### Coal extraction data

**Richard Heede**
**Climate Mitigation Services**
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*Last modified: March 2019*

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### Glencore, Switzerland

[Website link](https://www.glencore.com)

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### Production / Extraction data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Thermal Coal</th>
<th>Coking Coal</th>
<th>Total Coal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gross production</td>
<td>Gross production</td>
<td>Gross production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million tonnes/yr</td>
<td>Million tonnes/yr</td>
<td>Million tonnes/yr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Xstrata merged with Glencore in 2001**
- **Xstrata merged with Glencore in 2003**
- **CMS does not have Enex or Duiker coal production data prior to 1998**
- **CMS does not have coal production data for Glencore or MUM (Xstrata)**

**Xstrata Coal Brochure 2003**

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### Oil production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>million bbl</td>
<td>7.51</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Coal Types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lignite</th>
<th>Bituminous</th>
<th>Metallurgical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>89.84%</td>
<td>10.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**CoalAngloNorthAmerican.xls**
Commitment to slow coal production?

Dana Drugmand, Climate Liability News


Glencore's share of production was 10.6 million barrels, 44% higher than 2014, following the increase in ownership of the Chad assets and first oil from Mangara (Chad) in December 2014.

In light of lower oil prices, the drilling campaign has been significantly reduced in order to preserve the resource for a more favourable pricing environment.

USGS (2006) World Coal Quality Inventory: South America; Colombia, Chapter 5, by Tewalt et al.

Glencore

Comment: Rick Heede:
Glencore Xstrata was formed following the merger of Glencore International plc and Xstrata plc, which was completed in May 2013. The merger brought together two highly complementary businesses with a long-standing relationship. Glencore and Xstrata already worked together for more than ten years through a number of marketing agreements including a ferroalloys marketing agent agreement (since 1997), coal advisory agreement (since 2002) and exclusive nickel and cobalt marketing agreement (since 2007). The histories of Glencore and Xstrata have been inextricably linked since March 2002 when Xstrata acquired Australian and South African coal assets of Glencore, the largest shareholder in Xstrata at the time. At the same time Xstrata listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Glencore's business commenced in 1974 as Marc Rich + Co AG and initially focused on the physical marketing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and minerals and crude oil, and shortly thereafter expanded into oil products. In 1981, Glencore acquired an established Dutch grain trading company, which created the basis for its Agricultural Products business segment, and later Glencore added coal to its Energy Products business segment. Starting in 1987, Glencore developed from a purely commodity marketing company into a diversified natural resources group through key acquisitions in mining, smelting, refining and processing in the three principal business segments. In 1994, the founder of Glencore sold his stake by way of a management buyout. The shares of Glencore International plc listed on the London and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges in May 2011. The roots of Xstrata date back to 1926 when Swiss infrastructure company Süddeutsche AG was established. Beginning in 1990, the company (which was renamed Xstrata AG) built a portfolio of businesses operating in the natural resources sector. On 25 March 2002, Xstrata plc was created through an initial public offering on the London and Swiss stock exchanges and at the same time it acquired Glencore’s coal assets. The successful acquisition and integration of MM in 2003 and of Falconbridge in 2006 were key elements in the transformation of Xstrata.

Sources: About Us, www.glencorexstrata.com/about-us/history/

Cell: D11
Comment: Rick Heede:
Coal production by coal mining companies and state-owned enterprises, including subsidiaries of oil and gas companies.

Coal types produced are not ordinarily reported by coal operators (except for metallurgical coal). We distinguish, where possible and reasonably well known, between hard (bituminous and subbituminous) and soft (ignite or peer) coals, especially for the larger companies operating in regions such as Australia and India where soft coals are predominant. Soft coals have lower carbon content per tonne than do hard coals.

Cell E15
Comment: Rick Heede:
Sudelektra established in 1926. Glencore acquired 38.5 percent of Sudelektra in 1990. Xstrata converted to PLC, acquired Duker & Enex ($2.5 billion) in 2002. Xstrata acquired MM Holdings ($3 billion) in 2003.


Cell: E61
Comment: Rick Heede:

Oil production is not added to our emissions calculations for Xstrata, too minor: 5 million bbl = 1.86 MTCO2.

Cell: D64
Comment: Rick Heede:
"Sales volume (Mt)" for both Enex Australia and Duker (presumably South Africa) from ENEX Resources Ltd (-2001) Annual Report, p. 15, or a similar attachment to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission by Malbons Stephen Jacques, Solicitors, upon the prospective sale of Enex assets or merger with Glencore, which later became Xstrata. Contact: Stephen Minns, Partner, 61-2-9296-2288, stephen.minns@msj.com.au, Sydney.

"Nine production" (p. 51) differs somewhat from "sales above" above: namely 42.6 million tonnes in 2000.

Cell: E64
Comment: Peter Roderick (2March2006):
Glencore International AG was the (ultimate) shareholder in both Enex Resources Ltd and Duker Mining Limited, that the businesses of ENL & DML were transferred to Xstrata AG, which then merged with Xstrata plc and Glencore International AG became a 40% shareholder in Xstrata plc.

