

Coal Trends

Trends in coal supply, demand and prices as seen from statistics
Reading this year's changes and trends from the record of exports and imports in 2013

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In this issue, we report on market conditions in Australia and South Africa and trends in landed prices in Japan. We also read the latest trends and changes for key nations from the record of coal imports and exports in 2013.

1. Spot prices for Australian and South African coal and landed prices in Japan

(1) Actual trading price trends for Australian and South African thermal coal (April 2013–March 2014)

- Another downturn in spot prices since the beginning of 2014 -

Figure 1 shows contracted actual spot trading prices from April 2013 to March 2014 in a time-series for Newcastle (NC), Australia.

For Newcastle, 173 spot trades were recorded between April and December 2013, and 64 spot trades from January to March 2014. The total number of trades was 237.

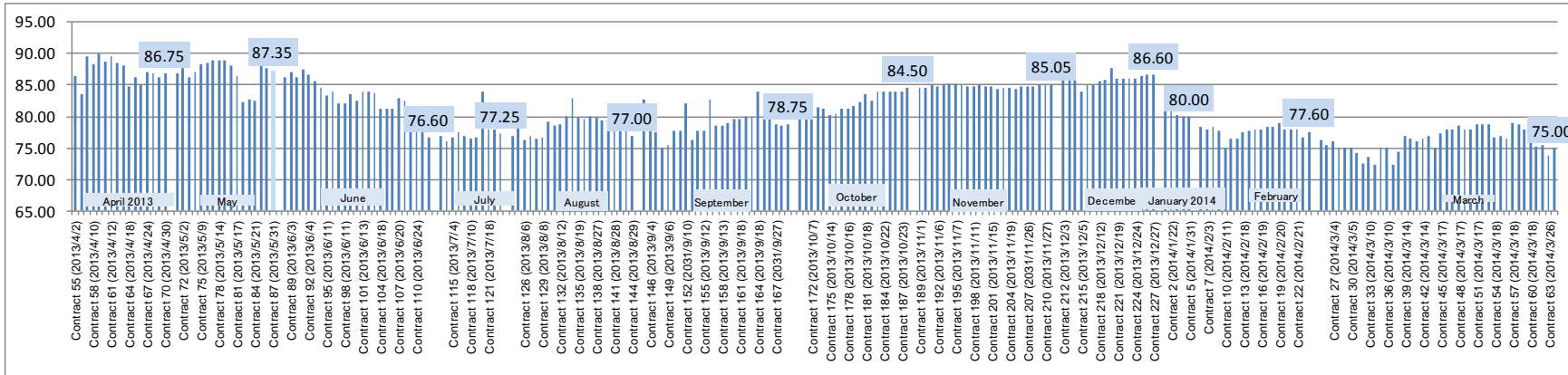
The boxed figures in Figure 1 indicate the final transaction prices for the relevant months. The trend turned upwards after the August 2013 final transaction priced at US\$77.00 per metric ton, indicating a steady rise from US\$78.75 per metric ton in September, US\$84.50 per metric ton in October, US\$85.05 per metric ton in November, and to the final transaction for December at US\$86.60 per metric ton. Since the beginning of 2014, however, prices have been falling again. During the first three months of 2014, the final transaction prices moved from US\$80.00 per metric ton in January, US\$77.60 per metric ton in February, and transitioning around the US\$75.00 mark through March, closing at US\$75.00 per metric ton at the end of March 2014.

Newly contracted pricing with power companies in Japan reflected the above-mentioned spot price changes, showing an increase by US\$1.60 per metric ton, from contracts commencing October 2013 of US\$85.80 per metric ton to January 2014 of US\$87.40 per metric ton, followed by a significant drop by US\$5.60 per metric ton, ending at prices for contracts commencing April 2014 of US\$81.80 per metric ton.

There were 162 contracts for FOB Richards Bay (RB) in South Africa during the period from April to December 2013, followed by 75 spot trades between January and March 2014 (Figure 2). The total number of spot trades was the same as that of NC, 237.

