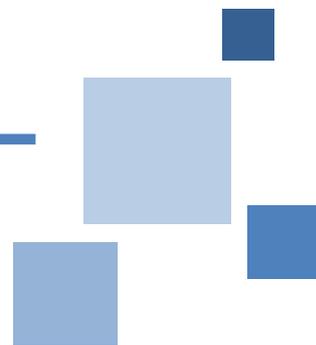


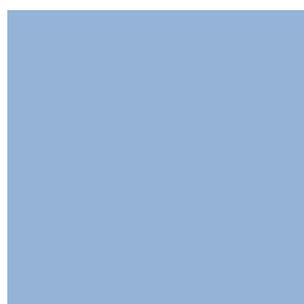
EURACOAL

European Association for Coal and Lignite



Annual Report

2014



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Front cover: Music and Mine, Germany

A unique artistic event at Gut Geisendorf on the edge of the Welzow-South opencast mine saw surface mining equipment provide the backdrop to a performance by BAYON music band. The audience of some 2 000 enjoyed the interplay between saxophone player Christoph Theusner on the bucket wheel of a SRs 6300 excavator and the rest of the band on an adjacent stage.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Paweł Smoleń

In 2014, coal was again the No. 1 fuel for power generation in the European Union and remains our most economic and secure source of electricity. Coal use in the Union fell slightly as new, more efficient coal-fired power plants came on stream, replacing older units. Despite the on-going global economic crisis, affecting Europe in particular, oil prices remained stubbornly high during the first months of 2014. When it finally came, the collapse in oil prices was dramatic. Coal prices have reflected market conditions, while natural gas was able to recover some of its lost market share in the second half of 2014. Lower energy prices have been good for European consumers, but not for European coal mining companies who must survive until overproduction from mines around the world is stemmed and geopolitical tensions ease.

The unfolding crisis in Ukraine is of grave concern. We in the EU are not passive observers because the outcome will have a profound impact on the future of energy supply in Europe. EURACOAL was right to organise a meeting with parliamentarians and others in November 2014 to examine the difficult coal supply situation facing Ukraine. Mines effectively became blockaded as a result of fighting in the East. This is a real threat to energy security in Ukraine and to the security of Europe in general.

In Turkey, our thoughts are with the families of the 300 miners who lost their lives in April 2014. EURACOAL sent our sympathies to our colleagues in Turkey who had to deal with the aftermath of the disaster at Soma. Coal mining is generally a modern, clean and safe industry, fit for the 21st century.

In Serbia, following the worst floods in over a century, the Kolubara mine flooded in May and there was a fire at the nearby Nikola Tesla power plant. The plant was saved by a massive community effort with sandbags – securing at least half of Serbia’s electricity supply. EURACOAL



members worked with Elektroprivreda Srbije (Electric Power Industry of Serbia) at a practical level to ensure that equipment was available to pump water out of the Kolubara mine.

In the United States, President Obama continued his “war on coal” by supporting the Environmental Protection Agency’s *Clean Power Plan* which sets state-wide targets for carbon emissions per unit of electricity generated. The plan is designed to encourage the modernisation of old coal plants – the average coal plant in the US is 42 years old, compared with 32 years in the EU. However, for many US states, fuel switching from coal to gas might be seen as the easier option.

The option to fuel switch from coal to gas lies behind much of EU climate and energy policy. The big difference is that the US has affordable gas of its own. The EU relies on external suppliers for over 70% of our needs: single companies monopolise the gas markets in some member states and operate as oligopolies in others. These companies take unearned economic rent because EU policy favours gas. If we turn our back on coal, then competition in the electricity market would almost completely disappear; prices would rise and make EU industry less competitive.

In November, the Pope spoke on the economic crisis during an address to Members of the European Parliament. He likened Europe to a barren grandmother, calling the continent “elderly and haggard”. We need to change our image and show our competitive spirit.

10th EC-EURACOAL Coal Dialogue, 11 June 2014

Could coal become a forbidden fuel under EU policy? While this might not be true in practice, it was nevertheless the perception expressed by many EURACOAL members at the 10th EC-EURACOAL Coal Dialogue. For them, the decarbonisation policy looks like a policy to remove coal, not a policy to reduce emissions and thus create a low-emission society.

This perception leaves many business leaders reluctant to invest in coal, and consequently exposes the EU to the dangers highlighted by the International Energy Agency in its *World Energy Investment Outlook 2014*. Europe needs to invest \$2.2 trillion by 2035 to replace ageing infrastructure and meet its decarbonisation goals. Current overcapacity offers some breathing space, but 100 GW of new thermal plants are needed before 2025 to safeguard reliability.

In his opening remarks, EURACOAL President, Mr. Paweł Smoleń, called for a non-discriminatory approach to the energy mix, noting that the coal industry is not seeking subsidies or any other special treatment. During the subsequent discussion with Commission officials, the following points emerged:

- the importance of seeking political consensus;
- finding synergies between coal and other energy sources;
- intelligent ways forward, e.g. combining further deployment of renewable energy with the latest progress on coal combustion technologies;
- increasing the flexibility of coal-fired plants;
- alliances with the chemical industry on carbon capture and use (CCU) and with users of heat to improve the overall efficiency of coal use by adopting CHP; and
- ultimately, the coal industry and governments must re-engage with CCS.

A full report and presentations from the 10th EC-EURACOAL Coal Dialogue are available on the EURACOAL website.

The debate in Brussels during the year revolved around the 2030 framework for EU climate and energy policies, published by the Commission in January 2014 and agreed by the European Council in October 2014. EURACOAL believes that the headline 40% GHG reduction target is too ambitious and should not have even been on the table without a binding international agreement. The EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) is designed to deliver greenhouse gas emission reductions, so measures to support renewables simply disrupt the market-based approach preferred by industry.

For many EU member states, the promise of liberalised markets was a welcome step away from the dark days of central planning. Yet state planning is making a comeback in the form of EU targets covering areas of the economy that should be market-driven not target-driven. For 2030, a single target for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is defensible, but not multiple targets covering also renewables and energy efficiency.

The Commission wants the ETS cap to shrink by 2.2% each year from 2021. EURACOAL says that the current 1.74% annual reduction is already tough. If we improve the efficiency of coal-fired power plants in Europe – as is being done in some member states – then we could expect an annual decrease in emissions of around 1%. Achieving over 2% would require dramatic technology changes that are simply not yet available – such as large-scale energy storage.

The Commission proposes that carbon leakage protection should continue. Indeed, coal mining is now included in the State aid guidelines published in April by the Commission – because EURACOAL proved, in its response to the public consultation, that coal mining companies in the EU are subject to intense international competition.

Lastly, new indicators for energy price competitiveness and energy security are proposed. These indicators need to be matched by policy measures and EURACOAL will return to this in 2015.

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In 2013, 28% of electricity consumed in Europe came from coal, but the industry receives little



respect. Instead, it has become the No.1 target for action on climate change. Only when our leaders – presidents and prime ministers – speak up for coal will we see a shift in attitude.

To that end, I was present when Polish Prime Minister, Donald Tusk, spoke in Brussels with the Commissioner for Energy, Mr. Günter Oettinger, to explain his six-point plan for energy security. It includes coal and, given the evolving situation with Russia, it is wise to look at our own fossil fuel resources. We appear to be sleepwalking into a situation where we depend on imports for over 90% of our oil supply and over 80% of our gas supply. Yet we stand on substantial coal and lignite reserves. Almost 90% of our non-renewable energy reserves are in the form of coal and lignite.

Given that the sun does not shine at night and wind turbines generate less than one quarter of their rated output, these sources cannot be relied on to meet our basic 24/7 energy needs or to maintain power system stability.

I've already stated that EU climate and energy policy is too ambitious. The alternative we offer is a programme of power plant modernisation and renewal. The efficiency of coal-fired power plants in Germany and Japan has steadily increased since 1960. Unfortunately, across the EU as a whole, since 2005 when emissions trading was introduced, we have seen the trend towards higher efficiency stagnate and even reverse because of a reluctance to invest in coal-fired power plants. We need a more realistic and pragmatic policy towards coal. By 2025, the EU could match the performance of coal plants in Japan and save 80 million tonnes of CO₂ every year. What we cannot do yet is achieve the emission reductions set in the ETS Directive, nor the even steeper reductions in the 2030 package. Those reduction rates can only be achieved with CCS – a technology that will not be commercially available for another decade or more. A CCS infrastructure would certainly be needed and governments should give this more attention.

