

Coal Market Overview

IEA High Efficiency, Low Emissions (HELE) Technology Roadmap

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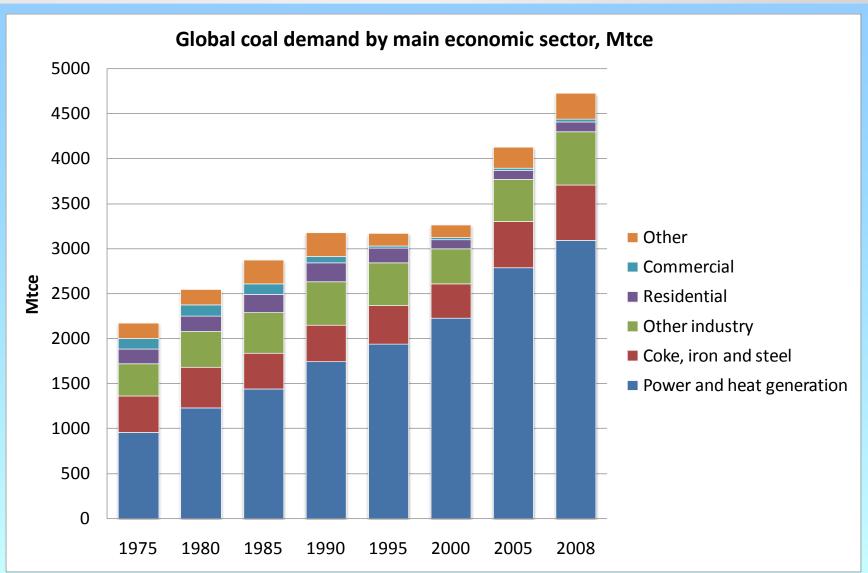


Introduction

- Present the status of global coal use, coal trade and regional influences
- Understand current trends in coal markets
- Consider issues that might shape the next 10-20 years

