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International Gas Summit

Charif Souki

October 2009

Safe Harbor Act

This presentation contains certain statements that are, or may be deemed to be, “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included herein are “forward-looking statements.” Included among “forward-looking statements” are, among other things:

- statements that we expect to commence or complete construction of each or any of our proposed liquefied natural gas, or LNG, receiving terminals by certain dates, or at all;
- statements that we expect to receive authorization from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, to construct and operate proposed LNG receiving terminals by a certain date, or at all;
- statements regarding future levels of domestic natural gas production and consumption, or the future level of LNG imports into North America, or regarding projected future capacity of liquefaction or regasification facilities worldwide regardless of the source of such information;
- statements regarding any financing transactions or arrangements, whether on the part of Cheniere or at the project level;
- statements relating to the construction of our proposed LNG receiving terminals, including statements concerning estimated costs, and the engagement of any EPC contractor;
- statements regarding any Terminal Use Agreement, or TUA, or other commercial arrangements presently contracted, optioned, marketed or potential arrangements to be performed substantially in the future, including any cash distributions and revenues anticipated to be received; statements regarding the commercial terms and potential revenues from activities described in this presentation;
- statements regarding the commercial terms or potential revenue from any arrangements which may arise from the marketing of uncommitted capacity from any of the terminals, including the Creole Trail and Corpus Christi terminals which do not currently have contractual commitments;
- statements regarding the commercial terms or potential revenue from any arrangement relating to the proposed contracting for excess or expansion capacity for the Sabine Pass LNG Terminal described in this presentation;
- statements that our proposed LNG receiving terminals, when completed, will have certain characteristics, including amounts of regasification and storage capacities, a number of storage tanks and docks and pipeline interconnections;
- statements regarding Cheniere, Cheniere Energy Partners and Cheniere Marketing forecasts, and any potential revenues, cash flows and capital expenditures which may be derived from any of Cheniere business groups;
- statements regarding Cheniere Pipeline Company, and the capital expenditures and potential revenues related to this business group; statements regarding our proposed LNG receiving terminals’ access to existing pipelines, and their ability to obtain transportation capacity on existing pipelines;
- statements regarding possible expansions of the currently projected size of any of our proposed LNG receiving terminals;
- statements regarding the payment by Cheniere Energy Partners, L.P. of cash distributions;
- statements regarding our business strategy, our business plan or any other plans, forecasts, examples, models, forecasts or objectives; any or all of which are subject to change;
- statements regarding estimated corporate overhead expenses; and
- any other statements that relate to non-historical information.

These forward-looking statements are often identified by the use of terms and phrases such as “achieve,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “example,” “expect,” “forecast,” “opportunities,” “plan,” “potential,” “project,” “propose,” “subject to,” and similar terms and phrases. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, they do involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties, and these expectations may prove to be incorrect. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this presentation. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of factors, including those discussed in “Risk Factors” in the Cheniere Energy, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, which are incorporated by reference into this presentation. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these ”Risk Factors”. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this presentation, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

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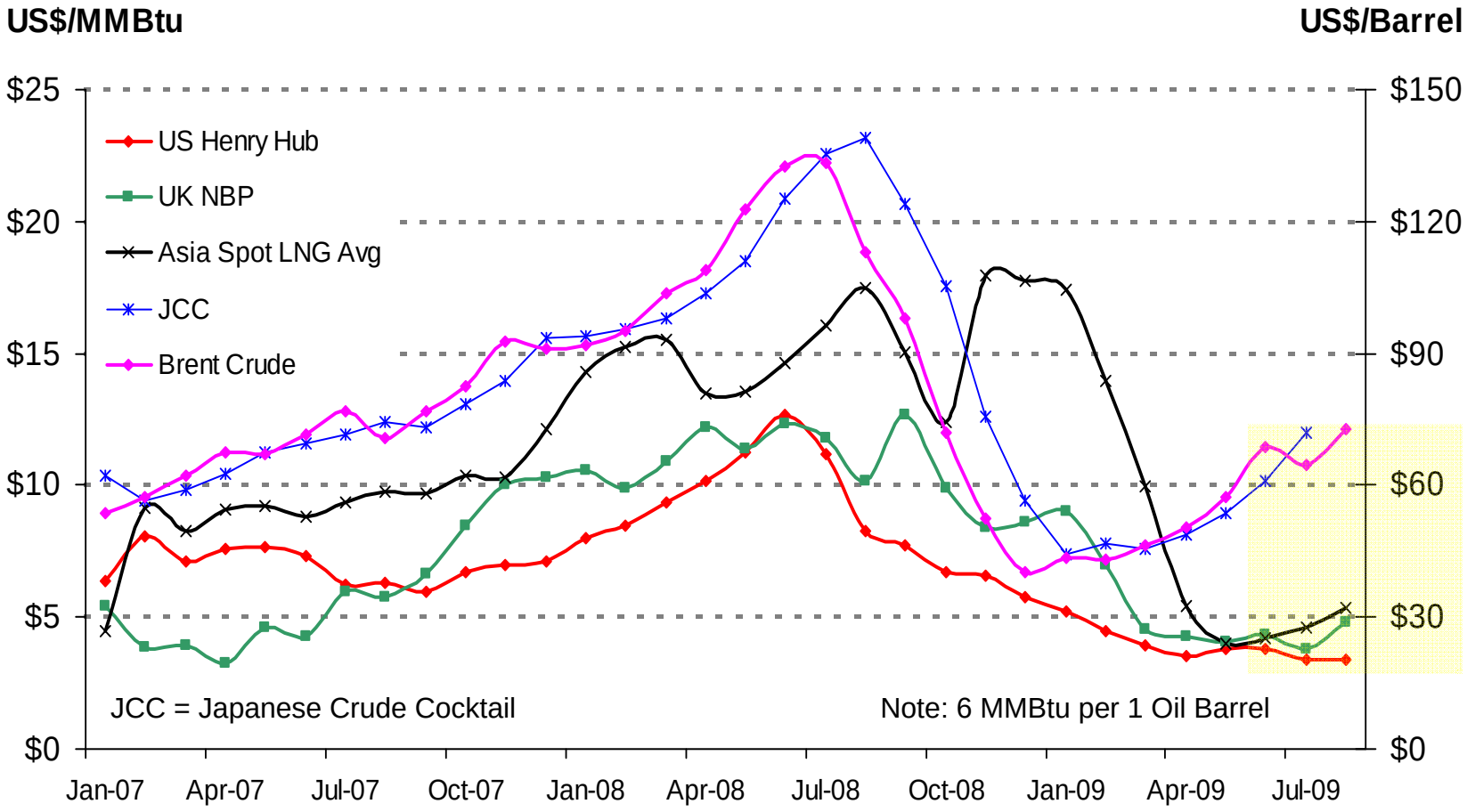
Overview

- The world has abundant reserves of natural gas, but will they be produced?
- The current global gas oversupply is expected to last at least 2 to 4 years
- The growth of LNG production capacity will provide a bridge between the continents
  - Flexible LNG of 10 to 12 Bcf/d means the world can send a price signal to 3 or 4 LNG vessels every day
- The substantial disconnect between oil-indexed prices for gas and spot prices is straining traditional business models
- Russia, the U.S. and Canada provide the lion share of world gas supply – every thing else is several orders of magnitude smaller
- New supply is being secured under two very different business models
  - Underpinned by crude based contracts such as in the recent Gorgon deals and most of Gazprom's production
  - Market based contracting as is the case in the U.S., Canada and the UK model
- Incremental volumes from unconventional reserves abundant in U.S. at $6 to $8/MMBtu