Carbon emissions need to be reduced at the lowest possible cost – otherwise EU climate policy will not be sustainable. We need a vision from

St. Barbara's Day launch of "Coal: fuel for the 21st century" and cartoon vernissage

On 4 December 2014, at a St. Barbara's Day lunch, EURACOAL Vice President, Mr. Nigel Yaxley, launched EURACOAL's latest publication *Coal: fuel for the 21st century* which presents a set of nine arguments for why coal will remain an important fuel in Europe.

Exploiting natural resources creates jobs and adds to economic wealth; it always has and always will. In the EU, the most abundant energy resource is coal. In these times of austerity and high unemployment, the EU can look forward to a future fuelled by coal, not dirty old coal of the past, but with modern clean coal technologies fit for the 21st century and in use today in Europe.

At the launch, Mr. Yaxley called for some respect to be shown to the contribution that coal makes to society. Those who campaign against coal seem happy to take the benefits of coal, he said: steel for our cars, electricity for our modern lifestyle and warmth for our homes.

At the lunch to celebrate St. Barbara, the patron saint of miners, EURACOAL held a vernissage of cartoons by the renowned Belgian artist, Kim Duchâteau. These were published in a 2015 calendar to help explain EURACOAL's position to a wider audience.



EURACOAL Vice President, Mr. Nigel Yaxley at the press launch of *Coal: fuel for the 21st century* in Brussels on St. Barbara's Day, 4 December 2014

policymakers that embraces investment in clean coal within a competitive marketplace. The market for low-carbon technologies should not favour particular technologies. To date, we have seen national support schemes targeted at expensive renewables, but we need all options, including CCS. A climate and energy policy that assumes a further shift to imported natural gas will destroy EU wealth and leave us strategically vulnerable.

We have called for an “Action Plan for Coal” and the European Commission does indeed need to change its approach to coal. If politicians agree a carbon budget – as they have done with the ETS – then the Commission should not continue to act against coal. It should defend free market principles and not bow to the pressure from NGOs who want to regulate coal out of existence.

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Coal will be used for years to come according to reputable forecasts which also highlight the 1.3 billion people without electricity. Europeans need to decide if they want to be pragmatic, philosophical or populist: 2015 will be a crucial year for EU politicians and bureaucrats to reconnect with the people.

After the European elections, I met many new MEPs who can have an impact on coal issues. EURACOAL was more communicative: the paper “Why less climate ambition would deliver more for the EU” and the brochure *Coal: fuel for the 21st century* were well received with many copies distributed to journalists and politicians. *Coal industry across Europe* is a useful handbook and a cartoon calendar attracted attention, as did new infographics.

I thank members for two wonderful years during which I have had the honour to represent EURACOAL. In particular, my thanks go to our Vice Presidents – Mr. Piotr Rykala, Prof. Franz-Josef Wodopia and Mr. Nigel Yaxley – and to our committee chairmen who stay on top of many issues. I am proud of what EURACOAL members have achieved together, with one voice and with one message. I offer my full support to future Presidents and Vice Presidents and encourage

members not to give up the good fight, not just for self-interest and profit, but because the truth and logic behind EURACOAL’s message should be heard loud and clear.

An Action Plan for Coal in the 21st Century

The modernisation and renewal of existing coal-fired power plants is a practical and affordable step to reduce pollution using available technologies. It would also deliver CO₂ emission reductions across the EU today, without the need for public subsidy. The coal industry and its investors call for a clear EU action plan for coal.

- In the EU, 27% of our electricity comes from coal; 42% of global electricity supply comes from coal, a share that is rising.
- Coal is an indispensable raw material for the production of steel, cement and fertilisers.
- The remaining potential (reserves & resources) of European coal far exceeds the remaining potential of oil and gas in the Middle East and its exploitation carries no geopolitical risks.
- Without inter-fuel competition between coal and gas, industrial, commercial and residential consumers would face even higher heat and power prices.
- 100% backup is needed for all wind and solar projects – coal plants can do this at the lowest cost.
- Emissions of all pollutants have been reduced dramatically as a result of clean air regulations under the Air Quality Framework Directive.
- The latest coal-fired power plants are very efficient, every bit as flexible as gas-fired power plants and are fitted with pollution control equipment that almost eliminates emissions of dust, sulphur and NO_x.
- Coal supports a large and mature industry that employs over one quarter of a million people in well-paid jobs in the EU and many more at the suppliers of equipment, materials and services.



POLAND AND THE 2030 FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICIES

Brian Ricketts, Secretary General

At a European Council meeting in October 2014, EU leaders agreed to new targets for 2030: at least a 40% reduction in domestic greenhouse gas emissions (c.f. 1990), 27% renewables in final energy consumption and a 27% energy efficiency target – perhaps rising to 30% after a review in 2020.

Many observers had expected Poland to veto the Commission's tough proposals for 2030. However, to have done so would have put the country in an uncomfortable position. It would have perpetuated the idea that Poland was somehow trying to slow down EU climate policy. It would have strengthened the myth of a country with outdated coal technologies.

In fact, at 7.6 tCO₂ in 2012, Poland's annual *per-capita* CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion are close to the EU average and much lower than in the United States where *per-capita* emissions were 16.2 tCO₂. While Poland depends very heavily on coal for electricity generation – 85% in 2013 – the country is not a high emitter of CO₂. Poland has achieved a 30% GHG reduction against its 6% target under the Kyoto Protocol. It will be more difficult in the future – there are no more gains to be had from the collapse of Soviet-style industry. Much investment will be needed – coal will remain, but 45% of coal assets are older than 30 years and 77% older than 20 years. The Polish Confederation Lewiatan estimates that €12-16 billion will be needed by 2030 to modernise energy assets and lower emissions at the same time. Such a large investment raises concerns, especially among those who might be hit with higher energy prices. Indeed, social acceptance of EU climate policy is low in Poland, especially among trade unions.

Like BusinessEurope, Lewiatan wants the ETS to remain at the heart of EU climate and energy policy. It called for the “new” member states to be given additional ETS allowances to compensate for the high costs of emission reductions,

compared with the costs in the “old” member states or EU15. The outcome was that sectors covered by the ETS are required to make a 43% reduction (*c.f.* 2005), and for the non-ETS sectors, a 30% EU-wide reduction was agreed, with effort sharing on the basis of *per-capita* GDP and through collective efforts.

These targets will be reviewed after the UN climate conference in Paris later in 2015, but President van Rompuy stated that, “[the EU] will not go below what [has now been] agreed.” EURACOAL hopes that after the UN climate conference in Paris, the EU will revisit the whole 2030 package. And a “review” is a review, so it could go either way. After all, no other country or region in the world would hinder the development of their industries by applying tough targets unilaterally.

Central and Eastern European countries, the Visegrad Group, did succeed in getting substantial financial concessions and flexibility in return for signing up to the package. Member states with a *per-capita* GDP below 60% of the EU average may opt to continue to give free allowances to the energy sector up to 2030 and up to a 40% cap of the allowances allocated for auctioning. The same member states will benefit from a new reserve of 2% of EU ETS allowances which will be earmarked for energy-sector investments and distributed based on verified emissions and GDP.

Separately, the “solidarity” compensation remains intact: 10% of ETS allowances to be auctioned by member states will be distributed to countries with *per-capita* GDPs in 2013 below 90% of the EU average – 15 member states in all.

The European Investment Bank will sell allowances from a new entrant reserve (NER400) to support CCS and new renewables, as well as low-carbon innovation in the industrial sectors, such as steel and cement. This was the first time in six years that the European Council had mentioned CCS. Assuming an average carbon price of €15/tCO₂, the sale of these 400 million allowances (*c.*3% of total) would be worth around €6 billion. Enough to support at least some of the CCS demonstration projects promised by the European Council back in 2008.

After all these ETS allowances have been sliced off at the EU level, those that remain will be distributed among member states for auctioning on the basis of verified emissions.