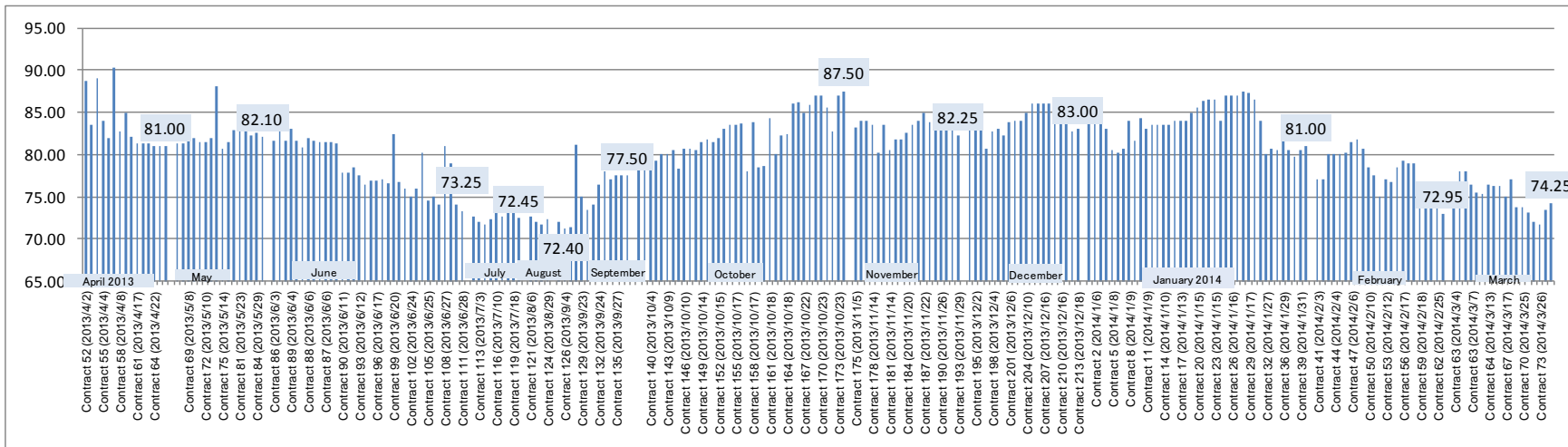
Pricing movements also proved similar to that of NC. Monthly final transaction prices developed at slightly below US\$85 per metric ton in 2013; the final transaction prices were at US\$87.50 per metric ton in October, US\$82.25 per metric ton in November, and US\$83.00 per metric ton in December. The downward trend then became notable since late January 2014. After posting US\$81.00 per metric ton in January 2014, the price began sharply declining in the beginning of February and resulted in the very low February final price of US\$72.95 per metric ton. This is a staggering drop of US\$8.05 per metric ton in comparison to January's final transaction price. While the price of US\$74.25 per metric ton recorded at the end of March managed to rise above the February closing price, it remained at a low level during March.

Figure 1. Contract prices FOB Newcastle (NC), Australia (April 2013–March 2014, actual)



Source: Prepared using globalCOAL materials

Figure 2. Contract prices FOB Richards Bay (RB), South Africa (April 2013–March 2014, actual)

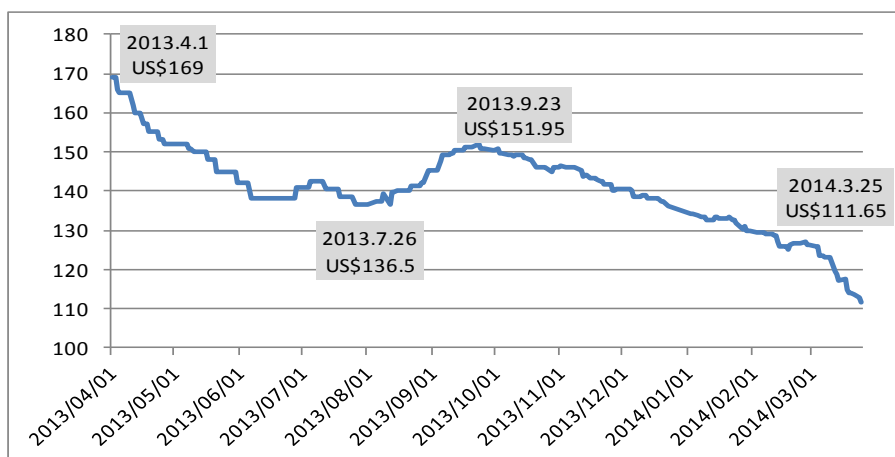


Source: Prepared using globalCOAL materials

(2) Coking coal spot index

The figure below shows the indexes for Coking Coal Queensland (CCQ), in other words, the hard coking coal price index for East Coast Australia (Queensland) on a daily basis over a period of one year.

Figure 3. Energy Publishing's CCQ (Coking Coal Queensland) Index
(April 1, 2013 – March 25, 2014)



Source: Energy Publishing

The CCQ Index had bottomed out at US\$136.50–US\$137.50 per metric ton from late July to early August 2013 before tracking a rising trend for nearly two months. In late September, however, the index once again started to decline and went down to US\$111.65 per metric ton as of March 25, 2014.