Global Prices & Linkage Implications

- Convergence of spot prices
- Disconnect from crude



Source: PIRA Energy Group, Petroleum Association of Japan (JCC)

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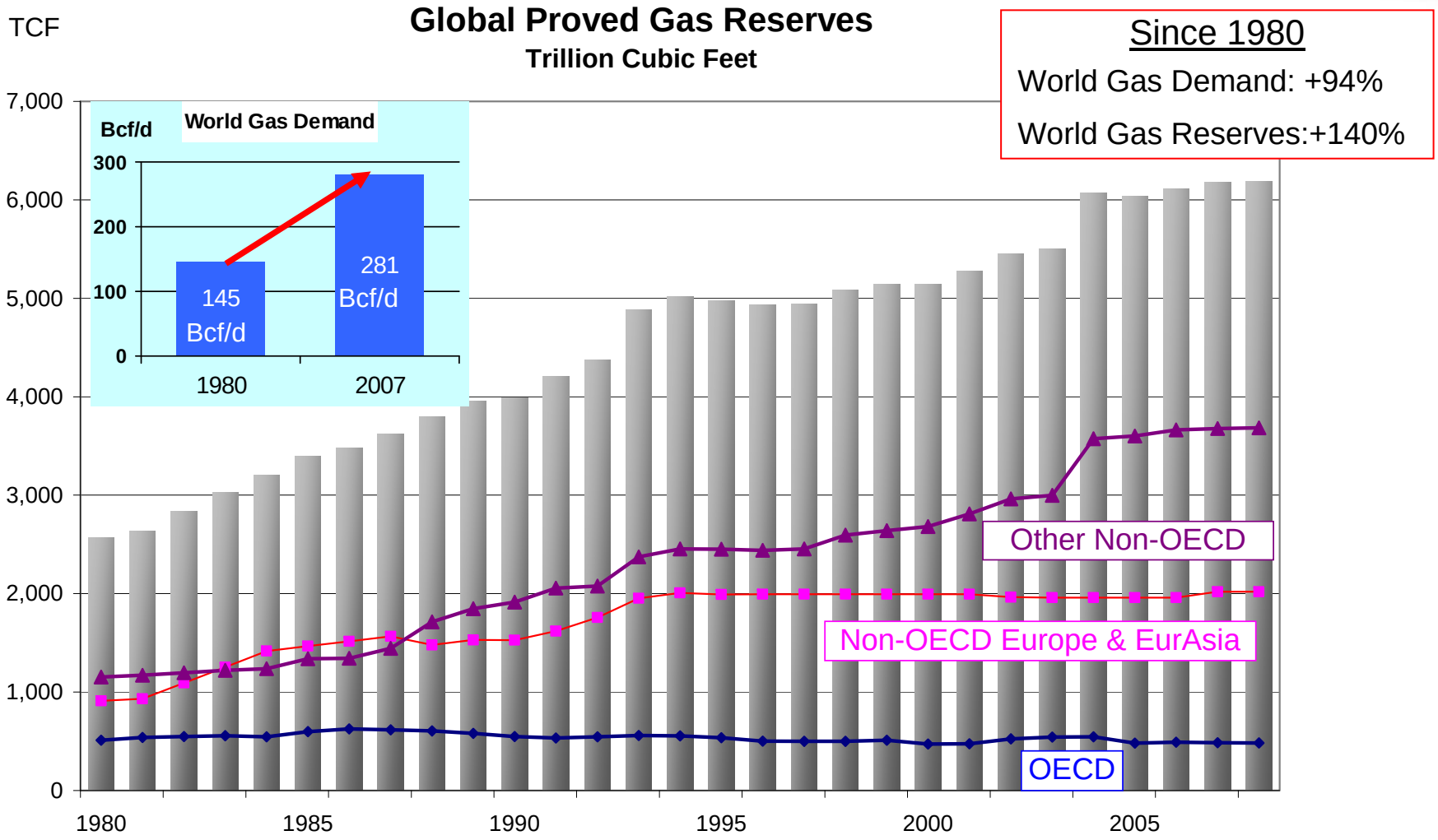
Global Natural Gas Supply & Demand

Rapid reserve and demand growth



Since 1980

World Gas Demand: +94%

World Gas Reserves:+140%

Source: EIA 2009 (Historical World Reserves & Demand)

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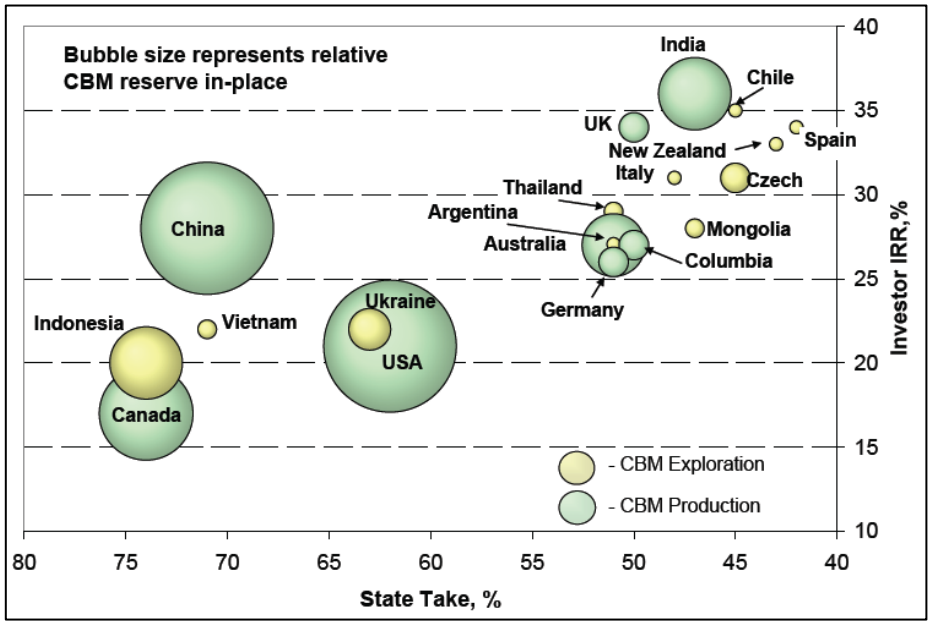
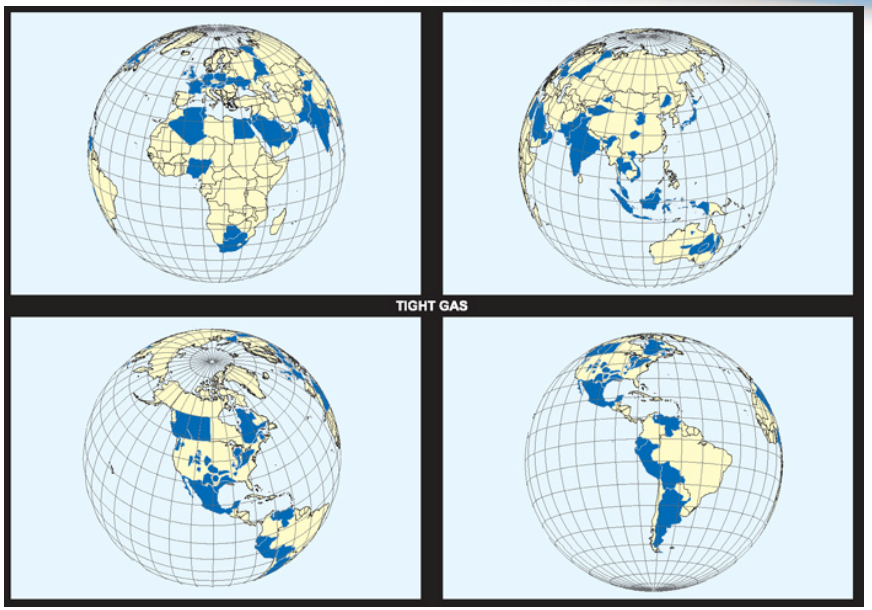
Global Potential for Unconventional Gas Production is Huge

