





PETROLEUM POTENTIAL OF MONGOLIA





March 6-10, 2023, Singapore



OUTLINE

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- 2. EXTRACTION SECTOR OF MONGOLIA
- 3. PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION
- 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK
- 5. PRODUCT SHARING CONTRACT
- 6. STATUS EXPLORATION PRE-1990 AND POST-1990
- 7. MONGOLIAN BASINS ADJACENT TO PROVEN PROLIFIC CHINESE BASINS
- 8. PETROLEUM EXPLORATION OPEN BLOCKS







POPULATION THE GOVERNANCE

The Governance

Mongolia is a parliamentary republic. The Parliament is elected by the people and in turn elects the government. The President is elected directly. Mongolia's constitution guarantees freedom of expression, religion, and others rights.





Mongolia has number of domestic airway and railway

China at Erlian port city, where it joins the Chinese railway system.



ports. The only International airport is the Chinggis Khaan Airport, located in outskirts of Ulaanbaatar city. Regular flights exist between Mongolia and Moscow, Berlin, Frankfurt, Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Bangkok, Istanbul and Bishkek.

The Trans-Mongolian Railway is the main rail link between Mongolia and its neighbors. It begins at the Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia at the town of Ulan-Ude, crosses into Mongolia, runs through Ulaanbaatar and then passes into



- Declaration independence 29/12/2011, Mongolia 1,564,116 square kilometers (603,909 sq mi), The total population of Mongolia estimated 3.12 million. The official language is Mongolian.
- It is also the world's second-largest landlocked country behind Kazakhstan and the largest landlocked country that does not border a closed sea.









- Mongolia is known as the "Country of Blue Sky" because it has over 250 sunny days a year. Most of the country is hot in the summer +30 °C (+22 °F) and extremely cold in the winter, with January averages dropping as low as -30 °C (-22 °F).
- The geography of Mongolia is varied, with the Gobi Desert to the south and with cold and mountainous regions to the north and west.
- Much of Mongolia consists of the Mongolian-Manchurian grassland steppe, with forested areas comprising 11.2% of the total land area. The whole of Mongolia is considered to be part of the Mongolian Plateau, far from any oceans, with average elevation of 1580 meters above the sea level.



EXTRACTION SECTOR OF MONGOLIA

MINING SECTOR (2021)



24%



76%



69%



93%

TOTAL BUDGET REVENUE (2021)

TOTAL
13,362.3
Billion MNT

4,114.4 billion MNT 29.6%

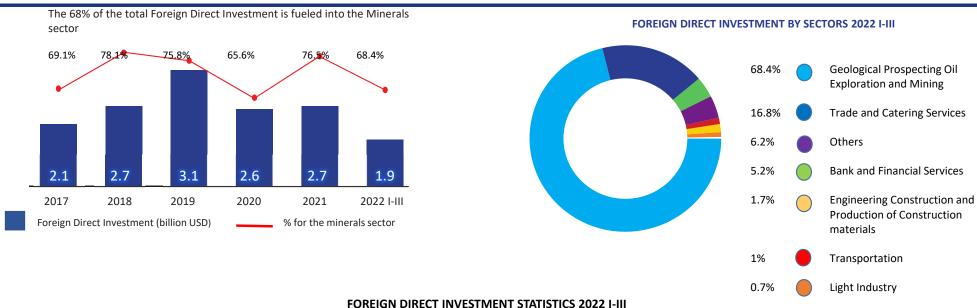
MINERAL RESERVES

| Copper (MM tons) | 57 |
|---------------------|---|
| Coal (bn tons) | 33.2 |
| Iron (bn tons) | 1.2 |
| Gold (tons) | 490 |
| Fluorite (MM tons) | 48.3 |
| Crude oil (MM tons) | 332.6 |
| | Coal (bn tons) Iron (bn tons) Gold (tons) Fluorite (MM tons) |

^{* -} GDP, Direct Foreign Investment in 2021 Source: National Satirists Office, General Customs Office

