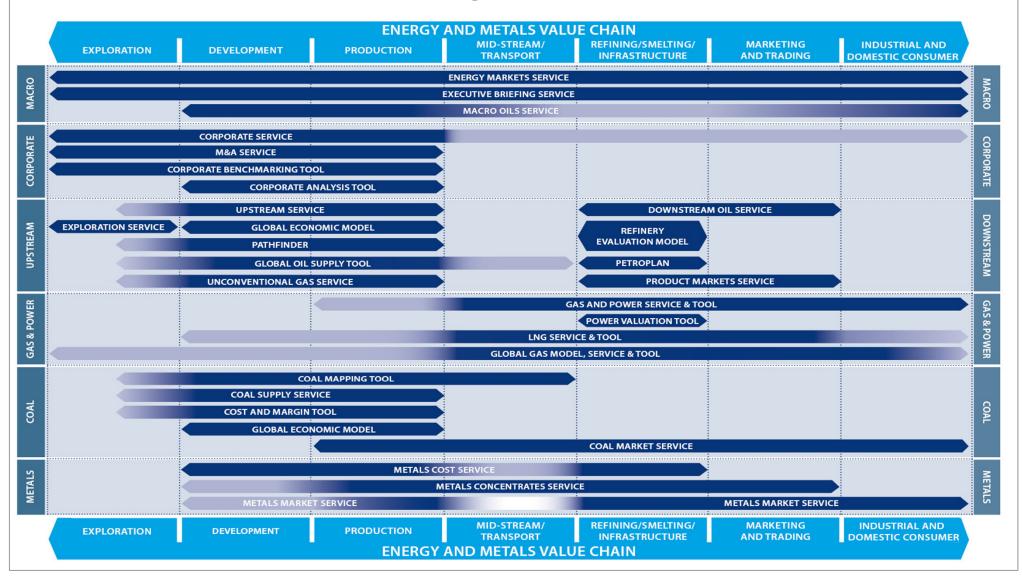
Global coal markets and their impacts on the US 14 March 2013





Wood Mackenzie: Research Coverage Across The Value Chain



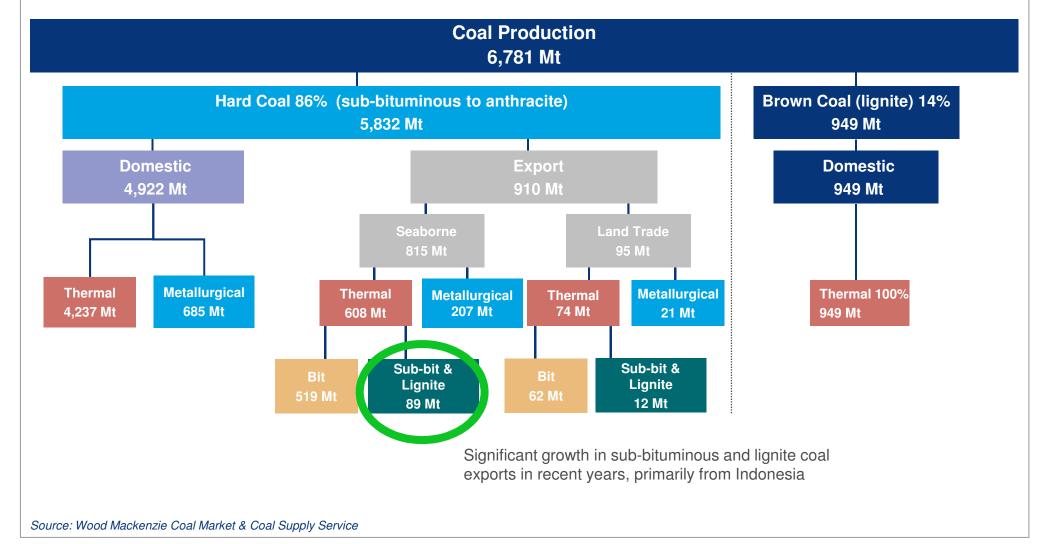


Agenda

- 1 The global trade of coal
- Where are the markets for coal demand (Thermal and Metallurgical)?
- 3 How will the US participate?

