

Mongolia

Strategy

Research Note

November 20, 2010

Japan and Mongolia: “Rising Sun” Looks for “Bluer Sky”

Towards strategic partnership. Japan, Mongolia’s fourth largest trading partner, is seen by the Mongolian Government as an important player for the development of the resource-rich country. In order to reduce its reliance on its two neighboring superpowers, China and Russia, Mongolia is seeking a “strategic partnership” status with the world’s third largest economy. Japan has been supporting Mongolia since the early 1990’s by providing extensive financial and technical assistance worth over US\$1.3bn and helping in key aspects of democracy and transition into a market economy. Currently, Japan is actively involved in assisting in developing rural areas, protecting the environment, improving infrastructure, supporting SMEs and developing institutional and human resources in Mongolia.

Early investors. Japanese companies have been one of the early investors in Mongolia. During 1990-2005, more than 220 Japanese companies invested over US\$100mn in various sectors in Mongolia including in textiles, telecom, banking and property. The prominent investments are:

- **Gobi cashmere factory**, the largest cashmere producer in Mongolia
- **MobiCom**, the first and largest mobile operator
- **Khan Bank**, the largest commercial bank by assets, majority-owned by the Japanese Sawada Holding Company
- Large Japanese trading houses, such as Marubeni Corp., Sojitz Corp. and Itochu Corp. have recently reached agreements with mining companies in Mongolia to **sell coal to international markets** and have expressed interest in developing the **Tavan Tolgoi** coal mine, and
- **“Four Seasons Gardens”** (also known as **Japan Town**), being developed by Suruga Mongol LLC, a construction company established with 100% investment from Japanese Suruga Corporation.

Uranium initiatives. Being the world’s third largest uranium consumer, Japan is interested in sourcing uranium from Mongolia which is estimated to hold one of the world’s largest reserves. Seeing this opportunity, the Japanese companies are active on the uranium sector in Mongolia. For instance, Marubeni Corporation signed a letter of intent with Khan Resources Inc. related to exploration and mining of Dornod, Mongolia’s largest uranium deposit. The two countries signed an agreement on joint uranium development during official visit of the Mongolian Government to Japan in July 2009.

Mongolia to become rare earths supplier. With China, which controls nearly 97% of the world’s rare earth production, cutting back exports and, in the case of Japan, ceasing exports altogether, pressures are rising for businesses and governments worldwide in search for alternative sources. The Japanese and Mongolian governments have recently announced their intention to jointly explore Mongolia’s rare earth production potential, and the Japanese government has set up a US\$150mn fund to help finance the search for substitutes for rare earths.

We believe Mongolia represents a unique opportunity for Japanese investors due to strong political support, favorable economic environment and attractive investment projects. We hold optimistic view that although moderate now, Japanese investments in Mongolia will increase as investors seek to capitalize on the expected boom in this resource-rich country. We expect increased interest from Japanese investors in Mongolia-listed stocks. Investors will seek to capitalize on massive growth as the Mongolian capital market, fuelled by a number of IPOs and additional share offerings, is set to continue to expand rapidly. Apart from Mongolian equities, two sectors in particular - banking and property will also offer high return opportunities to early investors from Japan as well as other countries.

Dosbergen Musaev

Analyst, Strategy

dosbergen.musaev@eurasiac.com

Neal Detert

Analyst, Strategy

neal.detert@eurasiac.com

Akmal Aminov

Analyst, Metals & Mining

akmal.aminov@eurasiac.com

Hoosniddin Hakimov

Analyst

hoosniddin.hakimov@eurasiac.com

Politics and Economy

From “Third Neighbor” to Strategic Partnership

Japan is seen by the Mongolian Government as an important player for the development of the resource-rich country. In order to reduce its reliance on its two neighboring powerhouses, China and Russia, Mongolia is seeking a “strategic partnership” with the world’s third largest economy. The governments of the two countries recently expressed their willingness to advance the relationship from “general partners” to “strategic partners”.

