Company overview

New World Resources N.V. ("NWR" or the "Company")* is Central Europe's leading hard coal producer. The Company produces quality coking and thermal coal for the steel and energy sectors in Central Europe through its subsidiary OKD, the largest hard coal mining company in the Czech Republic. NWR's coke subsidiary OKK is Europe's biggest producer of foundry coke. NWR is headquartered in the Netherlands, employs over 20,000 people and is led by a world-class management team and Board. The Company listed on the London, Prague and Warsaw stock exchanges in May 2008.

* All references to the "Group" or the "NWR Group" refer to New World Resources N.V. and its subsidaries.

NWR delivered record revenues and profits for the year ended 31 December 2008. This achievement is a result of strategic measures designed to ensure the sustainable success of the business in terms of production, profitability and safety.

Revenues EUR 2.04 billion

+49%

EBITDA EUR 697 million

+99%

Profit EUR 352 million

+79%

Operating cash flow EUR 523 million

+103%

Adjusted earnings per A share of EUR 1.30

+76%

Strong balance sheet EUR 679 million of cash

Coal production stable at
12.7 million tonnes

POP 2010[1] Phase I successfully completed and delivering expected efficiencies

Mining LTIFR[2] reduced by
17%

Coking LTIFR[2] reduced by
39%

50-year mining licence acquired and feasibility study initiated at Dębieńsko, Poland

Revenues EUR millions

Year ended 31 December 2008

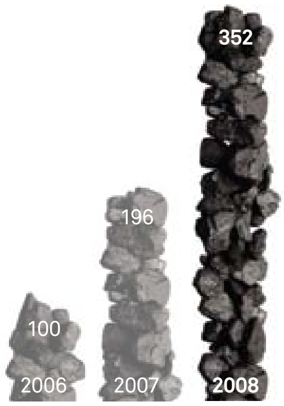
Operating Profit EUR millions

Year ended 31 December 2008

EBITDA EUR millions

Year ended 31 December 2008

Net Profit EUR millions



Year ended 31 December 2008

[1] Productivity Optimisation Programme.
[2] Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate.

— Central Europe's leading hard coal producer supplying 7.4 million tonnes of coking coal, 5.1 million tonnes of thermal coal and 1.1 million tonnes of coke in 2008.

— Strategically located mines and quality coal have made NWR a leading and trusted supplier.

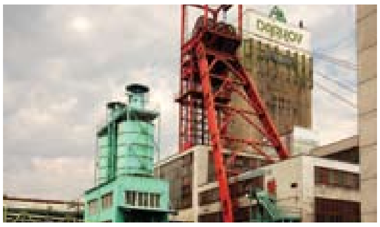
— JORC reserves total of 418 million tonnes.

— One of the Czech Republic's largest industrial groups by assets and revenues and its second largest private employer.

— Four active coal mines run by OKD and two coking plants producing blast-furnace and foundry coke run by OKK in the Czech Republic.

— Two major mining development projects in Poland.

New World Resources N.V.



Darkov, north west Czech Republic

Dębieńsko, southern Poland

Coke Extrusion, Svoboda Coking Plant

Czech coal business	Polish growth projects	Coke production
OKD, a.s. (“OKD”)	KARBONIA PL Sp. z o.o. (“KARBONIA PL”)	OKD, OKK, a.s. (“OKK”)
Darkov	Morcinek (development project)	Šverma
Karviná	Dębieńsko (development project)	Svoboda
Paskov		
ČSM		
Frenštát (development project)		

Czech coal business

Four active coal mines via NWR’s subsidiary OKD. 12.7 million tonnes of coal produced in 2008 including 7.4 million tonnes of coking coal.

Polish growth projects

Dębieńsko, located in southern Poland – 190 million tonnes of proven and probable reserves; mining licence granted in June 2008.

Morcinek, located in southern Poland, next to the boarder with the Czech Republic. Mining activities in the area were previously performed by various companies and the project was initiated by the Company in 2002.

Coke production

OKK is the largest producer of foundry coke in Europe, through its Svoboda coking plant. It operates two plants in Ostrava, the Šverma and Svoboda facilities, which combined operate five coking batteries totalling 298 chambers producing 1.3 million tonnes of coke in 2008.

Coal is vital for today's global energy requirements. The World Coal Institute calculates that coal currently provides 26 per cent of the world's primary energy needs.

Reserves are available in almost every country worldwide, with recoverable reserves in around 70 countries. At current production levels* proven coal reserves are estimated to last 133 years. By contrast, proven oil and gas reserves are equivalent to around 42 and 60 years respectively at current production levels.

Many countries rely heavily on coal for their electricity generation. For example, the U.S. produces 50 per cent of its electricity from this fuel source, while in both Poland and South Africa the figure exceeds 90 per cent.

According to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2008, world coal consumption in 2007 increased by 4.5 per cent, well above the ten-year average; and it was the world's fastest growing fuel in terms of usage for the fifth consecutive year. Growth in China's consumption accounted for more than two-thirds of global growth. Other rapidly industrialising countries including India and Brazil further added to this increasing demand.