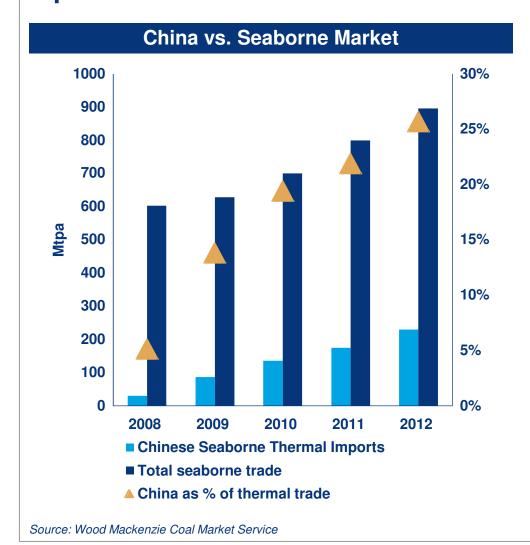


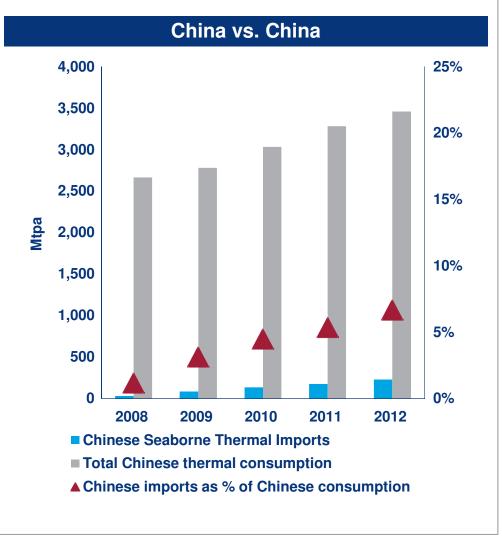
The Global Coal Trade – 2008





China Thermal in context: record breaking 2012 imports... but still only represent 7% of domestic demand





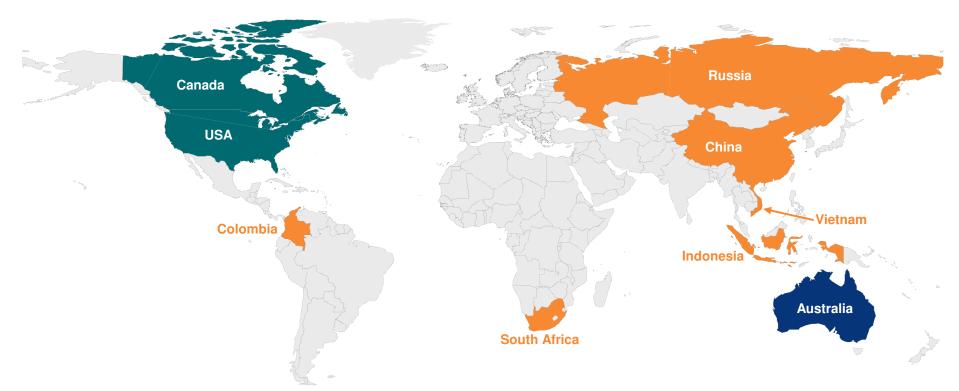


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Historically, the majority of global exports have come from just a few major exporting countries