The European Council agreed that carbon leakage protection should continue, but the Council conclusions mention only those “at risk of carbon leakage due to climate policy”. This means that those industries that are leaving Europe for other reasons – in search of cheaper labour, for example – will not be eligible for compensation. On the other hand, direct and indirect impacts are included, so aluminium smelters burdened with higher electricity prices can expect some relief, although too late for those European smelters that have already closed.

Defining new carbon leakage rules needs further work and we can already detect reluctance in the Commission to accept that carbon leakage is even an issue. Officials point to many other reasons for the migration of industry away from Europe. EURACOAL hopes that policies on carbon leakage will be developed and adopted in the spirit of the European Council conclusions.

The Council conclusions refer to the proposed ETS market stability reserve (MSR) which would give the Commission a mandate to put ETS allowances into a reserve, or to add allowances back into the market from that reserve, according to transparent rules. In theory, this would help stabilise the carbon market, although on its own would not have much impact on allowance prices. The Commission openly declared in 2014 that it wants higher carbon prices, yet the ETS Directive sets a cap, not a price. Some member states also want a higher ETS allowance price to reduce the now very visible cost of their support for renewables and nuclear. However, any interference in the market, including the MSR, leads to more uncertainty for businesses and less confidence in market-based solutions.

There remains a lot of ground to be covered, by the Commission, scrutiny by the Parliament, agreement with member states and, crucially, uncertainty on whether an international agreement will be reached at the UNFCCC COP21 conference in Paris.

What we learnt in 2014 is that no member state can go against the flow for too long while others remain silent. Poland had been the lone voice against EU climate policy for long enough and the deal on the 2030 package was therefore a way out and one that the Polish Prime Minister, Ewa Kopacz, considered to be good for her country. Indeed, she worked hard to win support for the Polish position – travelling to many capital cities ahead of the October Council meeting.

The success claimed by Prime Minister Kopacz reminds us of the similar success announced by Prime Minister Donald Tusk in 2008, when the previous climate package was agreed. He said then that, “the negotiated conditions are great, measured in tens of billions of zlotys (PLN 60 billion) ... a chance for the modernisation of [the Polish] energy sector by 2020, such a modern energy sector that [Poland] will not have any problems fulfilling even the toughest climate obligations resulting from the package.” Much of the promised modernisation is still to come, but perhaps Poland was lucky because the economic crisis meant that carbon prices did not reach the levels expected back in 2008.



EURACOAL Energy Tour of North Rhine-Westphalia

On 4 April 2014, staff and students from the College of Europe joined officials from the European Commission and MEP assistants on an Energy Tour of North Rhine-Westphalia, including visits to Garzweiler mine and Niederaußem power plant. They saw a 100-metre high bucket-wheel excavator, walked alongside 16 000 solar PV panels, stood next to a 2.5 MW prototype wind turbine and visited a 950 MW lignite-fired power plant – the most modern in the world.



COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES:

Energy Policy Committee

Dr.-Ing. George Milojcic, Chairman

The EURACOAL Energy Policy Committee deals primarily with energy, climate and other coal-related policies. The committee responds, in particular, to initiatives and procedures of the three European institutions, namely the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Council. During the year, coal industry trends and policy issues were analysed, discussed and conclusions reached on appropriate actions. In some cases, the papers developed by the committee were also used to inform decision-makers in member states. Due to the significant implications of energy policy decisions made by individual member states, an exchange of views between members on such issues is an important part of the committee's activities. For example, the decision by the UK government to implement an emission performance standard for new coal-fired power plants was considered by EURACOAL to be incompatible with the EU Emissions Trading Scheme Directive. In 2014, the association continued to press the Commission for notification details and for its decision.

The EC Berlin Energy Forum was held on 10/11 February, attended by EURACOAL President Smoleń, the Secretary-General and several members. The well-organised Forum discussed issues in general, rather than specific topics. High-level speakers included the Commissioner for Energy, Mr. Günther Oettinger, and the German Vice Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy, Mr. Sigmar Gabriel. The conclusions of the Forum were not discussed with participants, leading EURACOAL members to suggest a renewed engagement to bring more balance to future conclusions drafted by the Commission. Nevertheless, the Commission did conclude that, "It was broadly agreed that all sources of energy are needed to make the transition towards a competitive low-carbon economy a success."

Overall, 2014 was a busy year for the Energy Policy Committee which met on 27 March and on

23 September in Brussels. As a follow-up to the 23rd European Road Table on Coal, a EURACOAL delegation met with the European Commission Director-General for Energy, Mr. Dominique Ristori, on 24 September to discuss the association's call for "An Action Plan on Coal" (see box on page 6).

Before the committee meeting on 27 March, members discussed with DG Energy's Head of Unit C2 (New Energy Technologies, Innovation and Clean Coal) current energy policy issues, CCS developments and the high cost of renewables compared with the affordability of reducing emissions through investment in more efficient, clean coal power plants. A status review of coal-fired power plants across the EU was requested by the Commission, which was later provided by EURACOAL.

The seemingly uncontrolled rise in the cost of subsidised renewable energy sources led the European Commission to publish a draft of its proposed new guidelines on energy and environmental aid in December 2013 for public consultation. The guidelines are of considerable importance for the European coal industry. Although they do not directly concern coal industry aid, which will end in 2018, and do not include any legally binding instruments, they outline the main principles which the Commission intends to use when examining State interventions to promote renewable energy sources and State aid for environmental protection and in the energy sector. As such, they are crucial for the future enforcement of EU rules on State aid and hence will influence a substantial part of EU energy policy. EURACOAL welcomes the Commission's aim for greater competition between mature renewable technologies in a market where renewable generators are subject to standard balancing responsibilities.

In its responses to the public consultation, EURACOAL showed that the EU hard coal mining sector faces a trade intensity of 64% and that sales contracts are won and lost on the smallest price differences. The Commission therefore included the sector in its list of those eligible for State aid, *i.e.* relief from environmental- and climate-related

charges. Industrial users who use self-generated power – as is the case with most lignite producers – are already exempt from certain charges in some member states.

At the 23 September committee meeting, the results of the European elections, the new Juncker Commission and the appointment of European Council President, Mr. Donald Tusk, were high on the agenda, as well as the deteriorating situation in Ukraine. Responsibility for DG Energy and DG Climate Action under one Commissioner, Mr. Miguel Arias Cañete, was viewed positively.

In October, ahead of the European Council meeting to decide on the new 2030 framework for climate and energy, EURACOAL published “Why less climate ambition would deliver more for the EU”, arguing that a more realistic EU climate policy can deliver considerable emission reductions at a lower cost, allow economic growth and provide security of energy supply.

The Commission’s proposed 40% greenhouse gas emission reduction target would mean making the same emission reduction over a single decade (2020-2030) as has yet to be achieved over three decades (1990-2020). Such an aggressive EU climate policy would result in a greater share of gas in the fuel mix for power generation: geopolitical and price risks would grow, especially in the eleven member states who benefit from indigenous coal production.

EURACOAL will continue to highlight the need for a balanced energy mix that reflects all three pillars of a sound energy policy: secure, competitive and sustainable energy supplies. The association opposes the proposed 40% emission reduction as a unilateral target and opposes the separate renewables and energy efficiency targets as being superfluous and not market-based.

EURACOAL members participated actively in the Energy Policy Committee with valuable inputs to position papers, briefings and other documents. Without this commitment by members, the committee would not be able to reach conclusions that reflect the views of the whole industry. Members are cordially thanked for their efforts.

23rd European Round Table on Coal “European Coal: a long way come, a long way to go”

On 19 March 2014, at the last meeting of the 7th European Parliament, Mr. Dominique Ristori, Director General for Energy, was welcomed by the chair, Dr. Christian Ehler MEP. During an open and informative debate, the following points emerged:

- Security of supply is at the top of the European Commission’s agenda.
- Competitiveness and sustainability are now better balanced in the Commission’s proposals for a 2030 policy framework – with its 40% GHG reduction target.
- It would be “irresponsible” not to take into account all energy sources.
- The importance of a European response to climate change was stressed, to avoid 28 schemes.
- The Internal Market must be respected to avoid market distortions by uncontrolled renewable subsidies which must eventually end.
- Levies and taxes had led to less competitive energy prices in the EU compared with the US.

