EURACOAL
European Association for Coal and Lignite
AISBL

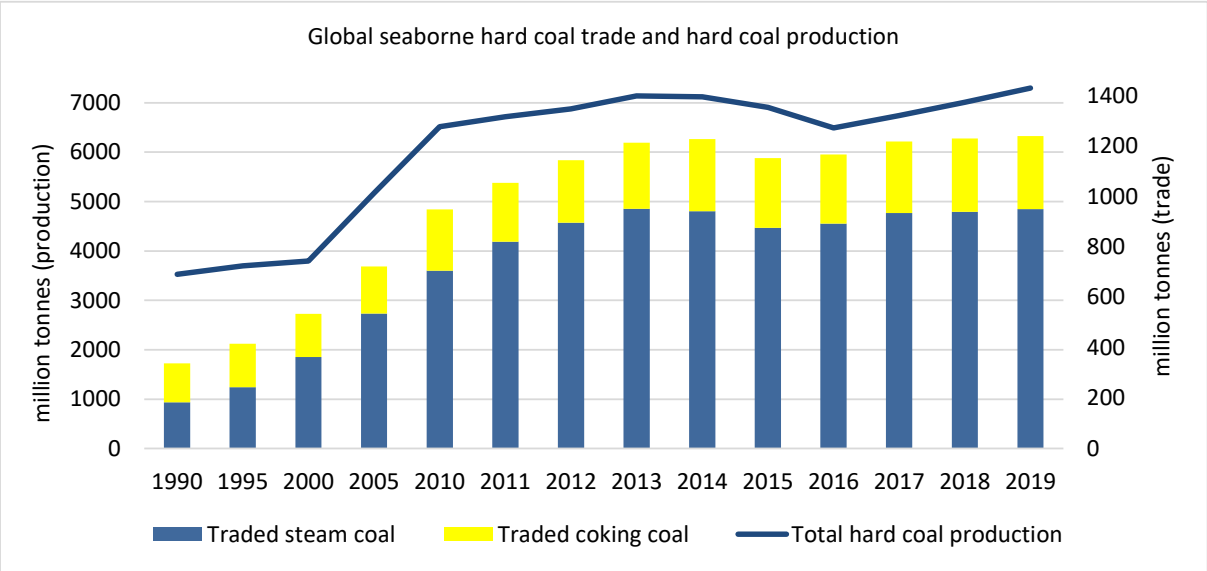
EURACOAL Market Report 2020 no.1

May 2020

WORLD COAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Global Coal Trade

Global hard coal production reached 7.3 Gt in 2019, a 3% year-on-year increase according to VDKi estimates, with China adding 200 Mt and Indonesia 55 Mt to meet strong Asian demand, notably in China itself which accounts for more than half of global coal consumption.



Sources: IEA; VDKi; IHS Markit

Production fell at Western producers, especially in the US where the availability of cheap fossil gas, including shale gas, has spectacularly reduced the use of coal for power generation. On top of this inter-fuel competition, US coal exports fell by a massive 20 Mt in 2019 as international coal prices collapsed, resulting in several US coal companies filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Being a swing supplier, the US saw production decline by 46 Mt in response to the dramatic fall in coal prices.

The six major coal producers – accounting for close to 90% of production in 2019 – were China (3 746 Mt, +6%), India (711 Mt, −0.7%), the US (639 Mt, −7%), Indonesia (526 Mt, +9%), Russia (437 Mt, +1%) and Australia (465 Mt, −7%). South African output grew slightly (254 Mt, +0.4%), but at 78.5 Mt, exports remained well below the capacity of Richard Bay Coal Terminal.

Overall, the international hard coal market – steam coal and coking coal – can be broken down as follows: Australia and Indonesia each supply around one third; Russia, the US, South Africa and Colombia together supply the remainder. Seaborne hard coal trade increased by less than 1% to 1 220 Mt in 2019, slower than production growth as China's domestic consumption growth was mainly met by increased domestic production.

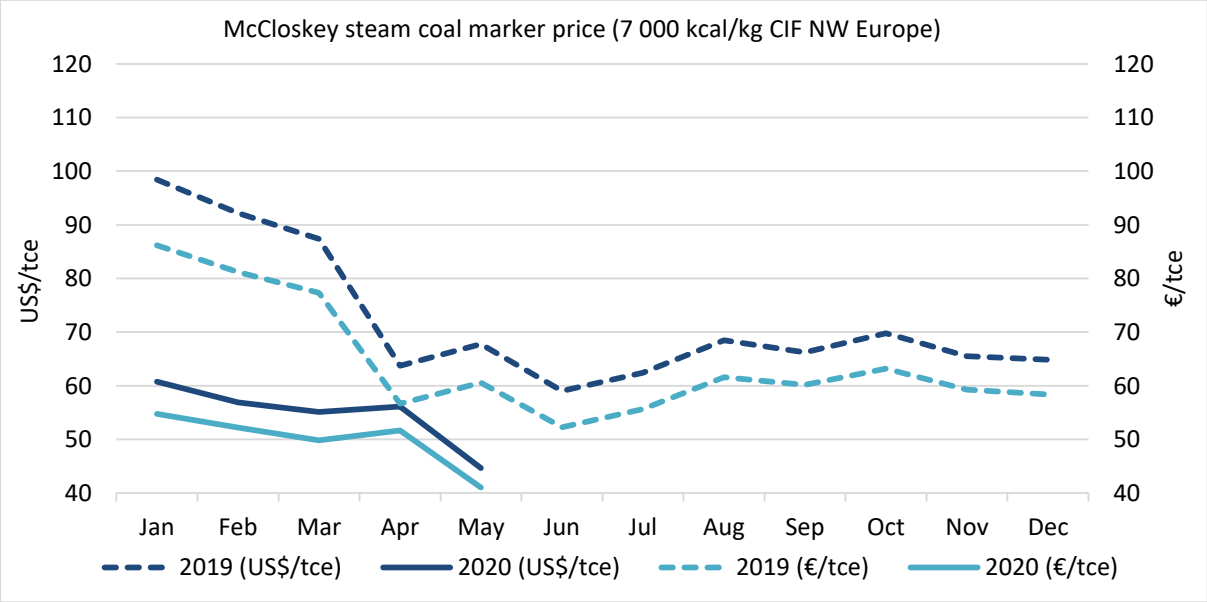
Tables 2 and 3 show that hard coal exports in 2019 were dominated by Australia (395 Mt) and Indonesia (372 Mt), followed by Russia (207 Mt, of which 171 Mt seaborne), the US (79 Mt, excluding to Canada), South Africa (79 Mt) and Colombia (76 Mt). Including its lignite exports of 84 Mt would place Indonesia as the top coal exporter. As with production, changes in export volumes were positive for Indonesia (+29 Mt or +9%) and negative for the US (−21 Mt, −21%). Despite trade disputes with China, which delayed customs' clearances by up to forty days, Australian exports grew (+9 Mt, +2%), while Colombia benefitted with better access to China, but saw its overall exports fall (−4 Mt, −5%) as dust-control measures during periods of dry weather constrained production. The natural exporters to the European market – namely the US, Colombia and South Africa – all saw exports decline.