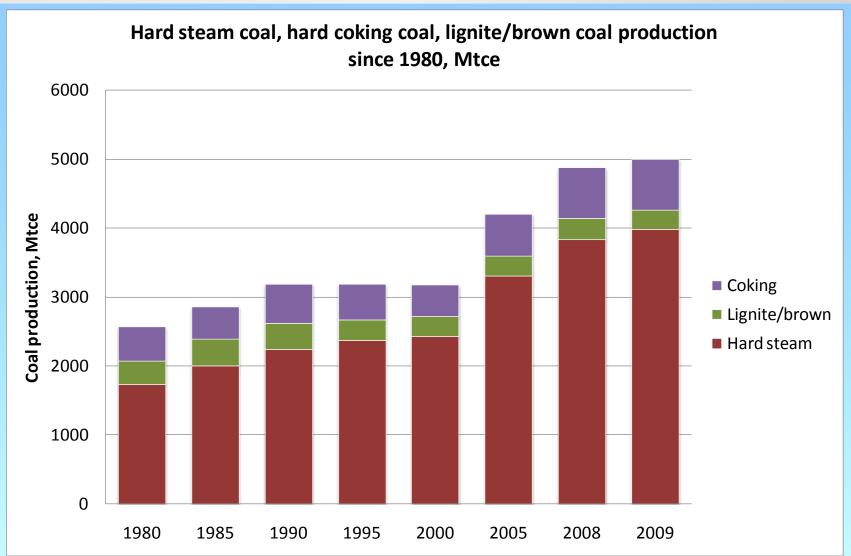


30% rise in 20y preceding 2000; 46% rise in 8 years after 2000



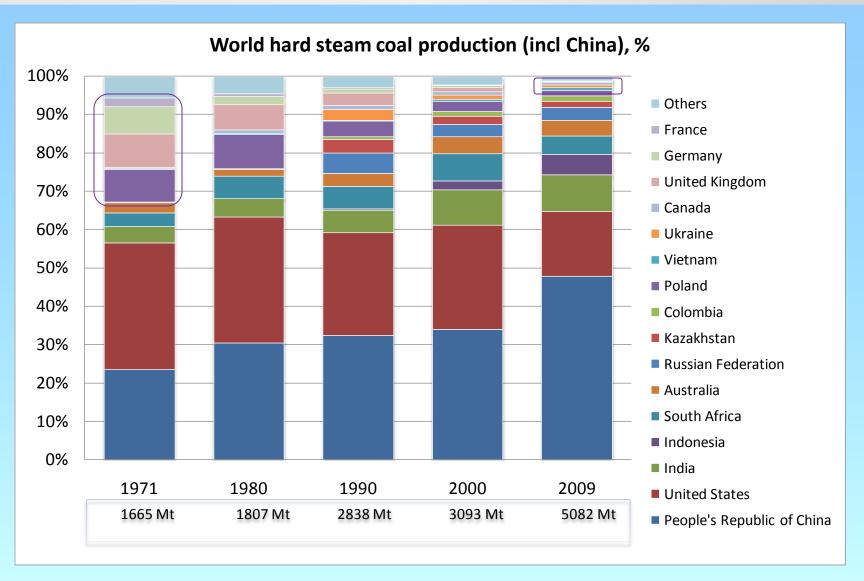


Hard steam coal dominates by volume, 5000 Mtce in 2009





Trends reflected by OECD retreat from coal; and advance by non-OECD





Coal-fired fleet still consists of many subcritical stations

IEA CoalPower Database (2010)

- ~220 stations under construction (or repowered)
- Totalling ~223 GWe of which 113 GWe is known to be SC or USC, mostly hard steam coal

Of which:

- 58 GWe in China (35 GWe is known SC or USC)
- 80 GWe in India (48 GWe is known SC or USC)
- 8-15 GWe in each of the following countries: Indonesia, Vietnam, S Africa, Germany, and USA



Coal-fired power investment

- Coal-fired power investments carry a number of risks to financial institutions and investors:
 - higher \$/kWe capital cost compared with gas
 - higher carbon lock-in (in the absence of CCS or appropriate 'offset')
 - continuing stringency of emission regulation (SOx, NOx, and PM)



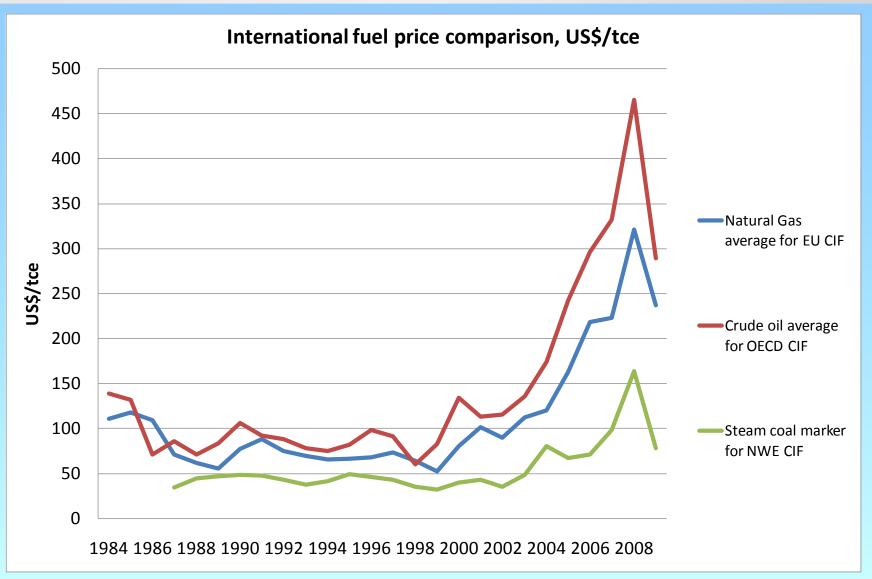
Coal price 'stability'

BUT

 Coal remains a relatively stable commodity and lowest price fossil fuel compared with oil and gas (even when standardised to \$/tce)



CIF price of major fossil fuels (\$/tce)