Access to indigenous resources, including coal, will remain important, but public and private R&D efforts must be accelerated to meet the challenge of transitioning to a competitive low-carbon economy. EURACOAL, the Central Europe Energy Partners and the World Coal Association called on the European Commission to work together with the coal industry on an “Action Plan for Coal”.



EURACOAL President, Mr. Paweł Smoleń (right) and Mr. Wendel Trio, Director of Climate Action Network Europe (left) at a debate in the European Parliament chaired by Green MEP, Ms. Isabella Lövin, on 24 September 2014. Mr. Trio called on the EU to “completely eliminate the use of coal”.



COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES:

Environment Committee

Mr. Phil Garner, Chairman

The Environment Committee met once in 2014, but was very active in terms of exchanging information on ongoing issues and initiatives. The meeting in Brussels on 17 September focused on three main subjects, which are of particular concern to EURACOAL members.

Large Combustion Plants Best Available Techniques Reference Document (LCP BREF)

The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) lays down emission limit values for air pollutants – including oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide and dust – from large combustion plants, such as power plants. Fuel-specific emission limit values are defined in an annex of the IED. Future revisions to these values will be based on the Best Available Techniques Reference Document for Large Combustion Plants, applicable to both new and existing plants. At least every eight years, the BREF is reviewed by a technical working group of member states, industry and NGO representatives. This so-called “Seville Process” is co-ordinated by the European Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Bureau (EIPPCB) in Seville to determine the “best available techniques” (BAT) which are used to derive new emission limit values. Once complete, the review outcome in the form of “BAT conclusions” will be forwarded to the European Commission for comitology and adoption. The Commission usually approves EIPPCB proposals which underlines the importance of the Seville Process. In June 2013, a first draft of the revised LCP BREF was published by the EIPPCB and stakeholders, including EURACOAL, replied with more than 8 500 comments. A background paper with responses to the points raised by stakeholders was issued in April 2015.

It is still unclear to what extent large combustion plants will be affected by the Seville Process, but more stringent emission limit values have been proposed that would put at risk investment

decisions to upgrade existing plants. The problem for industry is that the 8-year cycle for LCP BREF reviews and the 3-year review cycle for the IED (plus further scheduled reviews of particular aspects of the directive) mean that, on average, emission limit values will be reviewed every two years. Worse, the BREF review is not subject to parliamentary oversight – decisions will be taken by regulatory procedure. If Europe wants to see further investment in pollution control equipment, then a more stable regulatory environment is needed, not one that can change every couple of years. EURACOAL will examine whether plants which have made significant investment to improve their emissions performance should not have to comply with any revised BAT for a period of 10 years from the commissioning of the new equipment.

Mining Waste Best Available Techniques Reference Document (MTWR BREF)

The review process of the management of tailings and waste-rock in mining activities was launched in 2014. EURACOAL nominated two representatives to the related technical working group (TWG). Like the LCP BREF review, this review may have serious implications for the coal and lignite industry. Meanwhile, an EIPPCB position paper as well as a positions’ template was circulated to members with a request to send input to EURACOAL’s TWG representatives.

The basis for the review process is the Mining Waste Directive. Although, the revised BREF is to be a descriptive and not a legally binding document, it will strongly influence the position taken by national governments during the permitting of new coal and lignite mines. In contrast to the current version, the revised BREF will include lignite mines. Input to the review process is possible through EURACOAL’s TWG representatives and EURACOAL members agreed that it is important to contribute in order to ensure decisions are taken with a proper understanding of the consequences to coal and lignite mining in Europe. Some EURACOAL members have agreed to participate in a trial of a

questionnaire which will be the principal tool for data gathering that the TWG will employ.

EU Air Policy Legislation

The “Clean Air Package” consists of a communication on “A Clean Air Programme for Europe” accompanied by a draft Council decision to adopt the revised Gothenburg Protocol as well as proposals for a revised National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive and a directive to limit SO₂, NO_x and particulate emissions from medium combustion plants (MCP) with a rated thermal input of greater than 1 MW, but smaller than 50 MW. Early in 2015, the European Commission indicated that it might withdraw its proposal to revise the NEC Directive. In the event, the current proposal may be modified by the Commission during the course of its examination by the European Parliament and European Council.

Annex II of the draft MCP Directive sets out emission limit values and has been the subject of much debate and lobbying. The proposed limits would prohibit almost all coals that are produced worldwide from processes which are relatively continuous. The only option would be to fuel switch away from coal entirely. This will be a further imposition on both industry and large public institutions, and has the potential to cause more economic hardship across the EU.

The European Parliament has still to prepare its report and vote at first reading in committee and plenary: the ITRE and ENVI committees will vote on this document between the 14 April and 6 May, prior to the plenary vote in Parliament.

Other subjects on the EURACOAL Environment Committee’s agenda in 2014 included:

- revised Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (published in the Official Journal in April 2014);
- No Net Loss initiative which aims to protect ecosystems or create new ones, building on the good practices used in the mining industry to restore land;
- new IAEA Safety Report on radiation protection in the coal industry; and
- mercury (Hg) emissions from coal-fired plants.

EURACOAL International Coal Dialogue – *Quo vadis* Ukraine?

At a meeting in Brussels on 18 November 2014, a dire picture emerged of coal supply in Ukraine where over 40% of electricity generation depends on coal. With production disrupted at coal mines in the East, rail transport unavailable or uncertain, and inadequate coal stocks at power stations, the risks to electricity supply are real.

The aim of this international coal dialogue was to explore with EURACOAL member DTEK what steps Ukraine is taking to secure its coal supply. The meeting was organised in co-operation with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), specifically with the Consultative Commission on Industrial Change (CCMI) which combines over 60 years of experience with such consultative dialogue, gained initially with the consultative committee of the European Coal and Steel Community – the forerunner to the EU.

Until recently, Ukraine had been self-sufficient in coal. In 2013, the country produced over 60 million tonnes and production was maintained during the first half of 2014. However, since June 2014, coal output has been decimated by separatist fighting in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Production from 66 coal mines was lost, with just 60 left in production. MEP Andrej Plenković, Chair of the EU-Ukraine Delegation, lived through war in Croatia and warned of the destructive consequence if the Minsk ceasefire was not respected. He called on the European Commission to consolidate the peace process.



MEP Andrej Plenković at the International Coal Dialogue



COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES:

Market Committee

Dr. Erich Schmitz, Chairman

The aim of the Market Committee is to deliver accurate, consistent and timely data on production, imports and consumption of hard coal and lignite, and to publish these data in regular market reports. In 2014, the committee held two meetings, in March and September, to discuss, among other topics, the EURACOAL Coal Market Report. After the expiry of Council Regulation 1407/2002 in 2012, the European Commission stopped collecting coal market data and this report has thus become more important.

During 2014, Chairman Schmitz was deeply engaged in technical negotiations on the transport of hard coal. He regularly debriefed EURACOAL members on this important issue for coal trade and was instrumental in finding practical solutions in accordance with international norms.

World Coal Market Developments

In 2014, global coal production was largely unchanged at around 7.2 billion tonnes, with steam coal output slightly decreasing from 6 300 million tonnes to 6 200 million tonnes and coking coal output increasing by 100 million tonnes to 1 000 million tonnes. Production was influenced by the slowdown in economic growth in China. Newly introduced regulations in China limit the consumption of coals with low heating values, affecting demand for high-ash coals. In addition, the reinstatement of coal import duties by the Chinese government hit coal exports to China, although Australia signed a new free trade agreement with China in November 2014 that includes coal. The growing production of shale gas in the United States has displaced coal in its domestic market. Power generation accounts for 93% of coal demand in the US and, in 2014, this market was 19% below its 2007 peak. The option for US producers to export coal became less attractive during 2014 as international coal prices fell and, with a natural gas price of 4 US\$/mmBtu at year end, the prognosis for US coal producers is rather poor.

For the first time since 1988, Chinese coal and lignite production fell in 2014, to 3.9 billion tonnes (-2.5%). Coal production in India is estimated at 585 million tonnes, slightly more than in 2013 (+3%). This is an estimate, because Indian statistics are not based on calendar years and because reliable data from Coal India Limited cover only 80% of production. The United States increased production, to 904 million tonnes (+1.2%). However, in June 2014, the Obama administration proposed a *Clean Power Plan* to reduce CO₂ emissions from fossil-fired power plants by 30% by 2030 which will likely affect coal demand in the future.