The Mongolian President, along with Mongolian business leaders, visited Japan (November 15-19, 2010) to further deepen and expand political, economic and private sector cooperation. During the meeting with business leaders in Tokyo, the Mongolian leader called for the Japanese companies and investors to jointly execute projects that the resources-rich country is offering. In our view, this is considered to be a timely visit for both sides. The resource-rich country needs to diversify export markets and investors base. And Japan, one of the largest consumers of various natural resources, is in search for various options to secure supply of commodities (see “Recent Initiatives” section below).

The leaders of the two nations agreed to sign an Economic Partnership Agreement, said to be equal to a free trade arrangement, in 2012, that should give a new impulse to the Mongolia-Japan relations, in our view. Mongolia needs Japan’s support in introducing Japanese environmentally friendly technologies in Mongolia to be able to produce value added quality products and export them to countries beyond its two neighbors, President Elbegdorj said during the meeting with the Japanese Prime Minister.

Fourth Largest Trading Partner

Mongolia’s trade with Japan has been growing briskly over the last decade and Japan is currently its fourth largest trading partner behind China, Russia and South Korea. Total trade turnover between Mongolia and Japan quintupled from US\$49.1mn in 2002 to a record US\$266.1mn in 2008. Mongolian imports from Japan reached US\$148.1mn in the first ten months of this year, with automobiles accounting for over half of the imports (58.3%). Mongolia’s primary exports to Japan include molybdenum ores and concentrate, combed goat down, raw cashmere and textiles.

Amidst the recent global economic downturn, total trade between the countries declined 61.8% y-o-y to US\$101.6mn in 2009. Mongolian imports fell to US\$97mn and exports shrank to US\$4.6mn from US\$27.6mn in 2008. Molybdenum ores and concentrate trade almost came to a halt in 2009 as exports to Japan declined to US\$0.4mn. Japan was fifth largest exporter to Mongolia in 2009 and accounted for 4.5% of its total US\$2.1bn in imports. Trade between the countries recovered in the



Photo: Mongolia’s President Tsakhia Elbegdorj (left) met with Japan’s Prime Minister Naoto Kan (right) during the former’s visit to Japan on November 15-19, 2010.

first half of 2010, growing 39.5%, and automobiles remain the major import item from Japan.

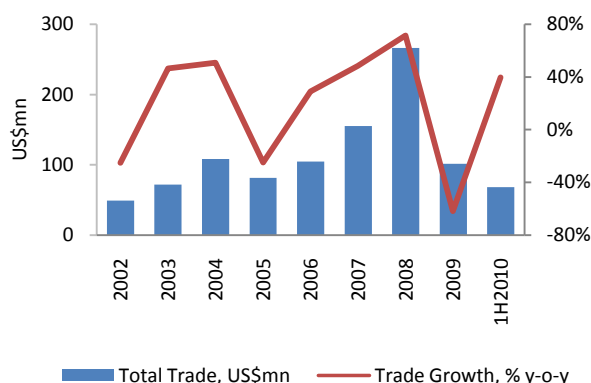
Top 10 trading partners with Mongolia (US\$m)

Country	2008			2009			2010e		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
China	1,635.9	898.7	2,534.6	1,393.9	538.6	1,932.5	2,268.6	893.7	3,162.3
Russia	86.3	1,242.3	1,328.6	68.2	772.8	841.0	77.3	993.7	1,071.0
Korea	29.9	194.8	224.7	15.5	155.1	170.6	33.0	172.0	205.0
Japan	27.6	238.5	266.1	4.6	97.1	101.6	2.5	174.8	177.3
USA	114.2	84.1	198.3	13.9	103.7	117.6	4.1	162.7	166.7
Canada	174.6	10.8	185.4	147.5	7.5	155.0	139.2	23.0	162.1
Germany	11.0	92.6	103.6	15.6	70.3	85.9	23.4	81.3	104.7
UK	165.8	17.4	183.3	126.9	12.5	139.4	70.9	19.5	90.4
France	30.3	33.7	63.9	2.2	59.4	61.7	4.4	54.1	58.5
Italy	42.2	14.8	57.1	31.5	16.5	47.9	30.3	22.3	52.5

Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia

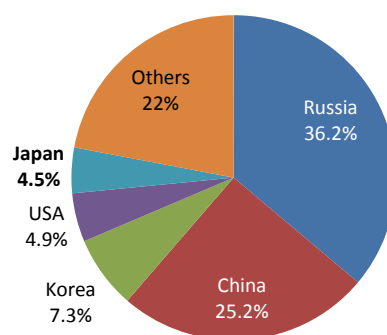
Trade between Mongolia and Japan is expected to continue growing. Japan is a “Third Neighbor” country for Mongolia, which means the Mongolian government will continue to encourage strengthening economic, diplomatic and social ties with Japan. For Japan, Mongolia represents a fellow democracy in the region, which has the potential to become a major supplier of commodities and semi-processed products.

Japan-Mongolia Trade



Source: National Statistics Office of Mongolia

Major Exporters to Mongolia (2009)



Sources: National Statistics Office of Mongolia

The recently approved Railway Policy in Mongolia envisages connecting Southern Mongolia mineral deposits to Russia, opening export routes to Japan, S. Korea and beyond. The completion of the railway is planned for within the next two to three years and will create an opportunity to export coking coal, iron ore and other minerals to Japan. Mongolia’s rapid economic development also means that imports from Japan of consumer goods, automobiles and technology are likely to continue to grow. The structure of trade is unlikely to change much in the near future, with

Mongolia supplying primarily raw and semi-processed materials and Japan supplying machinery, technology and finished products.

Major Donor

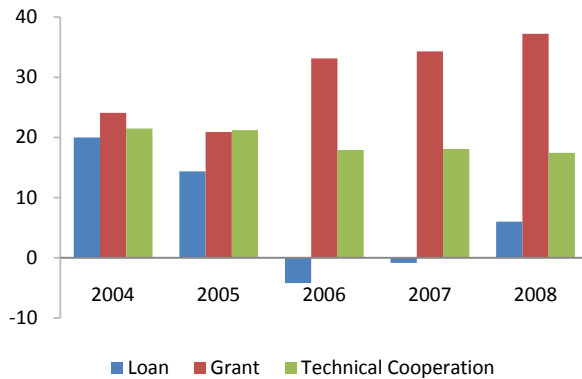
Japan is one of the major donor countries to Mongolia. It provided grants for construction of the Gobi Cashmere Factory as its first economic assistance project in Mongolia in 1977. However, relations between the countries remained dormant until Mongolia became a democracy in early 1990s, when Japan led other donors in providing assistance to Mongolia for meeting emergency needs during the transition to a market economy. Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Mongolia began flowing in 1990. Such ODA has come in the form of grants, technical cooperation and concessionary loans.

Early ODA was aimed to assist Mongolia in its transition from a communist to democratic state and from a planned to market economy. Japanese assistance peaked in 2000, when approximately US\$100mn in assistance was provided, including US\$60mn in grants. Early major ODA projects included two railway repair projects totaling JPY8.07bn, the rehabilitation of Thermal Power Plant IV in two projects totaling JPY10.63bn and the Baganuur and Shivee Ovoo coal mine development projects amounting to JPY10.13bn. The amount of Japan's ODA has been on a slightly downward trend since, but Japan provided extensive assistance at a very critical period in Mongolia's history and helped to ensure the key principles of democracy and the market economy prevailed. As Mongolia has developed, Japanese ODA has emphasized rural development, environmental protection, infrastructure development, SME support and institutional and human resource capacity building and development.

Recently, the Government of Japan decided to provide a Japanese ODA loan of up to JPY28.81bn to Mongolia for the New Ulaanbaatar International Airport Construction Project. The loan interest rate is set at 0.20% per annum (0.01% for consulting services) with a repayment period of 40 years, including a 10-year grace period. Another recent infrastructure project to include Japanese grant assistance is the construction of part of a 260km eastern arterial road, which includes new bridges. Within the scope of this project, necessary equipment and techniques for the construction and maintenance of road are to be transferred from Japan to Mongolia. Japan is also providing grant aid to improve the water supply facilities in Darkhan City.