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

MINISTRY MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY



FUNEIGIN DIRECT INVESTIVIENT STATISTICS 2022 I-III

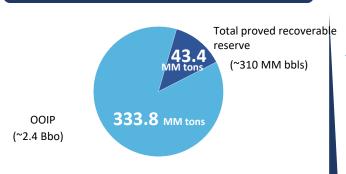
FDI inflow into Mongolia has been significantly increasing for the last few years. Totally 14,932 companies with investments from 120 countries are incorporated and USD 26.8 billion has been invested in Mongolia between 1990 and 2019. From 2000-2011, Mongolia registered an intense and sustained increase in FDI inflows, on the back of the dramatic expansion of the mining sector and the development of the Oyu Tolgoi surface mine. Such trends allowed it to reach an all-time peak of USD 5.7 billion in 2011. After 2012, weaker commodity prices added to deteriorating

investor sentiment in Mongolia, ultimately leading to a drastic drop in FDI inflows. However, because the sustainable policy focused on the investors, FDI inflows to Mongolia have been constantly increasing since 2016. Geological prospecting, oil exploration, and mining industries are the main sector destination for FDI coming to Mongolia. Aside from extractives, FDI goes to various service industries, particularly trade and catering services, banking and financial services, and transportation.

SOURCE: National Statistics Office of Mongolia

PETROLEUM SECTOR

2022



TOTAL BUDGET REVENUE

2,035 bill. MNT (1998-2021)

(~USD 100 Million)

TOTAL EXPORT

9.5 mil.tons (1998-2021)

(~70 MM bbls)

IMPORT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

1.9 MM TONS

\$1.2 BILLION

(100%)





INDUSTRIAL REVIVIAL (2022-2030)



PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

- 14 exploration blocks in total to be awarded
- First tranche of 5 blocks announced in November, 2022
- Second tranche 5 blocks announced in February, 2023



TO INCREASE EXTRACTION OF CRUDE OIL



PETROLEUM REFINERY

- Petroleum refinery
- Crude oil Pipeline
- Petroleum products standard and monitoring

PETROLEUM REFINERY PROJECTS

- Petroleum resource and exploration project
- 2. Petroleum refinery
- 3. Crude oil pipeline and other projects



Import of Petroleum products

Domestic refinery

1.17 MM tons

1.33 MM tons

(45%)

(55%)

SOURCE: Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority of Mongolia

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION

MINISTRY MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY



PETROLEUM EXPLORATION BLOCKS

9 CURRENT PRODUCTION SHARING **CONTRACTS**

14 BLOCKS IN **TENDER ROUND**

UNCONVEN TIONAL 4 PRODUCTION

BLOCKS

Khar us II Sharqa III 27093 Nemegt IV 13813 Borzon VII 29259.9 Khongor VIII Nomgon IX 29878 **Tukhum** Xnorth 20903.9 Tsagaan els XII 11729.3 8699.1

6.484

16936.3

18588

20993.3

14812.4

275857.1

Zuunbayan XIV Bayankhoshuu XXII Dariganga XXIV

Chair XXV **TsaidamXXVI** Kherlentokhoi XXVIII First Trench Blocks NOMGON-IX TUKHUM north-X TSAGAAN ELS-XIII **ZUUNBAYAN-XIV**

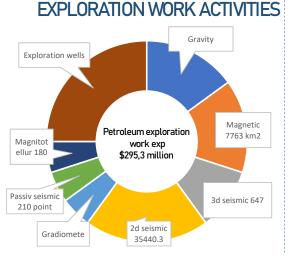
DARIGANGA-XXIV

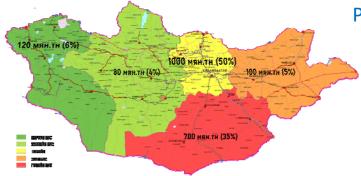
Second Trench Blocks

- **CHOIR-XIV**
- HONGOR-VIII
- **BAYANKHOSHUU-XXII**
- TSAIDAM XXVI
- HERLEN TOKHOI-XXVIII

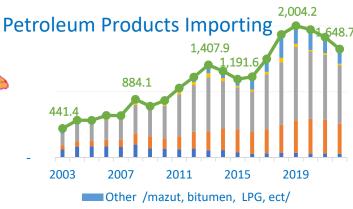
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IMPORT, CONSUMTION /THOUSAND.TONS/ (2008-2021)