Global coal trade in 2014 is estimated at 1 367 million tonnes, slightly greater than in 2013 (+2.2%), with 1 058 million tonnes of steam coal (+3.4%) and 309 million tonnes of coking coal (-1.6%). Australia increased exports to 387 million tonnes (+8.1%) and strengthened its leading position on the coking coal market. In terms of volumes, Indonesia remained the world's largest coal exporter. However, regulatory interventions by the Indonesian government saw the country's total exports fall by 4% to 424 million tonnes. In the now dominant Asian market, India imported 39 million tonnes more coal to reach 219 million tonnes (+21%), while China imported 36 million tonnes less (-11%), but at 292 million tonnes remained the world's largest coal importer. Japan imported 188 million tonnes (+1.8%) and its demand is expected to remain strong as new coal-fired power plants open to replace missing nuclear power.

The United States exported 39 million tonnes of coal to Europe (-15%) and 88.3 million tonnes overall (-17%), well below the record peak of 114.1 million tonnes exported in 2012. The Colombian government's decision to ban crane-and-barge loading of vessels on environmental grounds saw the temporary closure of Port Drummond for three months at the beginning of 2014, taking out around 6.5 million tonnes from the Atlantic market. In total, Colombia exported 77.1 million tonnes in 2014 (+1.7%). Russia remains the biggest exporter to the EU, accounting for over one quarter of EU coal imports. The country's total exports rose to

142 million tonnes (+14%) in 2014, including seaborne and overland deliveries.

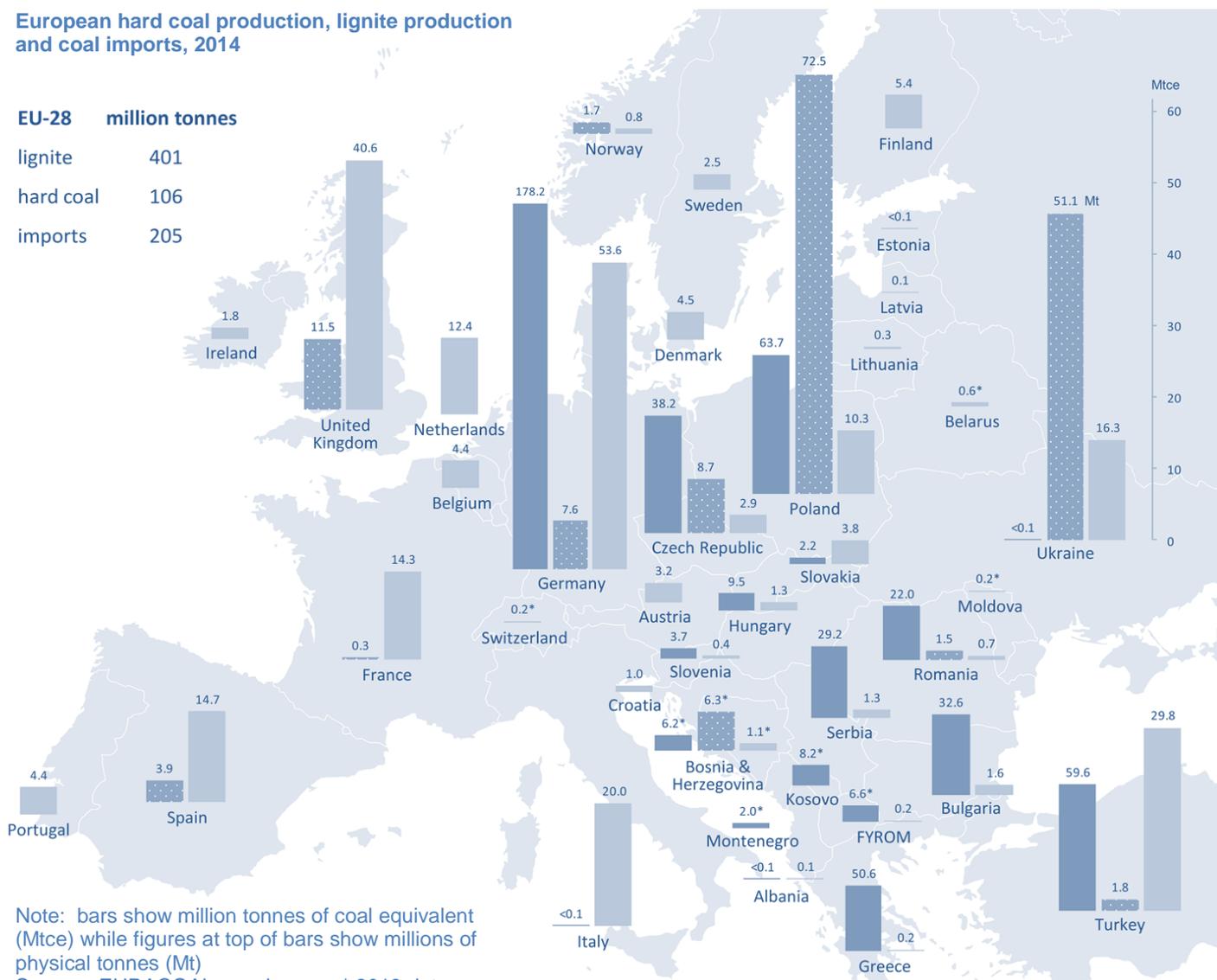
Coking coal trade reflects the demand for iron ore and steel. Global crude steel output increased in 2014 by 1% to 1 637 million tonnes. In Asia, annual production of crude steel was 1 111 million tonnes, 1% higher than the previous year, whilst the EU increased production by 2% to 169 million tonnes, recovering some lost ground. In 2004, just before emission allowance trading began in the EU, crude steel production was 202 million tonnes; overcapacity at Chinese steelworks will likely put further pressure on EU producers in 2015.

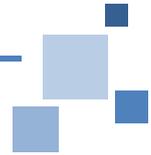
European Coal Market

In Europe, hard coal production shrank by 6 million tonnes or 5% to 106 million tonnes, despite relatively healthy demand for coal. Falling international coal prices put European coal producers at a severe disadvantage against imported coal. The lignite industry saw output fall by 8 million tonnes or 2% across member states to 401 million tonnes in response to lower demand, partly because some older power plants were closed during the year. Lower natural gas prices put pressure on all coal-fired generation. Although coal remained competitive and necessary for system balancing, margins were slim

European hard coal production, lignite production and coal imports, 2014

EU-28	million tonnes
lignite	401
hard coal	106
imports	205





or even negative, leading to calls for capacity payments to ensure the future security of electricity supply.

Lignite production in Bulgaria grew by 4.0 million tonnes to 32.6 million tonnes (+14%) with demand from the newly commissioned unit at AES Galabovo. Elsewhere in Europe, lignite production fell: Czech Republic (-2.2 million tonnes), Germany (-4.5 million tonnes), Greece (-1.9 million tonnes), Poland (-2.0 million tonnes), Romania (-0.9 million tonnes) and Slovenia (-0.7 million).

Data for the top-five coal importing EU member states show that German imports increased to 53.6 million tonnes, the highest level ever recorded (+7%). UK imports decreased by 8.8 million tonnes (-18%) to 40.6 million tonnes, Italy was steady at 20.0 million tonnes, Spain increased by 1.2 million tonnes to 14.7 million tonnes (+9%) while France declined to 14.3 million tonnes (-22%). Overall, EU coal imports fell 6% to 205 million tonnes and India overtook the EU to become the second largest coal importer after China, with the EU in third place.

The production of hard coal in Poland decreased by 5.2%, from 76.5 to 72.5 million tonnes. Steam coal production decreased by 6.5% to 60.2 million tonnes, while coking coal production slightly increased to 12.3 million tonnes (+1.7%). The biggest producers were: Kompania Węglowa (producing 31.0 million tonnes in 2014), Katowicki

Holding Węglowy (10.7 million tonnes), Jastrzebska Spolka Węglowa (13.9 million tonnes of mostly coking coal) and LW Bogdanka (9.2 million tonnes).