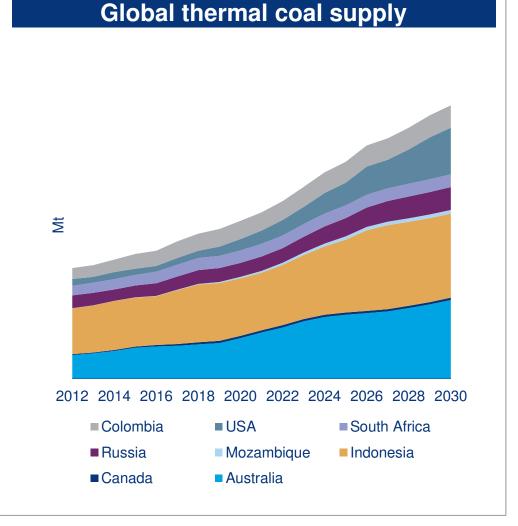
- Key thermal exporting countries
- Key metallurgical exporting countries
- Key thermal and met exporting countries

Source: Wood Mackenzie Coal Supply Service



Global thermal coal supply will continue to be dominated by Indonesia and Australia

- > Wood Mackenzie forecasts global coal supply will continue expanding to meet demand throughout the forecast period
- > Chinese and Indian demand growth are the key market drivers in this forecast
- Global seaborne thermal coal supply is expected to increase by 1.3 billion tonnes (Bt) to 2.2 Bt by 2030
- > Wood Mackenzie's analysis suggests that the Pacific Basin will supply 86% of the total increase and the Atlantic will supply 14%



Source: Wood Mackenzie Coal Market Service



Where will new supply come from?

New Thermal Coal Supply Sources

Canada: potential for new thermal growth; underutilised port capacity but high cost rail

US: CAPP high cost and fast depleting; potential for large volume thermal from ILB + PRB – but need lower transportation rates and new export terminals (West)

Colombia: continued growth but remains infrastructure constrained; key Atlantic supplier

> Venezuela: infrastructure/political limitations, no significant growth

Russia: large resource, but weakening export position due to transport cost; expect greater focus on Pacific

Africa: only modest growth from South Africa (dom. consumption) but some thermal growth expected from Mozambique

Indonesia: continued growth, but domestic demand may constrain. Sub-bituminous and lignite coals growing. Not port capacity constrained but may need rail longer term?

Bangladesh: large potential but politically difficult

Mongolia: enormous untapped reserves, but beholden to Chinese market and no direct seaborne access

China: imports accelerated dramatically into coastal regions. Will mine modernisation, technical reserves and rail bottlenecks ease costs and allow for renewed exports?

Australia: supply will grow rapidly as infrastructure constraints ease. But v high cost environment. Surat and Galilee are I-term wild cards

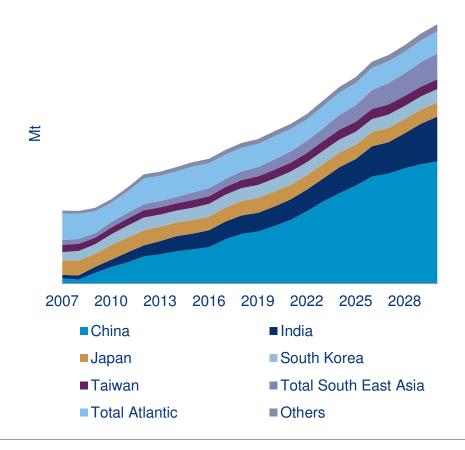
Source: Wood Mackenzie



Global thermal coal demand growth will be driven by China and India

- > Seaborne demand for thermal coal is forecast to grow to 2.2 billion tonnes (Bt) in 2030, increasing from 909 million tonnes (Mt) in 20102
- > China will drive the large import growth from 227 Mt in 2012 to 1 Bt by 2030 – domestic supply will not keep up with demand
- In 2010, China's demand exceeded that of Japan, which has been the primary destination for seaborne thermal coal since the market developed

