



PETROVIETNAM POWER CORPORATION
PETROVIETNAM POWER COAL IMPORT AND SUPPLY COMPANY
DAILY NEWS

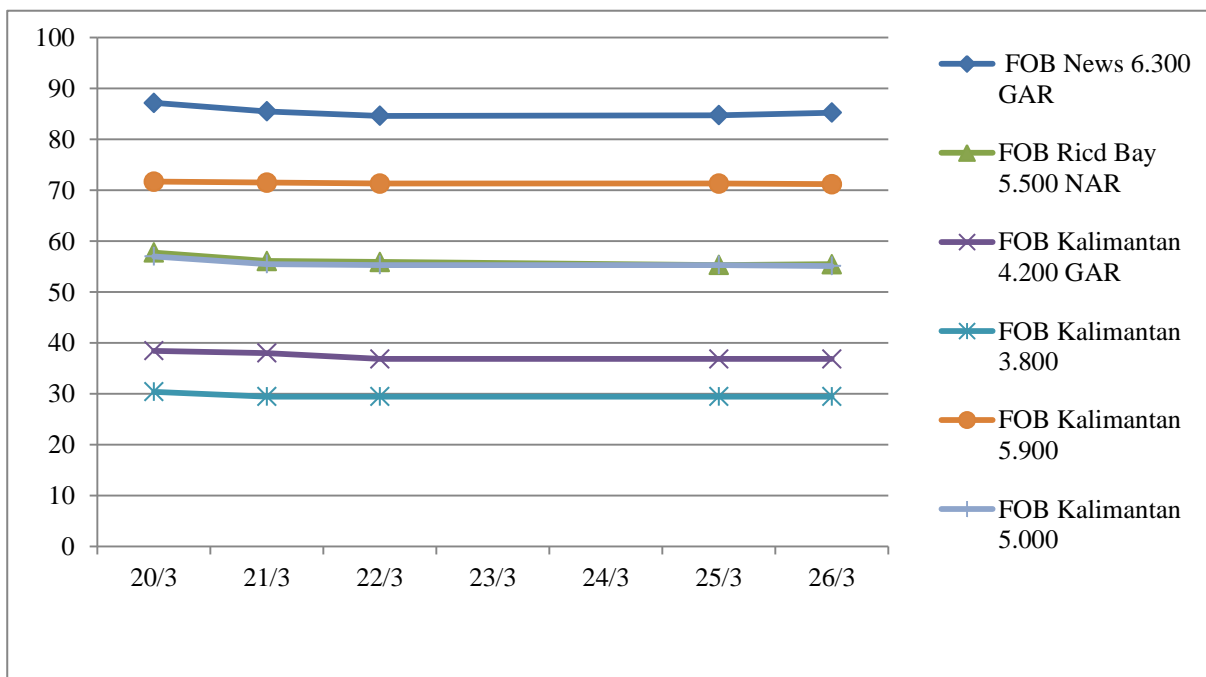
Date 3/4/2019

INTERNATIONAL COAL PRICE ASSESSMENTS

Daily prompt physical thermal coal assessments	Window 7 – 45 day	+/-	Window 90 - day	+/-
FOB Newcastle 6,300 GAR	91.10	+1,60	N/A	N/A
FOB Richards Bay 5.500 NAR	59.00	+1,50	N/A	N/A
FOB Kalimantan 5.900 GAR	N/A	N/A	71,75	+0.00
FOB Kalimantan 5,000 GAR	N/A	N/A	56,25	+0.00
FOB Kalimantan 4,200 GAR	37.90	+0,25	N/A	N/A
FOB Kalimantan 3.800 GAR	29.40	+0,15	N/A	N/A

China Coal Assessment	USD/tons	+/-	NDT/tons	+/-
PCC6 (CFR South China 3,800 NAR)	47.25	-0,25	315.84	-2.29
PCC7 (CFR South China 4,700 NAR)	63.75	+0,10	426.13	-0.84
PCC8 (CFR South China 5,500 NAR)	67.50	+1.50	451.19	-10.94

DAILY PROMPT PHYSICAL THERMAL COAL ASSESSMENTS IN 2019



(Source: Platts Coal Trader International – Date 26/3/2019)

NEWS

China boosts coal mining capacity despite climate pledges

China added 194 million tonnes of coal mining capacity in 2018, data from the energy bureau showed on Tuesday, despite vows to eliminate excess capacity in the sector and to reduce fossil fuel consumption.

