



EURACOAL Market Report 1/2016

May 2016 – revised

WORLD COAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS – WORLD COAL PRODUCTION AND SEABORNE TRADE

Key trends

Global coal production in 2015 decreased for the first time since the 1990s to 7.0 billion tonnes, reflecting lower economic growth and weak demand in the major economies. Steam coal production slightly decreased from 6 200 million tonnes (Mt) to 6 100 Mt and coking coal decreased by 100 Mt to 900 Mt.

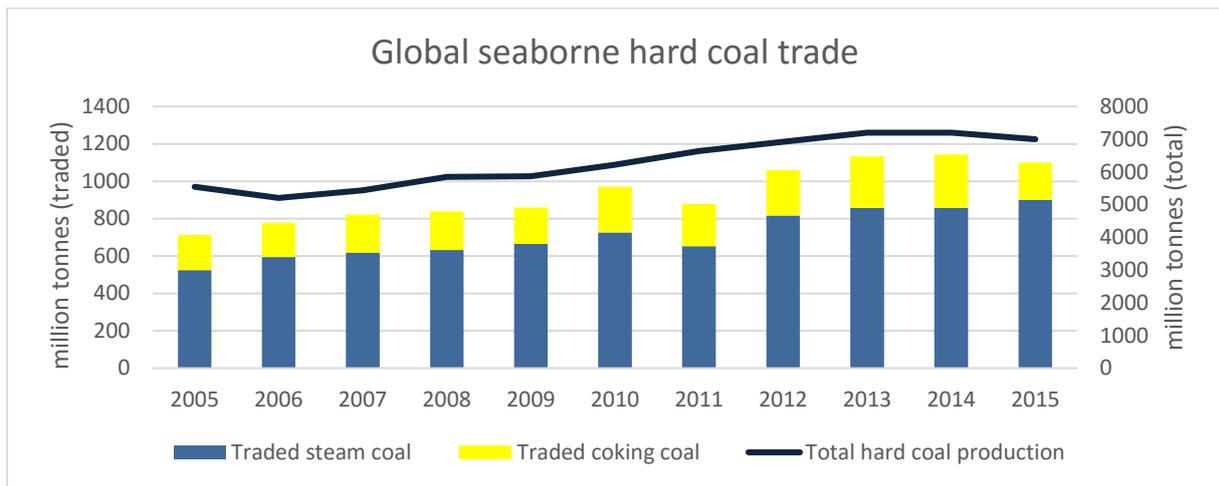
China produced less coal in 2015 (3.68 billion tonnes), a 3.5% reduction in comparison with the previous year. Production in *India* is estimated to have been 494 Mt in 2015, a 6.9% increase in comparison with 2014. This was just short of the 500 Mt target proposed by the Indian government; the target for 2016 is 550 Mt. These higher production targets reflect the Indian government's plan to reduce the country's dependence on imported coal. *Russia* also increased production in 2015, to 373 Mt, the decrease in coal prices being more than compensated for by a depreciating rouble.

Australia decreased production by 4.5%, to 421 Mt in 2015, mainly due to low prices, despite a helping hand from favourable AUD / USD exchange rates. *Indonesia* drastically reduced production to 392 Mt, a 14% reduction in comparison with 2014. *South Africa*, *Colombia* and *Poland* also reduced production.

Global coal trade

Global seaborne hard coal trade is estimated at 1 100 Mt in 2015, of which 900 Mt were steam coal and 200 Mt were coking coal.

Australia maintained exports at 387 Mt, while *Indonesia* further reduced exports by 32 Mt to 301 Mt in 2015 and *the USA* saw its exports fall by 20 Mt to about 62 Mt. *Russian* exports grew by 7 Mt (5%) to 150 Mt in 2015, on the back of favourable currency exchange rate, and *Colombia* increased its exports to 83 Mt.



Source: EURACOAL Market Reports; VDKi; IEA

In *Europe*, the five largest steam coal importing countries had mixed results as reduced domestic production was not always replaced by imports. *Coal* imports to the *United Kingdom* declined dramatically to 25.5 Mt in 2015 (-33%), while coal imports to the other major importers have mixed results: in *France*, coal imports were stable at 14.3 Mt, *Italy* decreased to 19.6 Mt (-2%), *Spain* increased to 19 Mt (+29%) and *Germany* increased to 55.5 Mt (+4%).

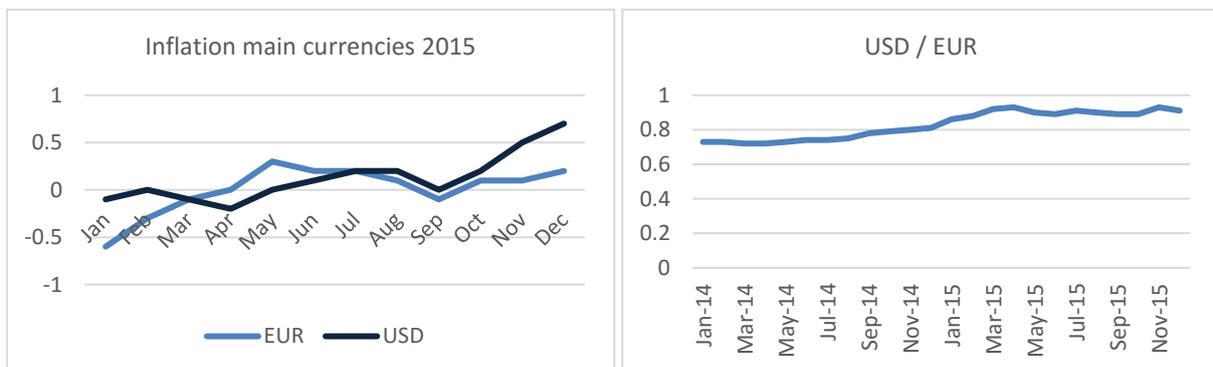
Coal prices and trends

Steam coal prices continued their decline to a low of 45 \$/tonne in December 2015, with a modest recovery in the first months of 2016. The fundamentals for the price decrease remain the same: an over capacity due to lower demand, a consequence of slowing industrial output in Asia, especially in China, but also due to the weak global economic situation.