Exports of hard coal by Węglokoks, the largest hard coal exporter in Europe and accounting for 74% of all Polish hard coal exports, declined sharply because of low international prices, from around 8.1 million tonnes in 2013 to approximately 5.7 million tonnes in 2014 (-30%). 95% of exports were steam coal, mostly to Germany (41%), Austria (12%), the Czech Republic (12%) and Morocco (11%). In total, Poland exported 8.8 million tonnes in 2014 (-18%). Imports of hard coal into Poland decreased from 10.8 million tonnes in 2013 to 10.3 million tonnes in 2014 (-5%).

Hard coal consumption in Germany slightly decreased to 56.2 Mtce, mainly due to a decrease to consumption at power stations (-11.7%). While domestic production gradually decreased – sales in 2014 were around 8 million tonnes – steam coal imports increased to 41.9 million tonnes (+5%) and coking coal to 11.7 million tonnes (+15%), mostly from Russia, Colombia and the USA.

In the United Kingdom, coal’s share in electricity generation declined from 38% in 2012 to 28% in 2014, a fall almost entirely due to the UK’s unique carbon price floor (or carbon tax), rather than lower natural gas prices. Despite the significant gas-fired generation capacity in the UK, its

Steam coal import prices at ARA ports in northwest Europe (NWE) and Qinhuangdao port in China, 2005-15
Source: IHS McCloskey

US\$/tonne



share of electricity production increased only slightly to 29% from 27% in 2013 which was the lowest share since the 1990s. Meanwhile, electricity imports increased by 42% and monthly electricity generation from coal fell to its lowest level ever in the summer of 2014. Most of the UK's coal supply comes from Russia, which has 33% of the market, followed by domestic production of 11.5 million tonnes (-10%), accounting for 24% of coal supply. South African coal is no longer significant in the UK market, partly because of its higher NOx emissions when burned.

Looking ahead, the European coal industry is entering a period of profound change. Low energy prices have resulted from geopolitical developments, not market forces. The collapse in oil prices in 2014 has lowered natural gas prices, because oil-indexation remains a feature in many contracts, and this, in turn, has put further downward pressure on coal prices in an already depressed market. The vision of a competitive internal energy market in Europe is fast disappearing. Instead, we are moving into a period of heavy state intervention in the energy sector, from coal mining to conventional power generation, and from renewable energy sources to nuclear.

Coal and Coke Prices

Prices for steam coal delivered to the northwest European ARA ports began the year at around 85 US\$/t, but declined steadily throughout 2014,

with a steep fall in December, to end the year at 69 US\$/t. Russian coal exporters benefitted from the sharp decline in the value of the rouble, losing half of its value against the US dollar, while producers in Colombia, Australia and Indonesia were helped by the strengthening US dollar. The weakening euro did little to reduce the competitiveness of coal imports and all European hard coal producers suffered from falling income. Moreover, European coal demand was weak, due to the growth in output from renewable energy sources and a mild, wet winter that replenished hydro reservoirs and stifled heating demand.

While production volumes from the international coal companies remained high, profits were low or non-existent in 2014. This was reflected in stock prices which fell badly in the second half of the year. Glencore temporarily shuttered its Australian coal production at the end of 2014. Other companies must similarly stop competing for cash flow, regardless of profit, to eliminate over supply.

Prices at the Chinese port of Qinhuangdao are now consistently 20 US\$/t above ARA prices – a reversal of the situation before the global economic crisis of 2008 and reflecting the fact that Chinese import demand now sets coal prices on the world market.

Coking coal spot prices have fallen by 65% since January 2011 when they peaked at 330 US\$/t, before the economic crisis. They ended the year at 114 US\$/t FOB Australia due to an oversupplied market as new coking coal mines came into

Baltic Dry Index (BDI) 2005-15

Source: Baltic Exchange Information Services Ltd





production. Coke prices also fell back in 2014, ending the year at 212 US\$/t FOB ARA ports.

Freight Rates

Sea freight rates to ARA ports (Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam) were very low in 2014 and further declined towards year end, which was advantageous for exporters who were able to offer lower CIF (carriage-insurance-freight) prices. The Baltic Dry Index ranged between 720 and 2 110, being far below the heady days of 2008 when the index peaked close to 12 000 and commentators spoke of a long-lasting commodities “super cycle”.

The total combined fleet capacity of all 10 654 dry bulk vessels stood at 757 million dead-weight tonnes (dwt) in April 2015, with Panamax and Capesize carriers accounting for around two thirds of this total. New vessels on order total 18% of the existing fleet capacity. There is clearly overcapacity in the dry bulk carrier fleet and scrappage rates will likely increase in 2015. Low freight rates will persist in the market until economic growth returns to all regions.

Carbon Prices

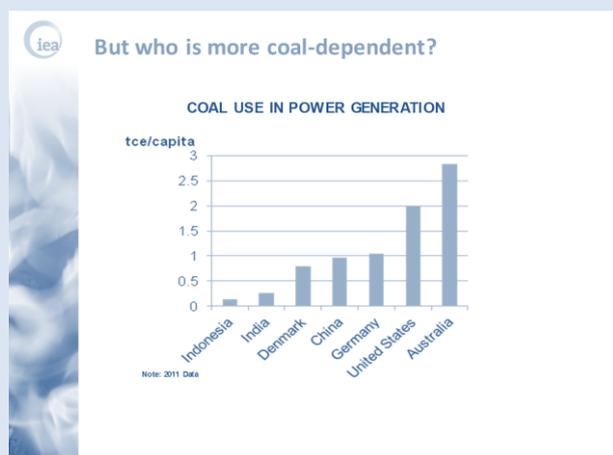
In January 2013, the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) entered its third phase, which will run until 2020 when the number of allowances available to sectors covered by the ETS will be 21% lower than in 2005. By 2030, the number will be 43% lower.

Allowance certificates under the EU ETS traded at an average price of 6.06 €/tCO₂ during 2014, ending the year at a high of 7.47 €/tCO₂. A sharp fall at the end of March was caused when analysts’ reports for 2013 had to be revised to properly take into account the inclusion of new sectors and a new member state, Croatia.

The Commission’s proposal to create a market stability reserve (MSR), and so manage the supply of CO₂ allowances, may lead to less price volatility. Prices are expected to increase further in the coming years, in line with the direction of EU climate policy. Much will depend on how policymakers balance sustainability objectives with those of energy security and economic competitiveness – issues that remained at the top of the political agenda during 2014. However, it is now clear that a carbon *market* is no longer the objective. Officials openly talk of a higher carbon *price* – say 30 €/tCO₂ – in contradiction to Article 1 of the ETS Directive which calls for a cost-effective and economically efficient scheme.



Brussels launch of IEA “Medium-Term Coal Market Report 2013”



EURACOAL hosted the Brussels launch of this report on 20 January 2014. During his presentation, Mr. Keisuke Sadamori, Director for Energy Markets and Security at the International Energy Agency, made the following points:

- *Per-capita* coal use for power generation is similar in China, Denmark and Germany.
- Coal demand will grow at an average 2.3% per year to reach almost 9 billion tonnes in 2018.
- Despite some policy changes, China will lead the way, absorbing roughly 60% of that growth.
- OECD consumption will remain flat.
- Indonesia and Australia will lead export growth to meet Asian demand.
- Coal conversion in China will emerge as a driver of demand growth.



Mr. Keisuke Sadamori (right), Director for Energy Markets and Security, presents the IEA coal market report to EURACOAL President, Mr. Paweł Smoleń (left)

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES: Technical Research Committee

*Dr. Ing. José-Luis Fuentes-Cantillana,
Chairman*

The Technical Research Committee is focused mainly on research and development in fields related to coal. In 2014, the committee was active in giving its advice on the Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS) which is managed by the European Commission on behalf of member states and the coal and steel industries. The Commission wishes to introduce a number of changes to the programme which may have a significant impact on its industrial character.

EURACOAL is represented on the RFCS Coal Advisory Group and members participate in the *ad-hoc* group established by the Commission to work on changes to, for example, the Model Grant Agreement which applies to those organisations who carry out R&D projects funded under the RFCS.