These prolonged spot price declines affected the fiscal 2013 pricing of the highest quality Queensland hard coking coal for iron and steel companies in Japan; the price of US\$152 per metric ton in the third quarter (October–December) fell to US\$143 per metric ton for the fourth quarter (January–March 2014). A further severe price reduction was observed during the first quarter (April–June) in fiscal 2014 to US\$120 per metric ton, a drop of US\$52 per metric ton, from the 2013 first quarter value (US\$172 per metric ton) a year ago.

(3) Import price to Japan

Import prices are continuing to fall

Table 1 shows changes in import prices for all coal landed in Japan for the three months of December 2013, January, and February 2014, along with the landed prices recorded in February 2013 for reference.

A comparison of the 2014 February landed price to January, only thermal coal shows a slight upward turnaround, and total imports, coking coal and anthracite have not been able to break out of the consistent downward trend.

The continuing decline in coking coal prices can be attributed to the persistent, sharp downward trend seen in the CCQ Index since September 2013 as described above, and the accompanied drastic price reduction as the result of the negotiation between Australian coal industry and the iron & steel companies in Japan.

The single US\$5.60 per metric ton drop in prices for contracts commencing April 2014 for Japanese power companies may lead to lower landed thermal coal prices after April.

A comparison of the 2014 February landed price to the previous year's value in February 2013 reveals a notable decline of US\$13–15 per metric ton in total imports, coking coal and thermal coal pricings, and US\$23 per metric ton for anthracite.

Table 1. Japan Landed Imported Coal Prices (February 2013 – February 2014)

	Feb 2013 price (reference)		Dec 2014 price		Jan 2014 price		Feb 2014 price	
	JPY/ton	US\$/ton	JPY/ton	US\$/ton	JPY/ton	US\$/ton	JPY/ton	US\$/ton
Total imports	11,811	127.56	11,934	116.70	12,004	114.70	11,707	113.91
By coal type								
Coking coal	12,936	140.98	13,374	130.78	13,490	128.90	12,939	125.90
Thermal coal	10,912	118.92	10,793	105.54	10,900	104.15	10,850	105.58
Anthracite	14,228	155.06	14,549	142.27	14,670	140.17	13,561	131.95
By source								
Australia	12,170	132.63	12,175	119.05	12,112	115.72	11,993	116.69
Indonesia	10,190	111.05	9,892	96.73	10,035	95.88	9,881	96.14
Canada	14,595	159.06	15,172	148.36	15,774	150.72	14,397	140.08
China	15,352	167.31	15,202	148.65	16,247	155.23	12,789	124.44
USA	13,710	149.41	15,121	147.86	15,899	151.91	13,635	132.67
Russia	11,683	127.32	11,342	110.90	11,854	113.26	11,486	111.76
South Africa	9,834	107.17	-	-	11,573	110.57	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	15,649	153.02	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	13,656	148.82	14,897	145.67	14,118	134.89	15,015	146.10
Mongolia	20,995	228.80	-	-	-	-	790,000	7,687.06
Mozambique	15,358	167.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	14,544	138.96	-	-
Coking coal by source								
Australia	14,406	157.00	14,503	160.73	13,958	133.37	13,978	136.01
Indonesia	10,404	113.39	10,385	101.56	10,638	102.13	10,355	100.76
Canada	16,999	185.27	17,433	170.47	17,106	163.45	15,793	153.67
China	15,611	170.14	13,222	129.30	11,952	114.20	12,839	124.93
USA	15,969	174.03	16,437	160.73	17,751	169.61	15,233	148.22
Russia	13,143	143.23	12,513	122.36	13,200	126.12	12,344	120.11
New Zealand	-	-	15,649	153.03	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	20,995	228.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	15,358	167.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal coal by source								
Australia	11,227	122.36	11,128	108.81	11,208	107.10	11,200	108.98
Indonesia	9,956	108.51	9,085	88.84	9,223	88.12	9,220	89.71
Canada	11,248	122.58	10,635	103.99	10,505	100.37	9,838	95.73
China	13,019	141.89	12,929	126.42	12,425	118.72	12,478	121.42
USA	10,185	110.00	9,990	97.69	9,198	87.89	10,791	105.01
Russia	10,558	115.06	10,612	103.77	10,711	102.34	10,642	103.56
South Africa	9,834	107.18	-	-	11,574	110.59	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	14,544	138.97	-	-
	US1\$=¥91.76		US1\$=¥102.26		US1\$=¥104.66		US1\$=¥102.77	

Source: Prepared using Trade Statistics of Japan Monthly

(Reference) Comparison of Japan's Imported Coal Prices (2011 to 2013)