Coal Prices

Steam coal prices collapsed at the end of Q1 2019, especially on the Atlantic market, before stabilising for the rest of the year at around 60 US$/tonne CIF ARA. Pacific market prices held a little firmer, with growing demand from South East Asia, despite import restrictions by China to maintain higher prices on its domestic market. Lower coal prices might have brought some market relief, if gas prices were not also so low. Occasionally in 2019, LNG prices were lower than coal prices on an energy basis, leading to coal-to-gas switching in many countries.

In 2020, the Covid-19 crisis has further depressed coal prices, below marginal supply costs for many producers. Forward price curves for future deliveries show an upward trend, at least until 2023.

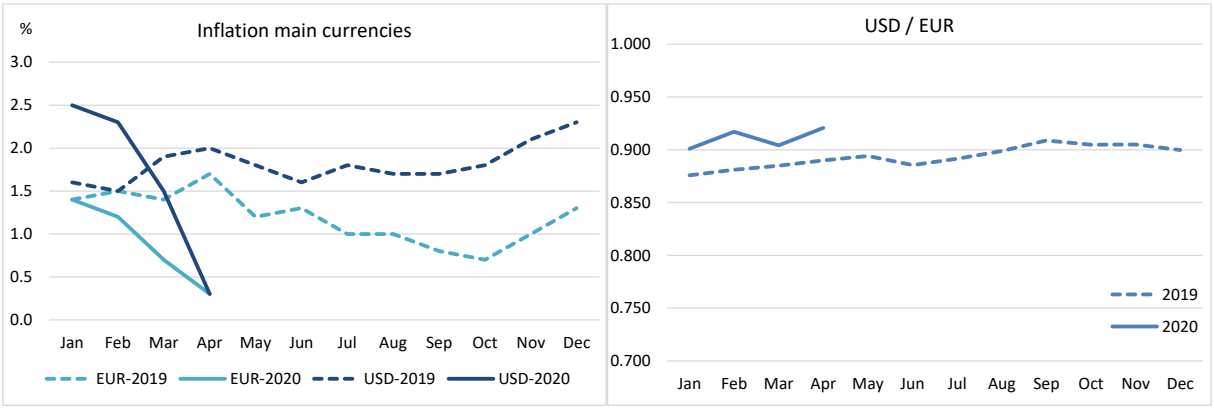
High-quality coking coal prices followed a similar trend to steam coal, with prices drifting down in 2019, although not as dramatically because the coking coal market is less competitive. Prices started the year at above 200 US$/tonne FOB for Australian prime hard coking coal and ended the year at around 135 US$/tonne.



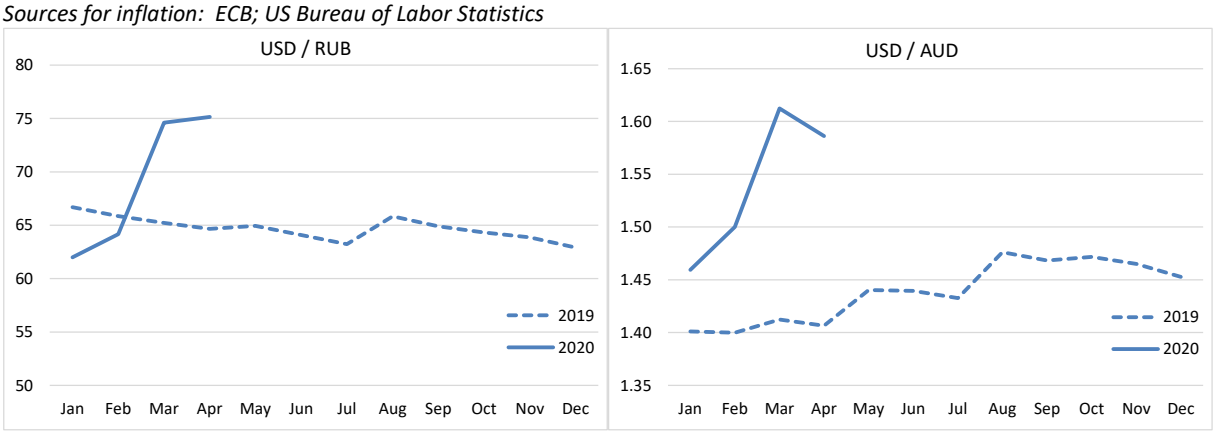
Source: IHS Markit (McCloskey first week quotation of the month, basis 6 000 kcal/kg converted to 7 000 kcal/kg)

Global crude steel output increased in 2019 by 3.4% to 1 869.9 Mt according to the World Steel Association. Steel output fell in the EU by 4.9% to 159.4 Mt, this being just 8.5% of the global total (Table 4).

The OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) oil price was around 59 US$/bbl at the start of 2019 and subsequently stayed in a 60-80 US$/bbl price band for much of the year. In 2020, the impact of the Covid-19 crisis has been dramatic, with oil prices collapsing to less than 20 US$/bbl in Q2 (Table 1).



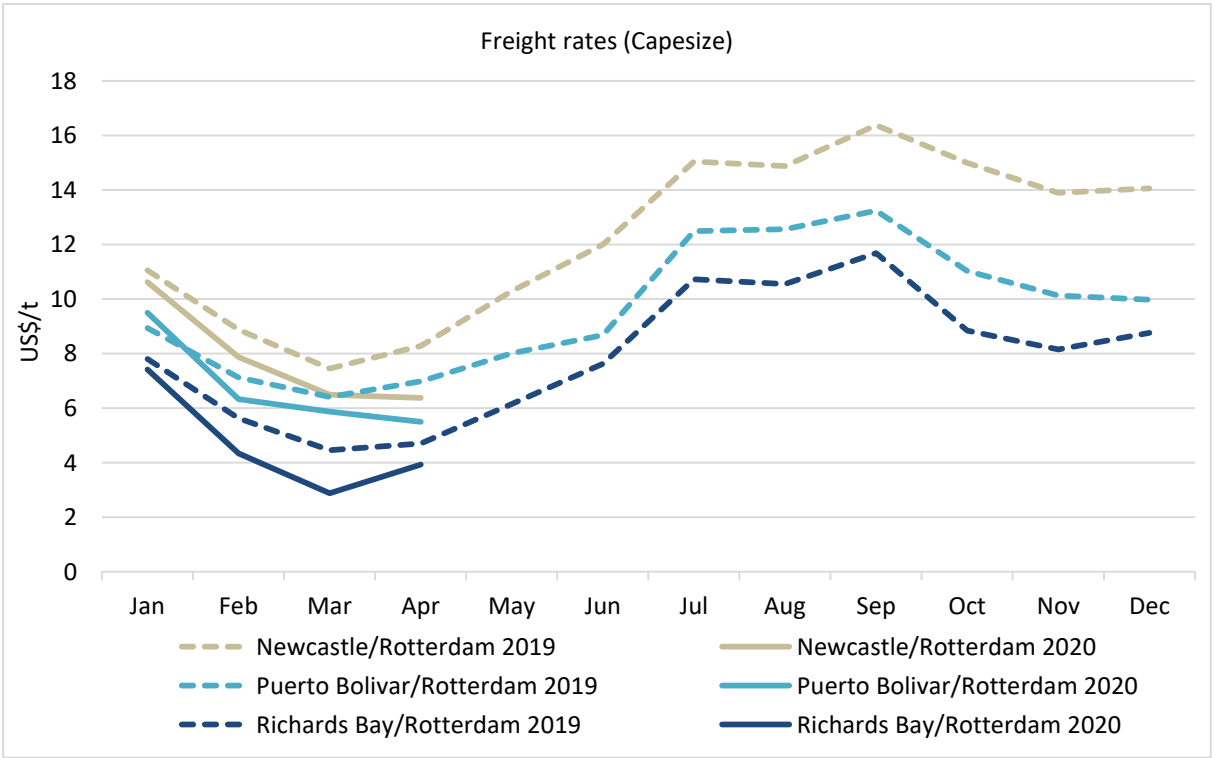
Sources for inflation: ECB; US Bureau of Labor Statistics



Sources for exchange rates: ECB, BoE and OECD

Freight Rates

Freight rates recovered somewhat in H2 2019, but have since fallen to extremely low levels, leading to some counter-intuitive outcomes (*e.g.* API 2 coal prices below API 4). With the growing seaborne market, a cyclical increase should be anticipated from the lows of US$ 3-6 FOB to NW European ports seen in Q1 2020.



Source: Clarksons

EU COAL MARKET[1]

	2019 (1-12) Mt	2018 (1-12) Mt
Hard coal imports	133.7	165.6
Hard coal production	67.2	75.7
Lignite production	307.5	366.9