Total coal mining capacity in the country was at 3.53 billion tonnes per year by the end of 2018, according to a statement from the National Energy Administration (NEA). That compares to 3.34 billion tonnes at the end of 2017.

The NEA said that excludes 1.03 billion tonnes per year of approved coal capacity currently under construction and 370 million tonnes per year under trial operation.

Additionally, the NEA has approved another seven coal mining projects with a combined capacity of 22.5 million tonnes per year since the beginning of 2019. However, the total amount of coal mines in China declined to 3,373 in 2018 from 3,907 in 2017, the NEA said in the statement, as Beijing has been phasing out small and ineffective coal mines in eastern regions and expanding capacity in the west

The increasing coal capacity has stirred concerns it will undermine efforts to cut the share of coal in total energy use, and that China will be unable to keep its commitment of capping climate-warming carbon emissions by around 2030.

China produced 3.55 billion tonnes of coal in 2018, up 5.2 percent from a year ago, while generating 4.979 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity from coal-fired power plants, up 6 percent from the 2017 level, data from the National Bureau of Statistics showed.

Asian thermal coal traders wait for seaborne prices to bottom out: sources

Asia-Pacific thermal coal seaborne market participants were inclined towards a wait-and-see approach Monday following a fall in Indonesian 4,200 kcal/kg GAR thermal coal prices by more than \$3/mt FOB Kalimantan last week, said market sources. A Singapore-based trader said all eyes were on the China market, as Chinese buyers were still waiting for Indonesian prices to stabilize. An Indonesia-based trader said seaborne prices will likely remain largely stable up to mid-April's Indonesian general elections. "It's Indonesian election day [April 17]," he said, "traders tend to wait and see for any revisions to the current regulations." A south China-based trader heard an offer for a Supramax cargo of Indonesian 3,800 kcal/kg NAR coal at \$38/mt FOB Kalimantan for April.

Coal demand is making it difficult to get carbon emissions under control

Overall coal demand moved up slightly in 2018, by 0.7%, as higher use in India and China offset declines in Europe and the U.S., according to the IEA data on coal.

Why it matters: The persistence of CO₂-intensive, coal-fired power generation in the wider global energy mix is one reason why worldwide emissions are so difficult to bring under control.

Where it stands: Coal's share of the expanding overall global energy pie is declining as renewables, gas, oil and nuclear grow more quickly.

But, but, but: Carbon emissions from coal-fired plants are nonetheless growing in absolute terms as the chart above shows, and coal remains the largest source of worldwide electricity production, IEA said.

- "Coal-fired power generation continues to be the single largest emitter, accounting for 30% of all energy-related carbon dioxide emissions," the report states.

- Coal-fired power was also the single biggest source of last year's global emissions growth.

IEA points out that a big chunk of that coal-fired generation comes from fairly young plants in Asia, where "average plants are only 12 years old, decades younger than their average economic lifetime of around 40 years."

(Source: www.spglobal.com)

INTERNATIONAL SPOT DRY BULK FREIGHT ASSESSMENTS

				<i>Unit: USD/ton</i>
Size	From	To	Freight rates	Change
Capesize (150.000 tons)	Australia	China	5.90	-0.20
	Queensland	Japan	6.45	-0.25
	New South Wales	South Korea	7.30	-0.25
Panamax (70.000 tons)	Richards Bay	India West	12.15	+0.15
	Kalimantan	India West	8.25	-0.10
	Richards Bay	India East	12.25	+0.15
	Kalimantan	India East	6.90	-0.10
	Australia	China	11.00	-0.15
	Australia	India	12.20	-0.25

(Source: Platts Coal Trader International – Date 26/03/2019)