	2011			2012			2013		
	Price		Imports 1,000 tons	Price		Imports 1,000 tons	Price		Imports 1,000 tons
	JPY/ton	US\$/ton		JPY/ton	US\$/ton		JPY/ton	US\$/ton	
Total imports	14,382	175.48	175,239	12,533	157.51	185,152	12,003	123.75	191,544
By coal type									
Coking coal	18,238	228.07	68,659	15,183	190.81	71,483	13,620	140.43	77,041
Thermal coal	10,980	137.31	101,184	10,660	133.97	107,658	10,733	110.66	109,029
Anthracite	17,769	222.19	5,395	14,584	183.28	6,010	14,539	149.90	5,474
By source									
Australia	14,389	179.93	104,832	12,685	159.41	114,765	12,139	125.16	121,781
Indonesia	10,108	126.39	35,389	9,742	122.43	36,148	10,051	103.63	36,680
Canada	19,367	242.18	9,644	17,048	214.25	9,871	15,374	158.51	9,867
China	15,644	195.62	5,035	14,765	185.56	3,452	15,612	160.97	2,142
USA	20,439	255.58	6,273	18,867	237.11	6,277	14,967	154.31	6,645
Russia	13,431	167.95	11,375	11,455	143.96	12,472	11,193	115.40	12,346
South Africa	11,793	147.47	616	10,036	126.13	424	10,061	103.73	466
New Zealand	20,502	256.37	418	19,314	242.73	189	16,974	175.00	144
Vietnam	18,931	236.73	1,313	14,872	186.90	1,109	15,372	158.49	1,022
Mongolia	272,500	3,407.53	0	20,332	255.52	50	21,004	216.56	28
Mozambique	-	-	-	19,910	250.22	90	15,708	161.95	213
Colombia	14,448	180.67	266	9,641	121.17	145	11,966	123.37	207
Coking coal by source									
Australia	19,780	247.34	36,739	15,969	200.69	37,578	14,263	147.05	39,832
Indonesia	10,700	133.80	14,666	10,131	127.31	17,872	10,506	108.32	21,195
Canada	21,955	274.54	7,347	19,116	240.23	7,438	17,040	175.69	7,443
China	20,109	251.46	1,098	16,275	204.54	612	13,597	140.19	502
USA	21,456	268.30	5,725	20,202	253.89	5,461	16,955	174.81	4,806
Russia	19,932	249.25	2,540	15,599	196.03	2,032	12,782	131.79	2,820
New Zealand	20,502	256.37	418	19,314	242.73	189	16,974	175.00	144
Mongolia	-	-	-	20,332	255.52	50	20,995	216.46	28
Mozambique	-	-	-	19,910	250.22	90	15,708	161.95	213
Thermal coal by source									
Australia	11,360	142.05	66,763	11,032	138.64	75,955	11,055	113.98	80,130
Indonesia	9,689	121.15	20,726	9,382	117.65	18,275	9,428	97.21	15,486
Canada	11,101	138.81	2,299	10,724	134.78	2,432	10,256	105.74	2,424
China	11,753	146.97	2,530	12,057	151.53	1,584	12,762	131.58	536
USA	9,513	118.96	533	9,688	121.75	777	9,771	100.74	1,839
Russia	10,808	136.28	7,513	9,948	125.03	8,066	10,307	106.28	8,000
South Africa	11,793	147.47	616	10,036	126.13	424	10,061	103.73	466
Colombia	11,557	144.52	204	9,641	121.17	145	10,319	106.39	148

US1\$=¥79.97

US1\$=¥79.57

US1\$=¥96.99

The above table represents the average yearly prices and import volumes in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Compared with the average import prices in 2013 on a US\$ basis with that of 2011, the figures fell by as much as US\$88 per metric ton for coking coal, US\$27 per metric ton for thermal coal, and US\$72 per metric ton for anthracite.

During the same period, the gross import volume expanded greatly by 16.30 million metric tons, along with the particularly noteworthy increase of 8.4 million metric tons in the coking coal import volume. If the rising coking coal coincides with an increase in crude steel

production, this may indicate a sign of Abenomics-induced economic recovery (Abenomics refers to the economic policies of the current Japanese Prime Minister). The thermal coal imports also recorded a 7.85 million metric ton increase.

2. Record of imports and exports for key nations: Reading trends and changes in 2013

(1) Importing countries

(1)-1 Japan

Table (1)-1-1 below illustrates changes in import volumes by coal type in Japan after the year 2000.

