Coal remains a key dry bulk commodity

Introduction - coal from the Polish perspective,

Global coal consumption and production,

Worldwide perspective of coal usage,

Coal demand by sector, global energy demand,

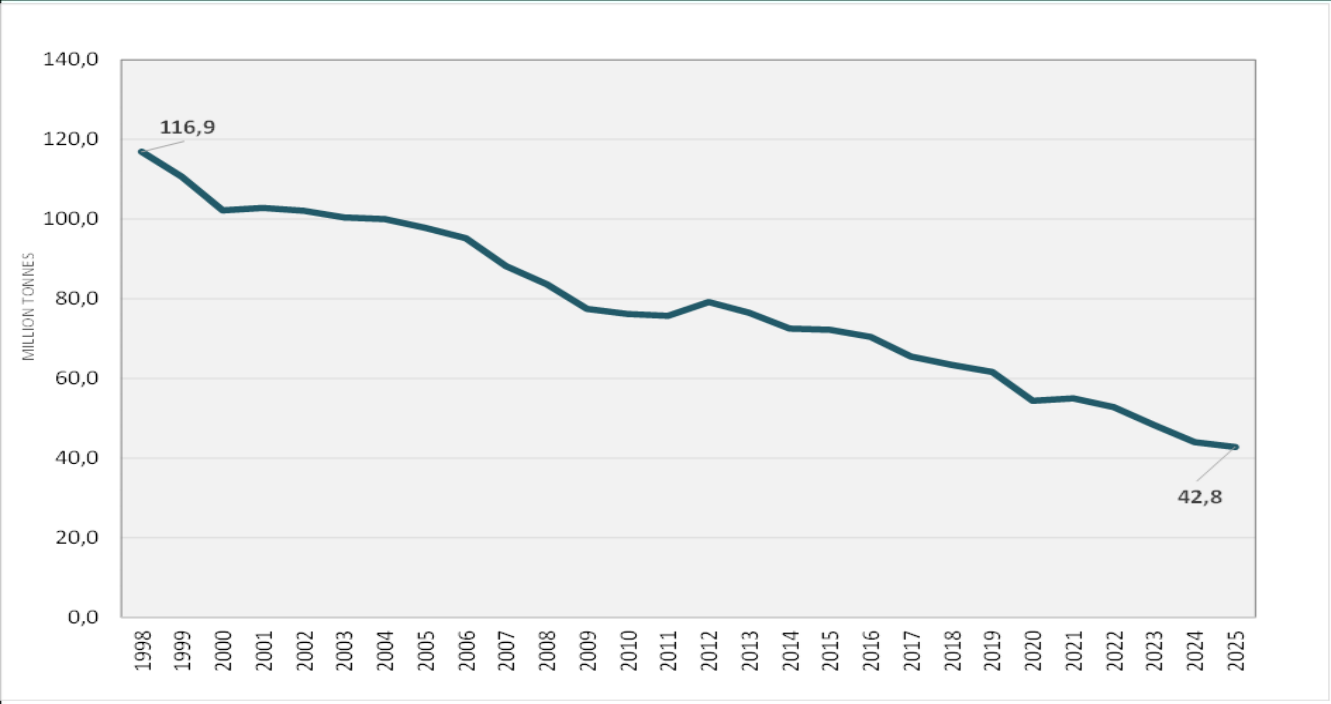
International seaborne coal trade, current market shifts and outlook

Conclusions

October, 2026

Coal from the Polish perspective

Total hard coal production in Poland 1998 - 2025



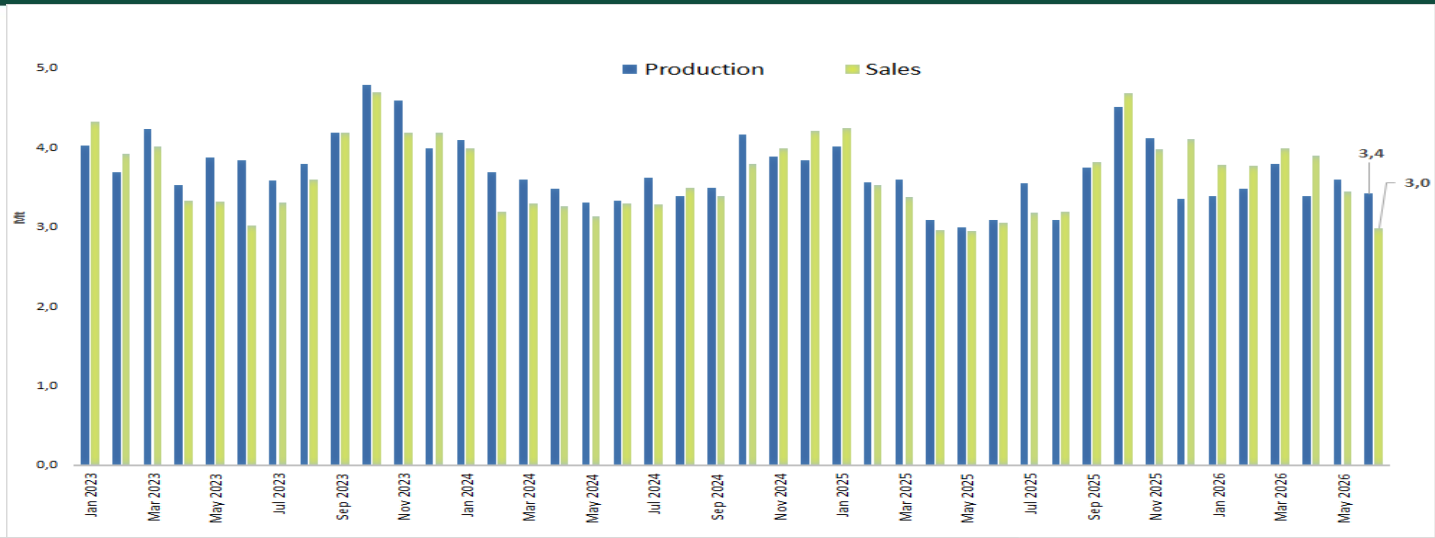
		2025	2024	Change 2025 - 2024	
		million tonnes			%
Production		**42,8**	**43,9**	**-1,1**	**97,5%**
of which:	steam coal	30,5	32,6	-2,1	93,6%
	coking coal	12,3	11,3	1,0	108,8%