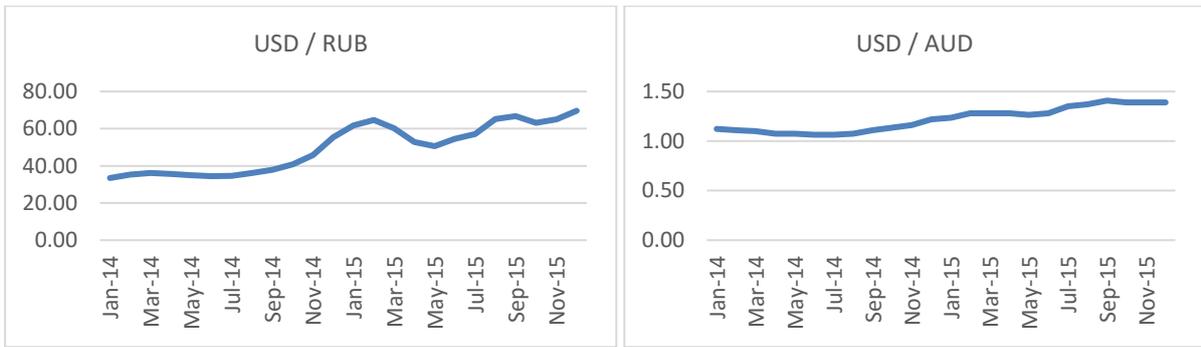
Another cause for the price decline was exchange rate movements: mining companies in Russia had a currency advantage which enabled them to mitigate lower US dollar revenues. Their main coal production costs are paid in local currency, while their sales income is in appreciating US dollars. For example, the Russian rouble weakened significantly against the US dollar, falling by 136% during 2015. The US dollar also strengthened significantly against the euro, appreciating by 28.1% from April 2014 to April 2015. Domestic producers benefited from a lower pressure than US producers.

A third reason for the decline of coal prices remains the low freight rates, which decreased further to 5-10 \$/tonne and even under 5 \$/tonne in the first months of 2016 for the Richards Bay – Rotterdam benchmark route, adding to lower coal prices at ARA ports.

Concerning *coking coal*, prices declined to under 100 \$/tonne in the last quarter of 2015, fuelled by production over capacity and lower demand.