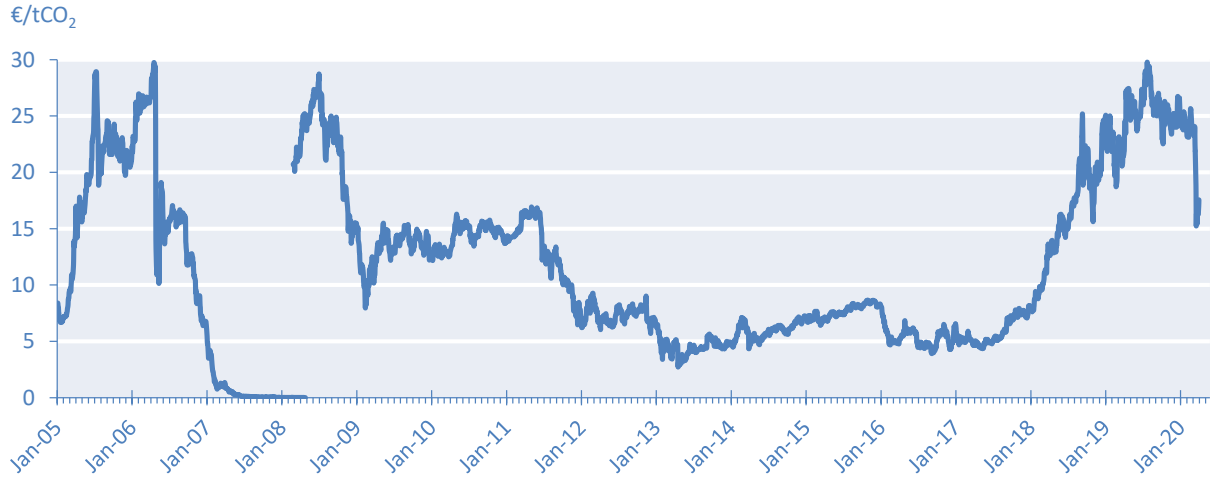
Hard coal production in the European Union fell to 67.2 Mt in 2019 (−8.5 Mt or −11.1% compared with 2018), making little difference to the overall global picture of strong coal demand – see Table 5. Coal imports were also lower at 133.7 Mt, a massive 19.3% lower than in 2018. Steam coal demand suffered as less coal was used for power generation – a direct result of high EU ETS allowance prices. For the same reason, lignite production fell by 16.2% as operators mothballed plants.

Carbon Prices

Allowance prices under the EU emissions trading system (ETS) continued to rise in 2019, following a revision of the ETS Directive which introduced a market stability reserve. Prices peaked at 27 €/EUA towards the end of July 2019, having risen from around 20 €/EUA at the start of the year. The average price over the calendar year was 25 €/EUA. In Q1 2020, the EU carbon prices collapsed to 15 €/EUA, leading to calls for further interventions in this supposedly market-based system.

In the UK, the high carbon price floor and extremely low gas prices continued to leave coal uncompetitive in 2019, with negative clean-dark spreads. In contrast, Germany enjoyed lower carbon prices under the EU ETS which allowed coal spreads to be sometimes positive, although still not competitive against gas.

Carbon prices: allowance prices under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), 2005-2020



Source: European Energy Exchange

[1] All European coal production and trade data come from EURACOAL members or government sources.

Gas Competition

Europe's imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG), including by Turkey, have been steadily increasing since October 2018, and reached a new monthly record of 400 mcm/day in December 2019, with new supplies coming from the US and Russia. US LNG imports have grown from near zero to take the largest share in just two years. Following a record 85 Mt in 2019, LNG imports are likely to rise to 100 Mt in 2020 – equivalent to 195 Mt of steam coal. With spot prices of around 12 €/MWh (4 US$/mmBtu) in 2019, LNG is attractive for power generation.[2] Russia's Gazprom, the largest pipeline exporter to Europe, after a record high in 2018, delivered almost 200 bcm in 2019 – equivalent to 290 Mt of steam coal. With gas from Norway, the overall imports of gas from all sources into the EU were an estimated 490 bcm in 2019 – the equivalent of 700 Mt of steam coal.

Hard Coal

Country	**2019 (1-12)** **Mt**	**2018 (1-12)** **Mt**
Czechia	3.4	4.5
Germany	0.0	2.8
Poland	61.6	63.4
Spain	0.0	2.5
United Kingdom	2.2	2.6
Total	**67.2**	**75.7**

Czech Republic

Czech hard coal production decreased to 3.4 Mt (−23%) in 2019 on low demand. Of this, 2 Mt was coking coal. Imports increased 3.1% to 3.4 Mt, from Poland, Canada and the US. For the first time in the Czech Republic, imports of both steam coal and coking coal matched domestic production of each commodity. Exports of 1.4 Mt (−26%) were supplied overland to neighbouring countries.

Germany

Hard coal demand for heat and power generation fell by over one third due to competition from fossil gas, significantly higher EU ETS allowance prices and higher feed-in of renewables. Hard coal imports into German have fallen steadily since 2016, and fell 9.4% to 40.3 Mt in 2019. The loss of German hard coal production at the end of 2018 and stock build cushioned the impact of falling domestic demand on coal importers. Russia took a 51% share of the German hard coal import market in 2019 (65% in the case of steam coal) and has enjoyed a stable level of supply since 2017 which is expected to be maintained in a shrinking market, at the expense of the US and others.

Poland

Polish hard coal production declined slightly in 2019 to 61.6 Mt, 1.8% lower than 2018 and continuing a decade-long trend. Coking coal production was unchanged at 12.1 Mt whereas steam coal output fell 3.5% to 49.5 Mt. Hard coal exports from Poland fell to 3.7 Mt (−5.1%). Export sales of housecoal to the UK and Ireland have fallen away, but the Polish market has been buoyant during the Covid-19 crisis. The disease has caused major complications for coal producers in 2020.

Coal imports, after a record year in 2018, fell back in 2019 to 16.7 Mt (−3.0 Mt or −15%) of which 13.3 Mt was steam coal. Russian coal dominated, with a 65% share, because its quality and prices are attractive.

[2] On an energy basis, this is equivalent to a steam coal price of 105 US$/tonne. With a gas plant efficiency of 50%, a coal plant efficiency of 35%, and a carbon price of 30 €/tCO_2, steam coal would have to be around 40 US$/tonne to be competitive.

Spain

Spanish coal production largely ceased in 2018. Insignificant production comes from the small San Nicolás underground coal mine near Mieres in Asturias. Coal imports fell in 2019 by 46% to 8.5 Mt.