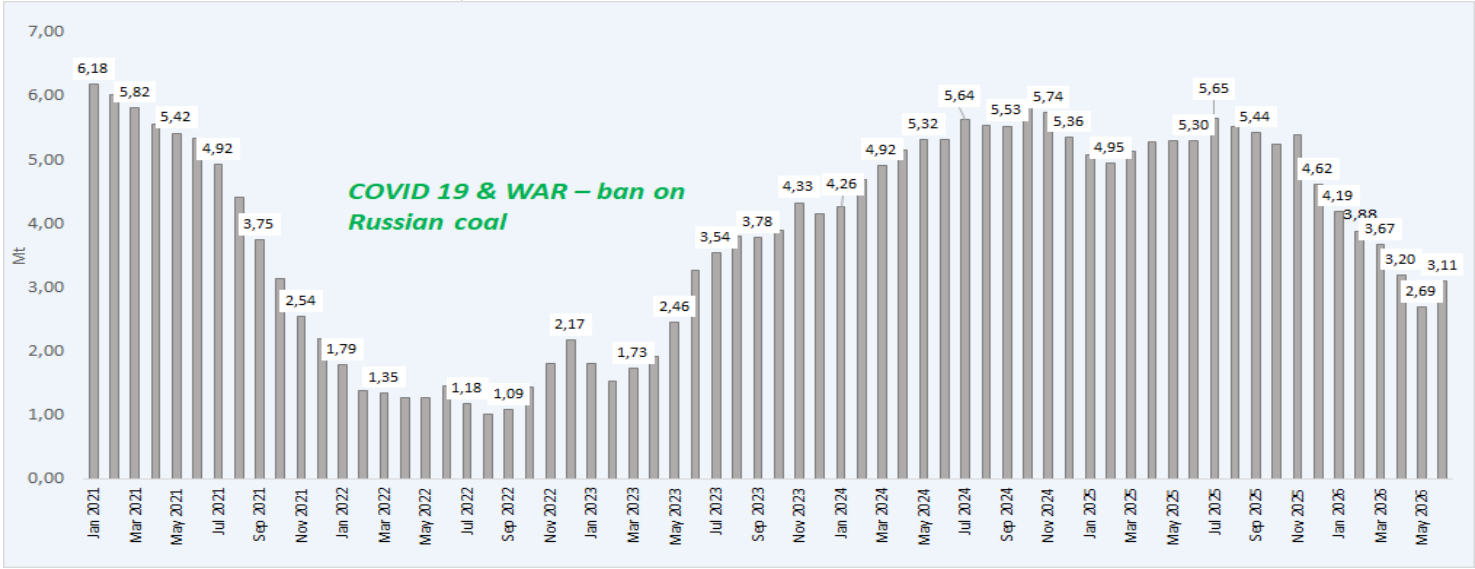
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Source: Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A. IDA Branch Office in Katowice

Poland – hard coal production, sales and coal stocks

2021 (Jan) – 2026 (Jun)

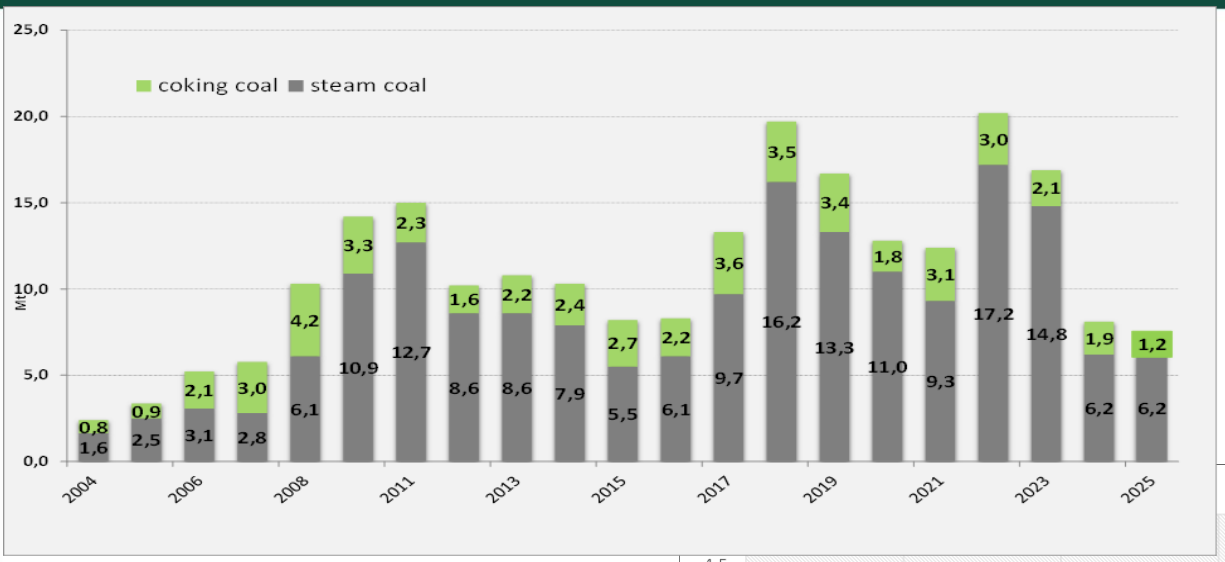




Source: www.polskirynekwegla.pl

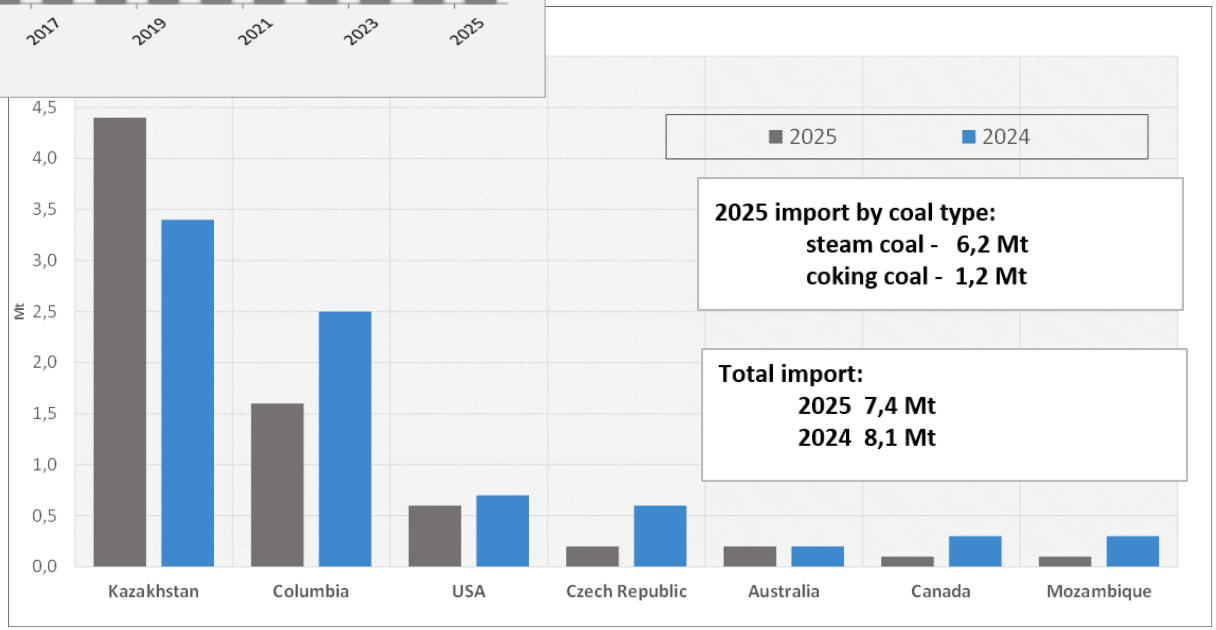
Hard coal import to Poland (by coal type and country)

2004 – 2025
Jan – Jul 2026



Jan – Jul 2026 :

steam coal - 4,7 Mt
coking coal - 0,5 Mt
Total - 5,2 Mt
+ 1,6 Mt y/y



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Source: Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A. IDA Branch Office in Katowice, according to the data of the Tax Administration Chamber in Warsaw

Total hard coal exports from Poland

2025 – 2024
Jan – June 2026

million tonnes

		2025	2024	Change 2025-2024
		Jan - Dec		
Total coal export from Poland		**4,3**	**4,0**	**0,3**
of which:	steam coal	1,0	0,9	0,1
	coking coal	3,3	3,1	0,2