"[Ultimately recoverable remaining resources of] Non-conventional gas resources – including coalbed methane, tight gas sands and gas shales – are much larger, amounting perhaps to over 900 tcm (31,000 Tcf), with 25% in the US and Canada combined."
IEA World Energy Outlook 2008

Comparison of Global CBM Resources *(IHS)*





Global Distribution of Tight Gas Resources *(Wood McKenzie)*

Outside the US, more than 40 countries have investigated the potential of coalbed gas, resulting in commercial projects in Australia, Canada, China, and India. No commercial shale-gas projects currently exist outside of the US, but work continues to identify both new shale-gas reservoirs and to add incremental shale-gas production in existing reservoirs. Given that worldwide coalbed-gas resources are estimated to exceed 9,000 Tscf and shale-gas resources are estimated to exceed 16,000 Tscf, it is clear that tremendous potential exists for future growth (Kawata and Fujita 2001).

Coalbed and Shale-Gas Reservoirs, Jenkins et al, Society of Petroleum Engineers paper 103514

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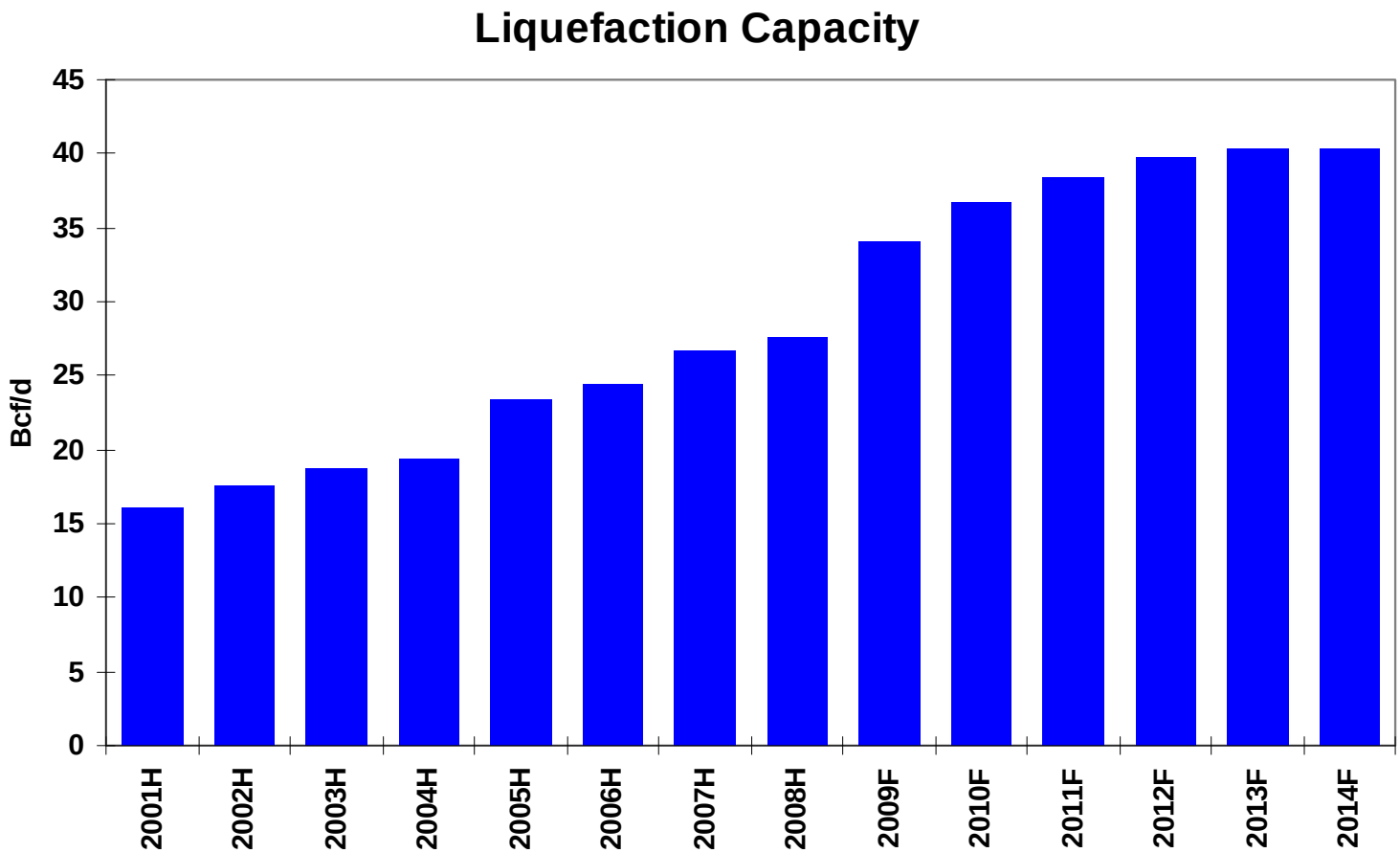
Liquefaction Capacity Growing Sharply



Source: Cheniere Research

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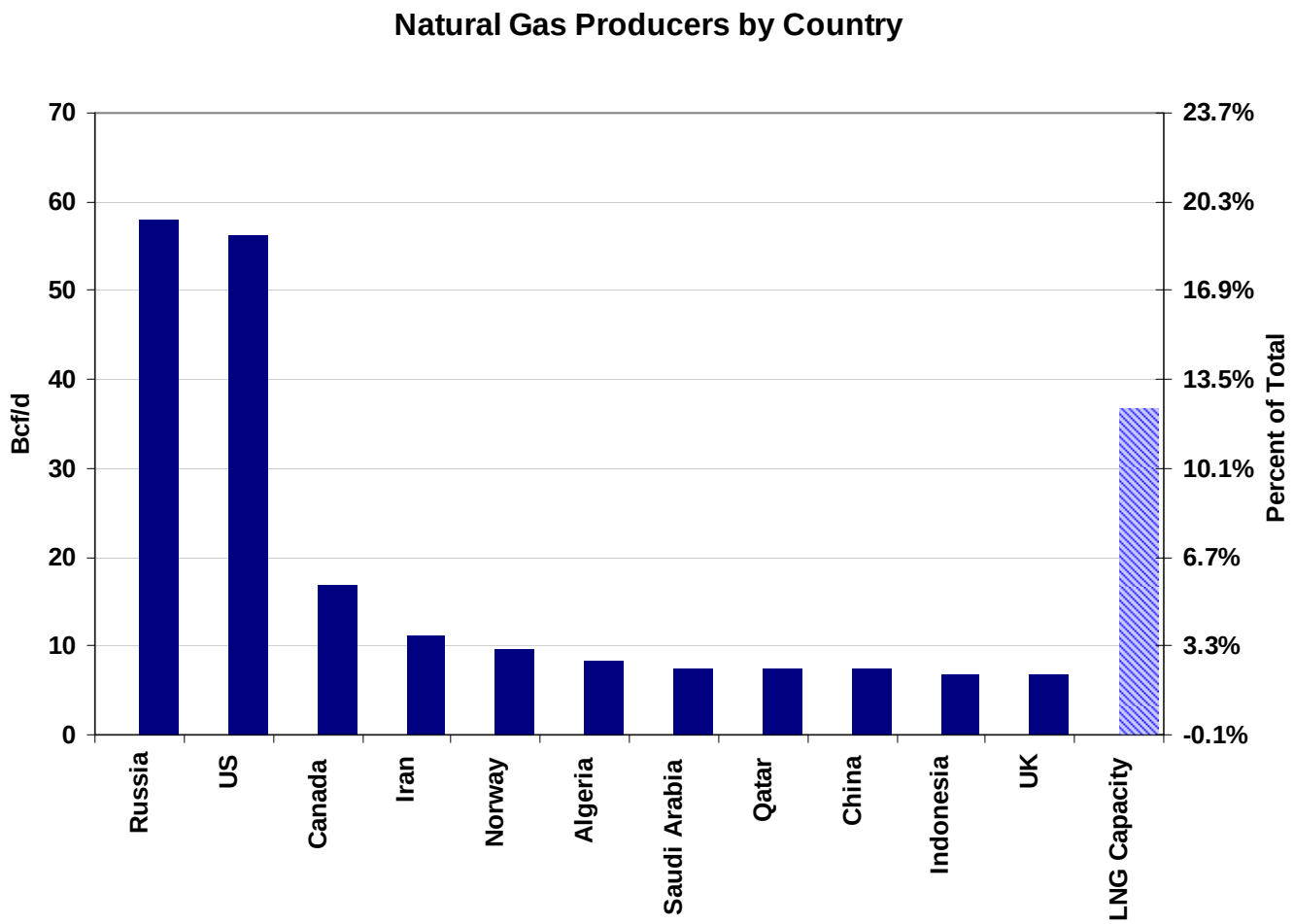
Russia and U.S. Account for Nearly 40% of Natural Gas Production