Global thermal coal demand

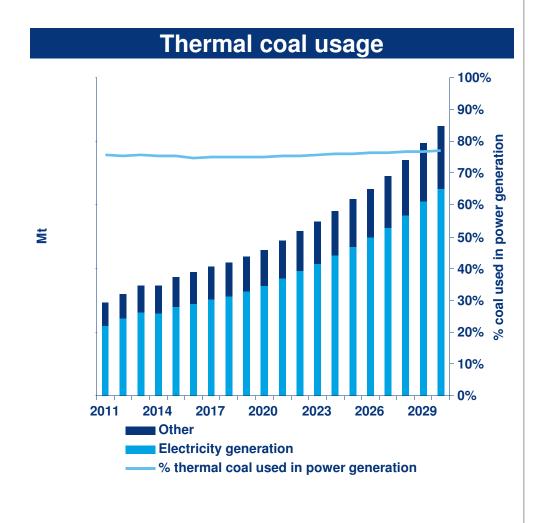


Source: Wood Mackenzie Coal Market Service



Global demand for thermal coal is driven by power generation

- > Around 75% of seaborne thermal coal demand is used for power generation
- Thermal coal is also used in other industries, however these are not expected to drive demand
- > It is therefore expected that developments in global power generation mix will drive demand for thermal coal going forward



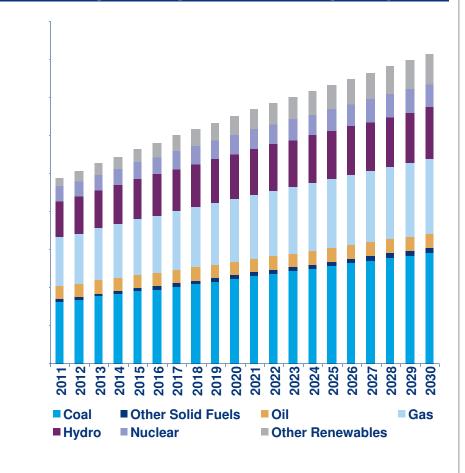
Source: Wood Mackenzie Coal Market Service



Generation capacity mix going forward is going to be dominated by coal and gas

- Almost 3 TW of new power capacity is expected to be commissioned worldwide by 2030
- Coal and gas-fired capacity will account for over half of all additions but growth is strongest in renewables
- The overwhelming majority of coal additions are in Asia Pacific (60% of which are in China) whereas gas additions are more evenly spread across the regions.
- Nuclear additions are also dominated by China which accounts for 45%. The strong growth in renewables is being led by the more developed markets of North America and Europe

Global power generation capacity



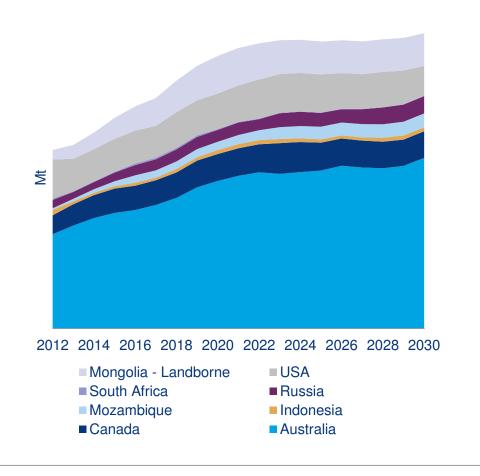
Source: Wood Mackenzie Energy Market Service



Global metallurgical coal supply will remain primarily an Australia story

- Metallurgical coal prices have come down from historic highs and global steel demand was in the doldrums through 2012, but producers are still active and emerging supply regions are planning expansions to meet the burgeoning demand for metallurgical coal.
- Asian demand growth provided impetus to the expansion of global seaborne metallurgical coal supply in 2010, despite the worldwide economic slowdown. That pattern of growth has continued through 2011 and through most of 2012.
- > Traditional supply regions, primarily Australia, will provide the majority of the expansion, but new growth areas such as Mongolia and Mozambique will become increasingly important
- We forecast seaborne supply of metallurgical coal will increase by 60% over the next 18 years, from a 2012 level of 245 Mt to 391 Mt in 2030