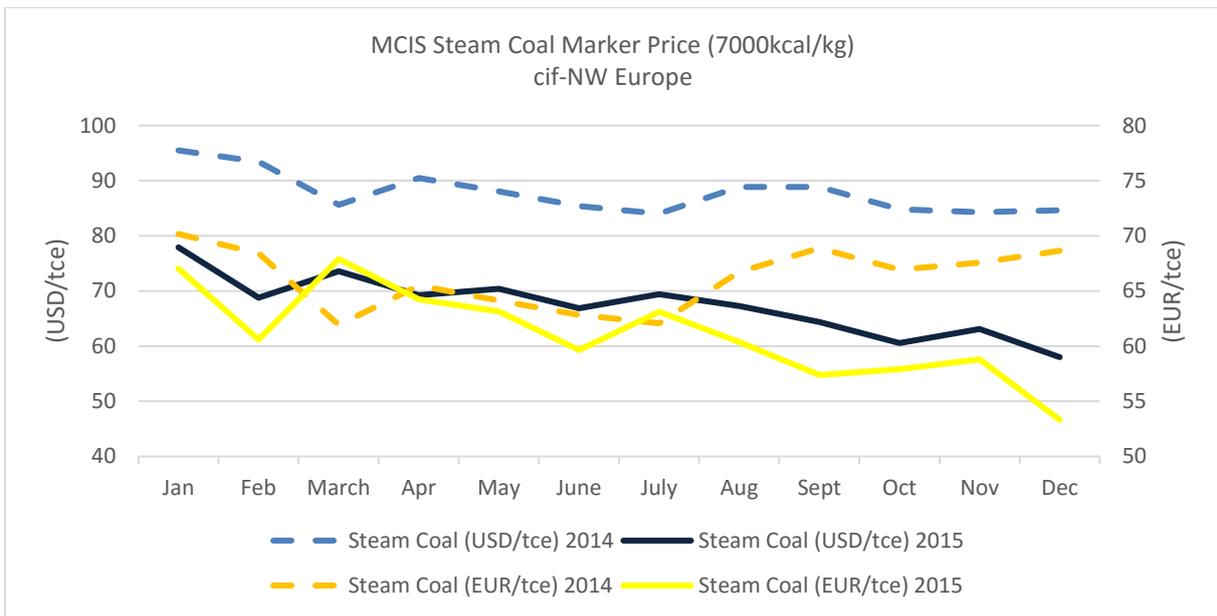


Source: ECB; US Bureau of Labour Statistics; Trading Economics

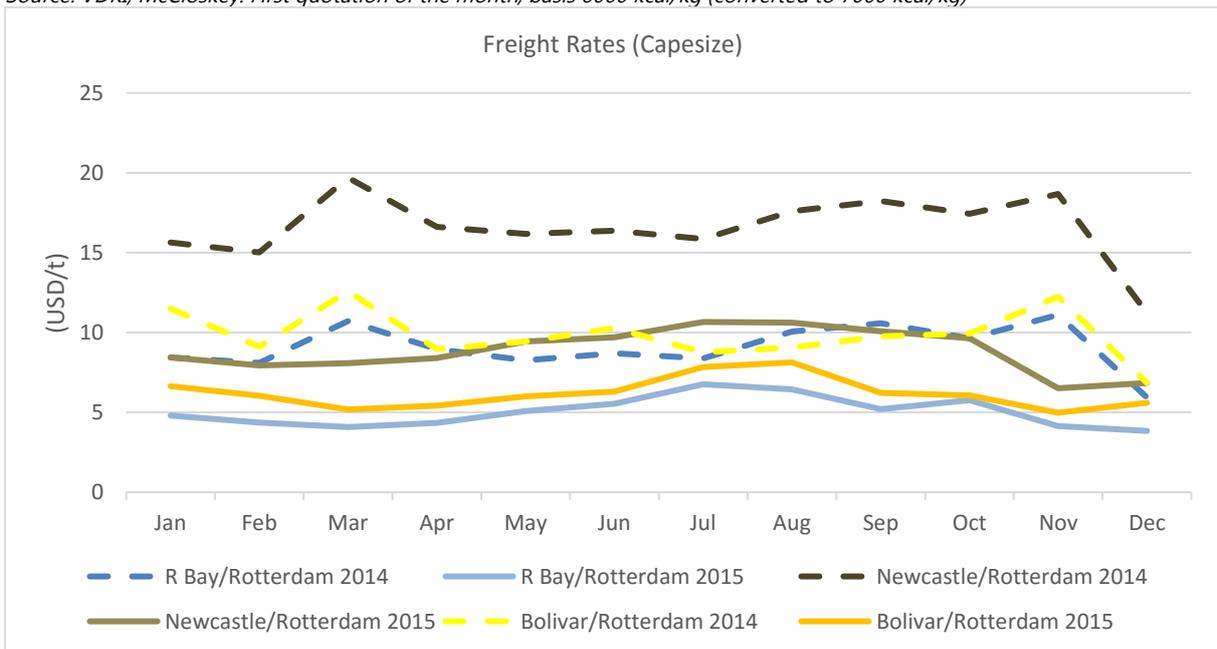


Source for currencies: ECB; OECD

European carbon permit futures over the period 2016-2018 show a slight increase in prices, but not to the levels called for by coal's competitors. There is uncertainty for the carbon permits for the period 2020-2030, due to ongoing negotiations over the EU Emissions Trading System reform.



Source: VDKI, McCloskey: First quotation of the month, basis 6000 kcal/kg (converted to 7000 kcal/kg)