Source: BP Statistical Review 2009

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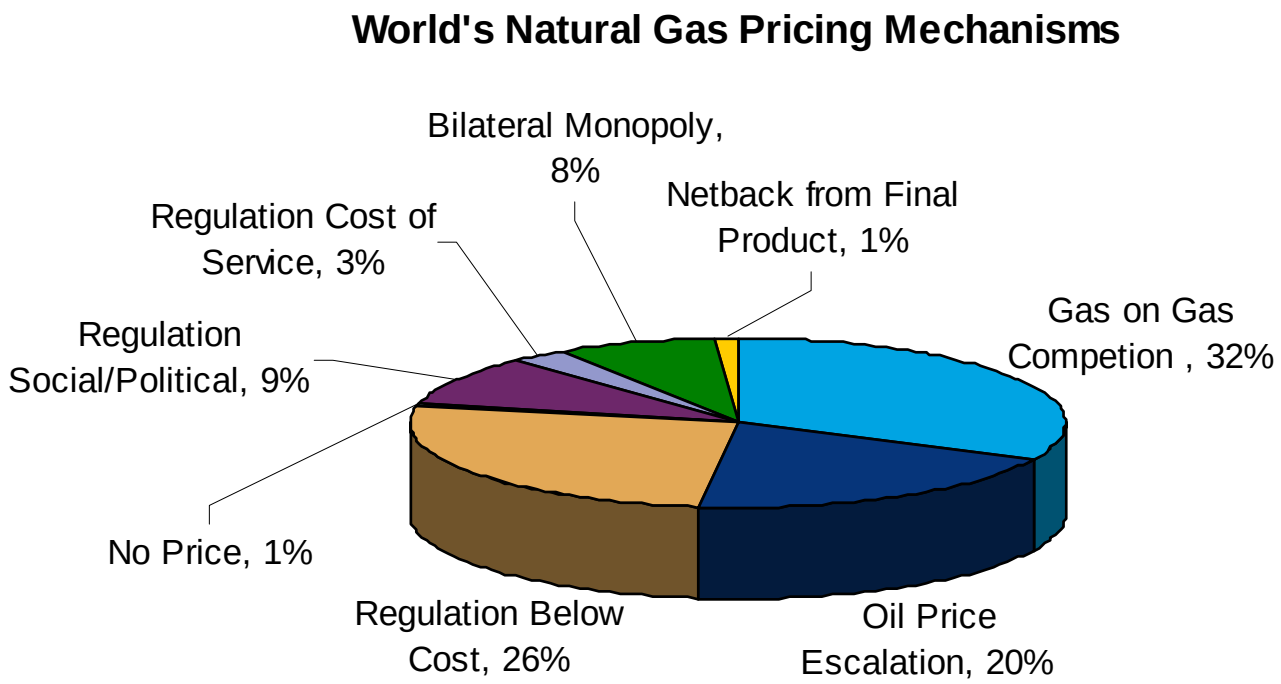
How Will Current Market Conjuncture Affect the Evolution of these Pricing Mechanisms?



Source: IGU

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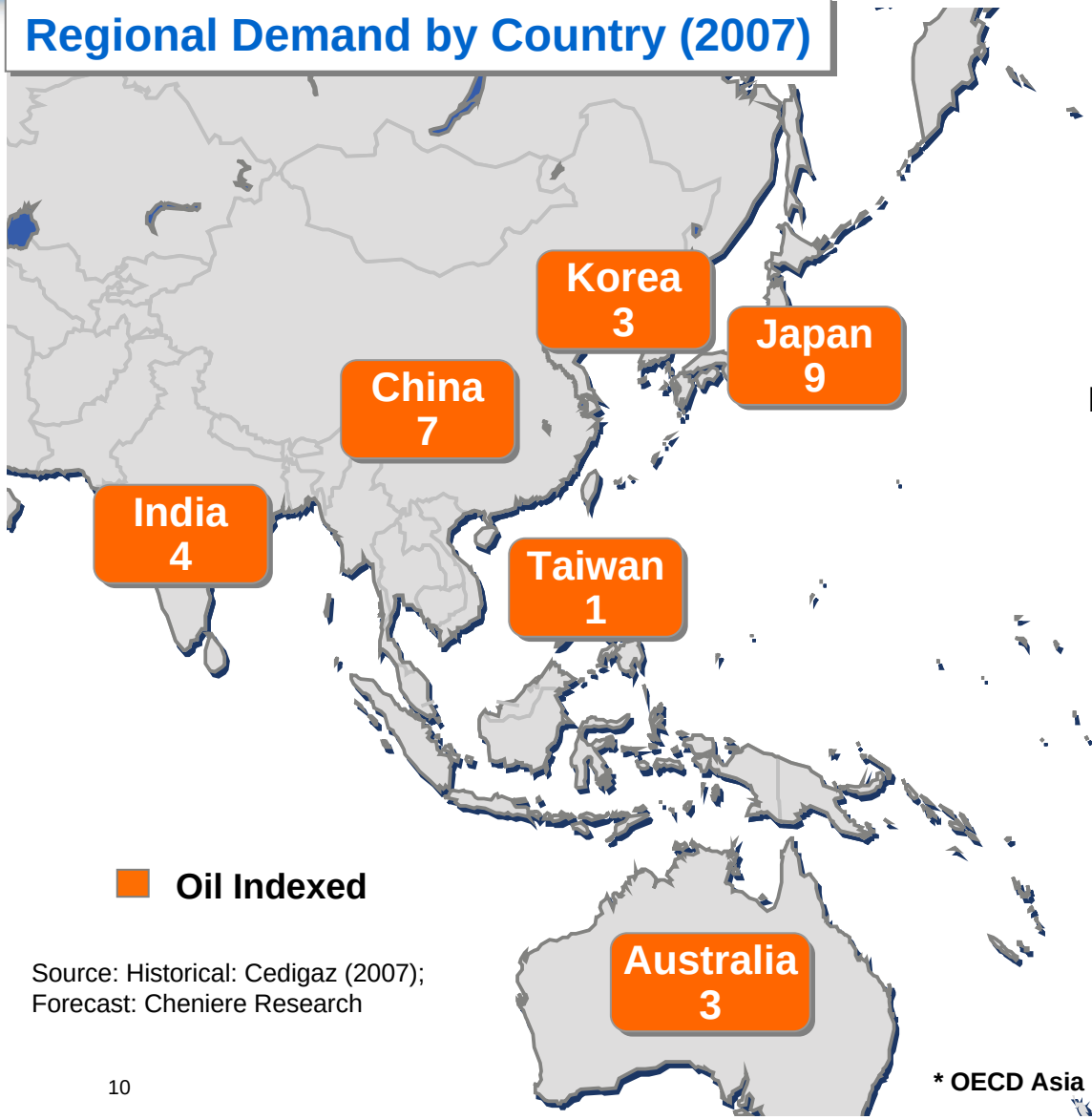
Asia Pacific* Natural Gas Demand Projection