Steam coal markets are still subject to volatility

- NW Europe steam coal prices peak at 210 \$/t in September (Brent crude hits 100 \$/bbl)
- 2008 triple supply shock and freight shortage
 - Coal demand in China soars; exports stop; winter weather causes demand spike
 - Record flooding in Queensland
 - South African power cuts
 - Freight averages 30 \$/t (max. 60 \$/t)

Although before 2008 ends

 Financial meltdown halts price momentum and prices slump to 60-80 \$/t



Dec 2010 - supply and demand shocks hit world markets again

- NW Europe steam coal prices return to 120 \$/t
 - China imports continue to rise (119 Mt steam, 47 Mt coking)
 - Record floods return to Queensland
 - Japanese earthquake/tsunami closes 8 GWe nuclear plants and 8 GWe of coal-fired plants; demand in remaining thermal plants rise to compensate, including coal
 - Germany closes pre-1980 nuclear stations for safety approval



Over the Roadmap period, the market could look different

- These short term phenomena are important to monitor, while longer term trends are also difficult to foresee
- There's no guarantee that prices will remain high over the entire Roadmap period

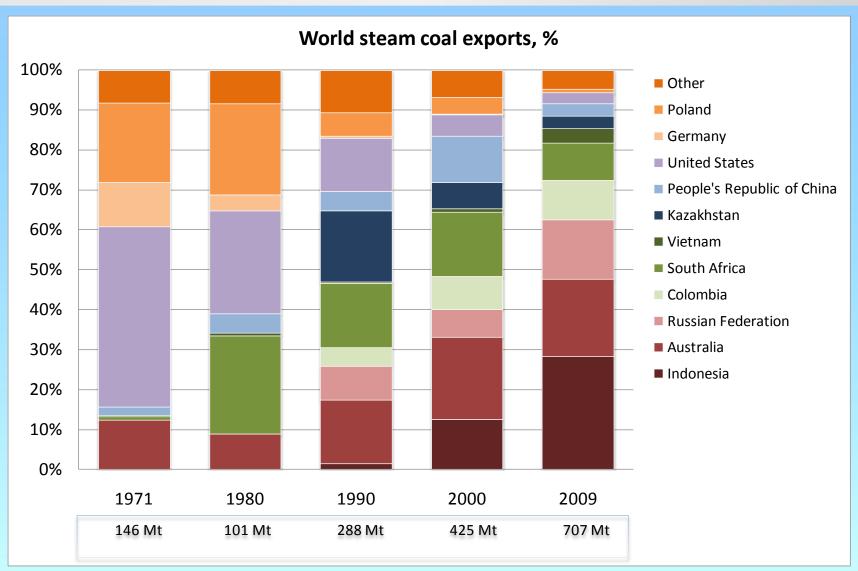


Roadmap needs longer term perspective

- Will prices change, if so, who or what will be the key drivers
- Imports account for just 14% of hard steam coal supplies (26% for coking coal, negligible for lignite)
- Yet, world prices are having a larger impact on domestic prices
- So who are the biggest influences on world prices



