

Coal weakness to persist

Cheap LNG and a strengthening carbon market in Europe have been weighing on coal prices. Those themes will continue throughout 2020, keeping the coal market under pressure



Pressure to persist

2019 has been a year of weakness for thermal coal markets, with API2 prices down more than 37% since the start of the year, and trading down to levels last seen in 2016. The ramping up of LNG export capacity has increased the availability of cheaper alternative fuels for power generation, while in Europe stronger carbon prices mean that gas has been favoured as a feedstock over coal for power generation.

For 2020, it is difficult to see this trend reversing. LNG supply is expected to increase further which should keep gas hub prices relatively weak and, as a result, coal prices too. Furthermore, we would expect carbon prices in the EU to remain well supported, with the Market Stability Reserve managing carbon allowances in the market. We expect to see a general shift away from coal power generation to cleaner fuels elsewhere as part of the broader energy transition trend

Demand broadly negative

The demand outlook for coal in Europe remains negative. 2019 has been a year where we have seen record LNG volumes flowing into Europe, given the ramping up of LNG export capacity.

Meanwhile, the EU's Emission Trading System has become increasingly more effective due to the strength we have seen in carbon prices. As a result, spark spreads in Europe will likely remain more attractive than dark spreads, which should continue to support the coal-to-gas switch for power generation over 2020.

In Asia, several markets in the region have seen weaker demand so far over 2019. In Japan, cumulative thermal coal imports over the first ten months of the year are down around 3% YoY. The restarting of nuclear capacity in the country is a key factor behind this weakness and with further applications for reactor restarts, we would expect this will continue to weigh on Japanese coal imports in the longer term.

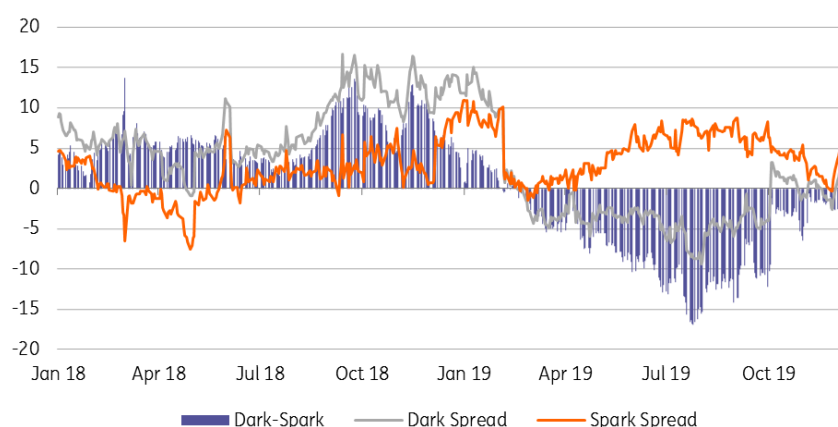
The demand outlook appears to be relatively more bearish in Europe than Asia

South Korea has also seen weaker imports. Over the year the country has temporarily shut down several coal power plants in order to try to lower pollution levels, and similar action will be taken over this winter with the government idling a number of plants. This suggests the outlook for coal demand from the country will remain fairly weak as we move through 2020.

China, however, has performed fairly well with imports, with volumes over the first ten months of the year increasing almost 8% year on year. China is key for the seaborne market, and what makes it more challenging is the uncertainty around government policy. In recent years the government has intervened to try to stabilise the domestic market. This could have a dramatic impact on the seaborne market should the government feel the need to take action again in 2020. Domestic coal prices are trading down at levels last seen in 2016 and, if there is further weakness, the government could look at the possibility of restricting imports to try to support the domestic coal industry.

Given that the demand outlook appears to be relatively more bearish in Europe than Asia, we would expect to continue seeing Newcastle coal trading at a healthy premium to API2. However, the key risk to this view is if China does clamp down on imports over the course of 2020.

Dutch spark & dark spreads (EUR/MWh)



Source: Bloomberg, ING Research

Supply to edge lower

Turning to supply, and the low price environment has had an impact. Colombia has seen a downturn in flows, with Europe largely responsible. This, in theory, should mean we see increased flows of Colombian coal into Asia; however, the lack of its competitiveness means that exports have only slowed.

For Indonesia, the country has repeatedly produced above production caps. However, the current low price environment should weigh on output in the future. Additionally, domestic demand growth should also eat into the country's exportable surplus in the long run.

To Australia, where export flows have performed strongly, reaching record levels. They're only set to increase given expansion and the ramping up of new capacity. The longer-term outlook for Australian supply is less uncertain. Despite the high price environment seen in the coal market over 2018, exploration expenditure is still struggling to reach the levels seen back in 2011. This does highlight the general attitude towards coal that with an uncertain demand outlook, miners appear reluctant to invest significantly in new projects while obtaining financing from banks is likely to be another key issue.

Author

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.