Regional Demand by Country (2007)

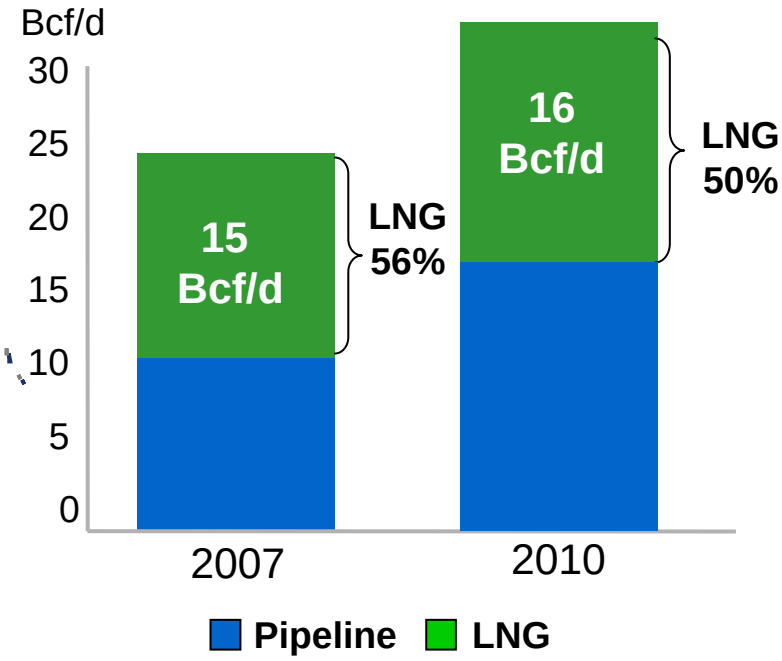


Consumption
2007 = 27 Bcf/d
2010 = 32 Bcf/d

Pipeline Import Capacity
Eventually Large

LNG Import Capacity
2007 = 34 Bcf/d
2010 = 37 Bcf/d

Incremental LNG Need
2010 = ~1 Bcf/d



Source: Historical: Cedigaz (2007);
Forecast: Cheniere Research

* OECD Asia plus India & China

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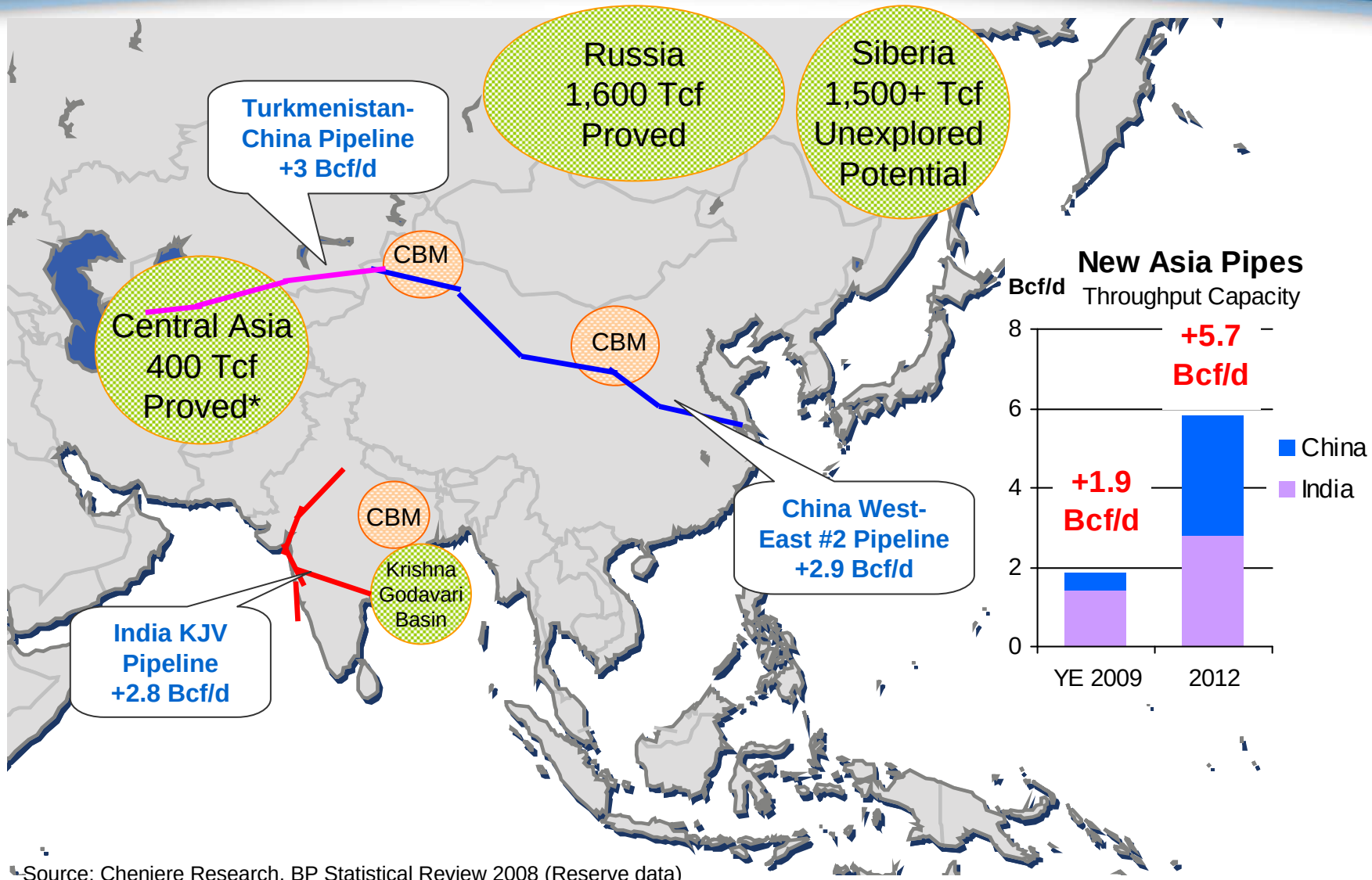
New Asia Pipelines

Major projects boost access to indigenous reserves



Source: Cheniere Research, BP Statistical Review 2008 (Reserve data)

*Based on updated Turkmenistan reserves from Oct. 2008 Gaffney, Cline & Associates survey of South Yolotan-Osman field