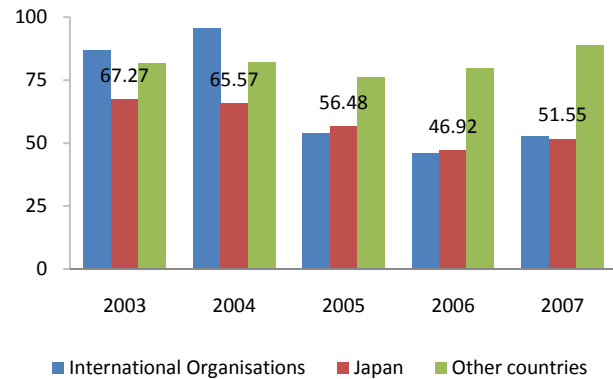
From 1990 through 2009, Japan disbursed US\$1,308.9mn in ODA to Mongolia. It included concessional loans totaling US\$276.2mn, technical cooperation amounting to US\$366mn and US\$666.7mn in grants. In March 2009, the Government of Japan pledged US\$50mn in loans over two years to support Mongolian public finances during recent financial crisis.

Japan ODA, Net Disbursements, US\$mn



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Total Assistance, Net Disbursements, US\$mn



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Early Investments Across Sectors

Japan has not only been providing ODA to Mongolia, but there have also been significant investments from Japanese companies. Interest from Japanese investors, which were some of the first investors in democratic Mongolia, is increasing and this is expected to further accelerate in the future. Loans, financing and joint partnerships, outside the realm of ODA, for several projects in Mongolia, including the loans to Darkhan Metallurgical Plant (DMP), Shivee Ovoo and Baganuur coal mines, have also come from Japan. The construction of the only pyro-metallurgical plant (DMP) to produce steel products in Mongolia was completed through a US\$80mn loan provided by the Japanese Export-Import Bank, which was arranged through Itochu Corp. The construction of DMP started in 1990 and was fully completed in 1994. All equipment assembled at the plant was purchased from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. The Shivee Ovoo and Baganuur coal mines received more than US\$90mn in loans from Japan to develop and upgrade the mines in 1996-97.

During 1990-2005, more than 220 Japanese companies invested over US\$100mn in various sectors, including US\$28.1mn in light industry and US\$50mn in telecommunications. We believe Japan’s share of FDI in Mongolia will continue to increase in the future on the back of not only improving inter-governmental relations, but also increasing interest from Japanese investors to capitalize on the growing Chinese economy.

According to the Mongolian-Japanese Business Council, there are more than 400 Mongolian-Japanese joint ventures (JVs) in Mongolia as of March 2010. Their activities are diverse across various sectors such as cashmere, banking, telecommunication, real estate and mining.

Cashmere Sector

Mongolia's cashmere industry was originally created in its modern form by the establishment of the Gobi Cashmere Factory, which we mentioned earlier was financed with the help of Japanese investment in 1981. Gobi, now one of the five largest cashmere producers in the world, is an export-oriented company that processes goat cashmere and camel wool into semi-finished and finished products. It was partially privatized in 1993 and was entirely sold to a consortium of the Japanese Toshisuke Investment Bank and HS Securities for US\$13.85mn in 2007. Other Japanese players in the Mongolian cashmere industry are Buyan Holdings and Sanshiro JVs.



Telecommunication Sector

The Mongolian-Japanese JV MobiCom, established in March 1996, was the first operator to introduce cellular telecommunication services to Mongolia. It was founded by NewCom Group, Sumitomo and KDDI and has since become one of Mongolia's most successful businesses. NewCom, an investment company that wholly and partly owns 7 subsidiaries and associated companies, owns 40% of the company. MobiCom is currently the largest mobile operator in Mongolia holding 60% of market share with more than 1.3mn subscribers.