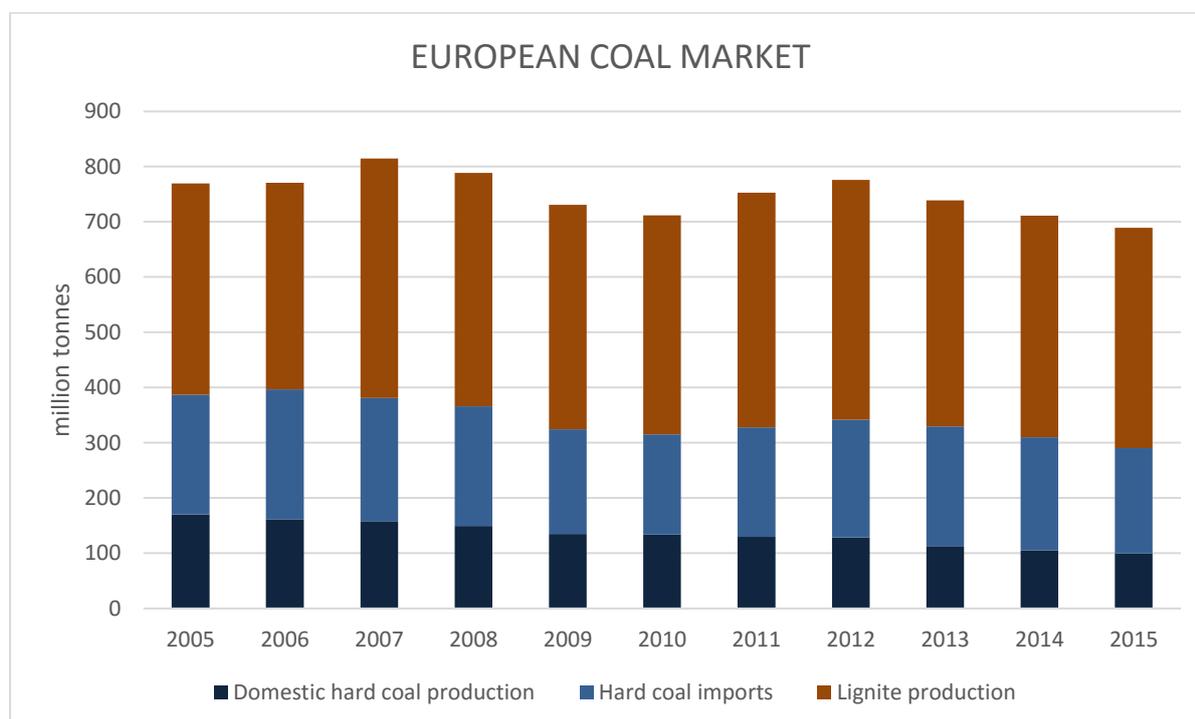


Source: VDKI, Frachtcontor Junge & Co

EUROPEAN COAL MARKET

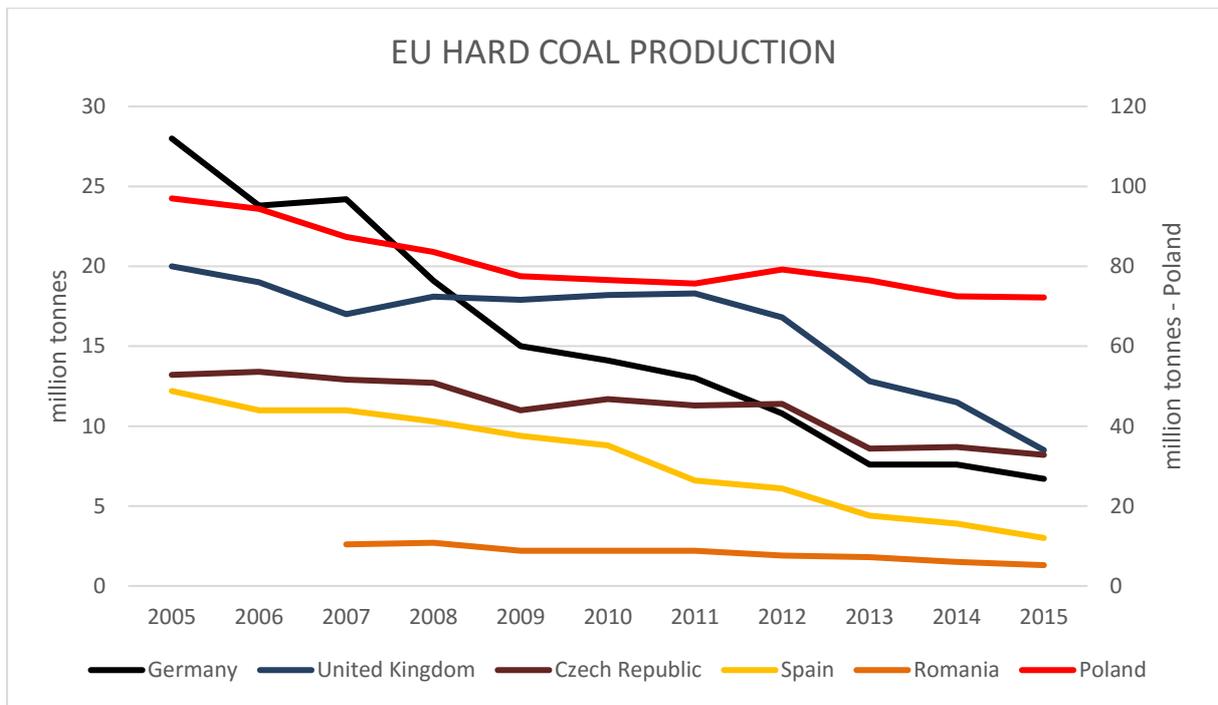
	2015	2014
	Mt	Mt
Domestic hard coal production	99.9	105.7
Hard coal imports	190.6	204.9
Lignite production	398.9	400.7
Total	689.4 (-3%)	711.3

The European coal market has continued to decline since 2012 because of low wholesale electricity prices, loss of market share to subsidised renewables and pressure from environmental regulation as well as the limited availability of public and private finances for new projects.



HARD COAL

Producing country	2015	2014
	Mt	Mt
Czech Republic	8.2	8.7
Germany	6.7	7.6
Poland	72.2	72.5
Romania	1.3	1.5
Spain	3.0	3.9
United Kingdom	8.5	11.5
Total	99.9 (-5%)	105.7



Czech Republic

Hard coal production in the Czech Republic amounted to 8.2 Mt in 2015, a small decrease from 2014, when it stood at 8.7 Mt. Approximately 3.6 Mt of hard coal were exported (-10%) and approximately 2.9 Mt were imported, a figure similar to 2014. Most of the hard coal was used for electricity production (2.3 Mt)

Coking coal exports stood at 1.8 Mt, while imports were around 1.1 Mt, making the Czech Republic a net coking coal exporter in 2015. Coke production slightly decreased to 2.3 Mt.

In *corporate news*, OKD, the only producer of hard coal in the Czech Republic, announced its filing for insolvency on 3 May 2016. OKD, a private company listed on several stock exchanges, was recently acquired by the Ad Hoc Group (AHG), which groups together three British investment companies – Ashmore Investment Management Limited, Gramercy Funds Management LLC and M&G Investment Management Limited.

Denmark

Danish coal imports declined sharply to 2.8 Mt in 2015 (-37%), from 4.5 Mt in 2014.

Vattenfall, the Swedish-based energy company, retreated in 2015 from all their fossil fuel assets in Denmark. Amager Power Station was divested in 2013 and Fyn Power Station, initially intended for decommissioning, was sold in 2014 to Fjernvarme Fyn, a company majority owned by the town of Odense. In 2015, the 410 MW Nordjylland CHP-plant was sold to Aalborg Forsyning, a company majority owned by the city of Aalborg.

Finland

The Scandinavian country does not have any mining operations, but uses solid fuels for electricity generation. In 2015, imports stood at 3.5 Mt, 1.3 Mt being coking coal.

Overall, coal and peat generated 13% (7.3 TWh out of 66.2 TWh) of gross electricity generation in Finland.

Germany

In 2016, only two hard coal mines will remain in operation, Prosper-Haniel and Ibbenbüren, in line with the plan to close all hard coal mining by 2018. In 2015, coal production slightly decreased to 6.7 Mt from 7.6 Mt in 2014 (-12%). However, coal imports increased to historical high levels, at 55.5 Mt, 3% higher than in 2014, despite surcharges on freight rates on the river Rhine due to low water levels in the second part of 2015.