		2026	2025	Change 2026 - 2025
		Jan -June		
Total coal export from Poland		**2,1**	**2,2**	**-0,2**
of which:	steam coal	0,5	0,6	-0,1
	coking coal	1,6	1,6	0,0

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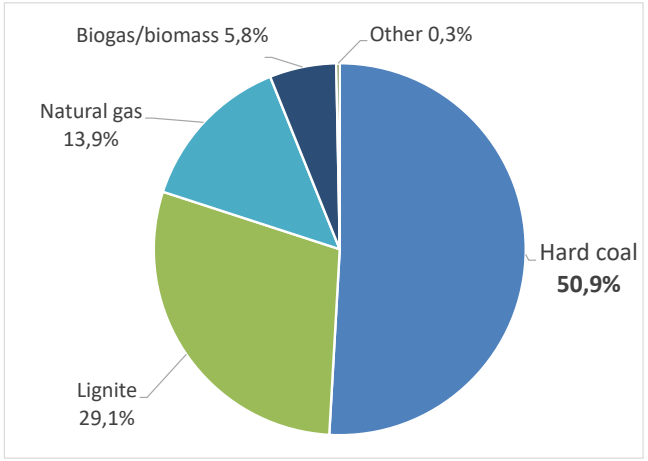
Source: Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A. IDA Branch Office in Katowice

Fuel consumption in public power plants in 2025 and 2020

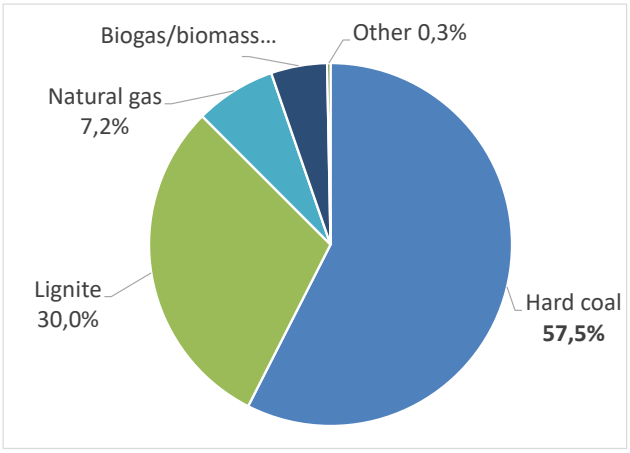
Energy production in Poland by generation sources in 2030 and 2040

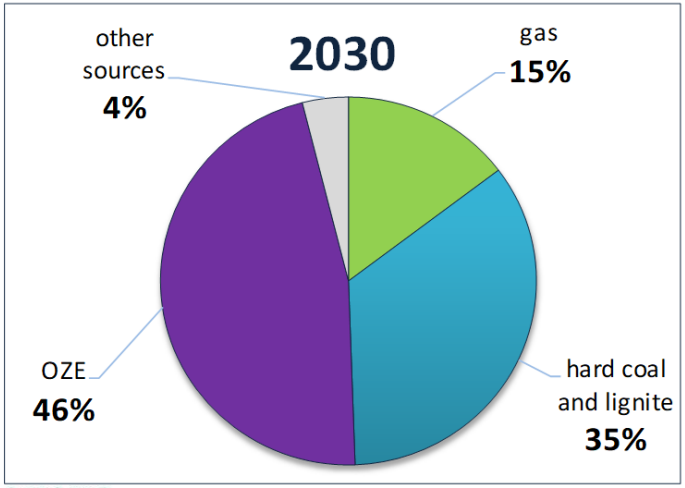
in accordance with the project of the Ministry of Climate and Environment