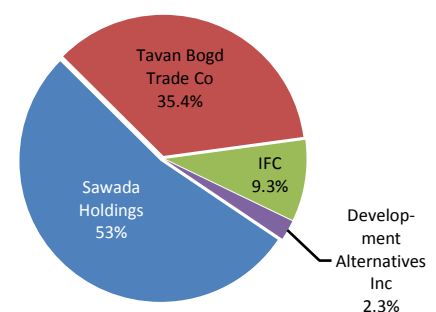


Banking Sector

Khan Bank (formerly the Agricultural Cooperative Bank of Mongolia), the largest commercial bank in Mongolia by assets, is controlled by the Japanese Sawada Holding Company. In 1999, the Bank was placed into receivership and after one year it was restructured by the World Bank under its Financial Sector Adjustment Credit Program for Mongolia and USAID funded the bringing in of a new outside management team through the consulting firm Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI). In March 2003, Japanese conglomerate HS Securities (now Sawada Holding Company, Ltd.) acquired 100% of the Bank for US\$6.58mn and then sold 40% of its interest to Tavan Bogd Trade Co. Ltd, a Mongolian conglomerate. In 2004, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and DAI bought newly issued shares of the Bank for US\$1.2mn and US\$0.3mn, respectively.



Shareholder Structure



Source: Khan Bank, Eurasia Capital

Mining Sector

Japanese companies are also very active in the Mongolian mining industry and large Japanese trading houses, such as Marubeni Corp., Sojitz Corp. and Itochu Corp., are very visible. These companies have reached agreements with mining companies in Mongolia to market their coal to international markets. In 1995, Marubeni Corp. provided US\$7mn for the establishment of Mongolian-American JV Erdmin Company.

In May 2010, Itochu Corp. invested in Winsway Coking Coal and just two months later, Marubeni Corp. signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Winsway Coking Coal to expand coal sales from Mongolia to the Chinese market. Moreover, Sojitz Corp. signed an agreement with Prophecy Resources, a Toronto-listed mining company, this year to jointly market thermal coal from Prophecy’s Ulaan Ovoo coal mine to consumers in China. Another player in the Mongolian mining industry is Monpolymet LLC, one of the largest national gold producers and among the top 100 corporations of 2009 in Mongolia. Monpolymet LLC owns a 51% stake in the Toson Alt Japanese-Mongolian JV, with the remaining interest controlled by a private Japanese investor who is the former local representative of the Itochu Trading House in Mongolia.

Itochu Corp takes a Stake in Winsway Coking Coal Holdings

Itochu Corporation, Japan’s fourth largest trading company, invested in Winsway Coking Coal Holdings Ltd. this year to secure coal from Mongolia. Itochu joined a consortium led by Hopu Investment Management Co. in investing in Winsway with the purchase of US\$10mn of convertible debt. The Hopu-led group also included Silver Grant International Industries Ltd. and Chinese state-owned company Minmetals Corporation paid US\$110mn for a 23% stake in the Winsway. Itochu plans to add Mongolian assets to its list of operations, which includes assets in Australia, Indonesia and North America.



Sojitz Agrees with Prophecy on Joint Marketing of Ulaan Ovoo Coal

In June 2010, Prophecy Resource Corp. and Sojitz Corp. entered into an exclusive agreement to jointly market thermal coal from Prophecy's Ulaan Ovoo coal deposit. The Ulaan Ovoo project is located within 10km of the Russian border in northern Mongolia and is 120km east of the Central Mongolian Railroad, which links the project to the vast coal markets of Russia and Asia. The project contains 174.5mn measured tonnes, 34.3mn indicated tonnes and 35.9mn inferred tonnes of thermal coal. Sojitz will boost coal trading by about 18% after the agreement with Prophecy. Sojitz will market the coal mainly to China through its subsidiary and is also looking to sell to Japan.



In addition, a Japanese consortium of Itochu Corp., Sojitz Corp., Sumitomo and Mitsui had also expressed an interest in developing the Tavan Tolgoi strategic coal deposit before the Mongolian Government decided to hire a contract miner for the country’s strategic deposit.

For further information on the Tavan Tolgoi deposit development, please refer to **Eurasia Capital’s recent Tavan Tolgoi Research Note.**

Portfolio Investments

Besides private equity investments, Japanese portfolio investors are also active in Mongolia. More than 50 Japanese investors invested in Tuul Songino Water Resource JSC when the company launched an IPO in 2007. The shareholders approved a new Charter and Prospectus at the company’s AGM held on April 25, 2010, renaming the



company as Mongolia Development Resources JSC to provide a diversified exposure to investment opportunities in Mongolia to local and international investors.