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION exp TOTAL - 4.3 Bn USD





PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IMPORT **MILLION DOLLARS (2018-2021)**



4 blocks to be

announced for

3rd trench

9 blocks

under PSC

5 blocks

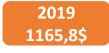
announced

for 1st trench

5 blocks

announced

for 2nd trench





2021 он 1.159 S

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

MINISTRY MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY

Vision 2050 (Parliament), 2020

- Mission: to respect our roots, nationalism and heritage,
- ✓ to value our united national values,
- ✓ to support the progressive achievements of mankind,
- ✓ to protect the earth and native nature with love,
- ✓ to build a peaceful and humane society,
- ✓ to promote democracy and justice strengthen the governance,
- ✓ a self-sustaining economy is equally and accessible to every family and citizen,
- it will develop into a country with healthy, educated, patriotic, flexible, intellectual and creative citizens

Investment Law (2013/10/03)

- ✓ To create stable environment for investment (investment would be stabilized);
- ✓ Not affect the rights of investors;

Border Law (2013/12/26)

- ✓ Improved border management;
- ✓ Integrated administration with permanent operation and reduction of bureaucracy;

Customs & VAT-free Law (2013/06/07)

✓ Customs and VAT tax relieve for facilities and equipment, which are used in the processing of crude oil, coal, oil shale, are till 2018;

Amendment of Customs tariffs, duties and VAT laws (2014/07/01)

✓ Imported facilities, equipment, tools, raw materials, chemicals, explosives and spare parts in the total period of exploration and in the first five year of exploitation of conventional and unconventional oil will be relieved from Customs and VAT.

CONTINUED

Government action program 2020-2024

- Enrich mineral resources by increasing investments in high-tech raw materials ..., oil exploration..
- Establish oil refinery based on domestic raw materials
- increase the reserves by intensifying the search, exploration and production of oil and unconventional oil.
- Make decision on the financial resources for the supply of raw materials to the oil refinery and the construction of pipelines, and carry out construction work.
- To establish Refinery in Dornogovi aimag Altanshiree sum,

Petroleum Law
Amended in 2014.07.01

• Designed to create a favorable legal environment for exploration by oil companies. And to create a more suitable environment for investor's whose with best industry practice.

Production Sharing Contract

 Mongolia's Model PSC serves as the basic document for negotiations between foreign oil companies and the Government and MRPAM. It sets out in detail the terms under which exploration and production can take place.

CONTINUED

Petroleum Law

- ✓ More clear for investors, creates more favourable conditions for investors than international average, and will not affect the investors' rights;
- ✓ To provide clear, transparent legal environment for investors through existing policies, laws, regulations, standards and permit-control systems of the industry to comply with international standards;
- ✓ Legal entity that have performed the exploration for conventional and unconventional oil will be open to apply for PSC signing on the surveyed block;
- ✓ The Parliament of Mongolia will consistently adhere to create a legal framework for long-term stable policy for investment in the petroleum industry.

FISCAL REGIME

Mongolian petroleum policy, law, regulation and standards are clear, transparent and understandable in compliance with international standard and with the aim of being sustainable, long term legal environment in the sector.

THE STAGE OF PRODUCTION SHARING CONTRACT

- Application obtained, making the negotiation and selection processes are provided within the 60 days by MRPAM.
- The negotiated draft PSC is delivered to MMHI (Ministry of mining and heavy industry)
- MMHI monitored and its proposition delivers to the government.
- The government makes final decision within 60 days.
- If the government approves the contract, MRPAM signs the PSC within 30 days and notify the local government.

Total 180 days.