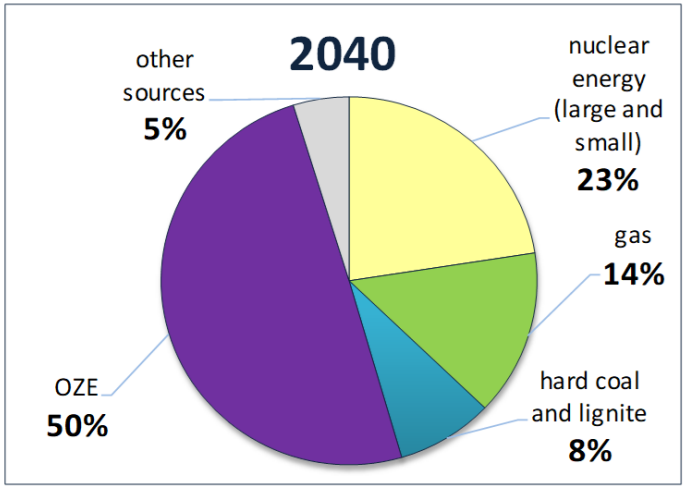
2025



2020





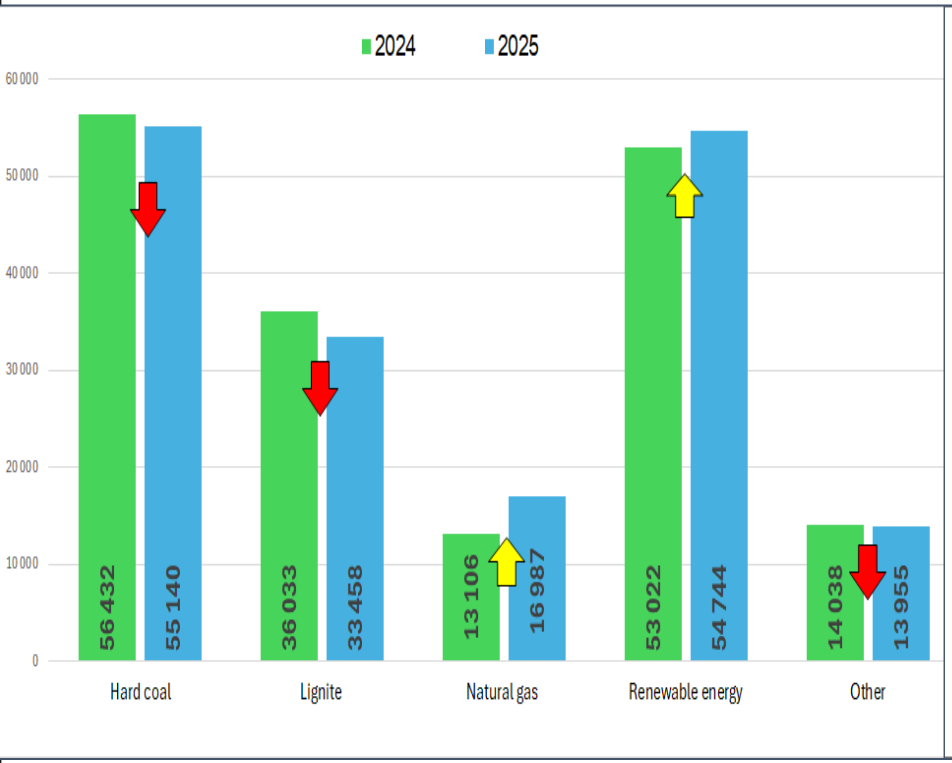


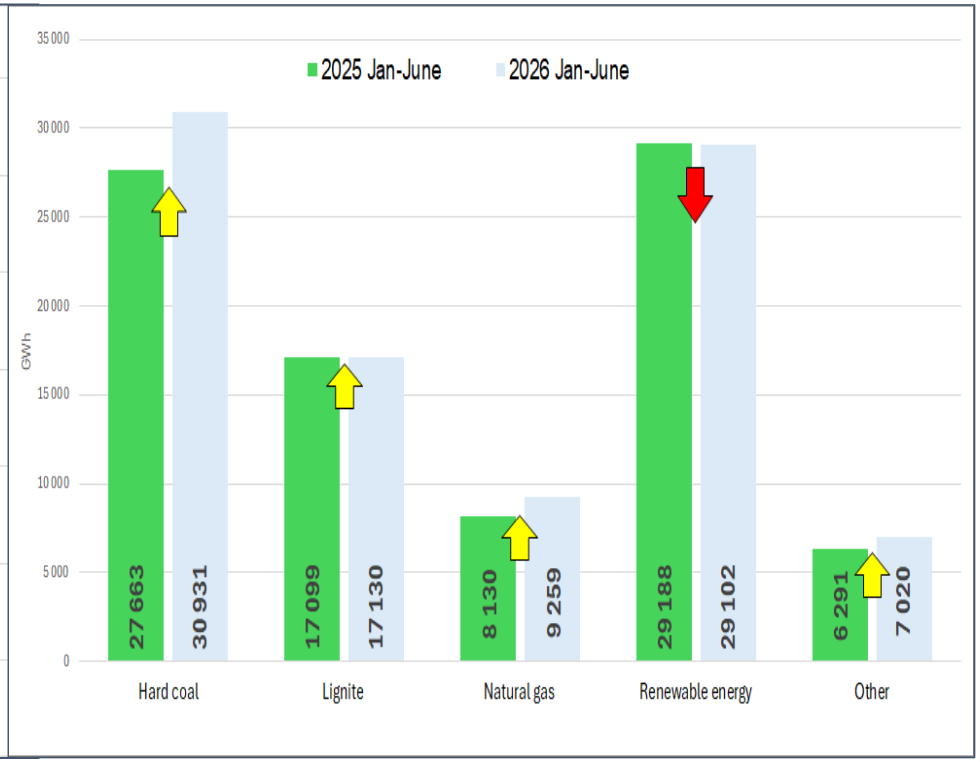
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Source: www.are.waw.pl

Electricity production by raw materials in Poland (GWh)

2025 – 2024
2026 – 2025 Jan - Jun





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Source: www.are.waw.pl

Coal phase-out process in Poland

There are currently **18 active mines**:

- 7 mines belonging to **Polish Mining Group (PGG),** the largest coal producer in the EU (primarily thermal coal).
- 4 mines belonging to **Jastrzębska Spółka Węglowa**, primarily producing coking coal.
- 3 mines (Brzeszcze, Janina, Sobieski) being a part of **Południowy Koncern Węglowy** (thermal coal).
- 1 mine in the Lublin Coal Basin belonging to **Lubelski Węgiel "Bogdanka,"**(thermal coal), controlled by the energy producer - Enea.
- 3 mines owned by **private companies -** PG Silesia, ZG Siltech, ZG Eko-Plus
  (total annual production approximately 1.1 million tons of thermal coal).

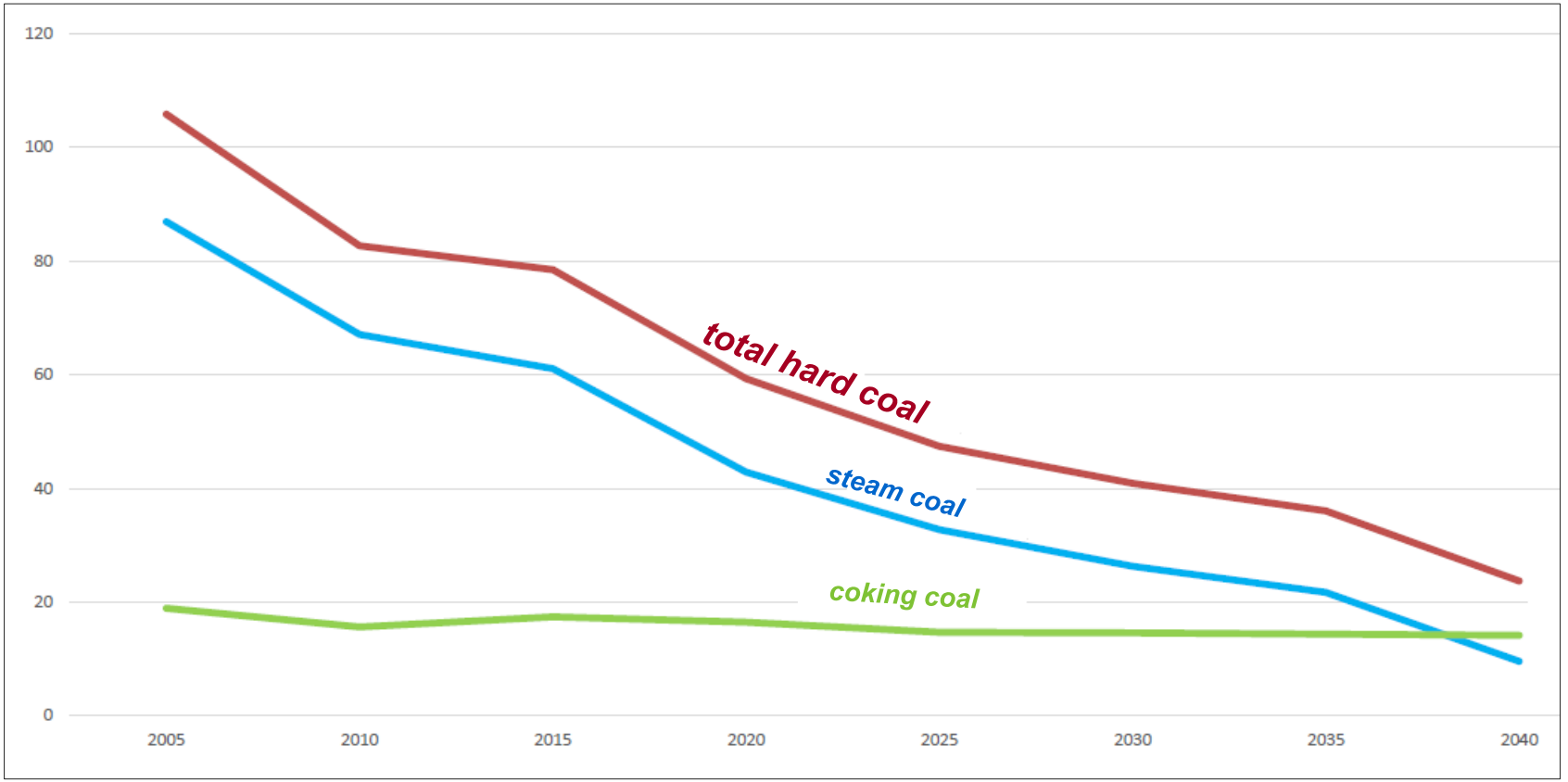
✓ Government's plans assume that **by 2035** thermal coal demand for energy and heating units will drop **below 10 million tons.**

✓ According to currently projected demand for thermal coal in the second half of the 2030's, only the most profitable thermal hard coal mines **belonging to PGG (located in the Rybnik Coal District) and Bogdanka mine in Lublin area** should be in operation.