Table (1)-1-1 Imports to Japan (Gross Volume)

(Unit: tons)				
	Thermal coal	Coking coal	Anthracite	Total
2000	66,357,810	75,241,457	3,678,711	145,277,978
2001	72,460,714	78,650,283	4,673,440	155,784,437
2002	74,691,224	78,951,878	4,891,272	158,534,374
2003	82,428,808	79,603,899	4,985,706	167,018,413
2004	94,460,451	79,672,649	5,850,807	179,983,907
2005	96,171,248	78,746,925	5,889,500	180,807,673
2006	91,568,184	79,683,864	5,956,714	177,208,762
2007	100,926,654	80,030,983	5,528,050	186,485,687
2008	105,054,009	80,732,138	5,885,019	191,671,166
2009	91,795,921	65,777,675	4,237,201	161,810,797
2010	101,613,938	76,682,259	6,263,342	184,559,539
2011	101,184,302	68,659,290	5,395,390	175,238,982
2012	107,658,480	71,483,275	6,010,416	185,152,171
2013	109,028,703	77,041,360	5,473,790	191,543,843

Source: Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance

- The import volume over the thirteen years from 2000 to 2013 increased 46.27 million metric tons, in which thermal coal accounted for 92% of the total increase. The 2013 total thermal coal import volume set a consecutive all-time record, from 2012.
- In part, the key determinant of this strong thermal coal import figures, as shown in the next table, is the rising coal consumption of ten power companies and Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. (J-POWER) by 31.28 million metric tons during the same period. It is notable that both Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. and Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc., which had zero consumption in 2000, have increased their coal use to 6.41 million metric tons and 4.24 million metric tons respectively in the past decade or so. Other consumption increases include 6.95 million metric tons by

J-POWER, 5.34 million metric tons by Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., 2.87 million metric tons by Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., 2.24 million metric tons by Hokuriku Electric Power Co., Inc, and 1.89 million metric tons by Hokkaido Electric Power Co., Inc.

- Import volume for coking coal reflects industry business trends by fluctuating in the range of 65 million to 80 million metric tons. Though a steady expansion was shown in 2012 and 2013, it has yet to reach the 80.73 million metric tons that was recorded in the year before the 2008 financial crisis that was sparked by the collapse of Lehman Brothers.
- As for anthracites, a continued increase has been shown even since 2000, and the amount appears to have peaked at 6.26 million metric tons in 2010.

Table (1)-1-2 Coal Consumption by Power Companies in Japan

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	Hokkaido Electric Power	Tohoku Electric Power	Tokyo Electric Power	Chubu Electric Power	Hokuriku Electric Power	Kansai Electric Power	Chugoku Electric Power
2000	3,664	8,194	0	4,998	4,185	0	5,618
2001	3,520	7,837	0	6,487	4,634	0	6,216
2002	4,675	8,467	0	9,226	4,548	0	5,323
2003	5,205	7,770	1,556	9,494	5,260	0	6,388
2004	5,145	7,871	3,096	10,119	5,403	1,443	5,920
2005	4,855	8,373	3,401	9,427	5,987	2,337	6,658
2006	4,733	7,878	3,191	10,529	6,696	1,727	6,167
2007	4,827	7,824	3,355	9,761	7,196	1,718	6,789
2008	5,710	7,789	3,193	10,639	6,407	2,401	6,298
2009	4,788	7,814	3,455	8,522	5,130	1,498	5,689
2010	3,764	7,510	3,239	11,130	5,346	3,562	5,891
2011	5,016	4,299	2,946	10,395	6,502	3,833	5,438
2012	5,351	3,611	3,079	9,897	6,800	4,878	5,721
2013	5,558	8,162	6,413	10,338	6,425	4,237	5,333

	Shikoku Electric Power	Kyushu Electric Power	9 power companies	Okinawa Electric Power	10 power companies	J-POWER	10 power companies + J-POWER
2000	2,504	3,399	32,562	788	33,351	13,846	47,197
2001	2,883	4,358	35,935	833	36,768	15,303	52,071
2002	2,427	3,515	38,182	1,230	39,412	16,511	55,923
2003	2,812	4,132	42,617	1,529	44,146	18,568	62,714
2004	2,542	3,902	45,440	1,693	47,134	18,841	65,974
2005	2,958	4,487	48,482	1,773	50,254	20,775	71,030
2006	2,681	5,373	48,974	1,819	50,793	18,728	69,521
2007	3,091	5,114	49,676	1,746	51,422	20,362	71,784
2008	2,828	5,571	50,833	1,963	52,796	20,594	73,390
2009	2,763	5,836	45,495	1,865	47,360	16,255	63,615
2010	2,373	5,423	48,237	1,898	50,135	21,025	71,160
2011	3,146	5,946	47,521	1,905	49,426	20,924	70,350
2012	2,884	5,626	47,845	1,857	49,702	21,593	71,295
2013	3,180	6,272	55,919	1,764	57,683	20,792	78,475

Source: Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance

Table (1)-1-3 shows how prices transitioned by imported coal type from 2000 to 2013.