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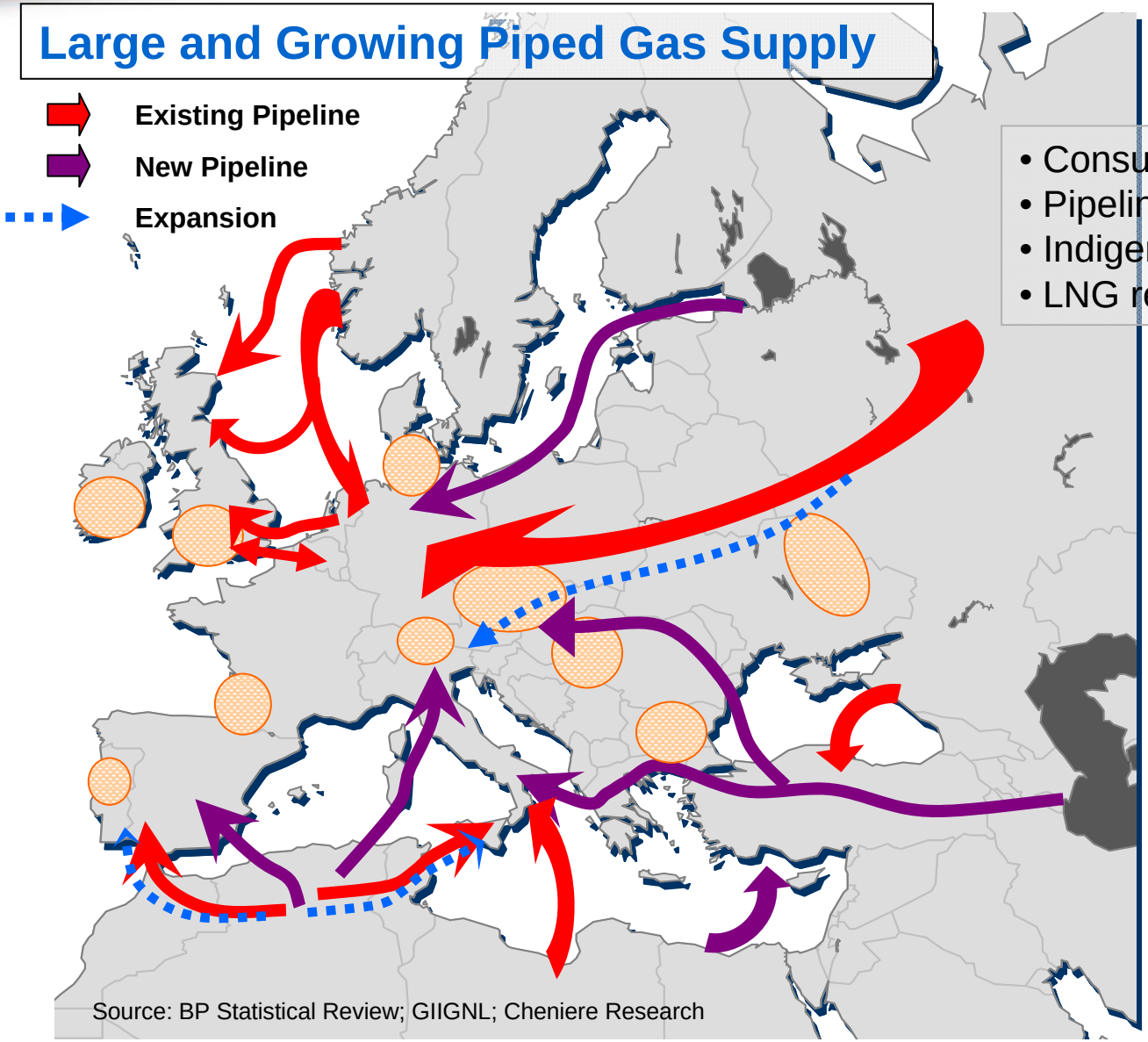
European Suppliers are Undertaking a Significant Expansion of Pipeline Capacity

Large and Growing Piped Gas Supply



- Consumption: 50 Bcf/d in 2008
- Pipeline import capacity: 40 Bcf/d
- Indigenous production: 27 Bcf/d(1)
- LNG regas capacity: 15 Bcf/d(2)

Unconventional Gas Potential

Source: BP Statistical Review; GIIGNL; Cheniere Research

Europe = EU 27, plus Switzerland and Turkey
(1) Production figure includes Norway
(2) Regas capacity estimate as of end 2009

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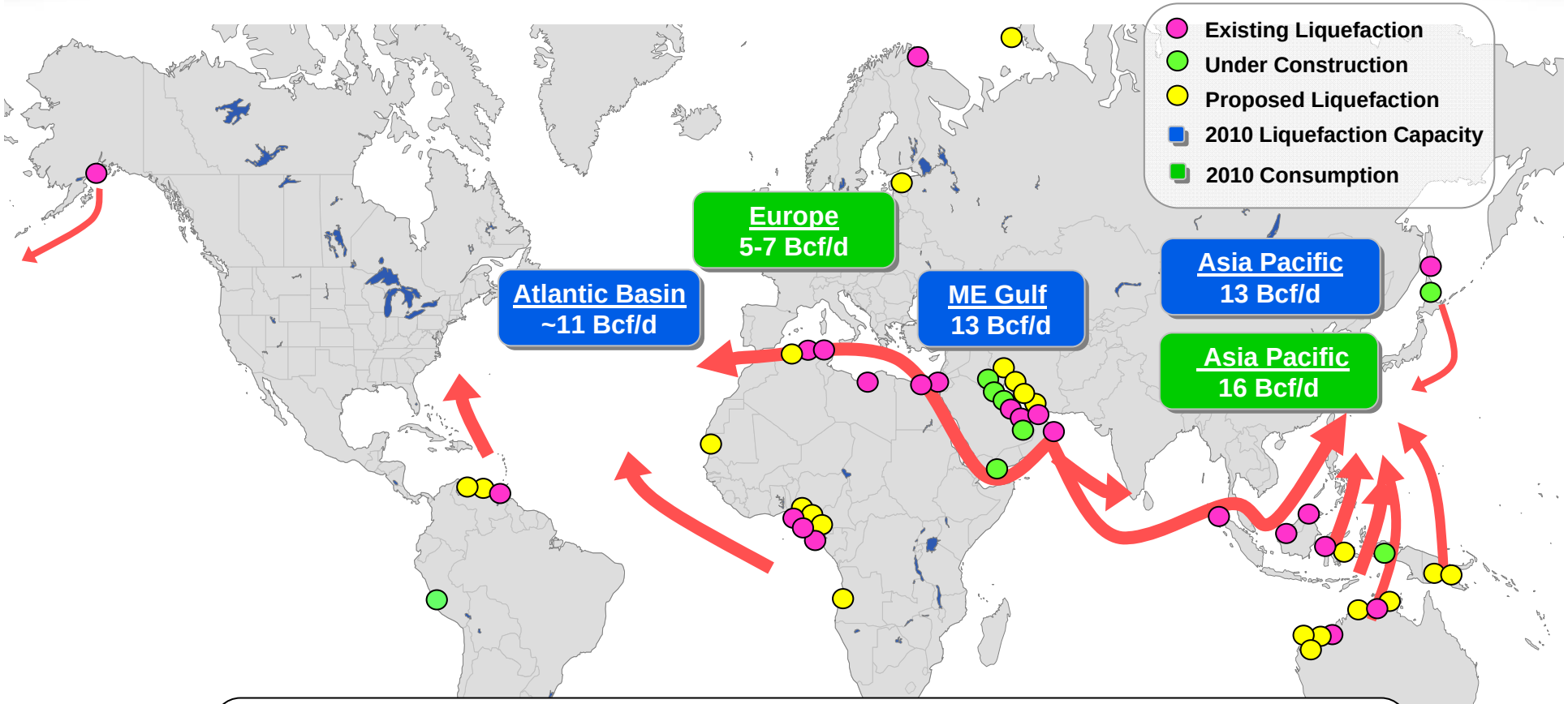
Projected LNG Flows in 2010

Global LNG Supply of ~30 Bcf/d



MEG LNG to Atlantic Basin*: 6-8 Bcf/d

LNG Available for Atlantic Price Arbitrage: 10-12 Bcf/d

3 to 4 cargoes every day

Source: Cheniere Research

* Assumes 85%-92% LNG plant utilization rate.