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Forecast of domestic hard coal production in Poland

scenario WEM (with existing measures)



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Source: National Energy and Climate Plan until 2030 with a perspective to 2040 (draft)

coal from Polish perspective - key conclusions

- After closure of mining sector in Czechia, Poland remains the only hard coal producer in Europe,
- However, the outlook for the Polish mining industry is very unfavorable. In the coming years, demand for coal in the energy sector should decline rapidly.
- By 2030, coal-fired units with a total capacity of 6-7 GW, consuming only 5-6 million tons of coal per year, are expected to remain in Poland. This is due to the growing energy production from renewable energy sources and gas, which are displacing coal. Demand for coal in heating and industry will also decline,
- Mine productivity is steadily declining.
- Poland imports more coal than it exports.
- Financial situation of the coal sector remains very poor,
- The mine phase-out schedule in the second half of the 2030's, shows only the most profitable thermal coal mines remaining operational in Poland.
- **According to predictions, we end up in 2049 ... but really?**

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Global coal consumption & production

2000 - 2030*

The current conflict in the Middle East has shaken global energy markets and supply chains for a range of other key commodities.
While disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz do not directly affect coal supply, coal markets are experiencing knock-on effects from the crisis.



- In certain markets, coal is the main alternative to natural gas for power generation.
- As a result, higher natural gas prices could support coal demand in the electricity sector, which accounts for two-thirds of global coal consumption.
- In addition, a reassessment of energy strategies is leading some countries and industries to turn to coal, especially coal produced domestically, to reduce their exposure to gas market volatility.

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source: IEA: Coal 2025

Global coal consumption & production

2000 - 2030*

- Although virtually no coal shipments pass through the Strait of Hormuz – as the Middle East is neither a major producer nor consumer of coal – the disruption has nonetheless affected coal markets by pushing up natural gas prices due to the plunge in LNG shipments through the Strait.

- This has in turn encouraged more coal-fired generation in countries with gas-fired power fleets and spare coal capacity. **The effects of higher gas prices have been visible in China, Korea, Japan, Europe and beyond, with regulatory measures reinforcing the shift towards coal consumption in some markets.**

- The use of coal to produce chemical products in China has also risen, with higher oil prices improving the economics of coal-based alternatives.

- However, the overall impact of this has been limited, since many Chinese coal-to-chemicals plants were already operating at high capacity.

- A particularly strong El Niño weather phenomenon in 2026 is also expected to support coal demand by increasing cooling needs and reducing hydropower output in some major coal-consuming countries in Asia, such as India and Viet Nam

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source: IEA: Coal 2025

Global coal consumption & production

2000 - 2030*

- The IEA's most recent annual *Coal Market Report*, published in December 2025, forecast a small decline in global coal demand this year.
- **This Mid-Year Coal Update now forecasts that global coal demand will grow by 1.2% in 2026, bringing total consumption to 8.94 Bt and marking another record year.**
- The volatile situation in the Strait of Hormuz makes **the outlook for the trajectory of coal demand in 2027 highly uncertain**.
- If LNG **flows through** the Strait of Hormuz gradually recover towards pre-war levels and natural gas prices settle below 2026 levels, **global coal demand is forecast to fall by 0.4% to 8.91 Bt,**
- but if LNG shipments through the Strait **remain constrained**, global coal demand could increase further.

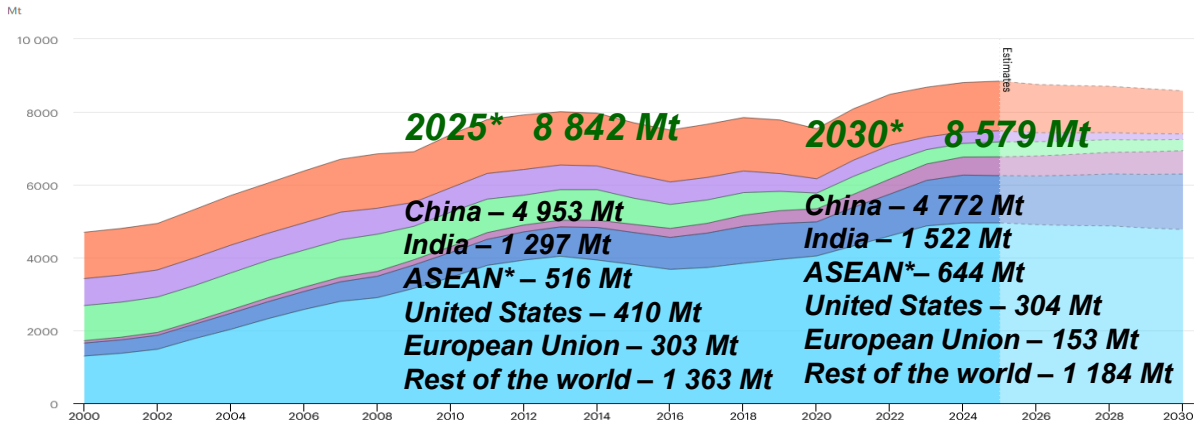
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source: IEA: Coal 2025

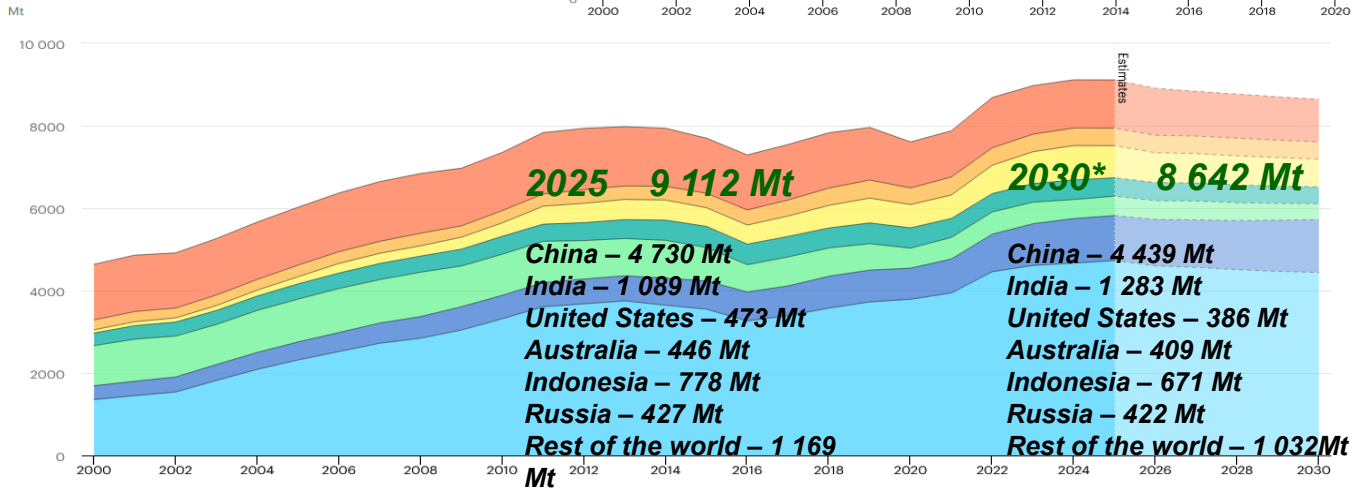
Global coal consumption & production

2000 - 2030*

CONSUMPTION



PRODUCTION



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China India United States Australia Indonesia Russia Rest of world

* Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries : Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam

**forecast*

source: IEA: Coal 2025

Global coal consumption & production

After years of growth, global coal trade generally declined by 4% to 1,48 Mt in 2025, reversing the previous upward trend.

- Thermal coal trade dropped by roughly by 6% to 1,1 Bt,
- Met coal trade declined by 3% to 357 Mt.