Table (1)-1-3 Transition of Imported Coal Prices

	Thermal coal	Coking coal	Anthracite	Overall average		Exchange rate
	(US\$/t)			(US\$/t)	(JPY/t)	(JPY/US\$)
2000	34.68	39.79	37.39	37.40	4,015	107.36
2001	38.38	41.52	37.69	39.95	4,832	120.95
2002	36.64	42.30	37.03	39.47	4,958	125.61
2003	34.55	42.05	39.06	38.26	4,454	116.41
2004	50.93	62.39	54.70	56.12	6,077	108.28
2005	62.17	92.55	90.19	76.31	8,367	109.64
2006	62.50	96.06	82.09	78.25	9,096	116.25
2007	69.54	90.85	84.79	79.14	9,333	117.93
2008	120.81	191.62	187.74	152.69	15,915	104.23
2009	108.47	174.02	139.35	135.93	12,712	93.52
2010	106.76	158.16	157.14	129.83	11,436	88.09
2011	137.31	228.07	222.19	175.48	14,033	79.97
2012	133.97	190.81	183.28	157.51	12,533	79.57
2013	110.66	140.43	149.90	123.75	12,003	96.99

Source: Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance

- All coal types reached significantly higher prices during 2004 to 2005, 2008, and 2011.
- This sharp price increase was triggered by natural disasters such as heavy rainfall in Australia and Indonesia, and was followed up by a healthy demand expansion.
- Even though a dramatic drop in pricing is usually anticipated to occur after a sharp increase, the reaction following the 2011 price climb was nearly tragic.

(1)-2 China

Table (1)-2-1 Import to China (Gross Volume: excluding lignite)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	88,194	59,535	28,659
Indonesia	68,023	68,455	-432
Russia	27,251	20,183	7,068
Mongolia	17,330	21,727	-4,397
North Korea	16,540	11,873	4,667
Vietnam	13,111	17,416	-4,305
South Africa	12,742	14,277	-1,535
Canada	11,975	8,363	3,612
USA	8,460	9,310	-850
Other	3,570	3,854	-284
Total	267,196	234,993	32,203

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Imports increased by 32.20 million metric tons during the year. Australia accounts for 28.66 million metric tons of the increase in imports. The sheer scale of the Chinese market and the exporting potential of Australia are simply astonishing.
- Imports from Indonesia showed a slight decrease. This may have been a result of a voluntary reduction of low-grade coal imports. The greatly expanded export volume by Indonesia is accounted for mostly by exports to India.

Table (1)-2-2 Imports to China (Coking Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	30,155	13,950	16,205
Mongolia	15,441	19,060	-3,619
Canada	11,087	7,195	3,892
Russia	8,447	4,798	3,649
USA	6,066	4,482	1,584
Indonesia	2,673	2,914	-241
New Zealand	562	682	-120
Mozambique	456	208	248
Kazakhstan	237	0	237
Other	513	269	244
Total	75,400	53,558	21,842

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Two-thirds of the total expansion of import volume to China is from coking coal.
- 74% of the increased coking coal coming from Australia.
- There is a substantial decline seen in Mongolian supply. The supplied amount from Mongolia has been reduced by 3.62 million metric tons. Mongolia plans and aspires to expand coking coal exports, but related costs limit the possible destinations only to China, casting a dark cloud over Mongolia.

Table (1)-2-3 Imports to China (Thermal Coal: bituminous coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	51,351	38,870	12,481
Indonesia	38,846	33,492	5,354
South Africa	12,362	12,582	-220
Russia	5,522	6,652	-1,130
USA	2,233	4,299	-2,066
Mongolia	1,409	2,128	-719
Canada	778	940	-162
Colombia	328	2,484	-2,156
Other	222	45	177
Total	113,051	101,492	11,559

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Australia shows great growth in thermal coal here too, exceeding the rate hike simply derived from import volume increases.
- Indonesia recorded a 5.35 million metric ton increase, yet the widening gap between Australia continues.

(1)-3 India

Table (1)-3-1 Imports to India (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Indonesia	98,313	71,890	26,423
Australia	32,877	30,118	2,759
South Africa	21,667	17,916	3,751
USA	3,997	5,929	-1,932
New Zealand	1,245	1,052	193
Mozambique	1,050	789	261
Canada	936	1,035	-99
Chile	857	0	857
Russia	461	706	-245
Other	2,079	1,729	350
Total	163,482	131,164	32,318

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- The largest supplier is Indonesia, with nearly 100 million metric tons imported. The imports expanded by 26.42 million metric tons in a year. It indicates a supply of a large amount of low-grade coal at a low price.
- The second importing supply source, Australia, does not provide even one-third that of Indonesia.

