Coal extraction data

Richard Heede
Climate Mitigation Services
File started: 11 January 2005
Last modified: August 2011

GlencoreXstrata, Switzerland

www.glencorexstrata.com Baar

yellow column indicates original reported units

Xstrata merged with Glencore International, 2013

Production / Extraction data

Year	Thermal Coal		Coking Coal		Total Coal	
	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production
	Million tonnes/yr	Million tonnes/yr	Million tons/yr	Million tonnes/yr	Million tons/yr	Million tonnes/yr
		Glencore, Sudelektra, & Xstrata 1926-2010				Glencore, Sudelektra, & Xstrata 1926-
		renamed Xstrata 1999				
		renamed GlencoreXstrata in 2013				
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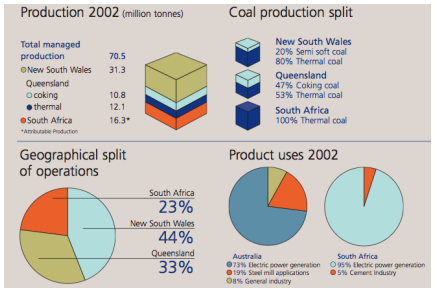
1996						
1997	Enex Australia:	Duiker (RSA)				
1998	23.9	19.6			48.0	43.5
1999	22.9	17.7			44.8	40.6
2000	23.1	18.2		coking coal million tonnes	45.5	41.3
2001		41.2			45.4	41.2
2002		59.7		10.8	77.7	70.5
2003		47.2		12.8	66.1	60.0
2004		48.1		11.9	66.1	60.0
2005		52.2		9.6	68.1	61.8
2006		71.0		5.6	84.4	76.6
2007		69.6		13.2	91.3	82.8
2008		73.3		12.2	94.2	85.5
2009		72.1		12.6	93.4	84.7
2010		65.6		14.3	88.1	79.9
Total	**70**	**656**	**-**	**103**	**913**	**828**

2002-2008	Bituminous	559	Metallurgical	103		
			2002-2010 subtotal:		662	million tons
Coal Types:	Lignite:	**0.00%**	Bituminous	**84.44%**	Metallurgical	**15.56%**

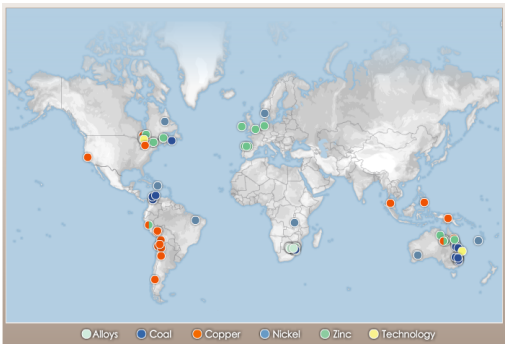
100.00%

Sudelektra established in 1926.
Glencore acquires 38.5 percent of Sudelektra in 1990.
Xstrata converts to PLC; acquires Duiker & Enex ($2.5 billion) in 2002.
Xstrata acquires MIM Holdings ($3 billion) 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 M.I.M. (acq by Xstrata)



Xstrata Coal Brochure 2003



www.xstrata.com/operations/global

Xstrata Coal Brochure 2003

Summary production data

(million tonnes)	Year ended 31.12.08	Year ended 31.12.07
Total consolidated production	**85.5**	82.8
Australian coking	**6.9**	6.8
Australian semi-soft coking	**5.3**	6.4
Australian thermal	**40.2**	35.0
South African thermal*	**22.7**	24.7
Americas thermal	**10.4**	9.9
Consolidated Australian sales total	**51.8**	46.5
Coking export	**7.0**	6.0
Semi-soft coking export	**5.3**	6.4
Thermal export	**31.3**	26.6
Thermal domestic	**8.2**	7.5
Consolidated South African sales total*	**24.0**	24.9
Thermal export	**12.3**	13.7
Thermal domestic	**11.7**	11.2
Consolidated Americas sales total	**10.5**	9.9
Attributable Australian sales total	**49.5**	43.9
Coking export	**7.0**	6.0
Semi-soft coking export	**4.8**	5.8
Thermal export	**29.6**	24.7
Thermal domestic	**8.1**	7.4
Attributable South African sales total*	**19.6**	20.1
Thermal export	**9.8**	11.0
Thermal domestic	**9.8**	9.1
Average received export FOB coal price ($/t)		
Australian coking	**232.5**	98.1
Australian semi-soft coking	**157.5**	62.5
Australian thermal	**95.6**	51.2
South African thermal	**78.4**	51.7
Americas thermal	**80.9**	52.3

* *For production reporting, DTJV is included for the full year ended 31 December 2008. For financial reporting, DTJV is excluded from Xstrata Coal's ex-mine results due to the DTJV restructuring announced on 3 March 2008*

Xstrata Annual Rpt 2008, page 53

Cell: H9
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 Südelektra 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 MIM in 2003 and of Falconbridge in 2006 were key elements in the transformation of Xstrata.
Source: 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 (lignite or peat) 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 Duiker & Enex ($2.5 billlion) in 2002. Xstrata aquired MIM Holdings ($3 billion) in 2003.

Source: Coates, Peter (2004) An Inside Perspective: The Journey to becoming the World's Leading Producer of Export Thermal Coal, CoaltransSouth Africa 2004, 30 slides, Coates, Xstrata CEO.

Cell: D64
Comment: Rick Heede:
"Sales volume (Mt)" for both Enex Australia and Duiker (presumably South Africa) from ENEX Resources Ltd (~2001) Annual Report, p. 15, or a simliar attachment to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission by Mallsons Stephen Jaques, 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.

"Mine production" (p. 51) differs somewhat from "sales" 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 Duiker 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 764B http://imagemail.asic.gov.au/requests/thu/5928771.0/012483440.pdf)

Cell: E68
Comment: Rick Heede:
Coal production data from Xstrata (2001 and 2003) AnnRpts. 2003 production lists coking coal and thermal coal from Australia and South Africa.

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 cking (4.8 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, "saleable production in South Africa increased by 10% to 20.5 Mt in 2006,"Australian coking coal 5.6 Mt, Australian thermal coal "Consolidated saleable 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 cokinig coal and total semi-soft cokiing

Cell: G83
Comment: Rick Heede:
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."