Employment in the hard coal mining sector decreased by 20%, to 9,640 in 2015, from 12,104 in 2014.

Hard coal's share in gross electricity production stood almost the same in 2015, at 117.7 TWh, covering 18% of the German electricity market.

In *corporate news*, RWE will separate its renewables, grid and retail operations from its conventional power generation and trading operations, after the supervisory board approved a plan to create a two-company structure in December 2015. EON completed on 1 January 2016 a similar separation of its business operations, into EON, focusing on renewables, energy networks, and customer solutions, and Uniper, ensuring supply security with conventional generation and energy trading.

Poland

Hard coal production in Poland remained almost the same in 2015 at 72.2 Mt, compared with 2014 at 72.5 Mt. The largest producers are: Kompania Węglowa (producing 27.2 Mt, 3.8 Mt less than in 2014), Katowicki Holding Węglowy (producing 10.6 Mt, 0.1 Mt less than in 2014), Jastrzebska Spolka Węglowa, mostly specialised in coking coal (producing 16.3 Mt, 2.4 Mt more than in 2014) and LW Bogdanka (producing 8.5 Mt, 0.7 Mt less than in 2014).

Polish hard coal *exports* increased from 8.2 Mt in 2014 to 9.0 Mt in 2015. *Imports* of hard coal into Poland decreased from 10.3 Mt in 2014 to 8.2 Mt in 2015, largely from Russia (4.9 Mt), Australia (1.6 Mt) and the Czech Republic (0.7 Mt). Poland reversed the trend and is now again a net exporter of coal.

Testing of the boiler for the new power unit at the ENEA Kozienice Power Plant in April 2016 was successful. The new 1 075 MW unit started construction in 2012 and about 2,500 workers are now on the project site.

In *corporate news*, ENEA, a Polish energy company providing around 9% of Poland's electricity, acquired 65% of the shares of the LW Bogdanka mine company. Tauron, another energy company, agreed to buy the Brzeszcze mine in Southern Poland. Kompania Węglowa will be re-organised as the Polska Grupa Górnicza (PGG – Polish Mining Group) starting 1 May 2016, which will include eleven mines.

Spain

Coal production in 2015 is estimated at 3.0 Mt, a large decrease (-23%) from the previous year. Provisory figures for steam coal imports show an increase to around 17.4 Mt, from 13 Mt the previous year, meeting increased coal demand in 2015. Coal-fired power plants generated 50.1 TWh in 2015, covering 20% of the Spanish electricity market.

However, the mining sector is confronted with difficulties, more than 3,000 jobs being in danger, with serious economic and social consequences for the mining regions.

The Netherlands

Three coal-fired power plants – ENGIE Rotterdam (800 MW), Uniper Maasvlakte MPP Rotterdam (1 100 MW) and RWE Essent Eemshaven (1 600 MW) – started operations in 2015, assuring electricity supply, grid stability and significantly reducing the emissions with their state-of-the-art pollution control equipment and high efficiency. However, some older power plants might be closed, specifically RWE Essent Amer (600 MW) and Vatenfall NUON Hemweg Amsterdam (600 MW), because of political

pressure, reducing the total installed coal capacity from 3 910 MW in 2014 to 3 500 MW in 2016, but with the overall improvement in efficiency, GHG emissions will reduce.

Turkey

In 2015, the Turkish government approved the construction of three new coal-fired power plants, increasing capacity by 2 480 MW and thermal coal imports by 6.2 Mt/year.

Filiz Enerji was given clearance for a 1 200 MW coal power plant in Canakkale, on the Aegean coast, consuming 3 Mt/year. Atakas Energy received approval for a 680 MW power plant at Iskenderun, on the Mediterranean coast, adding about 1.7 Mt/year. Finally, IC Ictas Energy has permission for a 600 MW power plant, requiring about 1.5 Mt/year, near the city of Adana, in the south of the country.

In 2016, Tosyali Electricity received approval for another power plant at Iskenderun, of 1 200 MW, based on 3 Mt of imported thermal coal.

United Kingdom

The coal industry in the United Kingdom could hardly have had a worse year than 2015, largely due to a single factor: the high UK carbon tax. The consequences for grid security, electricity prices and the manufacturing sector, particularly steel, were frequently in the news.

The UK National Grid was forced in May 2016 to issue a notification of inadequate system margin, with electricity prices jumping as high as £1,250 per MWh. Meanwhile, the UK steel industry is in doldrums, the UK manufacturers specifically mentioning *electricity* prices as one cause.

The UK carbon tax has doubled since April 2015 to 18.08 GBP per tonne, on top of the cost of EU ETS allowances. This tax led to negative clean-dark spreads and a flurry of coal power plants closures. The 1 000 MW Ferrybridge C power station in Yorkshire closed in the beginning of 2016, the 2 400 MW Longannet in Scotland closed in March 2016 and the 1 000 MW Rugeley in the Midlands is to close in summer 2016.

The UK government is hostile towards coal: on 18 November 2015, Amber Rudd, the secretary of state for energy and climate change, proposed a consultation on the closure of all coal-fired power plants without CCS by 2025, which raises questions on whether UK electricity supply is market driven or politically driven. A week later, the UK government quietly cancelled its £1 billion funding of the flagship White Rose CCS project.

Consequently, in 2015, all UK deep coal mining ended: Thoresby and Hatfield collieries closed earlier in 2015 and Kellingley in December 2015, thousands being left without jobs.

The National Grid started a capacity market mechanism to avoid blackouts. As a result, the coal-fired power plant at Eggborough, due to close in March 2016, signed a new 12-month contract to supply electricity to the grid, having in mind particularly the 2016/2017 winter.