Global steam coal exports by % market share



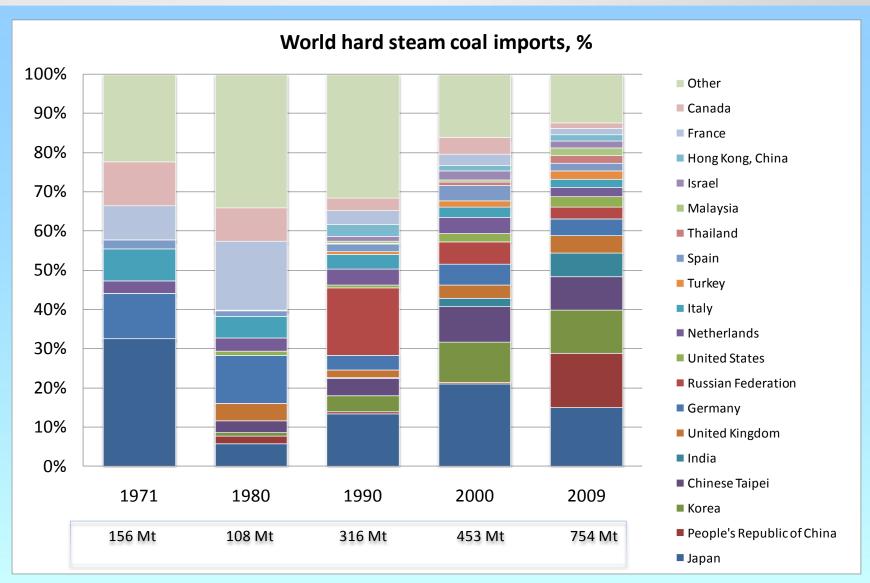


Rising exports suppliers

- Mongolia (30-50 Mt/y?) Tavan Tolgio
- Southern Africa Botswana, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe (>70 Gt of reserves, but needs rail)
- US West Coast Powder River Basin coal exports

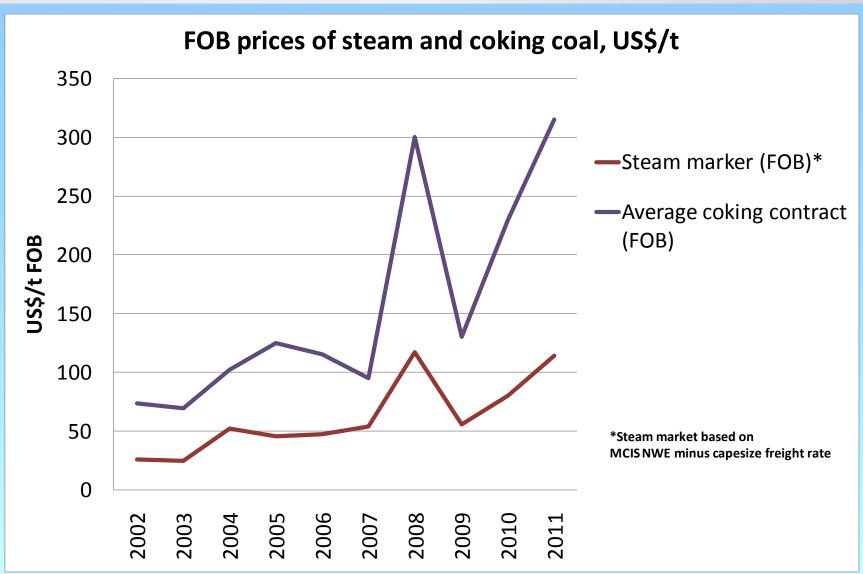


Global steam coal imports by country, % share





Average international coal prices





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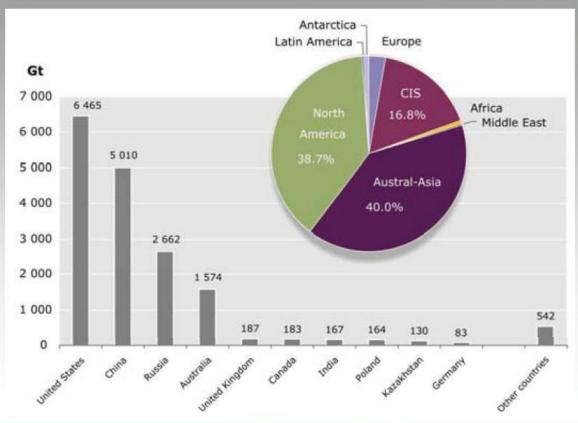
Hard coal has an estimated life of 120 years (~730 Gt, 6 Gt/y production

(but where it matters, China's R/P was 38 years based on 2008 production)

Lignite has a life of 270 years, assuming an estimated reserve of ~270 Gt and 1 Gt/y production



Resources of hard coal (total 17,167 Gt) in 2009 of the top ten countries as well as their distribution by region



Source: **BGR 2010**



GEOZENTRUM HANNOVER



Top 10 most abundant energy reserves (BGR, 2009)