Coal sales data from the same set of Australian Securities and Investments Commission documents referenced under Enex Australia in column D. URLs posted courtesy of Phillip Freeman, whose request to ASIC resulted in the short-term (30 day) posting of relevant documents (Name: XSTRATA COAL INVESTMENTS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED ACN : 082 271 912. Document ID No. of Pages Date Lodged TIFF Size PDF Size Form Code 012483440 200 Aug 7 2001 0 8244721 7648 http://imagegallery.asic.gov.au/requests/thu/5928771/0/012483440.pdf)

Cell: E68
Comment: Rick Heede:

Cell: E71
Comment: Rick Heede (Feb10):
Xstrata Annual Rpt 2005, Operatings Review: Coal, page 48, shows 2005 production of Australian thermal coal (33.6 Mt), South Africa thermal (18.6 Mt), Queensland coking (4.9 Mt), and NSW semi-soft coking (4.8 Mt).

Also data for 2004.

Cell: K73
Comment: Rick Heede:
Xstrata Annual Rpt 2006, pp. 63-67, no summary table, narrative for 2006 only: Xstrata share of Correjon 9.5 Mt, "salable production in South Africa increased by 10% to 20.5 Mt in 2006,"Australian coking coal 5.6 Mt, Australian thermal coal "Consolidated salable production in 2006 rose to 41 million tonnes, an increase of 7% compared to the previous year."

Cell: E74
Comment: Rick Heede (Feb10):
Xstrata Annual Rpt 2008, Operatings Review: Coal, shows 2008 production of Australian thermal coal (40.2 Mt), South Africa thermal (22.7 Mt), Americas thermal (10.4 Mt), Queensland coking (6.9 Mt), and NSW semi-soft coking (5.3 Mt). Also data for 2007.

Cell: E76
Comment: Rick Heede: AR 2010 pdf pg 63

Cell: H76
Comment: Rick Heede: AR 2010 pdf pg 63, sum total coking coal and total semi-soft coking

Cell: E78
Comment: Rick Heede: Xstrata AnnRpt 2011, page 59. Total thermal production: Australia 44.5 Mt, South Africa 17.1 Mt, Americas 10.8; total thermal: 72.4 Mt.

Plus coking coal: Australia coking 7.6 Mt, semi-soft coking 5.3 Mt.

Cell: E79

Cell: E81
Comment: Rick Heede: Glencore (2016) Preliminary results for 2015, page 27, Production data for Australian, South African, Prodeco, and Cerrejon (mostly thermal), Total production in 2014 of 146.3 Mt (including coking), and 131.5 Mt in 2015.

Cell: H81

Cell: E83
Comment: Rick Heede: Glencore Annual Report 2017, 226 pp. Coal (Thermal and metallurgical)and Oil production on page 81. Coal and oil sales on p. 76, chart below.
Glencore (2019) Preliminary Results 2018, News Release, 20 February. Production data (p. 29), million tonnes, for Australian coking coal (7.5 Mt), and thermal coal production in Australia, South Africa, and Colombia (33.3% interest).

While revenues were up ($126 million in 2018, vs $118 M in 2017), sales volumes were down. Thermal coal sales in 2018 94.4 Mt, metallurgical coal 3.6 Mt, and coking coal 0.6 Mt. Crude oil sales totaled 944 Mb, plus oil products 760 Mb. Compare oil production (in New Guinea and Chad) of 4.6 Mb.

Crude oil sales totaled 944 Mb, plus oil products 760 Mb. Compare oil production (in New Guinea and Chad) of 4.6 Mb.

Xstrata does not provide coal rank or heating value for its production of Australian, South African, and Colombian "thermal coal." Considering the typical high-quality coals mined in Colombia, South Africa, and NSW for export, CMS applies the heating value and carbon factor for "bituminous coal."


We have also made progress on our post-2020 climate change strategy. Following consultation with the investor signatories of the Climate Action 100+ initiative, we have agreed steps to further our commitment to the transition to a low carbon economy.

As one of the world's largest diversified resource companies, we have a key role to play in enabling transition to a low carbon economy. We do this through our well positioned portfolio that includes copper, cobalt, nickel, vanadium and zinc - commodities that underpin energy and mobility transformation. In 2018, we complemented our portfolio with acquisitions (and some non-core disposals) designed to create long-term value for shareholders, a number of which were first announced in 2017. These include:
• 49% of Rio Tinto’s Hunter Valley Operations (thermal coal) with Yancoal retaining 51%, gaining access to sizeable high quality energy coal resources, operatorship and marketing rights
• 82% of Rio Tinto’s interest in the Hail Creek mainly coking coal mine
• Non-core disposals during the year included our Tahmoor coal mine.

See worksheet "Oil Emissions Factor Calc" for details.

Tewalt, Susan J., Robert B. Finkelman, Ivette E. Torres, & Fiorella Simoni, U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2006-1241. Table 3 shows heating values ranging from 10,610 to 14,690 btu per lb (25 to 34 MJ per kg), and percent C from 60.07 to 81.04 %C.