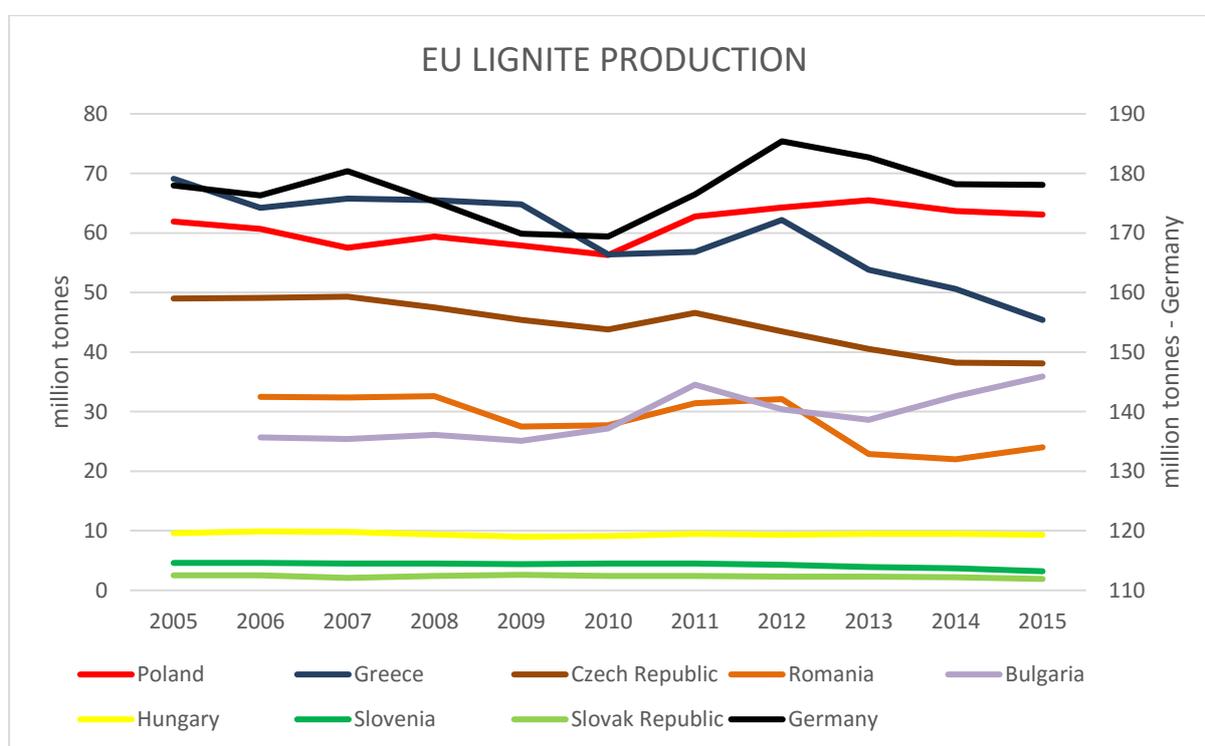
Ukraine

Ukraine recovered after a shortage of coal for power plants in the summer of 2015 due to low inventories. The wounds from the war in Eastern Ukraine are starting to heal. Shipments of coal from non-controlled territories to the controlled territories gradually returned. More than €50 million were spent to repair generating units affected by the military conflict.

In *corporate developments*, the State Property Fund of Ukraine will sell 78.29% of its shares in the state-owned power generating company Centrengo later in 2016, together with other energy assets.

LIGNITE

Producing country	2015	2014
	Mt	Mt
Bulgaria	35.9	32.6
Czech Republic	38.1	38.2
Germany	178.1	178.2
Greece	45.4	50.6
Hungary	9.3	9.5
Poland	63.1	63.7
Romania	24.0	22.0
Slovak Republic	1.8	2.2
Slovenia	3.2	3.7
Total	398.9 (-0.4%)	400.7



Bulgaria

Two coal-fired power plants, AES Galabovo TPP and ContourGlobal Maritsa East 3 TPP, paid their entire debt of around €180 million, to Mini Maritsa Iztok EAD. AES Galabovo TPP is a modern power plant, operational since 2011, offering a fast balancing service of 6 MW/minute ramp up and down of unit output. The ContourGlobal Maritsa East 3 TPP is currently being upgraded to reduce emissions.

Czech Republic

Brown coal production in the Czech Republic remained steady at 38.1 Mt in 2015, most being utilised in electricity production (29.4 Mt). About 1 Mt of brown coal was imported, but almost the same quantity was exported. There are five brown coal mining companies in the country: Severočeské doly, Vršanská uhelná, Sokolovská uhelná, Severní energetická and the Centrum deep mine, part of Sev-en, a.s.

Germany

Lignite production in 2015 was 178.1 Mt, almost the same as the previous year. In Helmstedt (-19%) and Central Germany (-10%), coal extraction was lower; while in Rhineland (+2%) and in Lusatia (+1%), it was higher than in 2014.

About 90% of lignite production was used in power plants to generate electricity and heat. Power generation from lignite was stable in 2015, at 155 TWh. The number of workers at the end of 2015 was 21,072 or 334 lower than at the end of 2014. In total in Germany, more than 70,000 jobs depend on lignite mining and power generation.

On *regulatory developments*, as reported in the Market Report 1-2015, a discussion took place to reduce German GHG emissions from 377 MtCO₂ to 306 MtCO₂ by 2020, further reduced by the German government in December 2014 to 284 MtCO₂. Consequently, a German tax on emissions of CO₂ was proposed, paid by surrendering additional EU carbon allowances. After several months of struggle, the proposal was defeated, but at the cost of removing 2.7 GW of lignite-fired capacity into a national strategic capacity reserve.