Investor PSC /30 days/ Mineral resources, petroleum authority /60 days/ MINISTRY /30 days/

MINERAL RESOURCES AND PETROLEUM AUTHORITY OF MONGOLIA

PRODUCTION SHARING CONTRACT SUMMARY

License Terms:

☐ Exploration Phase: 8 years plus two, 2 year extensions (maximum 12 years)

GOVERNMENT /60 days/

☐ Exploitation Phase: 25 years plus two, 5 year extension (maximum 35 years)

Production Split and Bonuses – *negotiated*

Royalty 5% to 15% - negotiated

Income Tax - exempt

Oil price based on world market price for similar quality crude

Cost Recovery up to 40% after deducting Royalty

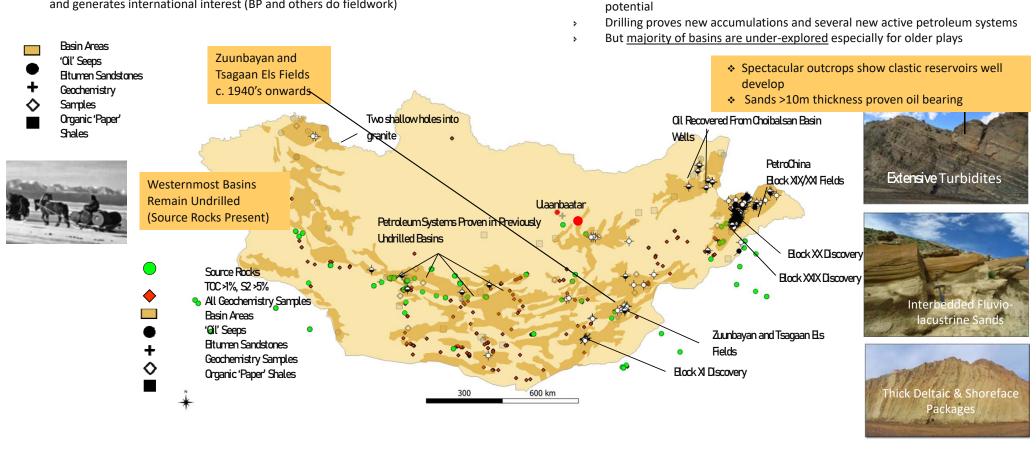
☐ All costs expensed (no depreciation) and carried forward indefinitely

Acreage Fees:

☐ Exploration Phase : US\$ 3/km² , US\$ 8/km² in extension periods ☐ Exploitation Phase: US\$ 100/km² , US\$ 200/km² in extension periods

Status Exploration Pre-1990

- Field work, outcrop and boreholes suggest source rocks occur across the country
- Focus in Zuunbayan area with few wells drilled in other eastern basins in the 1950's
- No or very little activity from 1960's to 1990
- > 1990 Petroleum Potential of Mongolia Report collates data for first time and generates international interest (BP and others do fieldwork)



basins

Status Exploration Post-1990

Penttila 1994 paper estimates up to ~ 6 Billion boe resources across all

Soco's discoveries developed by PetroChina reaching 22,500 bopd by 2016

Lots more field work and geochemistry hints at country-wide source rock

MONGOLIAN BASINS ADJACENT TO PROVEN PROLIFIC CHINESE BASINS

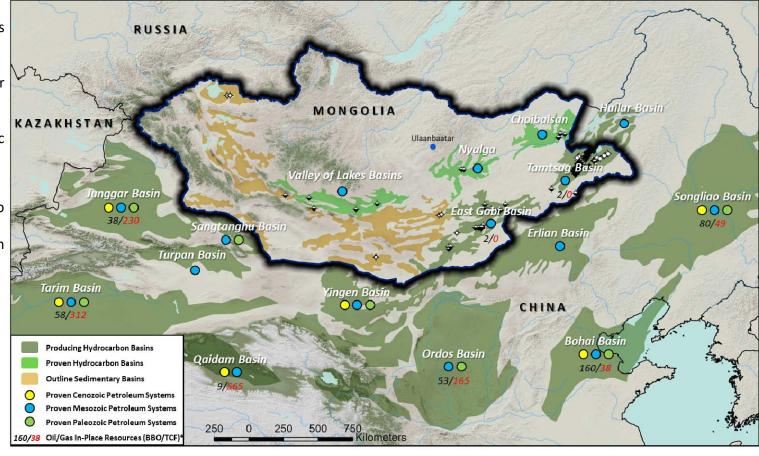
Huge resources in Chinese Basins increasingly from new deeper plays