Global metallurgical coal supply



Source: Wood Mackenzie Coal Market Service

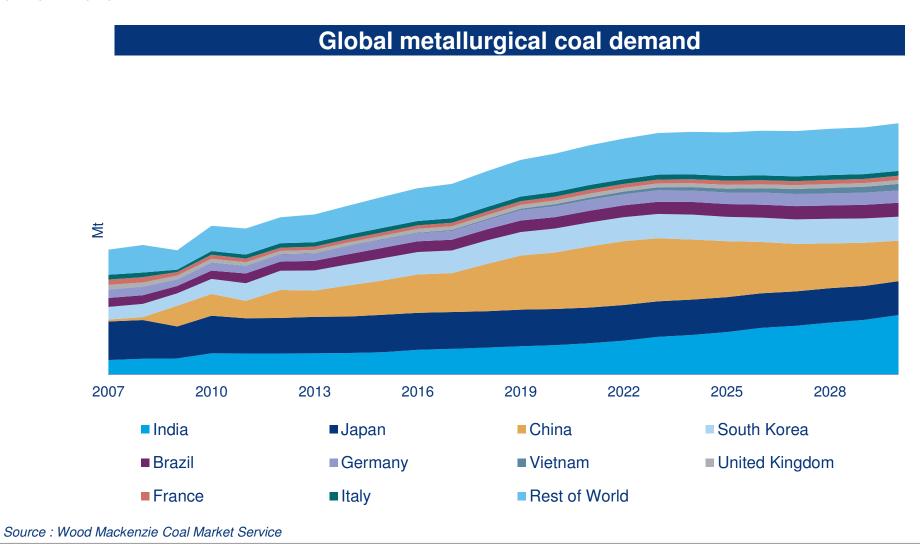


Where will new supply come from?

New Metallurgical Coal Supply Sources Russia: Elga is likely to Mongolia: enormous be developed for the Canada: Large pipeline of untapped reserves, but **Asian market** projects with guaranteed beholden to Chinese port offtake market and no direct seaborne access US: Re energised with higher prices and exports running at **Mozambique: Numerous** high levels already. Can lower projects will progressively grade coal make an impact? come into the market over the next 3 to 10 years, is quality good enough? Colombia: Limited growth **Australia: supply** will grow rapidly as infrastructure Indonesia: large high **Venezuela: Mainly PCI** constraints ease. quality resources in and infrastructure but high costs an **Central Kalimantan but** constrained infrastructure constrained issue. Source: Wood Mackenzie



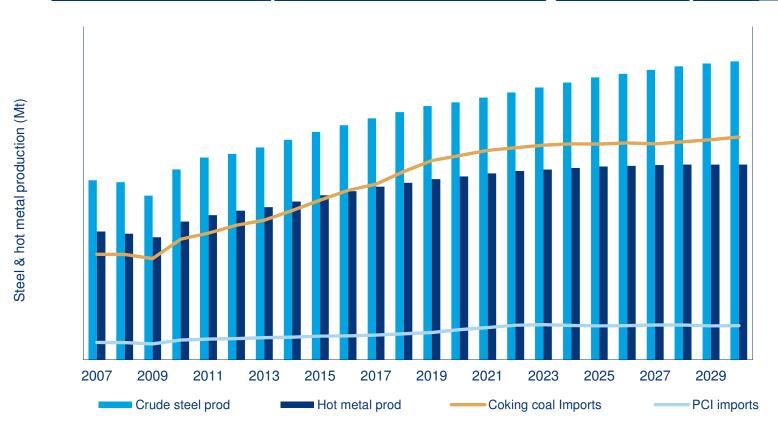
Global metallurgical coal demand will be dominated by Japan, China and India





Metallurgical coal demand growth will be driven by upward trend in steel production

Global steel production and metallurgical coal imports



Metallurgical coal imports (Mt)

