKK.
- In 2010 NWR produced 11.4 million tonnes of coal – 5.3 million tonnes of coking coal and 5.5 million tonnes of thermal coal were sold externally.
- In 2010 NWR produced 1 million tonnes of coke and sold 1.1 million tonnes.
- Our Polish subsidiary, NWR KARBONIA S.A. ('NWR Karbonia') oversees our two development projects in southern Poland, Dębieńsko and Morcinek.
- Strategically located mines and quality coal have made NWR a leading and trusted supplier.
- One of the Czech Republic's largest industrial groups by assets and revenues and one of the largest private sector employers in the country.

Polish development projects

- Dębieńsko – In June 2008 NWR Karbonia was granted a 50-year licence to mine in Dębieńsko, with 190 million tonnes of coking coal reserves.
 - Detailed feasibility study underway
 - Land and infrastructure acquisitions
 - Physical start aimed for mid 2011
 - Dedicated CAPEX of EUR 50 mln in 2011
- Morcinek – Mining rights in the area are currently held by the Polish mining company JSW, with whom NWR signed a Letter of Intent in October 2007 to jointly develop coal mining operations using OKD's existing facilities. In 2009 a cross border mining treaty was signed and ratified by the Czech and Polish governments.



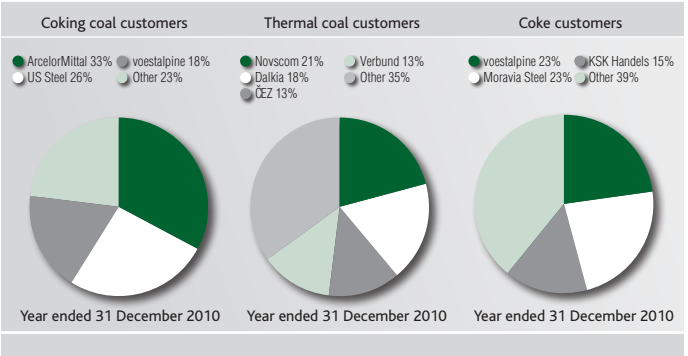
Total coal sales volumes



Key financials

EUR million	2008	2009	2010
Revenue	1,815	1,117	1,590
EBITDA	684	179	464
EBITDA Margin	38 %	16 %	29 %
Net Income	352	(62)	233

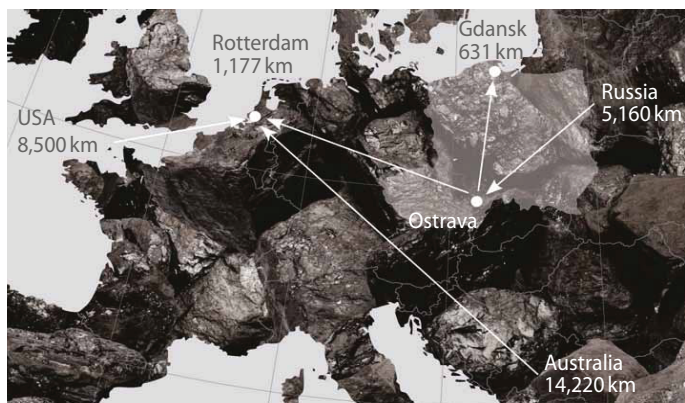
Customers by sales volumes



Building on regional leadership position to capitalise on economic and industrial trends

- Cost control and cash management
- Maintain high level of responsiveness to customer specifications
- Operational efficiencies
- Timely deliveries
- Enhance profitability by investing in equipment and technology
- Enhance safety
- Focus on core business of coal mining and coke production
- Build the reserve base from existing mines
- Selectively pursue growth opportunities in the region

Powerful landlocked market position



NWR benefits significantly from the landlocked location of the production facilities of its customers in the Czech Republic and Central Europe, and the proximity of its reserves and facilities to those customers. The limited reach of navigable waterways near many industrialised areas provides a competitive cost advantage to local coal producers, such as NWR. Additionally, importing coal from outside the region is generally more expensive than using locally sourced coal. Higher transportation costs associated with such overseas coal provides NWR with a further competitive cost advantage in servicing its customers' needs.

History

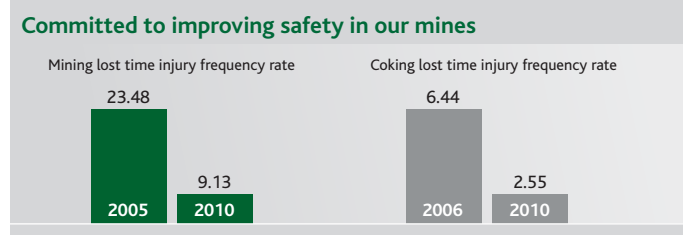
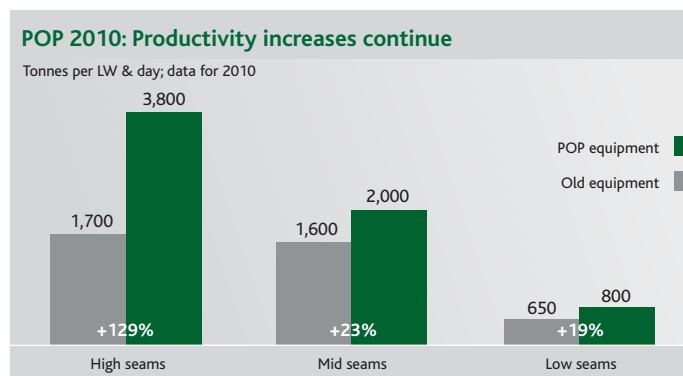
Rothschild Ownership 1782 – 1946	Nationalisation 1946 – 1994	Privatisation 1994 – 2004	Asset Consolidation 2004 – 2007	Global Offering 2007 – 2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal and steel conglomerate owned by the Rothschild family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalisation • Creation of state champion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatisation and restructuring by Karbon Invest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition and restructuring by the RPG Group • Creation of NWR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bond issue • PSE/LSE/WSE listings

Board of Directors



POP 2010 – completed

In 2007 NWR took the strategic decision to improve the efficiency and profitability of NWR. Concluded at the end of 2009, the Productivity Optimisation Programme or POP 2010 was one of the largest projects of its kind in Europe. Over a period of two years 10 new longwall sets were installed, which are now fully operational and delivering good results in terms of productivity and efficiency. Importantly, the equipment is also contributing towards a safer working environment.



The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ('LTIFR')⁴ is a clear international measure of the general safety procedures. In 2010 we delivered the best results in the history of OKD – and over the last six years LTIFR has come down by 61%. We will continue to focus on driving up our health and safety standards and expect to reduce LTIFR by 50% by 2015. Additionally, our coking plant operations noted a 60% decline in LTIFR over the last five years.

⁴ LTIFR = number of reportable injuries after three days of absence divided by total hours worked expressed in millions of hours.