Some changes to the programme were introduced in the 2014 evaluation, without any prior agreement with the coal or steel sectors. The main issue of concern to the Commission relates to the potential for conflicts of interest. According to an unseen internal report from the Commission legal service, a problem might be perceived when the Commission receives advice from individuals sitting on advisory and technical groups who belong to organisations that submit proposals to the programme. The coal industry's view is that the specific nature of the programme makes it hard to find coal experts who do not work in the coal industry. Moreover, the programme was set up using levies on the coal and steel sectors and can only achieve its objectives in close co-operation with these industrial sectors. Without input from industry experts, the changes proposed by the Commission would see the RFCS programme lose some of its advantages and specificities. According to the conclusions of a *Monitoring and Assessment Report* published in 2013, the RFCS is among the best research programmes in Europe, at least in terms of practical results and economic benefits. The



Technical Research Committee strongly recommends that very careful consideration is given to every proposed change so that the views of all parties are properly reflected. To that end, letters expressing industry's concerns have been sent to the European Commission from EURACOAL and Eurofer, the European Steel Association.

In 2014, the committee held workshops in Poland and Belgium with the generous support of members:

- A workshop in Katowice on 18/19 February 2014, organised by the Central Mining Institute (GIG), resulted in 24 clustered project proposals in the field of coal mining.
- A workshop in Liège on 25 March 2014, organised by ISSeP and CRM Group, resulted in six clustered project proposals in the field of coal use.

Two committee meetings were held during the year: in Liège on 9 July 2014 and in Brussels on 2 December 2014. Agenda items included:

- summary reports of Katowice and Liège workshops;
- recommendations on proposals submitted for voluntary review by EURACOAL members;
- EURACOAL's role in the setting of future RFCS coal research priorities;
- a discussion on the results of the 2014 RFCS proposal evaluation: EURACOAL members are partners in five of the seven projects approved, with a total funding of €9.6 million;
- organisation of preparatory workshops in 2015; and
- an update on the EC SET-Plan roadmap on low-carbon energy technologies.

The Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan) was adopted by the EU in 2008 with "clean coal" technologies mentioned in the text. By 2009, the Commission was implementing the SET-Plan and "clean coal" had come to mean "CO₂ capture and storage" (CCS). The Commission tightly links the future of coal with the development and demonstration of CCS and has been very supportive, although the EU now lags behind

other countries with no large-scale CCS demonstration project.

EURACOAL participated in the SET-Plan review process which began with a public consultation prior to a communication on energy technologies and innovation in May 2013. Since then, EURACOAL members have been active in the SET-Plan Steering Group managed by the EC Joint Research Centre. The process culminated in December 2014 with the launch of *Towards an Integrated Roadmap*, a report that includes:

- **CCS:** actions on research, development and demonstration
- **Conversion of captured CO₂ to useful products:** including industrial-scale production of fuels, polymers and chemicals from CO₂
- **Clean Coal and Flexible/Back-up Generation for conventional thermal power plants:** including faster ramp rates and higher efficiency
- **Unconventional Fossil Fuels:** including underground coal gasification (UCG), coal-bed methane (CBM) and coal-mine methane (CMM)

The report will be the basis for the development of an "Action Plan" by the European Commission together with member states during 2015 under the direction DG Energy.

In addition to the scheduled committee meetings, SET-Plan meetings and RFCS advisory group meetings, EURACOAL representatives met with the new head and deputy head of the RFCS Unit shortly after their appointment early in 2014. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce EURACOAL and discuss how the process for setting RFCS research priorities could be improved to ensure that the fund remains fully transparent and relevant to industry. In particular, the participation of the EURACOAL Technical Research Committee in the process of defining annual research priorities was discussed.

EURACOAL ACTIVITIES – serving the interests of the European coal industry

The European Association for Coal and Lignite – EURACOAL – is the umbrella organisation of the European coal industry. EURACOAL evolved in 2002 from the European Solid Fuels’ Association – CECISO – after the expiry of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

EURACOAL has 36 members including national coal associations, importers associations, research institutes and individual companies. Members come from 20 countries: Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

EURACOAL mission is to highlight the importance of coal within the EU to security of energy supply, to energy price stability, to economic added value and to environmental protection. EURACOAL seeks to be an active communicator, with the aim of creating an appropriate framework within which the European coal industry and coal consumers can operate.

EURACOAL has four committees:

- Energy Policy Committee
- Environment Committee
- Market Committee
- Technical Research Committee

EURACOAL is officially represented in the European Commission RFCS Coal Advisory Group (DG Research & Innovation).

EURACOAL participates in the European Commission Social Dialogue (DG Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion).

EURACOAL co-organises the Coal Dialogue with the European Commission (DG Energy).

EURACOAL co-operates with Members of the European Parliament in the cross-party European Round Table on Coal.

EURACOAL organises meetings and workshops, such as the International Coal Dialogue.

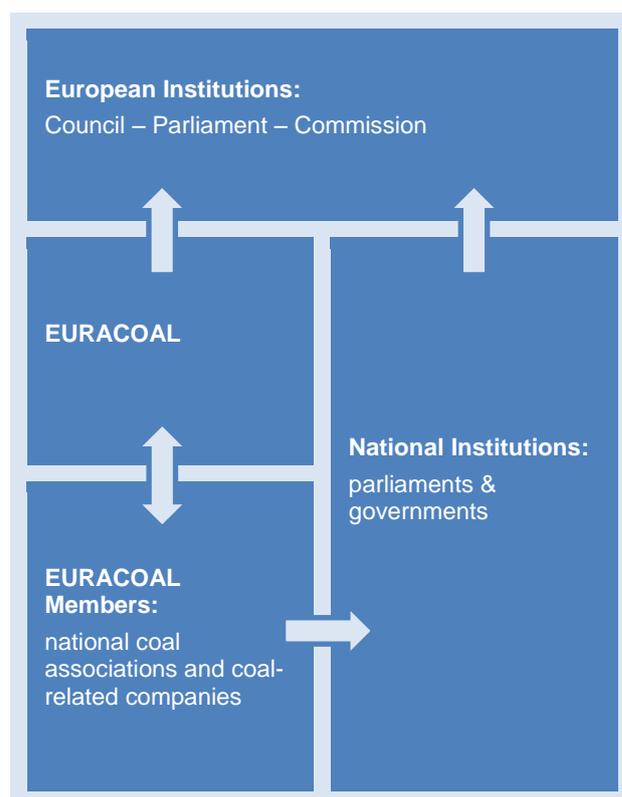
EURACOAL informs and works with many stakeholders, notably:

- European Commission (DG Energy, DG Research & Innovation and DG Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion)
- European Parliament (ITRE and ENVI committees)
- European Economic & Social Committee (CCMI – Consultative Commission on Industrial Change)
- International Energy Agency
- World Coal Association

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2013

Total income (a):	653 136 €
membership fees:	605 200 €
office sub-letting & bank interest:	47 936 €
Total operating costs (b):	611 414 €
Net surplus (a – b):	41 722 €

Accounts for 2013, prepared on the basis of Belgian accounting standards, were audited by RSM InterAudit. The income statement showed a surplus of €41 722 for the year and total assets amounted to €606 956 at year end.