Table (1)-3-2 Imports to India (Coking Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	28,563	27,086	1,477
USA	2,879	3,227	-348
New Zealand	1,245	1,052	193
South Africa	1,113	1,127	-14
Canada	936	909	27
Mozambique	879	772	107
Russia	170	139	31
Indonesia	122	280	-158
Other	52	237	-185
Total	35,959	34,829	1,130

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Australia is the largest coking coal supplier. Coking coal constitutes 87% of the total import volume from Australia.

(1)-4 South Korea

Table (1)-4-1 Imports to South Korea (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	50,451	45,765	4,686
Indonesia	36,686	37,995	-1,309
Russia	15,251	12,729	2,522
Canada	12,883	11,850	1,033
USA	6,060	6,726	-666
China	3,181	3,946	-765
Other	1,996	6,523	-4,527
Total	126,508	125,534	974

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Gross volume increases remained at 0.97 million metric tons. No significant changes were observed either in coking coal or thermal coal.
- Australian coal has shown a pronounced expansion (both coking coal and thermal coal).

Table (1)-4-2 Imports to South Korea (Coking Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	13,301	12,518	783
Canada	6,451	5,605	846
USA	4,313	4,987	-674
Russia	1,645	1,609	36
China	314	485	-171
Indonesia	129	63	66
Other	198	437	-239
Total	26,351	25,704	647

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

Table (1)-4-3 Imports to South Korea (Thermal Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Indonesia	36,378	37,815	-1,437
Australia	33,425	30,331	3,094
Russia	11,838	9,799	2,039
Canada	6,433	6,246	187
USA	1,747	1,716	31
China	1,412	1,115	297
Other	492	4,753	-4,261
Total	91,725	91,775	-50

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Import volume decreased slightly. Issues related to nuclear power appear to have been compensated with liquefied natural gas (LNG).

(1)-5 Taiwan

Table (1)-5-1 Imports to Taiwan (Total Import Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Indonesia	28,231	29,629	-1,398
Australia	26,909	24,049	2,860
South Africa	6,120	5,168	952
Russia	3,033	3,330	-297
Canada	1,323	1,534	-211
China	861	1,393	-532
Mozambique	648	24	624
USA	340	162	178
Other	266	494	-228
Total	67,731	65,783	1,948

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- It shows a 1.95 million metric ton increase.
- Australia has enhanced its prominence.

Table (1)-5-2 Imports to Taiwan (Hard Coking Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	4,945	4,010	935
Canada	1,084	1,111	-27
Indonesia	0	181	-181
Russia	0	27	-27
Other	700	190	510
Total	6,729	5,519	1,210

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- The volume of coking coal imports has increased by 1.21 million metric tons (22%).
- Three-quarters of the increase is from Australia.

Table (1)-5-3 Imports to Taiwan (Thermal Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Australia	21,569	19,793	1,776
Indonesia	14,142	12,683	1,459
South Africa	5,962	5,080	882
Russia	2,713	3,363	-650
China	833	1,062	-229
USA	303	331	-28
Canada	87	71	16
Other	0	369	-369
Total	45,609	42,752	2,857

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

(2) Exporting countries

(2)-1 Australia

Table (2)-1-1 Exports from Australia (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Japan	124,035	113,704	10,331
China	87,821	62,859	24,962
South Korea	49,801	45,845	3,956
India	34,651	32,100	2,551
Taiwan	27,127	24,387	2,740
Other	34,598	37,207	-2,609
Total	358,033	316,102	41,931

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- The volume of exports has increased by 41.93 million metric tons. The remarkable rise in exports to China was not yet adequate to replace the position of Japan as its largest exporting destination.
- Australia steadily increased its exports to all major coal-importing countries in Asia.

Table (2)-1-2 Exports from Australia (Coking Coal: hard coking coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
China	26,845	14,237	12,608
India	24,970	22,986	1,984
Japan	20,482	20,745	-263
South Korea	7,988	7,301	687
Netherlands	6,328	4,701	1,627
Other	18,590	20,303	-1,713
Total	105,203	90,273	14,930

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Changes in the coking coal destination ranking were noted. Japan is now in third place.

Table (2)-1-3 Exports from Australia (Thermal Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Japan	82,336	75,242	7,094
China	42,472	34,334	8,138
South Korea	32,749	30,054	2,695
Taiwan	17,989	16,426	1,563
Malaysia	3,974	3,164	810
Other	8,637	11,842	-3,205
Total	188,157	171,062	17,095

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Though the most significant surge in exporting volume is to China, its total volume of thermal coal exports remains slightly over half of the volume to Japan.
- India has not yet appeared in the table.