Source: Wood Mackenzie Coal Market Service, Steel Market Service

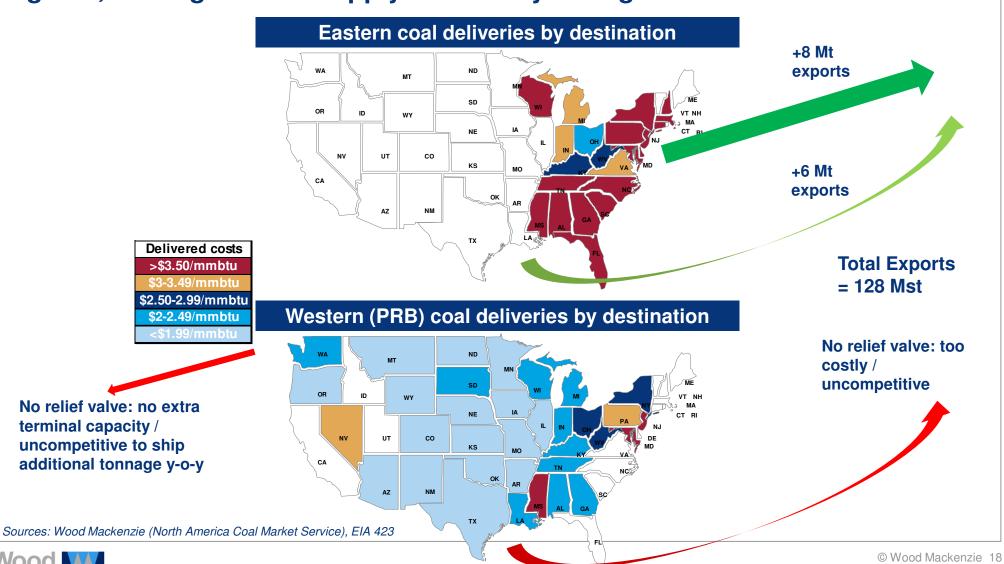


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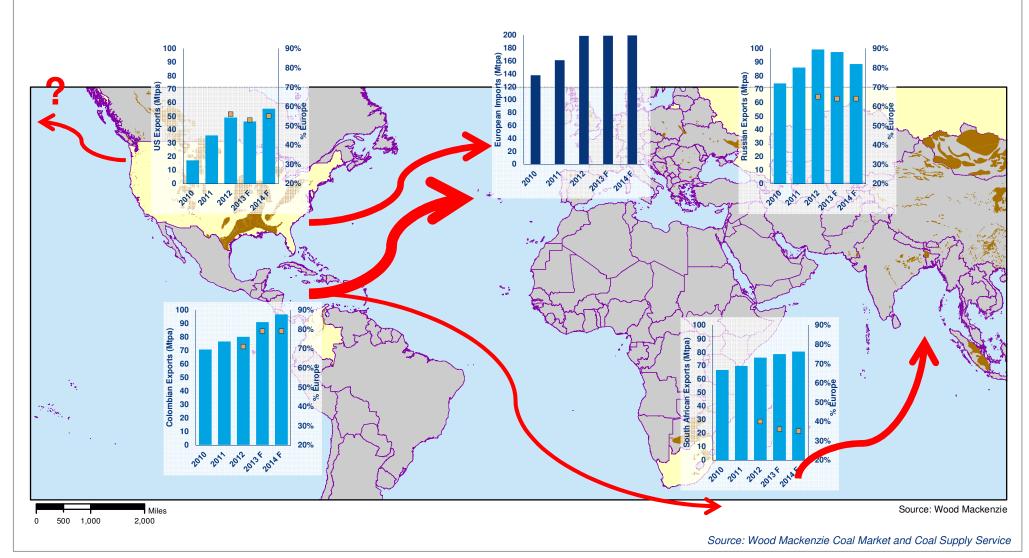
2012: Delivered coal prices were too expensive vs. natural gas in key regions, leading to extra supply availability onto global markets



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Delivering commercial insight