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North America

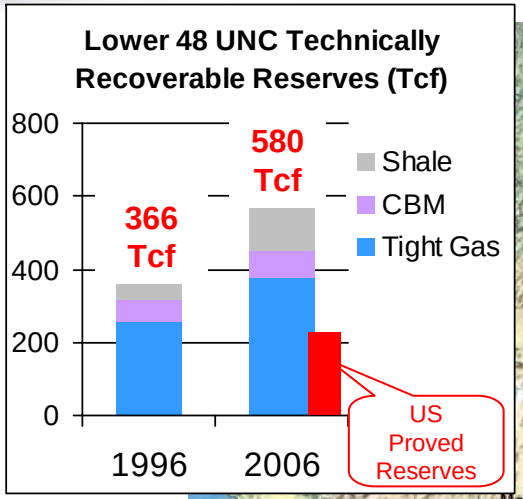
- Critical role of US in global gas market

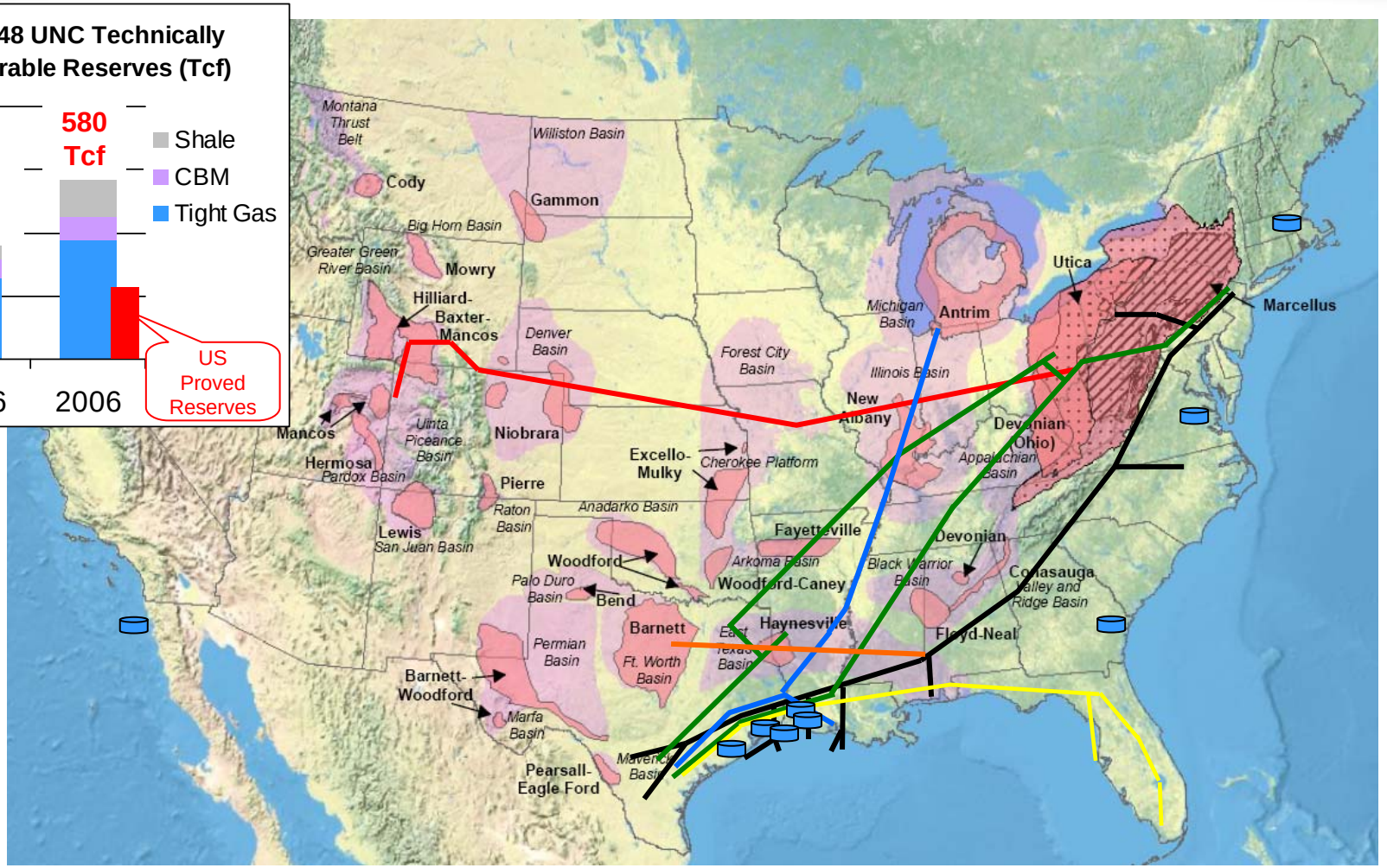
Questions:

- Can the US absorb the LNG?
- Will LNG become a part of the US energy mix?
- What are the implications for oil & gas linkage in the US & globally?

US Unconventional Production

Basins Proximate to Premium Markets and Major Pipelines





Sources: EIA (US map graphic, pipelines and LNG terminals placed by Cheniere).
Advanced Resources Intl (Lower 48 Unconventional Recoverable Reserves)
Depicted Pipelines: Rockies Express, Texas Eastern, Trunkline, Transco, FGT, C/P/SESH/Gulf Crossing (as a single route)
Depicted LNG terminals: Freeport, Golden Pass, Sabine Pass, Cameron, Trunkline, Elba Island, Cove Point, Everett.