In *corporate news*, the Czech company EPH, also owner of Mibrag in Germany, acquired the lignite assets of Vattenfall in Germany for a symbolic €1. The power plants, with a total capacity of 8 000 MW, and five lignite mines were estimated previously to have an asset value of around €2.4-3.4 billion. The company's liabilities and provisions, including land restoration obligations, amount to a total of €1.97 billion, but Vattenfall will pay EPH about €1.7 billion in cash. However, Vattenfall will retain €0.98 billion in forward power sales contracts for 2016-2019. No payment of dividends or dissolution of any reserves or similar transactions will be possible during the first three years.

Greece

Lignite is the main fuel for power generation in Greece, with about half of the electricity market (44% in 2015). Lignite production stood at 45.4 Mt in 2015, 10.2% less than in 2014. Hard coal consumption is low, used only for industrial purposes. There is no hard coal mining in Greece and imports stood at 0.2 Mt in 2015, the same figure as in 2014.

The economic downturn is putting pressure on the finances of the entire Greek power sector. PPC, the largest electricity company in the country, reported a €102.5 million loss in 2015, in comparison with a profit of a similar size in 2014. The loss results mainly from the provisions made for unpaid bills.

Poland

In 2015, lignite production stood at 63.1 Mt, slightly less than the 63.7 Mt produced in 2014. The leading producer is PGE Bełchatów, with over 42 Mt per year. Other producers include PGE Turów, PAK Konin and PAK Adamów. Lignite-fired power generation supplied 53.2 TWh, covering about 33% of the Polish electricity market.

The construction of the 500 MW new unit in Turów, an €800 million investment, started in May 2015, in the presence of the Polish Prime Minister. The new unit will have an efficiency of 43% and is expected to be operational in mid-2019.

Romania

Lignite production slightly increased to 24 Mt in 2015, from 22 Mt in 2014, following a good year for Oltenia Energy Complex, the largest Romanian lignite company, due to a dry summer and cold winter.

However, some of the largest customers of the company, which are state owned, have bankruptcy and insolvency problems.

On *regulatory developments*, the expropriation law for public utilities was agreed and implemented, which removed an important burden for lignite mining.

In *corporate news*, Hunedoara Energy Complex, the Romanian hard coal producer, is now in insolvency.

Slovakia

Lignite production decreased by 14% to 1.8 Mt in 2015, from 2.2 Mt in 2014, most being consumed for electricity generation. Coal imports remained stable, at around 3.7 Mt.

Slovakia has two coal-fired power plants: Nováky TPP and Vojany TPP, both owned by Slovenské elektrárne, the largest electricity company in the country, which generate about 80% of total electricity production.

Nováky TPP successfully modernised two blocks by 31 January 2015, reducing generating capacity from 490 MW to 270 MW and, consequently, the mining company HBP reduced production. Vojany TPP suspended power production due to missing coal deliveries from the Donbass region.

In *corporate news*, the Czech company EPH (Energetický a průmyslový holding) acquired the 66% stake in Slovenské elektrárne from Enel S.p.A, in December 2015. The deal is worth around €750 million, subject to an adjustment mechanism and is payable in several phases with options depending on the Trial Operation Permit of units 3 and 4 of the Mochovce nuclear power plant. The agreement is pending clearance from the European Commission.

In November 2015, the HBP Company acquired 100% ownership of Bana Cary Company at Gbely lignite deposit. That means that the HBP Company is currently the only producer of domestic brown coal and lignite in Slovakia.

World Market Price evolution (Coal, Coke, Freight, Crude Oil)
MCIS Steam Coal Marker Price (7000kcal/kg)

		Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
cif-NW Europe													
Steam Coal	2014	95.48	93.45	85.59	90.45	88.07	85.40	84.02	88.85	88.87	84.83	84.27	84.62
(US\$/tce)	2015	77.90	68.76	73.58	69.22	70.39	66.86	69.41	67.25	64.40	60.55	63.12	58.00
Steam Coal	2014	70.16	68.41	61.92	65.49	64.13	62.83	62.06	66.73	68.88	66.94	67.57	68.63
(EUR/tce)	2015	67.03	60.58	67.89	64.23	63.13	59.63	63.12	60.37	57.39	57.90	58.79	53.32

Source: VDKI, McCloskey: First quotation of the month, basis 6000 kcal/kg (converted to 7000 kcal/kg)

Freight Rates (USD/t)

R Bay/Rotterdam	2014	8.43	8.09	10.71	8.96	8.26	8.69	8.38	10.06	10.58	9.63	11.10	5.93
(Capesize)	2015	4.81	4.36	4.08	4.34	5.08	5.55	6.76	6.44	5.20	5.77	4.14	3.84
Newcastle/Rotterdam	2014	15.64	15.01	19.69	16.62	16.18	16.38	15.86	17.60	18.23	17.44	18.68	11.22
(Capesize)	2015	8.44	7.94	8.08	8.39	9.44	9.69	10.66	10.61	10.07	9.63	6.51	6.85
Bolivar/Rotterdam	2014	11.49	9.11	12.58	8.96	9.44	10.28	8.75	9.05	9.76	9.94	12.24	6.85
(Capesize)	2015	6.64	6.05	5.18	5.42	6.00	6.31	7.84	8.13	6.23	6.07	4.98	5.61