Property Investments: Japan Town

The Mongolian property market has experienced increased inflows of foreign capital, particularly prior to the global financial crisis when the market was at its highest, fuelled by commodity booms. Most of the construction projects have been financed solely or jointly by foreign investors. One of the most outstanding projects is “Four Seasons Gardens” (also known as Japan Town) that is being developed by Suruga Mongol LLC. Suruga Mongol LLC is a construction company established in 2003 with 100% investment from Japanese Suruga Corporation. The “Four Seasons Garden” project is a Suruga’s pilot project that is being built on the shore of the Tuul River. The project covers 880,000m² and includes a proposed shopping and service center, an office complex and residential area. The residential apartment district will include a school, hospital and service center. Suruga Mongol also provides consulting and education services for Mongolian engineers on Japanese construction techniques and technologies. The company has set up gravel crushing and concrete processing plants to support its construction work.

Recent Initiatives

Uranium

Japan, the world’s third largest uranium consumer, initially held talks with the Mongolian government in October 2008 on jointly developing uranium reserves as part of its efforts to secure additional supplies. The two countries signed an agreement for joint uranium development during an official visit of former Mongolian Prime Minister Sanjaa Bayar to Japan in July 2009.

Japanese private companies have also been active in the Mongolian uranium sector. In December 2009, French Areva and Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation signed an agreement for a partnership in Mongolia. AREVA has invited Mitsubishi Corporation to participate in the development of its uranium exploration assets in Mongolia. According to the agreement, Mitsubishi was set to acquire a 34% stake in Areva’s Mongolian subsidiary, Areva Mongol.



In December 2008, Marubeni Corporation signed a letter of intent with Canadian Khan Resources Inc. for the exploration and mining of Dornod, Mongolia’s largest uranium deposit. Currently, Khan Resources is in the midst of a dispute with the Nuclear Energy Authority of Mongolia over ownership of the deposit after the cancellation of Khan’s licenses. Although the outcome of the agreement between Khan and Marubeni is currently unclear, Japanese interest in Dornod has not diminished.



Rare Earth Elements

Mongolia has again risen to the forefront of global mining discussion as businesses and governments worldwide search for alternative ways to ease tensions in the rare earth minerals markets. Pressures to find new sources of rare earth minerals have arisen as China, which controls nearly 97% of rare earth minerals production globally, has reduced exports of the minerals and in some cases ceased exports altogether. Japan recently announced that it was still not receiving any shipments of rare earth elements from China since China initiated an embargo on rare earth exports to Japan in September. This has raised concerns in both the East and West about abilities to meet demand for rare earths in the production of high-technology goods such as radar, military applications, high-powered magnets, laptop computer hard drives, auto catalytic converters, electric-car batteries and wind turbines.

According to recent reports, China has reduced 2010 production levels and cut export quotas by 72% to 7,976 tonnes for the second half of the year, and plans to further decrease export quotas by as much as 30% in 2011. Chinese deposits declined to 27 million tonnes at the end of 2009 – or 30% of the world’s total explored reserves – from 43 million tonnes in 1996. The announcement by Chinese firm Solartech that its directors are undertaking discussions about possible acquisitions of Mongolian rare earth mines signals recognition that Mongolia can play a significant role in global rare earths production.



This creates a strong incentive for Japanese, US and European investment in both Mongolia rare earth mining and the associated export infrastructure links through Russian corridors from Mongolia’s east (Pacific coast ports for export to the US and Japan) and west (direct link to European markets). It also presents a great opportunity for Mongolia to draw new investment and assistance in developing new export potential, diversifying its minerals exports and building essential infrastructure systems.

The Japanese and Mongolian governments recently announced their intention to jointly explore possible development of the large deposits of rare earths thought to exist in Mongolia, and the Japanese Ministry of Trade, Economy and Industry will be sending an official group to study rare earth deposits in Mongolia. Japan is dependent on China for approximately 90% of its rare earth supply. Additionally, the Japanese government has now set up a US\$150mn fund to help finance the search for substitutes for rare earths and will also be used to help set up ventures to secure supplies from the US, Canada and Mongolia. For more information on **Mongolia’s Rare Earth Potential**, please refer to the forthcoming **Eurasia Capital Research Note**.