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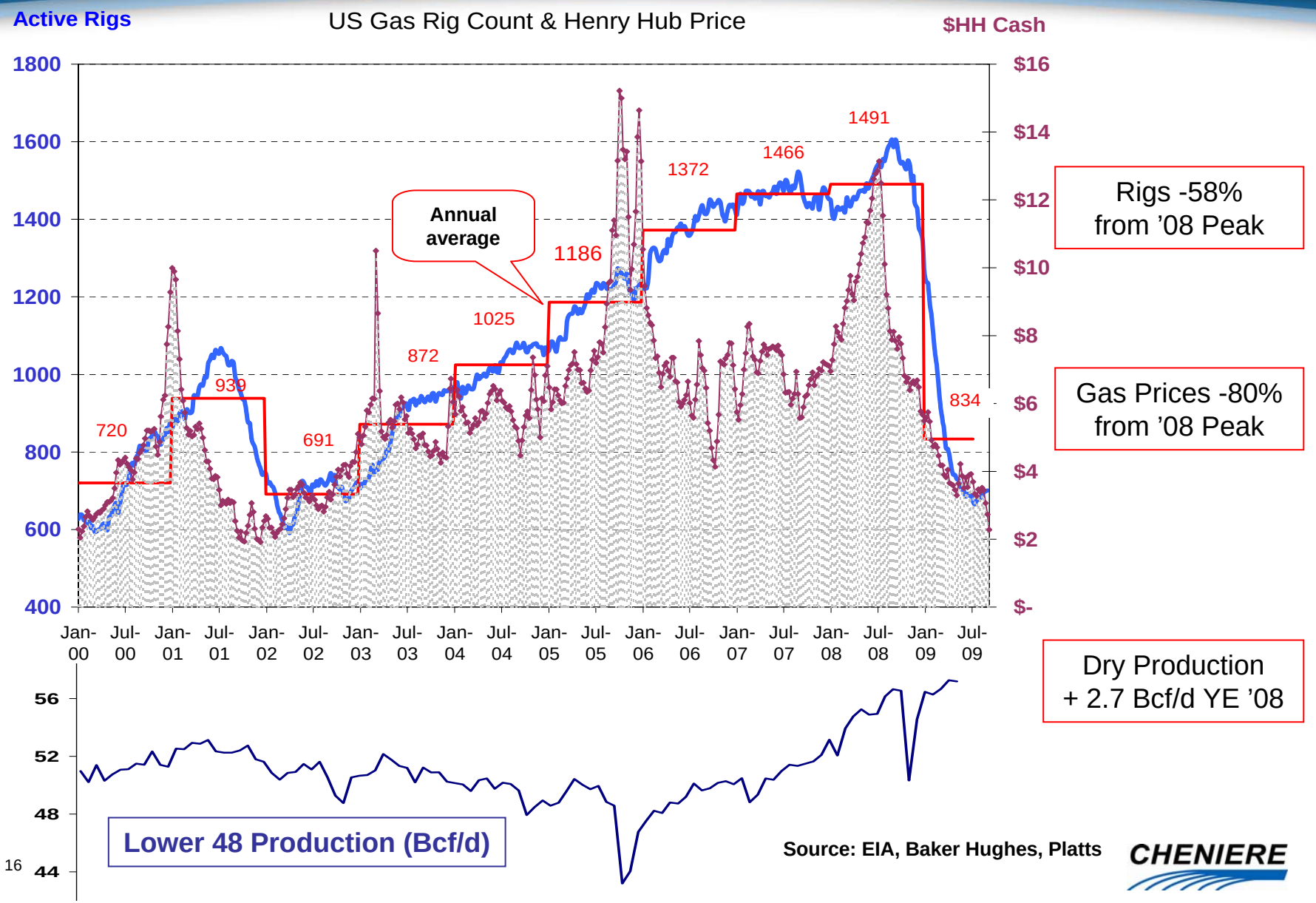
US Gas Rig Count, Production & Prices

Drilling has Collapsed with Price, Oversupply



Rigs -58% from '08 Peak

Gas Prices -80% from '08 Peak

Dry Production + 2.7 Bcf/d YE '08

Source: EIA, Baker Hughes, Platts

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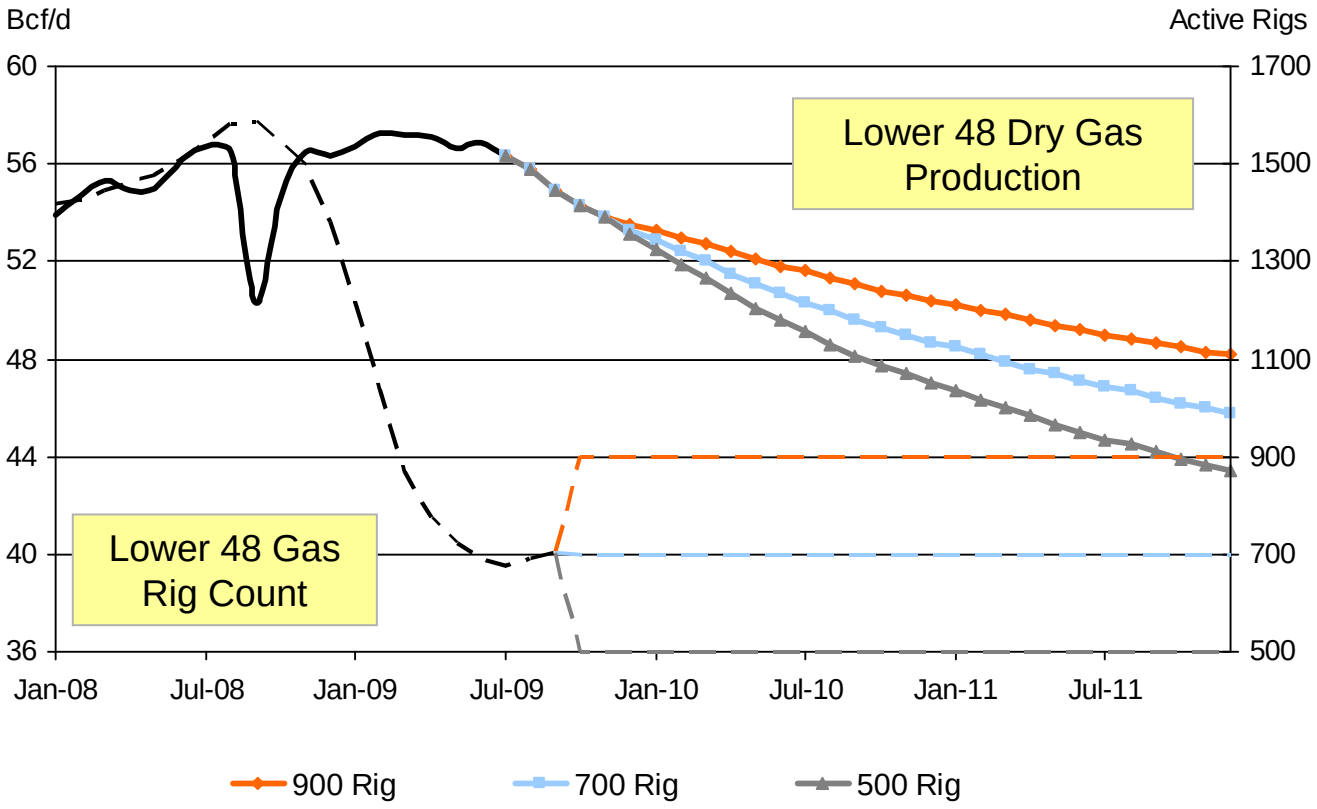
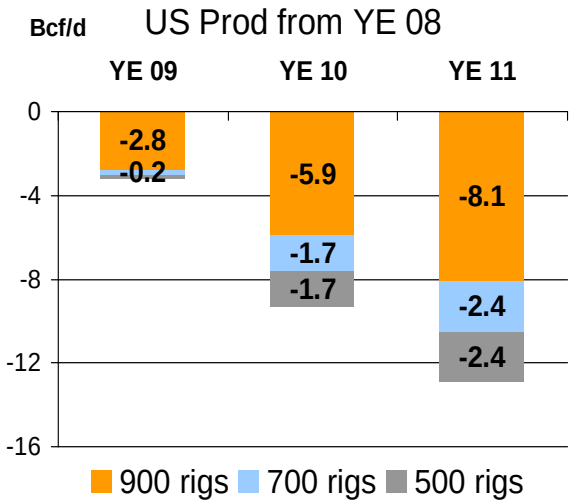
Lower 48 Wellhead Production & Gas Rig Count

Productive Capacity will Fall Sharply as Drilling is Curtailed





Source: Lippman Consulting, EIA, Baker Hughes, Cheniere Research

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Conclusions

- North America is about to join the global gas market
- Unconventional reserves and the growth of the LNG trade are challenging the conventional business models
- Questions:
  - Can the oil linked model survive?
  - Which gas price index would replace it?
  - What is the gas price required to justify additional production?
  - Is it unconventional gas in the US?
  - Could it be unconventional gas globally?
- The answers are unclear
- Increased volatility is expected until the industry learns to adapt to a new business model