Source: VDKI, Frachtcontor Junge & Co

Currency Rates

USD / EUR	2014	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81
	2015	0.86	0.88	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.91
USD / RUB	2014	33.46	35.22	36.21	35.66	34.93	34.41	34.64	36.11	37.87	40.76	45.87	55.41
	2015	61.70	64.63	60.23	52.87	50.58	54.50	57.06	65.15	66.76	63.06	65.02	69.66
AUD / USD	2014	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.82
	2015	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.74	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.72

Source: ECB; OECD

Crude Oil (USD/Barrel)

Crude Oil	2014	104.71	105.38	104.15	104.27	105.44	107.89	105.61	100.75	95.98	85.06	75.57	59.46
	2015	44.38	54.06	52.46	57.30	62.16	60.21	54.19	45.46	44.83	45.02	40.50	33.64

Source: OPEC Basket Prices

WORLD SEABORNE COAL TRADE - STEAM COAL*			
Exporting Countries	2015 (1-12) Mt	2014 (1-12) Mt	Diff. 2015/14 (1-12) Mt
PACIFIC			
Australia	200	201	-1
China	4	5	-1
Indonesia	325	348	-23
Vietnam	2	7	-5
SUB-TOTAL	531	561	-30
ATLANTIC			
Colombia	79	75	4
Russia	128	110	18
South Africa	73	77	-4
Venezuela	2	2	0
USA	37	29	8
Others	8	24	-16
SUB-TOTAL	327	317	10
TOTAL	858	878	-20
incl. Anthracite and PCI-Coal with italics are estimated figures *large exporters only Source: Source: VDKI, preliminary figures			

WORLD SEABORNE COAL TRADE - COKING COAL*			(inc. PCI-Coal)
Exporting Countries	2015 (1-12) Mt	2014 (1-12) Mt	Diff. 2015/14 (1-12) Mt
Australia	185	185	0
Canada	28	31	-3
China	1	1	0
Russia	22	33	-11
USA	28	53	-25
TOTAL	264	303	-39
<p><i>*large exporters only</i> Source: VDKI provis. Figures</p>			

EU CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION		
COUNTRY	2015 (1-12) Mt	2014 (1-12) Mt
Austria	7.7	7.9
Belgium	7.2	7.3
Bulgaria	0.6	0.6
Czech Republic	0.1	0.2
Croatia	5.3	5.4
Finland	4.0	3.8
France	15.0	16.1
Germany	42.7	42.9
Greece	1.1	1.0
Hungary	1.7	1.2
Italy	22.0	23.7
Luxembourg	2.1	2.2
Netherlands	7.0	7.0
Poland	9.1	8.6
Slovakia	4.6	4.7
Slovenia	0.6	0.6
Spain	14.9	14.2
Sweden	4.4	4.5
United Kingdom	10.8	12.1
Others	5.3	5.2
EU-28	166.1	169.2
Source: IISI		

TABLE 5

EU Hard coal and lignite production and consumption

COUNTRY	Hard coal production		Consumption of hard coal for power generation	
	1-12 2015 Mt	1-12 2014 Mt	1-12 2015 Mt	1-12 2014 Mt
Czech Republic	8.2	8.7	2.3	2.7
Germany	6.7	7.6	45.4	39.2
Poland	72.2	72.5	30.0	n.a.
Romania	1.3	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	3.0	3.9	n.a.	18.7
United Kingdom	8.5	11.5	29.4	38.4
EU-28*	99.9	105.7	n.a.	n.a.
Ukraine	39.7	65.0	n.a.	31.6
Turkey	1.5		14.9	

COUNTRY	Lignite production		Lignite consumption for power generation	
	1-12 2015 Mt	1-12 2014 Mt	1-12 2015 Mt	1-12 2014 Mt
Bulgaria	35.9	32.6	35.9	31.2
Czech Republic	38.1	38.2	29.4	31.7
Germany	178.1	178.2	159.3	159.0
Greece	45.4	50.6	41.2	51.6
Hungary	9.3	9.5	8.7	9
Poland	63.1	63.7	62.1	63
Romania	24.0	22	n.a	22
Slovakia	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.2
Slovenia	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.7
EU-28*	398.9	400.7	n.a	373.4
Turkey	41.8		37.5	

TABLE 6

EU Hard coal imports

COUNTRY	Coking coal imports		Steam coal imports		Total hard coal imports	
	1-12 2015 Mt	1-12 2014 Mt	1-12 2015 Mt	1-12 2014 Mt	1-12 2015 Mt	1-12 2014 Mt
Austria	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	3.0	3.2
Belgium	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	4.2	4.4
Bulgaria	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	1.5	1.1	1.6
Croatia	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Czech Republic	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.9	2.9
Denmark	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.5	2.8	4.5
Finland**	1.3	1.3	2.2	4.1	3.5	5.4
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.3	14.3
Germany	12.3	11.7	43.2	41.9	55.5	53.6
Greece	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Hungary	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
Ireland	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8
Italy	3.5	4.0	16.0	16.0	19.6	20.0
Netherlands	3.5	3.3	8.9	9.1	12.4	12.4
Poland	2.7	2.4	5.5	7.9	8.2	10.3
Portugal	0.0	0.0	5.5	4.4	5.6	4.4
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	1.1
Slovakia	1.8	3.3	1.8	3.3	3.7	6.6
Slovenia	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Spain*	1.6	1.7	17.4	13.0	19.0	14.7
Sweden	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	1.8	2.7	2.5
United Kingdom	4.7	6.3	20.8	32.0	25.5	38.3
EU-28					190.6	204.9
Ukraine	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	14.7	14.6	16.3
Turkey					31.5	

*Spain: steam coal includes anthracite

**Finland: revised 2014 steam coal imports

Provisory figures are with italics

Source: EURACOAL members, McCloskey, VDKi, national government statistics, Eurostat