Contacts

Research

Sardor Koshnazarov	Head of Research, Oil & Gas	sardor.koshnazarov@eurasiac.com
Dosbergen Musaev	Analyst, Strategy	dosbergen.musaev@eurasiac.com
Neal Detert	Analyst, Strategy	neal.detert@eurasiac.com
Akmal Aminov	Analyst, Metals & Mining	akmal.aminov@eurasiac.com
Batbayar Bat-Erdene	Analyst, Metals & Mining	batbayar.bat-erdene@eurasiac.com
Rentsendorj Yondon	Analyst, Mongolia Equities	rentsendorj.yondon@eurasiac.com
Zultsetseg Chuluunbat	Analyst, Mongolia	zultsetseg.chunluunbat@eurasiac.com
Bahadir Uskenbaev	Analyst, Kazakhstan	bahadir.uskenbaev@eurasiac.com
Hoosniddin Hakimov	Analyst	hoosniddin.hakimov@eurasiac.com

Sales and Trading

Dima Orazimbetov	Director	dima.orazimbetov@eurasiac.com
Zhyldyz Sadyralieva	Associate	zhyldyz.sadyralieva@eurasiac.com
Sherzod Rakhimov	Analyst	sherzod.rakhimov@eurasiac.com
Bolor Ulziisaikhan	Broker	bolor.ulziisaikhan@eurasiac.com

Addresses:

HONG KONG

33/F One International Finance Centre
1 Harbour View Street, Central,
Hong Kong
Tel.: +852 2824 8716
Fax: +852 2166 8999

CHINA

11th Floor, North Tower, Beijing Kerry Centre
No.1 Guang Hua Road, Chao Yang District
Beijing 100020
Tel.: +86 (0) 10 6599 7912
Fax: +86 (0) 10 6599 9100

MONGOLIA

Suite 71, 7th Floor, Grand Office Center
Jamiyangun Street 12, 1st Khoroo,
Ulaanbaatar
Tel: +976 7013 0078
Fax: +976 7013 0078

KAZAKHSTAN

6/F, Forum Business Center
202 Dostyk Avenue
Almaty 050060
Tel +7 727 295 4514

UZBEKISTAN

11A, Almazar Street
Tashkent 100003
Tel: +998 71 1403538
Fax: +998 71 1403533

RUSSIA

Moscow Enbankment Tower
Block C, 18 Krasnopresnenskaya Naberezhnaya
Moscow 123317
Tel: +7 495 967 7676
Fax: +7 495 967 7600

Eurasia Capital is a Hong Kong-based pan-regional investment bank with focus on Mongolia, China, Russia and Central Asia. The Firm offers cross border M&A and advisory, capital raising, sales & trading and research services to its international and regional clients including government agencies, major energy and resource companies, sovereign wealth funds, private equity groups and global portfolio investors.

DISCLAIMER

This report is made for information purposes only, and does not constitute an offer, solicitation of an offer to purchase, hold, sell, invest or make any other financial decision. In making decisions, investors may rely on their own examinations of the parties and risks involved. Information contained in this report is obtained from the sources believed to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human or mechanical error as well as other factors such information provided "as is" without warranty of any kind and Eurasia Capital Ltd., in particular, make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to accuracy, timeliness, completeness, merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose of any such information. Under no circumstances, Eurasia Capital Ltd. have any liability to any person or entity (-ies) for (a) any loss or damage in whole or in part caused by, resulting from, or relating to, any error (negligible or otherwise) or other circumstances or contingency within or outside the control of any of their directors, managements, officers, employees, or agents in connection with compilation, analysis, interpretation, communication, publication or delivery of any such information, or (b) any direct, indirect, special, consequential, compensatory or incidental damages whatsoever (including without limitation, loss profits) even if Eurasia Capital Ltd. is advised in advance of the possibility of such damages, resulting from the use of or inability to use, any such information.

©2010 Eurasia Capital Ltd. All rights reserved.