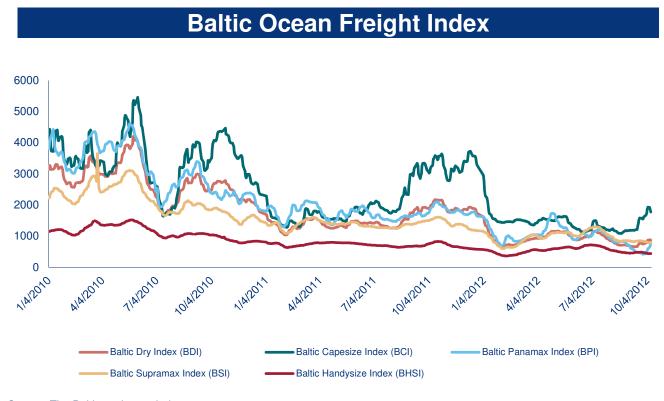
Sources of European thermal supply: where will they make largest return?





Ocean freight rates are at historical lows – new ship orders in response to the 2008 commodity bubble has over-supplied the market for some considerable time

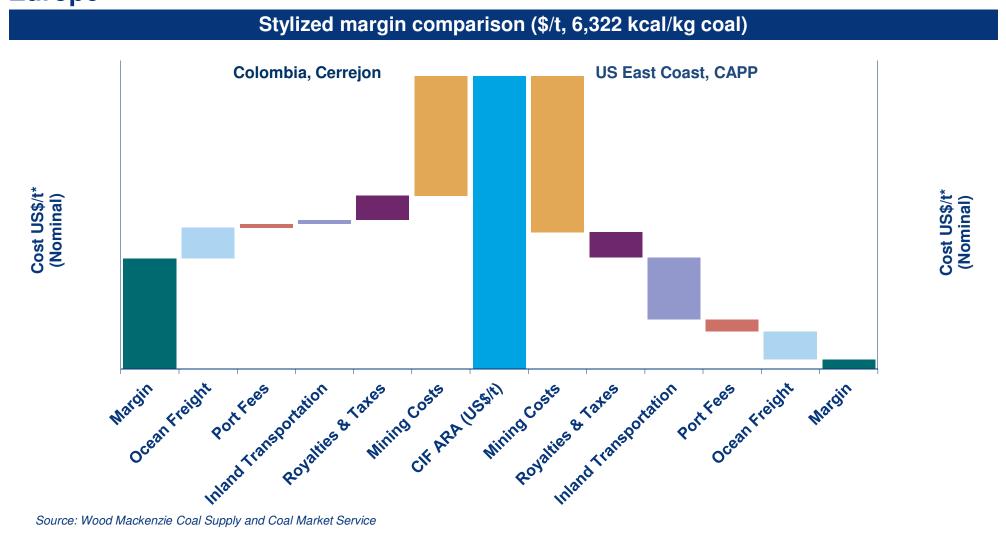
- The 2013 vessel fleet will show a net increase of about 38 MDWT
- This will continue to exert downward pressure on ocean freight rates through 2013
- Severe weather and natural disasters can disrupt shipping schedules and cargos causing temporary volatility in freight rates







Thermal: Colombia will always be the most competitive supply source into Europe





Will we see re-positioning of domestic assets to export exposure? Many

challenges remain

Gateway Pacific

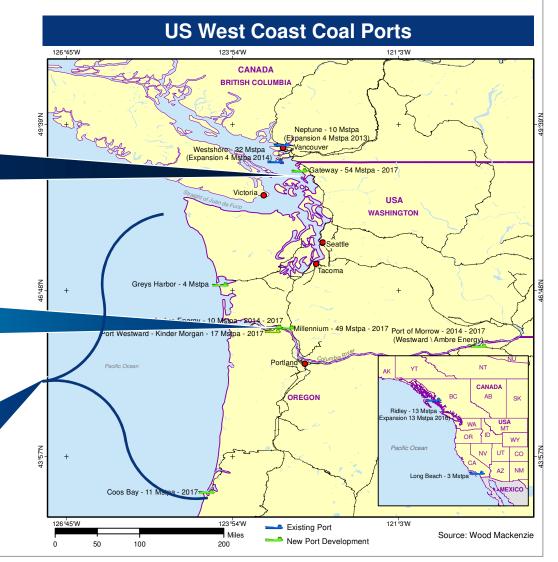
- SSA Marine, Peabody partnership (26 Mtpa) recently CLD
- · Cherry Point, WA
- Permitting underway, environmental delay?