United Kingdom

In 2019, the UK steel sector accounted for a slightly larger share of the 7.9 Mt coal market than the power sector. Just 2.3% of total power generation was from coal: output from coal power plants having fallen 59% compared with 2018. Stocks at power stations were drawn down, thus reducing imports to 5.5 Mt in 2019, mainly from Russia and the US. UK coal production in 2019 was 2.2 Mt (−28%).

The UK government will consult on bringing forward the country's coal phase-out date to 1 October 2024. A housecoal ban was announced on 21 February 2020, meaning that bagged coal sales must end by February 2021 and loose coal sales by February 2023.

Lignite

Country	2019 (1-12) Mt	2018 (1-12) Mt
Bulgaria	28.0	30.3
Czechia	37.5	39.2
Germany	131.3	166.3
Greece	27.3	36.5
Hungary	6.8	7.9
Poland	50.3	58.5
Romania	21.7	23.6
Slovakia	1.5	1.5
Slovenia	3.1	3.2
Total	**307.5**	**366.9**

Bulgaria

Lignite production in Bulgaria fell 7.6% in 2019 to 28.0 Mt. Mini Maritsa Iztok EAD, a subsidiary of the state-owned Bulgarian Energy Holdings EAD, is by far the country's largest coal producer. In 2019, the company's business plan foresaw lignite production of 27.5 Mt, requiring the removal of 95 million cubic metres of overburden. The company's coal mines in south-eastern Bulgaria sell their output mainly to three nearby thermal power plants: one owned by ContourGlobal, one by AES and one state-owned. These and other coal power plants generate around 45% of Bulgaria's electricity.

Czech Republic

Output of brown coal decreased by 4% to 37.5 Mt in 2019 as warm weather reduced demand. Electricity generation from brown coal fell 7% in 2019 to give a share of 40.4% in total power generation of 87 TWh (−1%), while hard coal took a very small 2.4% share, having dropped 39%.

Since August 2019, the Czech Coal Commission has been examining the conditions and timetable for an end to coal combustion, but not coal mining. Fast (2030-2035), medium (2035-2045) and slow (2045-2050) scenarios are under consideration, with results expected in September 2020.

Germany

Lignite production fell dramatically in 2019, by 21.0%, with restrictions at Hambach mine and a sharp drop in demand. Nevertheless, lignite accounted for 33.2% of indigenous energy production and 18.8% of power generation, while hard coal had a 9.4% share of power generation. Renewables

grew to take a share of 40.2% in power generation, although total generation fell significantly, by 5% in 2019.

A detailed, unit-by-unit phase-out plan for lignite-fired power generation by 2038, was agreed politically in January 2020 and is now included in a draft Coal Exit Law approved by the Cabinet of Germany, following the final recommendations of the Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment published in January 2019. Legally binding public contracts between the lignite companies and the Federal government are under negotiation in H1 2020, with draft agreements expected by 30 June that include compensation conditions for employees.

The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have been severe, with the closure of many businesses leading to a decline in electricity consumption of around 6%, but without the dramatic swings in electricity demand seen elsewhere across the EU. Lignite production declined by 30% in Q1 2020 to 25.2 Mt, with 21.5 Mt (−33%) of this delivered for power generation.

Greece

Lignite production in 2019, excluding *c.*2 Mt from small, independent mines, was 25.6 Mt (−26%). The production plan for 2020 calls for 21.9 Mt, but demand is likely to fall to 20 Mt on account of the Covid-19 crisis. Electricity production for the Greek interconnected system grew 1.1% to 52.2 TWh in 2019, with lignite's share falling sharply to 20% or 10.4 TWh (−30.2%). Output is expected to fall to 51.4 TWh in 2020 of which just 6.6 TWh from lignite. Gas-fired and renewables generation both grew in 2019, but low-price electricity imports also grew noticeably, to 9.8 TWh (+56%), mainly from Bulgaria, Italy, North Macedonia and Turkey.

Having produced over 70% of its electricity needs as recently as 2013, Greece has become heavily dependent on imports of oil, gas and electricity for its power supply. Indigenous sources accounted for 50% in 2019 and may fall to just 43% in 2020. In April 2020, only three of PPC's twelve lignite-fired power plants were operational – all at low levels to maintain district heat supply.

On 16 January 2020, PPC submitted a decommissioning plan to the Greek TSO and the Regulatory Authority for Energy for the phase-out of existing lignite-fired power plants by 2023. The new 660 MW Ptolemais V is planned to be operational in 2021, although commissioning is delayed during the Covid-19 pandemic. The unit will operate on lignite to 2028.

Hungary

Annual lignite production from the Visonta and Bükkábrány mines has been around 8 Mt, but declined 13% in 2019 to 6.8 Mt. Black coal production was insignificant at Pécs-Vasas and brown coal production was <100 kt. Mining royalties were reduced to zero in 2019.

Mátra power plant, dating from the 1960s, provided a significant 12% of total Hungarian electricity production in 2019, despite its output falling by 14.7% in a growing market. Nuclear (+3.5%) accounted for 49% of the 33.1 TWh total, with gas (+19.4%) a second pillar followed by renewables (+19.9%). Electricity imports stood at 12.6 TWh in 2019 – meeting 28% of demand.

Mátra's operating permits expire 2023-25 and the two oldest blocks must close by the end of 2021 in compliance with the IED. Prolongation of permits is unlikely, despite the power plant's importance to electricity supply, the national economy and regional employment.

On 26 March 2020, state-owned utility MVM purchased Status Power Invest Kft. for *c.*€50 million, being the owner of Mátra power plant and the adjacent Geosol biomass fuel processing plant. The new owner aims to transform the power plant and lignite mines into a low-carbon power generation complex, including solar PV and batteries, in line with the Hungarian national energy strategy and the European Green Deal.