- This shift is primarily driven by **China,** where abundant stocks and sluggish demand have driven its imports down by around 58 Mt to 489 Mt.

- **In India** domestic thermal coal production is flat while demand is weak, keeping imports at around 235 Mt.

- **Chinese Taipei, Korea and Japan,** with negligible domestic production, are expected to reduce coal imports,

- **European Union** imported in 2025 abt. 62,7 Mt, , marking a marginal year-on-year decrease of about 1.4% to 2.6% compared to 2024,

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source: IEA: Coal 2025

Global coal consumption & production

- **Indonesia-** Asia's key swing supplier, actualy reduced its coal exports by 6,9 % in 2025, bringing volumes down to 496,1 Mt, with total production of abt. 790 MT,

- **Australia and Colombia,** expected to experience export contractions, with volumes falling by 4 Mt and 11 Mt, respectively, largely due to persistently low international coal prices that continue to undermine production economics.

- **South Africa exported 71.86 million tonnes of all types of coal in 2025**, up 1.3% from 70.92 million tonnes in 2024, according to the latest data

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source: IEA: Coal 2025

Global coal consumption & production

Looking ahead to 2030, global thermal coal trade is expected to continue its downward trajectory to a level of 936 Mt.

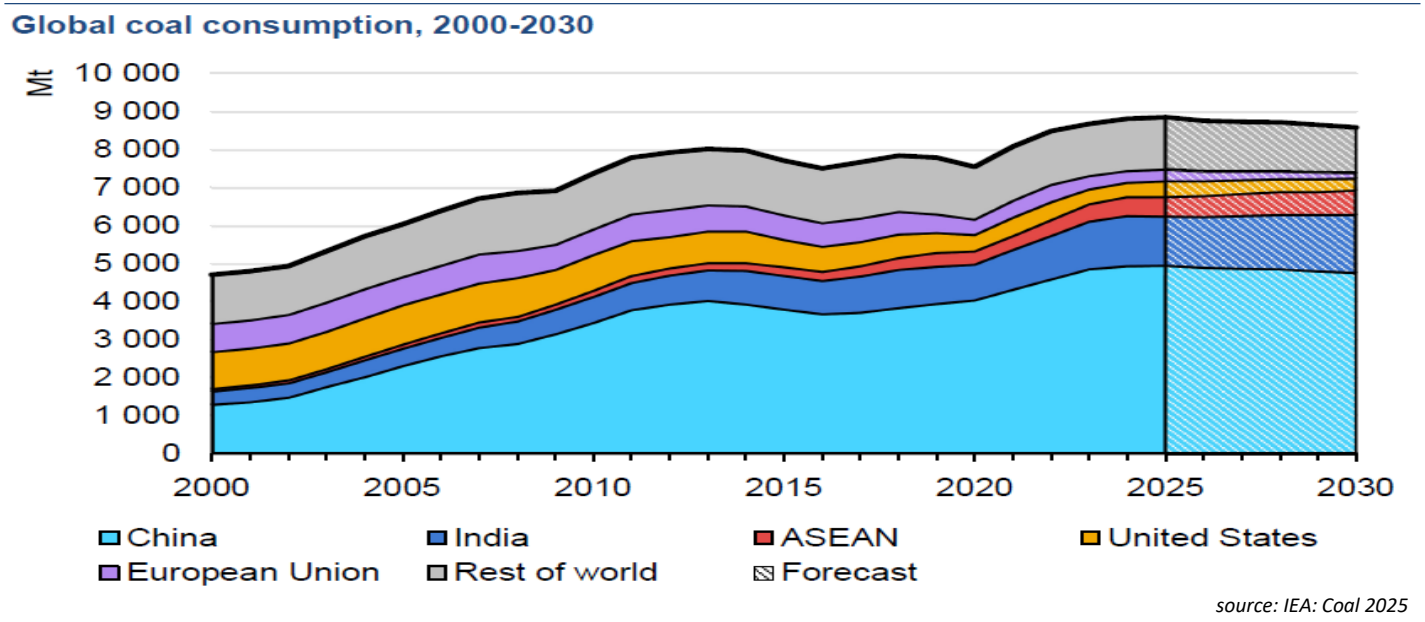
- This trend is primarily driven by developments in China and India.
- In China slightly declining coal demand combined with strong domestic production is likely to reduce the need for imports.
- India’s ongoing expansion of domestic thermal coal output is expected to outpace demand growth, further curbing import requirements.
- Western countries are advancing their coal phase-out strategies, contributing to a broader decline in global thermal coal trade.
- In contrast, the outlook for met coal is somewhat more resilient. After the decline in 2025, met coal trade in 2030 returns to 2024 levels.

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source: IEA: Coal 2025

Worldwide perspective of coal usage

- Global coal demand has reached a plateau and may well decline slightly by 2030.
- Across all regions, coal's operational role is evolving.
- In Asia coal remains critical for electricity security and industrial processes, but its share in power generation declines steadily as renewables scale up.
- Advanced economies continue to phase out coal in power generation, reinforcing the structural eastward shift in global demand.
- By 2030, coal demand is expected to stabilize within a narrow band, with non-power uses, particularly chemicals, providing resilience even as steel and cement consumption weaken.



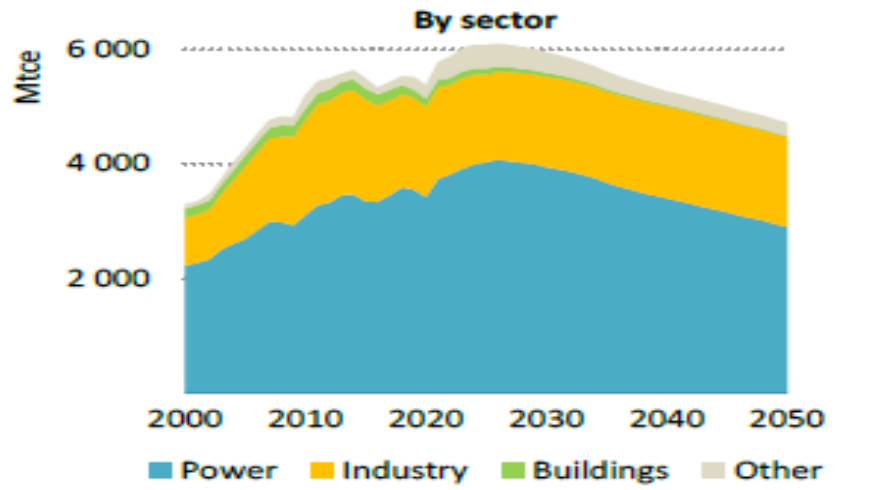
source: IEA: Coal 2025

Coal demand by sector, global energy demand (by 2050)

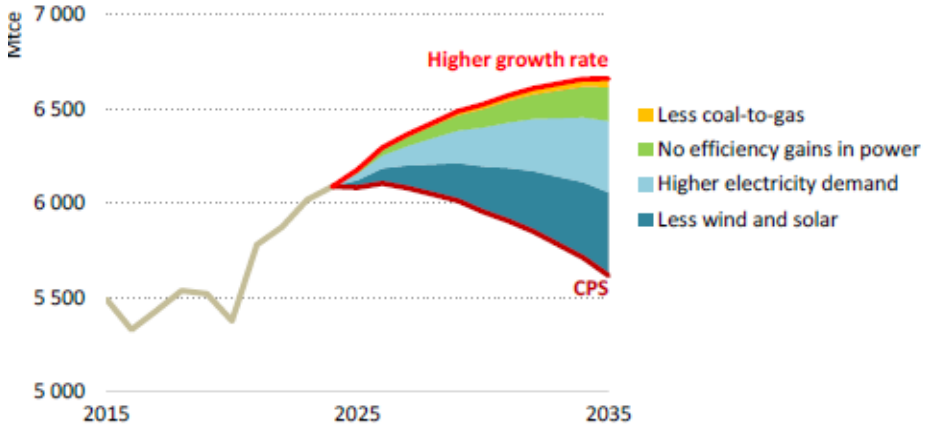
(in the IEA Current Policies Scenario)

- Since 2000, coal has been the fastest growing fossil fuel in the global energy mix.
- Global coal demand has nearly doubled since then, and reached the record level in 2024.
- Growth has been driven mainly by the use of coal to generate power in emerging market and developing economies, in particular China and India.
- By 2050, global coal use is around 20% lower than today.