General Assembly coal producers, importers, traders, coal-based power utilities, R&D institutes	
Executive Committee discussions, opinion forming, work programme, lobbying positions	
President Dr. Zygmunt Łukaszczyk – ZPGWK	Vice Presidents Mr. Vladimír Budinský – ZSDNP Prof. Dr. Franz-Josef Wodopia – GVSt Mr. Nigel Yaxley – Coallmp
National Delegations 36 members from 20 countries	Committees & Chairmen Energy Policy Committee Dr.-Ing. George Milojcic (DEBRIV) Environment Committee Mr. Phil Garner (CoalPro) Market Committee Dr. Erich Schmitz (VDKi) Technical Research Committee Dr. José-Luis Fuentes-Cantillana (CARBUNIÓN)
Brussels Secretariat Secretary-General: Mr. Brian Ricketts Deputy Sec-Gen: Ms. Magdalena Chawuła-Kosuri Policy Officer: Mr. Mike Bostan	

COMMITTEES

Committee	Chairman	Secretary
Energy Policy Committee	Dr.-Ing. George Milojcic (DEBRIV)	Mr. Zygmunt Borkowski (ZPGWK)
Environment Committee	Mr. Phil Garner (CoalPro)	Mr. Bernd Bogalla (GVSt)
Market Committee	Dr. Erich Schmitz (VDKi)	Mr. Mike Bostan (EURACOAL)
Technical Research Committee	Dr. José-Luis Fuentes-Cantillana (CARBUNIÓN)	Ms. Magdalena Chawuła-Kosuri (EURACOAL)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members	Country	Affiliation	as at March 2015
Dr. Zygmunt ŁUKASZCZYK	Poland	President of EURACOAL, President Katowicki Holding Węglowy SA	
Mr. Vladimír BUDINSKÝ	Czech Republic	Vice President of EURACOAL, Board Member / Strategy & Communications Director, Severoceske doly as	
Prof. Dr. Franz-Josef WODOPIA	Germany	Vice President of EURACOAL, Chief Executive, GVSt – Gesamtverband Steinkohle eV	
Mr. Nigel YAXLEY	United Kingdom	Vice President of EURACOAL, Managing Director, Coallmp – Association of UK Coal Importers	
Mr. Mustafa AKTAŞ	Turkey	General Director, TKİ – Turkish Coal Enterprises	
Mr. Andon ANDONOV	Bulgaria	Executive Director, Mini Maritsa Iztok EAD	
Mr. Daniel ANTONIE	Romania	Director of Mining, Complexul Energetic Oltenia SA	
Ing. Zdeněk BUČKO	Czech Republic	Specialist – Technical Department, Sokolovská uhelná právní nastupce as	
Mr. Munever ČERGIĆ	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Chief Executive, RMU “Banovići” dd Banovići	
Mr. Krasimir CHAVRAGANSKI	Bulgaria	Manager, Vagledobiv Bobov dol EOOD	

Prof. Dr. Józef DUBIŃSKI	Poland	General Director, GIG – Główny Instytut Górnictwa (Central Mining Institute)
Dr. Renata EISENVORTOVÁ	Czech Republic	European Affairs Manager, Severní energetická as
Dr. Nikolaos GALITIS	Greece	General Department of Mines, PPC – Public Power Corporation SA
Mr. Phil GARNER	United Kingdom	Director General, CoalPro – Confederation of UK Coal Producers
Mr. Magnus GRILL	Sweden	Chief Executive Officer, Svenska Kolinstitutet (Swedish Coal Institute)
Dipl.-Ing. Matthias HARTUNG	Germany	Vorsitzender des Vorstandes (CEO), RWE Generation SE and RWE Power AG
Mr. Stanislav V. IANKO	Ukraine	Head of the Union, Ukrvuglerobotodavtsy
Mr. Milan JAKOVLJEVIĆ	Serbia	Director – Coal Production Department, EPS – Elektroprivreda Srbije (Electric Power Industry of Serbia)
Ing. Rastislav JANUŠČÁK	Slovak Republic	Director of Strategy and External Affairs Department, HBP – Hornonitrianske bane Prievidza, as
Dr. Nikolaos KOUKOUZAS	Greece	Director of Research, CERTH/CPERI – Chemical Process & Energy Resources Institute
Mr. Óscar LAPASTORA TURPIN	Spain	CARBUNIÓN President and Chief Financial Officer, Hullera Vasco-Leonesa SA
Dr. Marios LEONARDOS	Greece	Director – Mines Planning & Performance Department, PPC – Public Power Corporation SA
Ms. Mercedes MARTÍN GONZÁLEZ	Spain	Director General, CARBUNIÓN – Federación Nacional de Empresarios de Minas de Carbón
Dr.-Ing. George MILOJCIC	Germany	Hauptgeschäftsführer, DEBRIV – Deutscher Braunkohlen-Industrie-Verein eV
Mr. Janusz OLSZOWSKI	Poland	President, GIPH – Górnicza Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa (Mining Chamber of Industry and Commerce)
Mr. Constantin-Viorel PETCU	Romania	Chairman, APFCR – Asociatia Producatorilor si Furnizorilor de Carbune din Romania (Coal Producers & Suppliers Association of Romania)
Mr. Ivan POHOREC	Slovenia	President and CEO, Premogovnik Velenje, dd
Dr. Jürgen RUPP	Germany	Vorstand Finanzen, RAG AG
Mr. Piotr RYKALA	Poland	President, ZPGWK – Związek Pracodawców Górnictwa Węgla Kamiennego (Polish Hard Coal Employers' Association)
Dr. Erich SCHMITZ	Germany	Geschäftsführer, VDKi – Verein der Kohlenimporteure eV (Coal Importers Association)
Mr. Oleksandr SELISCHEV	Ukraine	Head of Strategic Planning & Analysis Department, DTEK
Mr. Paweł SMOLEŃ	Poland	Partner – Energy & Resources, Deloitte Business Consulting SA
Mr. Zbigniew STOPA	Poland	President of the Board, Lubelski Węgiel „Bogdanka” SA
Ing. Radim TABÁŠEK	Czech Republic	Chief Reclamation and RE Officer, OKD, as
Mr. Bernd TÖNJES	Germany	Vorsitzender des Vorstandes (Chairman of the Board), RAG AG
Mr. Dezső TÖRÖK	Hungary	President of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Government
Dr. Catherine TRUFFERT	France	Research Director, BRGM – Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières
Dr. Hartmuth ZEIB	Germany	Chairman of the Managing Directors, Vattenfall Europe Mining AG & Vattenfall Europe Generation AG
Mr. Stanisław ŻUK	Poland	President, PPWB – Porozumienie Producentów Węgla Brunatnego (Confederation of Polish Lignite Producers)



EURACOAL MEMBERS – an international partnership

Country	Member Association / Company	as at March 2015
Belgium	ISSeP – Institut Scientifique de Service Public (Scientific Institute of Public Service)	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	RMU “Banovići” dd Banovići	
Bulgaria	MMI – Mini Maritsa Iztok EAD Vagledobiv Bobov dol EOOD	
Czech Republic	ZSDNP – Zaměstnavatelský svaz důlního a naftového průmyslu (Employers’ Association of Mining and Oil Industries)	
Finland	Finnish Coal Info	
France	BRGM – Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (Research Institute of Geology and Mining)	
Germany	DEBRIV – Deutscher Braunkohlen-Industrie-Verein eV (German Association of Lignite Producers) GVSt – Gesamtverband Steinkohle eV (German Coal Association) VDKi – Verein der Kohlenimporteure eV (Coal Importers’ Association)	
Greece	PPC – Public Power Corporation SA CPERI – Chemical Process and Energy Resources Institute	
Hungary	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Government	
Italy	ENEL SpA	
Poland	ZPWGK – Związek Pracodawców Górnictwa Węgla Kamiennego (Polish Hard Coal Employers’ Association) PPWB – Porozumienie Producentów Węgla Brunatnego (Confederation of Polish Lignite Producers) Lubelski Węgiel „Bogdanka” SA GIG – Główny Instytut Górnictwa (Central Mining Institute) EMAG Institute of Innovative Technologies KOMAG Institute of Mining Technology	
Romania	PATROMIN – Asociația Patronală Minieră din Romania (Mining Employers Association of Romania) APFCR – Asociația Producătorilor și Furnizorilor de Carbune din Romania (Coal Producers and Suppliers’ Association of Romania)	
Serbia	EPS – Elektroprivreda Srbije (Electric Power Industry of Serbia)	
Slovak Republic	HBP – Hornonitrianske bane Prievidza as	
Slovenia	Premogovnik Velenje dd	
Spain	CARBUNIÓN – Federación Nacional de Empresarios de Minas de Carbón (National Coal Mining Employers’ Association) Geocontrol SA	
Sweden	Svenska Kolinstitutet (Swedish Coal Institute)	
Turkey	TKİ – Turkish Coal Enterprises	
Ukraine	DTEK Ukrvuglerobotdavtsy (All-Ukrainian Coal Industry Employers’ Association)	
United Kingdom	Coallmp – Association of UK Coal Importers CoalPro – Confederation of UK Coal Producers Coaltrans Conferences Ltd Golder Associates (UK) Ltd University of Nottingham	

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