Poland

Several major mines exploit Polish lignite deposits (with planned completion dates): Adamów (2020), Konin (2030), PGE Bełchatów (2038) and PGE Turów (2044). Annual lignite production has been stable since 1991 at approximately 60 million tonnes, but fell by 8.4 Mt in 2019 to 50.0 Mt (−14% compared with 2018).

Total power generation reduced in Poland from 164.8 TWh in 2018 to 158.8 TWh in 2019 (−3.6%), whereas power consumption rose. Accordingly, power imports were *c.*10 TWh from Sweden, Germany, Czechia and Lithuania. The new 450 MW PGE Turów lignite-fired unit, to be commissioned in 2020, will help to rebalance this trend.

With overall output falling from the Adamów, Konin and Bełchatów mines, steeply after 2030, new mines are needed. Without these, lignite production will end around 2045. The government's base scenario assumes the opening of three new deposits: Złoczew (18-20 Mtpa), Gubin (18-20 Mtpa) and Ościsłowo (3 Mtpa), with planning work underway on the Złoczew mine.

Romania

In 2019, lignite production in Romania declined 8.4% to 21.7 Mt.

Complexul Energetic Oltenia (CEO) is the main electricity producer in Romania with 3 240 MW installed capacity and a market share of 24% in 2019. In 2018, the company was faced with a huge EU ETS problem when it had to pay out close to 45% of its turnover to buy allowances. In 2019, it was 49% and in 2020 it is expected that 52% of turnover will be spent on these "paper" allowances. At the same time, salaries have to be paid and recurring maintenance costs covered, as well as long-term investments. Temporary solutions to this crisis include government-backed loans prior to longer-term restructuring of CEO to reduce its specific carbon emissions.

Slovakia

Coal mining in Slovakia dates back to 1907 and production peaked at 6 Mt in 1978. In total, 234 million tonnes of coal have been mined at five underground collieries (baňa) in relatively large coalfields. Three still operate (Baňa Handlová and Baňa Nováky in Upper Nitra and the small Baňa Čáry in the Záhorie region of western Slovakia) with a combined annual production of 1.5 Mt in 2019, supplying a heat and power plant at Nováky mine.

State aid for the use of indigenous coal for power generation will end in 2023, so an "Action Plan for the Transformation of the Coal Region of Upper Nitra" is being prepared by PWC for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Trenčín region. This plan goes hand-in-hand with a gradual coal phase-out and hence the premature closure of coal mines Handlová and Nováky by 2024-27 or earlier. Baňa Čáry has good quality reserves which could be used for other, non-energy applications, such as fertiliser. A €46 million, ten-year compensation scheme for miners is proposed.

The majority privately owned Nováky heat and power plant must be converted from lignite to another fuel, *e.g.* fossil gas or domestic waste. Coal accounts for 7-10% of national generation. With a power demand of 31 TWh, and around 3 TWh imported, the completion of blocks 3 & 4 at the Mochovce nuclear power plant may be sufficient to secure future power supplies.

Slovenia

The only operating lignite mine remaining in Slovenia is owned by Premogovnik Velenje d.o.o. – a subsidiary of the state-owned utility, Holding Slovenske elektrarne d.o.o. (HSE). In 2019, lignite production in Slovenia fell by 2.3% to 3.1 Mt. The company plans to mine lignite, which is mainly used for electricity generation at an adjacent power plant, until 2054.

On 27 February 2020, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) which was subsequently submitted to the European Commission. The biggest

challenges addressed in the plan are the duration of coal mining and related power production, as well as future plans for nuclear power generation. The comprehensive plan sets goals, policies and measures for the period up to 2030 (with a view to 2040) and balances the five dimensions of Energy Union: decarbonisation and environmental acceptance, energy efficiency, energy security, the internal market and competitiveness (*e.g.* investments and electricity prices), and research and innovation.

For coal, the plan shows 30% lower production by 2030, with the closure of TEŠ unit 5 and the end of coal use by TE-TEOL for district heating in Ljubljana. Coal mine closure is left open, so operation to 2050 is possible, recognising that any closure date would be set within the scope of a national strategy for a just transition. Legislation related to the NECP will be adopted in 2021.

NON-EU COAL MARKET

Ukraine

Run-of-mine coal production was 33.0 Mt in 2019, yielding an estimated 25.5 Mt saleable output and so 2.3% lower than in 2018. 22.4 Mt run-of-mine came from DTEK mines. Since 2005, inefficient state-owned mines have absorbed heavy subsidies and remain problematic, despite only producing 3.6 Mt in 2019 from thirty-three mines, most of which are loss-making. Looking ahead, the run-of-mine production forecast for 2020 is 31 Mt, falling to 21 Mt in 2030.

As seen elsewhere, the Covid-19 crisis has seen power demand drop by 5.2% in the warm 2019/20 winter heating season, yet cheap power imports from Russia, Belarus and the EU have grown from zero to 3.3 TWh. Steam coal imports almost doubled to 10.7 Mt in 2019 and fossil gas imports also grew, squeezing out domestic coal and leading to part-time operations at all DTEK coal power plants and the suspension of production at Krasnolimanskaya, Dobropolye and Pavlograd coal mines, affecting 37 500 jobs. Overall, imports of steam and coking coal fell by 1.4% to 21.1 Mt in 2019.

The government has decided to revise its energy strategy to 2035 and also to agree a target for carbon neutrality by 2070. For a just transition, a "National Programme for the Transition to Low-Carbon Energy" is to be prepared and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine – as part of the coal platform initiative with the Western Balkans. Legislation to support coal regions in transition could be complemented with funding from international and European institutions.