Coal demand by sector in the CPS to 2050



Factors that could lead to continued coal growth above the levels of the CPS to 2035



source: IEA:World Energy Outlook 2025

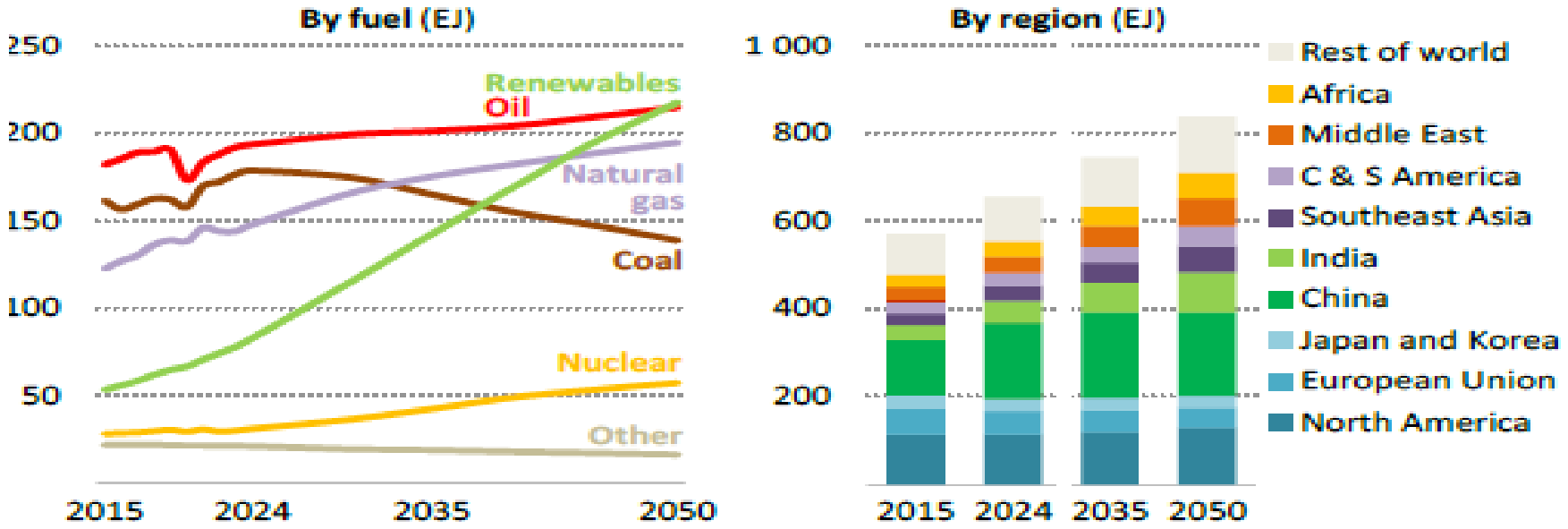
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Coal demand by sector, global energy demand

Coal demand by fuel and region to 2050

- Global energy demand rose by 1.6% per year between 2015 and 2024.
- In the Current Policies Scenario (CPS), it increases by 1.2% annually to 2035.
- Emerging market and developing economies account for 90% of the increase.
- After 2035, the annual average increase in demand slows to 0.8%.

Total energy demand by fuel and region in the CPS to 2050



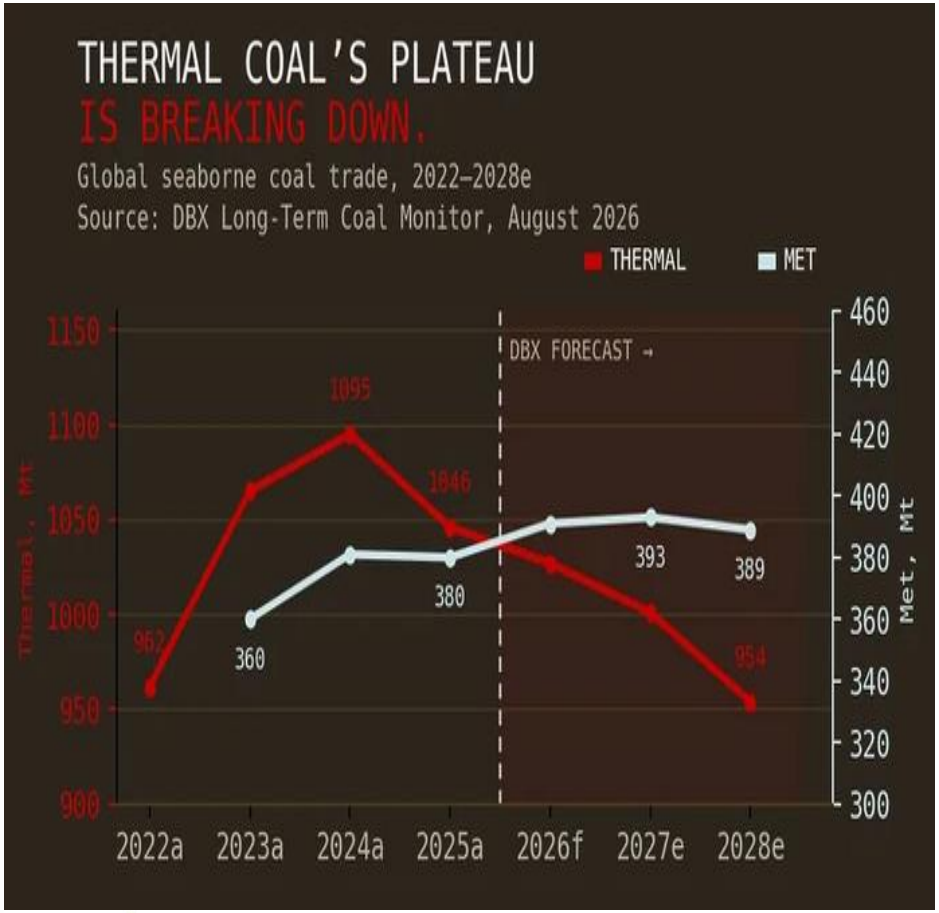
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Notes: EJ = exajoule; C & S = Central and South America. Other includes traditional use of biomass and non-renewable waste.

source: IEA:World Energy Outlook 2025

International seaborne coal trade, current market shifts and outlook

Seaborne thermal coal trade expected to ease through 2028



Seaborne thermal coal traded within a relatively tight range for almost a decade—roughly 940 million to 1,095 million tonnes annually, with no clear direction either way. That period may now be ending.