Cambrian to Paleogene Petroleum Systems now proven in northern Chinese Basins

Similar stratigraphy exists in under explored Mongolian basins

Opportunity for new technologies (seismic imaging/drilling) to unlock potential

Younger reservoirs deposited in fluvial to localized lacustrine systems
Older reservoirs possibly deposited in marine settings and more widespread



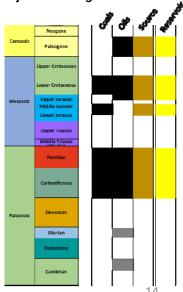
MONGOLIAN BASINS ADJACEN MINERAL RESOURCES AND PETROLEUM AUTHORITY OF MONGOLIA Cambrian to Paleogene Petroleum Systems now proven in northern Chinese Basins TO PROVEN PROLIFIC CHINESE Similar stratigraphy exists in under explored Mongolian basins **BASINS** Opportunity for new technologies (seismic imaging/drilling) to unlock potential data extensive adjacent to Mongolia Neogene Erlian Basin Santanghu Basin Permian Lower Cretaceous source rocks and Carboniferous source (oil) rocks (oil and gas) Yingen Basin Hetao Basin Lower Cretaceous, Triassic to Paleogene and Lower Permian source rocks (oil and Oretaceous source rocks gas) (ail) Mongolia Oilfields Oil Seeps 1990 Report Jurassic Coal Mines Proven Hybdrocarbon Basins Silurian EAIT Report 1990 Encl4 Paper Permian Coal Mines **Outline Sedimentary Basins** Source Rocks Bit Shales >1%, S2>5% Carboniferous Coal Mines EAIT Report 1990 Encl4 Oil Cretaceous Coal Mines Producing Hydrocarbon Basins

MINISTRY MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY

Carboniferous to Paleogene plays proven adjacent to Mongolia where:

- · Large stratigraphic range of source rocks proven fromoutcrop
- Recent wells prove active petroleum systems in central/western
- Paleozoic coal measures a source of gas where preserved at
- Deeper/older basin plays yet to be penetrated but could be

Petroleum System Elements in and



FIRST TRANCHE TENDER ROUND BLOCKS

OPEN BLOCKS Scale 1:6 200 000

Block Area: 29878.0383 km² Basin Area: c. 13292.39 km2 (2 areas) Previous Operator: South Mongolia Petroleum

Award/Relinquished: Feb 07, 2014 / Sep 05,

Exploration Activity1: -

Petroleum Systems: Lwr Cretaceous/Upper Jurassic/Triassic/Permian-Carboniferous

Block Area: 11,590 km²

Basin Area: Unegt, Tsetserleg, Tavan Har

Previous Operator: Gobi Energy Partners GmbH (2009-

2018/

Award/Relinquished: April 21, 2009 / August 25, 2020 Exploration Activity¹:Outcrop samples - geochemical analysis, 1779 point gravity survey, 790.6 km 2D seismic (2010-2012), Ger chuluu A1 well TD 1097.8 m, Ger

chuluu D1 806 m (2012)

Petroleum Systems: Lwr-Mid-Early Cretaceous/Lwr-Mid-Upper Jurassic

Block Area: 8.731 km²

Basin Area: Erdene, West Sainshand, East Sainshand (3

areas)

Restricted Areas: None

Previous Operator: Gobi Energy Partners GmbH (2009 -

Award/Relinquished: April 21, 2009 / August 25, 2020 Exploration Activity¹:Outcrop samples - geochemical analysis, 2221 km² gravity survey, 1945.3 km 2D seismic (2010-2012),

Petroleum Systems: Lwr-Mid-Early Cretaceous/Lwr-

MINERAL RESOURCES AND PETROLEUM AUTHORITY OF MONGOLIA

MINISTRY MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY

Nomgon IX 29878 20903.9 Tukhum X north 11729.3 Tsagaan els XIII 8699.1 Dzuunbayan XIV 16936.3 Dariganga XXIV 88146.65

Basin Area:c. 6,058 km² (3 areas) Restricted Areas: 1,276 km² area is overlapped by National Park Previous Operator: Satellite Geology Survey LLC Award/Relinquished: July 29, 2009 / June 23, 2020 Exploration Activity: 55242 outcrop samples of geochemical analysis, Gravity survey at 5390 point, 2D seismic survey for 1131km (2010-2011), N10-001 well TD 1982m, and N10-002 well (2011-2013) Petroleum Systems: Lwr Cretaceous/Upper Jurassic Triassic