Turkey

Turkish lignite production grew by 0.7% in 2019 to 85.8 Mt, of which 69.5 Mt or 81% was delivered to power plants for electricity generation. Hard coal production from the Zonguldak basin on the Black Sea coast is not significant, but grew 8.6% in 2019 to 1.2 Mt with good output from private mines. Turkey is Europe's second largest coal importer after Germany and is likely to become the top importer in 2020. Imports fell 2.8% in 2019 to 36.1 Mt, mostly from Russian and Colombia. Steam coal imports are expected to rise from the 30.4 Mt in 2019 with the addition of new coal-fired power plants and improving economic conditions. For example, the 1 320 MW Hunutlu coal power plant in Adana province, which EMBA Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. owns in a joint venture with Shanghai Electric Power, is expected to come online by the end of 2022, consuming around 3.5-4.0 Mt annually. Around one third of steam coal imports went to industrial users, including cement makers.

At a time when the EU is importing record volumes of pipeline gas and LNG, the Turkish energy sector has not embraced this fossil fuel. However, with the first deliveries of Russian gas via the new TurkStream pipeline in January 2020, the picture could change – depending on gas prices in terms of the devalued Turkish Lira.

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TABLE 1

Evolution of world market prices for coal, freight and crude oil

McCloskey steam coal marker price (7 000 kcal/kg)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
steam coal	**2019**	98.40	92.17	87.38	63.71	67.78	59.05	62.43	68.50	66.22	69.81	65.52	64.86
(US$/tce CIF NW Europe)	**2020**	60.76	56.91	55.14	56.14	44.64							
steam coal	**2019**	86.19	81.20	77.32	56.69	60.61	52.28	55.65	61.56	60.18	63.17	59.29	58.36
(€/tce CIF NW Europe)	**2020**	54.74	52.19	49.85	51.69	41.07							

Source: IHS Markit (McCloskey first week quotation of the month, basis 6 000 kcal/kg converted to 7 000 kcal/kg)

Freight rates (US$/t)

Richards Bay/Rotterdam	**2019**	7.81	5.63	4.46	4.71	6.16	7.63	10.73	10.55	11.69	8.85	8.15	8.76
(Capesize)	**2020**	7.42	4.34	2.88	3.94								
Queensland/Rotterdam	**2019**	11.06	8.88	7.45	8.28	10.30	12.00	15.05	14.88	16.38	15.00	13.90	14.06
(Capesize)	**2020**	10.62	7.88	6.50	6.38								
Puerto Bolivar/Rotterdam	**2019**	8.94	7.13	6.41	6.99	8.02	8.68	12.50	12.56	13.24	11.03	10.13	9.98
(Capesize)	**2020**	9.50	6.33	5.88	5.50								

Source: Clarksons (monthly averages from weekly data)

Currency rates

USD / EUR	**2019**	0.876	0.881	0.885	0.890	0.894	0.886	0.891	0.899	0.909	0.905	0.905	0.900
	2020	0.901	0.917	0.904	0.921								
USD / RUB	**2019**	66.7	65.8	65.2	64.7	64.9	64.1	63.2	65.8	64.9	64.3	63.9	62.9
	2020	62.0	64.2	74.6	75.1								
USD / AUD	**2019**	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.45
	2020	1.46	1.50	1.61	1.59								

Sources: ECB Euro foreign exchange reference rates; Bank of England database; OECD.Stat Monthly Monetary and Financial Statistics (MEI) dataset

Crude oil (US$/barrel)

crude oil	**2019**	58.74	63.83	66.37	70.78	69.97	62.92	64.71	59.62	62.36	59.91	62.94	66.48
	2020	65.10	55.53	33.92	17.66								

Source: OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) price

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International coal trade

TABLE 2

Steam coal				
exporting country	**2019 Mt**	**YoY change *c.f.* 2018 Mt**	**%**	**2018 Mt**
PACIFIC				
Australia	211.8	4.1	2.0%	207.7
Canada	1.7	1.4	449.3%	0.3
China	4.6	0.8	20.3%	**3.8**
Colombia	8.4	0.7	9.2%	7.7
Indonesia	369.7	31.2	9.2%	338.5
Russia	85.8	9.3	12.2%	**76.5**
South Africa	73.9	7.0	10.5%	66.9
USA (exc. to Canada)	17.3	-9.6	-35.6%	26.8
sub-total	773.2	45.0	6.2%	728.2
ATLANTIC				
Canada	0.0	-0.5	-100.0%	0.5
Colombia	68.0	-4.3	-5.9%	72.3
Indonesia	2.4	-1.9	-43.4%	4.3
Russia	95.2	-0.7	-0.7%	**95.9**
South Africa	4.6	-9.5	-67.2%	14.1
USA (exc. to Canada)	15.5	-5.9	-27.7%	21.4
sub-total	185.8	-22.7	-10.9%	208.5
others	2.2			**2.8**
total	**961.2**	**21.7**	**2.3%**	**939.5**

revised 2018 figure are shown in **bold**

steam coal data includes anthracite

TABLE 3

Coking coal				
exporting country	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**YoY change *c.f.* 2018 Mt**	**%**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**
Australia	183.3	4.6	2.6%	178.8
Canada	31.0	0.8	2.8%	30.2
China	1.4	0.3	29.6%	1.1
Russia	25.7	-0.7	-2.6%	26.4
USA (exc. to Canada)	46.1	-5.4	-10.5%	51.6
others	2.6	-0.1	-3.8%	2.7
total	**290.2**	**-0.5**	**-0.2%**	**290.6**