DBX's latest Long-Term Coal Monitor forecasts seaborne **thermal coal** trade declining from 1,027 million tonnes in 2026 to 1,001 million tonnes in 2027 and 954 million tonnes in 2028. Indonesia's tightening domestic market obligation rules are squeezing exportable tonnage just as the import requirements of China and India ease amid ample, inexpensive domestic supply.

Metallurgical coal presents a different picture. The headline figure remains almost unchanged—moving from 391 million tonnes to 393 million tonnes and then 389 million tonnes through 2028—but this stability conceals a structural shift.

Mongolia's projected exports increased from approximately 60 million tonnes to 85 million tonnes in a single monthly model revision as Chinese steelmakers increasingly favour coal transported overland by rail instead of seaborne cargoes.

On its current trajectory, Mongolia could rival every metallurgical coal exporter except Australia within the next few years. The result is two markedly different outlooks: a contracting seaborne thermal coal market and a metallurgical coal trade increasingly shifting towards overland supply.

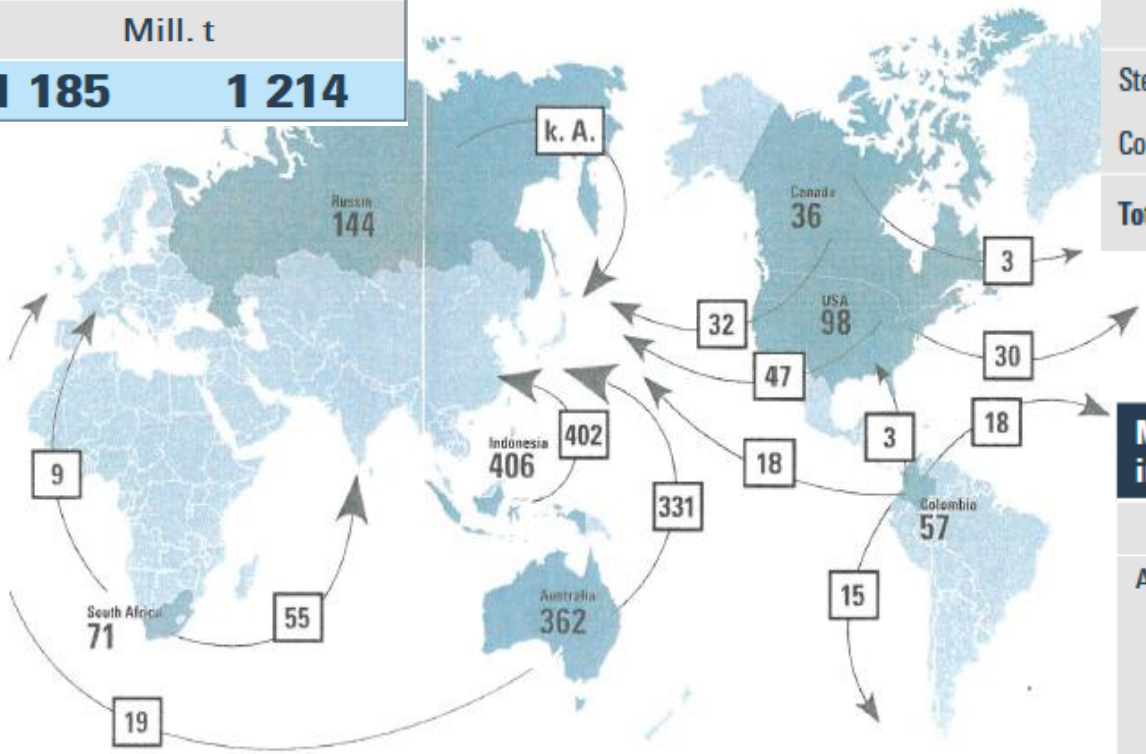
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Source: www.thecoalhub.com

International seaborne coal trade, current market shifts and outlook

Global Seaborne Trade

2023	2024
Mill. t	
1 185	1 214



Seaborne Hard Coal World Trade

	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023	
		Mill. t		Mill. t	%
Steam Coal	855	896	911	15	1.7 %
Coking Coal	272	289	303	14	4.8 %
Total	**1 127**	**1 185**	**1 214**	**29**	**2.4 %**

Major Hard Coal Importing Countries/Regions 2024 in Million Tons [1]

	Total	Steam Coal	Coking Coal
Asia, of which	1 036	848	188
Japan	166	129	37
PR China [2]	352	230	122
India	248	191	57
South Korea	116	91	25
EU 27, of which	70	42	28
Germany [3]	27	14	13

[1] Incl. anthracite [2] Excl. lignite [3] including domestic traffic

Source: *World traded coal flows in 2024 (Source: VDKi, 2025)*

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International seaborne coal trade, current market shifts and outlook

- International seaborne coal trade is undergoing a period of profound structural shift.
- While global demand approaches its historic peak, trade routes are undergoing a complete reorientation.
- Traditional Atlantic markets are rapidly shrinking, and the center of gravity of seaborne trade has irreversibly shifted to the Indian and Pacific Ocean basins.
- The current situation in the seaborne coal trade (both thermal and coking coal) is shaped by the main dynamic trends:

❑ *Geographical realignment of routes,*

❑ *Sanctions and embargoes on Russian coal imposed by Western countries have permanently altered the logistics map.*

WĘGLOKOKS

Source: WĘGLOKOKS S.A. study based on Platts S&P Global and Argus Media data

International seaborne coal trade, current market shifts and outlook

- Russia has redirected its seaborne volumes to China, India, and Southeast Asian countries.
- Europe, in turn, has begun importing coal from further afield, such as Colombia, South Africa, and even Australia, drastically extending routes and increasing the demand for dry bulk vessel tonnage.
- **India as a new driving force** - while Chinese seaborne imports are beginning to stabilize due to the massive growth in its own domestic production, India is demonstrating a huge appetite for imported coal,
- **A surge in electricity demand** (driven by air conditioning and industrial development) is causing Indian ports to receive record amounts of the raw material from Indonesia and Australia.
- **A shift in the product mix:** Coking coal (metallurgical coal), crucial for the steel industry, enjoys a more stable position in maritime trade.
- Due to the lack of readily available technological alternatives for large-scale steel production, demand for coking coal by sea is much more resilient to climate policy than thermal coal.

WĘGLOKOKS

Source: WĘGLOKOKS S.A. study based on Platts S&P Global and Argus Media data

International seaborne coal trade, current market shifts and outlook - conclusions

Looking ahead, the international maritime coal trade faces an inevitable, albeit gradual, market contraction.

- **Structural decline after 2030:**

Although volumes will remain relatively high in the coming years, due to infrastructure development in Asia, long-term forecasts point to an irreversible decline in global maritime thermal coal trade in the next decade.

- **Impact on the shipping market (Dry Bulk Market):**

The decline in coal volumes will pose a significant challenge for shipowners of the largest ships (Capesize and Panamax).
Along with iron ore and grain, coal is the foundation of bulk transport.
The decline in its transport will force the shipping sector to restructure and focus more on alternative cargoes (e.g., bauxite or minerals critical to the energy transition).

- **Pressure to decarbonize ports:**

Investments in port infrastructure dedicated exclusively to coal have virtually ceased.
Ports around the world are preparing plans to transform coal terminals into multi-purpose terminals or green hydrogen and ammonia transshipment bases.

WĘGLOKOKS

Source: WĘGLOKOKS S.A. study based on Platts S&P Global and Argus Media data

Thank you for your attention

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