(2)-2 USA

Table (2)-2-1 Exports from USA (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
UK	12,257	10,961	1,296
Netherlands	11,529	12,285	-756
Brazil	7,809	7,216	593
South Korea	7,648	8,251	-603
China	7,465	9,120	-1,655
Japan	4,862	5,169	-307
Other	60,029	66,402	-6,373
Total	106,737	114,235	-7,498

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Exports have decreased by 7.50 million metric tons. The decline is noticeable in exports to Asia in particular.

Table (2)-2-2 Exports from USA (Coking Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Brazil	7,439	7,091	348
China	6,114	6,244	-130
Netherlands	3,948	5,253	-1,305
Turkey	3,937	3,323	614
South Korea	3,626	4,366	-740
Japan	3,624	4,579	-955
Other	30,895	32,389	-1,494
Total	59,583	63,245	-3,662

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- The coking coal market was stagnant in the Asia-Pacific region.

Table (2)-2-3 Exports from USA (Thermal Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Netherlands	6,891	6,545	346
UK	6,774	7,235	-461
Italy	3,294	4,261	-967
Germany	2,591	2,529	62
Japan	881	460	421
Other	14,176	20,176	-6,000
Total	34,607	41,206	-6,599

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Exports to Europe also appear to have lost momentum. Where US coal is heading remains to be seen.

(2)-3 Canada

Table (2)-3-1 Exports from Canada (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
China	11,124	9,877	1,247
Japan	10,197	9,526	671
South Korea	7,484	6,471	1,013
Brazil	1,685	1,813	-128
India	1,360	828	532
Taiwan	1,151	1,004	147
Netherlands	911	1,458	-547
Other	6,542	6,133	409
Total	38,392	34,648	3,744

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- A steady increase in export volume. The main product is coking coal as indicated in Table (2)-3-2 below.

Table (2)-3-2 Exports from Canada (Coking Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
China	10,651	9,565	1,086
Japan	8,058	7,482	576
South Korea	6,884	5,051	1,833
Brazil	1,685	1,813	-128
India	1,360	828	532
Taiwan	1,151	1,004	147
Netherlands	911	1,458	-547
Other	6,382	5,986	396
Total	35,020	30,725	4,295

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

Table (2)-3-3 Exports from Canada (Thermal Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Japan	2,139	2,044	95
South Korea	600	1,420	-820
China	474	312	162
Chile	114	0	114
USA	45	21	24
Other	0	126	-126
Total	3,372	3,923	-551

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

(2)-4 China

Table (2)-4-1 Exports from China (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
South Korea	3,303	3,662	-359
Japan	3,020	3,989	-969
Taiwan	835	1,270	-435
North Korea	129	172	-43
Other	26	34	-8
Total	7,313	9,127	-1,814

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- The downturn in 2013 exports was drastic, sharply dropping to 7.31 million metric tons. The export volume for coking coal was 1.11 million metric tons as indicated in the table below.

Table (2)-4-2 Exports from China (Coking Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
South Korea	522	544	-22
Japan	458	513	-55
North Korea	127	171	-44
Other	4	80	-76
Total	1,111	1,308	-197

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

Table (2)-4-3 Exports from China (Thermal Coal)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
South Korea	1,324	1,160	164
Japan	1,233	2,214	-981
Taiwan	835	1,147	-312
North Korea	2	1	1
Other	0	4	-4
Total	3,394	4,526	-1,132

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

(2)-5 Russia

Table (2)-5-1 Exports from Russia (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
China	25,673	18,697	6,976
UK	24,028	20,165	3,863
South Korea	14,669	12,197	2,472
Japan	12,568	12,399	169
Ukraine	10,714	10,947	-233
Other	52,989	54,843	-1,854
Total	140,641	129,248	11,393

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- Russia's exporting strategy of emphasizing Asian markets appears to have produced positive results.

(2)-6 Colombia

Table (2)-6-1 Exports from Colombia (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Netherlands	15,556	15,293	263
UK	8,997	7,528	1,469
Turkey	8,163	9,175	-1,012
Chile	7,614	4,823	2,791
USA	5,405	5,585	-180
Israel	4,385	4,884	-499
Portugal	3,690	3,310	380
Other	20,949	25,020	-4,071
Total	74,759	75,618	-859

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- The impact of prolonged strikes on production may have also affected the volume of exports.

(2)-7 Mongolia

Table (2)-7-1 Exports from Mongolia (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012 (estimate)	2013-2012
Gross exports	18,400	20,960	-2,560

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

- The supply to China has decreased. New exporting destinations are difficult to find because of the high cost in transportation.

(2)-8 South Africa

Table (2)-8-1 Exports from South Africa (Gross Volume)

(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	2013	2012	2013-2012
Gross exports	70,235	68,341	1,894

Source: Prepared using TEX Report, etc.

(To be continued in the next issue)

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