Source: IHS Markit McCloskey and own calculations

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TABLE 4

European crude steel production

COUNTRY	2019 (1-12) Mt	YoY change *c.f.* 2018	2018 (1-12) Mt
Austria	7.4	7.8%	6.9
Belgium	7.8	-2.8%	8.0
Bulgaria	0.6	-15.0%	0.7
Croatia	0.1	-49.1%	0.1
Czechia	4.5	-7.9%	4.9
Finland	3.5	-16.2%	4.1
France	14.5	-6.1%	15.4
Germany	39.7	-6.5%	42.4
Greece	1.4	-8.0%	1.5
Hungary	1.8	-11.0%	2.0
Italy	23.2	-5.5%	24.5
Luxembourg	2.1	-4.9%	2.2
Netherlands	6.7	-2.3%	6.8
Poland	9.0	-11.9%	10.2
Portugal (est.)	2.1	-5.0%	2.2
Romania (est.)	3.5	-1.4%	3.6
Slovakia	5.3	1.4%	5.2
Slovenia	0.6	-4.7%	0.7
Spain	13.6	-5.1%	14.3
Sweden	4.7	1.4%	4.7
UK	7.2	-0.7%	7.3
unspecified	0.3		-
EU-28	**159.4**	**-4.9%**	**167.7**
Belarus	2.6	6.1%	2.5
Bosnia & Herzogovina	0.8	15.2%	0.7
Moldova	0.4	-21.1%	0.5
North Macedonia	0.2	-10.1%	0.3
Norway	0.6	8.0%	0.6
Serbia	1.9	-2.2%	2.0
Switzerland (est.)	n.a.		1.5
Turkey	33.7	-9.6%	37.3
Ukraine	20.8	-1.2%	21.1

Source: World Steel Association and own estimates

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TABLE 5

Hard coal and lignite production and consumption

	Hard coal production			Hard coal deliveries for power generation	
COUNTRY	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**YoY change *c.f.* 2018**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**
Czechia	3.4	-23.2%	4.5	1.7	2.1
Germany	0.0	-100.0%	2.8	17.5	23.4
Poland	61.6	-2.8%	63.4	36.0	35.2
Spain	0.0	-100.0%	2.5	5.0	14.7
UK	2.2	-16.0%	2.6	2.9	6.7
EU-28	**67.2**	**-11.1%**	**75.7**	**63.1**	**82.2**
Turkey	1.2	8.6%	1.1	21.9	22.4
Ukraine	25.5	-2.3%	**26.1**	21.4	26.0

	Lignite production			Lignite deliveries for power generation	
COUNTRY	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**YoY change *c.f.* 2018**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**
Bulgaria	28.0	-7.6%	30.3	27.9	30.1
Czechia	37.5	-4.4%	39.2	28.2	31.4
Germany	131.3	-21.0%	166.3	115.0	147.7
Greece	27.3	-25.2%	36.5	26.6	36.4
Hungary	6.8	-13.3%	7.9	6.7	7.7
Poland	50.3	-13.9%	58.5	51.0	57.8
Romania	21.7	-8.4%	23.6	21.9	23.1
Slovakia	1.5	-2.4%	1.5	1.8	1.9
Slovenia	3.1	-2.3%	3.2	3.1	3.3
EU-28	**307.5**	**-16.2%**	**366.9**	**282.2**	**339.5**
Bosnia & Herzogovina	13.2	-6.8%	14.1	11.9	:
Serbia	38.9	3.3%	**37.6**	37.7	36.5
Turkey*	85.8	0.7%	**85.2**	69.5	71.6

* Asphaltite is included within lignite.

revised 2018 figures are shown in **bold**

Sources: EURACOAL members and Eurostat

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TABLE 6

Hard coal imports

	Coking coal imports		Steam coal imports		Total hard coal imports		
COUNTRY	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**	**2019 (1-12) Mt**	**YoY change *c.f.* 2018**	**2018 (1-12) Mt**
Austria	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.1	3.6	2.7%	3.5
Belgium	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.9	-3.5%	4.1
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	-31.7%	0.8
Croatia	-	-	0.7	0.5	0.7	42.8%	0.5
Czechia	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	3.4	3.1%	**3.3**
Denmark	-	-	2.4	2.8	2.4	-13.5%	2.8
Finland	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.1	-22.8%	4.0
France	3.8	3.6	6.5	9.9	10.4	-22.7%	13.4
Germany	11.2	12.4	29.1	32.0	40.3	-9.4%	44.5
Greece	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-11.3%	0.4
Hungary	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	-11.5%	1.5
Ireland	-	-	0.3	1.3	0.3	-74.3%	**1.3**
Italy	2.9	3.3	8.0	10.8	10.8	-23.5%	14.1
Netherlands	4.3	4.2	6.1	8.8	10.3	-20.3%	13.0
Poland	3.4	3.5	13.3	16.2	16.7	-15.1%	19.7
Portugal	-	-	2.8	4.7	2.8	-40.0%	4.7
Romania	-	-	1.0	0.9	1.0	12.0%	0.9
Slovakia	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.6	3.4	-19.5%	4.2
Slovenia	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-2.7%	0.4
Spain	0.8	1.6	7.7	14.2	8.5	-45.6%	15.7
Sweden	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.3	-13.9%	2.7
UK	2.2	2.4	4.7	7.5	6.8	-31.3%	9.9
EU-28	**39.7**	**43.6**	**94.0**	**122.3**	**133.7**	**-19.3%**	**165.6**
Bosnia & Herzogovina	1.5	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.0%	1.5
Serbia	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.5	7.9%	0.4
Turkey	5.6	5.8	30.4	31.3	36.1	-2.8%	37.1
Ukraine	10.4	15.6	10.7	5.7	21.1	-1.4%	21.4

revised 2018 figures are shown in **bold**

Sources: EURACOAL members, IHS Markit McCloskey, VDKi, national government statistics, Eurostat, IEA