Towards the end of 2008, according to the review, the weakening world economy interrupted this trend. Chinese GDP growth slowed in the third quarter to around 9.5 per cent year-on-year, the slowest since 2004, down from 10.1 per cent in the second quarter. The International Monetary Fund's forecast, published in February 2009, is for Chinese GDP growth to be 6.7 per cent in 2009. In November 2008, Chinese industrial output slowed to 5.4 per cent, a fall of 11.9 per cent over the year. In the same month, China's coal imports declined to a near three-year low as demand from its domestic power plants weakened.

However, there remains an optimistic, positive sentiment for the long-term global prospects of the coal industry.

The Central European market

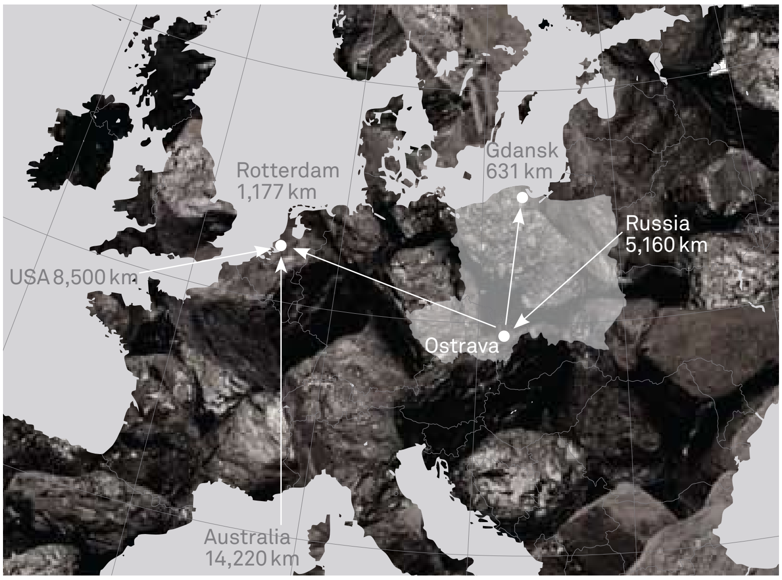
The market for coal in Central Europe is isolated to some extent from the global coal market due to its landlocked nature. The region also constitutes a largely localised commercial zone. For instance, even though seaborne coal might be mined at lower production cost, the cost of transporting this coal into the region makes it less competitive.

In the third quarter of 2008, Czech GDP growth was down to 3.8 per cent year-on-year from 6.6 per cent in 2007 while Polish GDP was 4.8 per cent year on year, down from 5.8 per cent in the previous quarter. In line with slower GDP growth, the region has also seen lower demand for cars and white goods which has subsequently reduced demand for steel and the need for coking coal.

Regional demand is also underpinned by the use of thermal coal needed to produce electricity and heat generation. For example, coal powers 66 per cent of electricity generation in the Czech Republic.

While the global and Central European downturn will undoubtedly make things more challenging, we have confidence in the resilience of our business. Tight operational focus, strong leadership, modern investment programmes, large reserve bases and our strong regional market position all serve to ensure that NWR is well positioned to weather the current environment and take full advantage of future opportunities.

* In 2008 the total global hard coal production was over 5.5 billion tonnes.



Landlocked position of customers and close proximity of mines to customers and transportation

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 its facilities to its customers.

The limited reach of navigable waterways near many industrialised areas of Central Europe provides a competitive cost advantage to coal producers, such as NWR, with its coal mines being located near the sites of steel mills and electricity generating facilities in the region.

The landlocked location of customers in Central Europe makes importing coal from outside the region generally more expensive than using locally sourced coal. Higher transportation costs associated with such overseas coal provides NWR with a competitive cost advantage in servicing its customers' needs.

Industrial growth data by region in per cent

	2005	2006	2007	2008 Est	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast	2005 – 2010 Av Growth
EU	0.4	1.6	1.9	(0.5)	(4.5)	2.5	0.5
Other Europe	3.9	4.0	6.0	3.2	(3.8)	2.5	4.0
C.I.S.	4.7	5.6	7.2	2.9	(4.0)	3.0	4.4
North America	3.4	2.1	(1.4)	(0.4)	(4.7)	1.9	0.8
South America	4.2	3.6	6.3	2.5	1.8	4.5	5.3
Africa	3.1	4.5	4.4	(1.6)	(1.6)	3.0	2.6
Middle East	4.0	4.0	4.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.8
Asia	6.0	7.1	5.8	3.5	(0.6)	4.8	5.9
Oceania	2.5	0.6	3.8	(0.1)	1.0	1.4	1.6
Weighted average	**3.2**	**3.3**	**2.2**	**0.9**	**(3.0)**	**3.0**	**1.6**

The above constitutes 42 countries which account for about 99 per cent of world blast-furnace pig iron production.
Source: McCloskey Report February 2009, The Economist, U.S. Department of Energy, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.