Permian-Carboniferous

Block Area: 16954.6 km²

Block Area: 20,847.6 km²

Basin Area: c. 5523.85 km² (3 areas)

Restricted Areas: 261.7 km² National Park overlap Previous Operator: Mongolia Shin II Energy LLC Award/Relinguished: Feb 09, 2011 / Sep 05, 2022

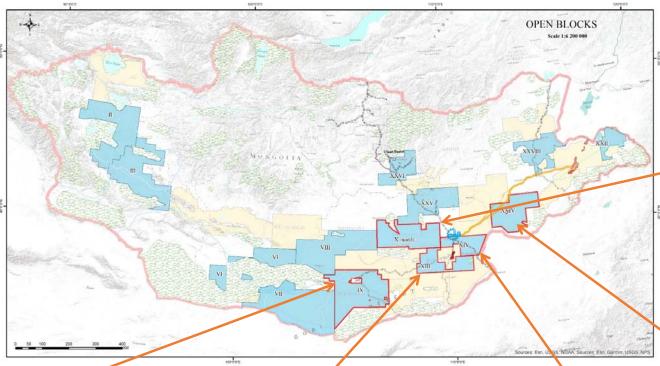
Exploration Activity¹: Outcrop samples - geochemical analysis, 2278

points gravity, 210 km I2D seismic survey (2011)

Petroleum Systems: Middle Jurassic/Upper Jurassic/Lower

Cretaceous Permian-Carboniferous /limited/

SECOND TRANCHE TENDER ROUND



Block Area: 29,259.9 km²

Basin Area: c. 13292.39 km2 (2 areas)

Previous Operator: n/A Award/Relinquished: n/A Exploration Activity1: -

Petroleum Systems: Lwr Cretaceous/Upper Jurassic, Triassic/Permian-Carboniferous

Block Area: 18588.15 km²

Basin Area: Unegt, Tsetserleg, Tavan Har

Previous Operator: n/A Award/Relinquished: n/A

Exploration Activity¹: Outcrop samples - geochemical

• Petroleum Systems: Lwr Cretaceous/Upper, Jurassic/Triassic, Permian-Carboniferous

Block Area: 11.121.55 km² Basin Area: Nyalga Basin Restricted Areas: None

Previous Operator: Satellite Geology Survey LLC

(2009 - 2020)

Award/Relinquished: n/A

 Exploration Activity¹: 10291 point gravity survey(2013), 1709.5 km 2D seismic (2013), 1

exploration well

 Petroleum Systems: Lwr Cretaceous/Upper Jurassic, Triassic* Permian-Carboniferous

MINERAL RESOURCES AND PETROLEUM AUTHORITY OF MONGOLIA

MINISTRY MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY

- ✓ CHOIR-XIV
- ✓ HONGOR-VIII
- **BAYANKHOSHUU-XXII**
- TSAIDAM XXVI
- ✓ HERLEN TOKHOI-XXVIII

Block Area: 14,280.21 km²

Basin Area: c. 6,058 km² (3 areas)

Restricted Areas: 1,276 km² area is overlapped by National Park Previous Operator: Hongkong Welpec Industrial LLC Award/Relinquished: Nov 19, 2015 / May 09, 2021

- Exploration Activity¹:Outcrop samples geochemical analysis 2278 point gravity, 210 km I2D seismic survey (2011)
- Petroleum Systems: Lower Jurassic/ Upper Jurassic, Lower Jurassic/ Upper Cretaceous, Permian-Carboniferous /limited/

Block Area: 16954.6 km² Basin Area: Tamsag Basin

Restricted Areas: 261.7 km² National Park overlap Previous Operator: Petrochina Dachin Tamsag LLC

Award/Relinquished:

- Exploration Activity1: Outcrop samples geochemical analysis, 2,345.12 km 2D seismic survey (2011), 8 exploration wells
- Petroleum Systems: Middle Jurassic/ Upper Jurassic, Upper Jurassic/Lower Cretaceous, Permian-Carboniferous /limited/