Millenium Bulk Terminals

- Ambre Energy/Arch Coal (25-44 Mtpa) recently CLD
- Longview, WA
- Brownfield renovation of Alcoa site
- Mid-streaming option

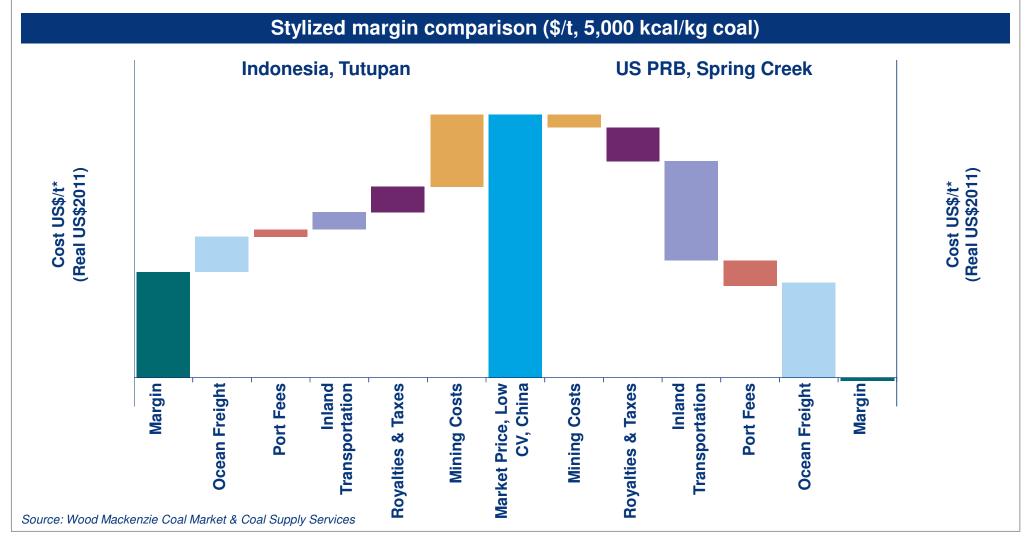
Others

- Portland: closed
- LAXT: small potential
- · Richmond: small potential
- Morrow: gaining traction
- St. Helens (Port Westward), Coos Bay: step backwards





... and the near term will be testing for PRB exports, with ramifications for export terminals





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- Jonny currently fronts analysis and research for the Atlantic Coal Markets, both thermal and metallurgical. His areas of expertise are in short and long-term demand forecasting for the international coal markets, competition between multi-fuels in the power generation sector, corporate analyses of the major producers and utilities, and fundamentals-based price forecasting for the coal market. Prior to joining the Coal Markets Research team in 2008, Jonny fulfilled a similar role as a member of the European Gas and Power Research team in Wood Mackenzie's London office. He drove short and long-term European gas market fundamentals and provided expert support on bespoke consulting projects in the European Gas and Power arena.
- > Before joining Wood Mackenzie in 2006, Jonny spent five years at Gas Strategies Consulting. He managed their European Gas supply and demand service and also project managed a number of consulting assignments, including; market entry and pricing strategy into Europe for an integrated major, project due diligence for a consortium operating an LNG liquefaction project in West Africa, and a pipeline monetization strategy routing into the Indian Subcontinent. He also provided expert support for QG2 and RG2 LNG liquefaction projects.
-) Jonny holds a BA (Hons) and MA (Hons) in Physics from the University of Oxford, UK.



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