

McCLOSKEY

BY OPIS, A DOW JONES COMPANY

# Thermal Coal and Petcoke Marker Price

Methodology and Specifications

September 2023

## Introduction

This statement of methodology for McCloskey by OPIS, a Dow Jones company's, thermal coal and petcoke price assessments reflects fundamental principles that form the foundation for McCloskey's price reporting service. This statement of methodology also includes detailed information on the formation of McCloskey's price assessments and the specifications for the various products assessed.

As thermal coal and petcoke markets change, McCloskey's methodology for assessing thermal coal and petcoke prices will continue to evolve.

The McCloskey price assessment team is comprised of specialist reporters and analysts in Europe, Asia Pacific, Africa, India and North America. The McCloskey team undertakes price discovery of the physical thermal coal and petcoke markets on a daily basis according to the specifications outlined in this statement of methodology.

For questions regarding Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas price assessments, please contact Andrew Thompson at [AThompson@opisnet.com](mailto:AThompson@opisnet.com), for questions regarding Asia Pacific coal assessments, please contact Scott Dendy at [SDendy@opisnet.com](mailto:SDendy@opisnet.com).

## Governance and Regulatory Compliance

OPIS also has compliance staff independent of the editorial group. For more information, please contact the OPIS compliance officer at [Opis\\_Compliance\\_Team@opisnet.com](mailto:Opis_Compliance_Team@opisnet.com).

Where McCloskey price assessments are administered by the OPIS Benchmark Administration ("OPIS BA"), the McCloskey editorial team will follow the OPIS BA policies as applicable.

In addition, where required, McCloskey price assessment activities have been conducted in line with the IOSCO Principles for Oil Price Reporting Agencies.

This document covers:

- Verification of transaction data
- Conflicts of interest management
- Market disruption and comparative markets
- Methodology changes and cessations
- Complaints
- Corrections
- Anomalous or suspicious market data
- Methodology reviews

## Methodology overview

Physical price assessments, termed "markers", are produced by the McCloskey price reporting team for the major traded global coal and petcoke hubs. All McCloskey markers share the following features and standards:

### Basis of McCloskey coal methodology

The McCloskey price reporting team assesses the global coal and petcoke markets using a methodology that has been designed to reflect the way these markets trade. The principle purpose of the methodology is to produce price markers that are fair, consistent and reliable indicators of standard market values in the markets being assessed. As a result, the assessment locations, standard traded units, and other particulars of a marker are determined by industry conventions.

The McCloskey price reporting team uses the trading period deemed, in consultation with the industry, to be the most appropriate to capture market liquidity. In order to be included in the assessment process, deals must meet the minimum

volume, delivery, timing and specification requirements as set forth in this Thermal Coal and Petcoke Marker Price Methodology and Specifications guide (the “Methodology”).

McCloskey markers are informed by data received from active physical market participants including physical brokers. Market reporters engage with the industry by proactively polling participants for market data. Market data will be accepted from all credible market sources, including trading platforms, by telephone, instant messenger, email or other means.

McCloskey encourages parties that submit market data to submit all of their market data that falls within the stated methodological criteria for the relevant marker. McCloskey encourages all sources of market data to submit transaction data from back office functions. The McCloskey price reporting team will seek to ensure, so far as is able and is reasonable, that transaction data submitted are representative of all the submitter’s actual physical concluded fixed-priced transactions.

Throughout all markets, the McCloskey price reporting team is constantly seeking to increase the number of companies willing to provide market data. Market reporters are mentored and encouraged to expand their pool of contacts. The number of entities providing market data can vary significantly from day to day based on market conditions.

## Judgement guidelines

As part of the price reporting process, market reporters are required to use their professional judgment, to ensure the reliability of the data and marker compilation process. McCloskey has set forth guidelines throughout this Methodology to ensure that the use of judgment is consistent and fair. These guidelines can be found in the following sections of this Methodology:

- Anomalous or suspicious transactions
- Additional checks and analysis
- Comparative markets
- Transactions and survey weightings

McCloskey has developed a Price Reporting Manual that details the process for compiling each specific marker. In addition, McCloskey has developed a programme of training and oversight of market reporters that helps ensure uniformity in the application of judgment. The key elements of this programme include:

1. An initial course of training that explains and defines the parameters for the exercise of judgment
2. Suitably sourced staffing to ensure proper backup for sick days, vacations, etc.
3. Oversight of reporting teams by experienced market editors that are involved in daily mentoring and assisting in the application of judgment
4. A requirement that market editors’ sign-off on all markers.

## Market data application and thresholds

The specifications defined in the methodology and data used to compile each marker is deemed to be the most representative for that market. The McCloskey price reporting team will utilize various types of market data in compiling its markers, including:

- Transactions
- Bids and offers
- Other market information

Transaction information is the preferred source of data for the markers. However, depending on the liquidity of the markets being assessed, other information can be and is used, such as bids and offers and other market information. This can be in combination with transactions, or can substitute transactions, depending on the market liquidity and specific market circumstances.

Consequently, in most markets there will be a relatively higher rank given to transactions over bids and offers and other market information in the compilation process.

McCloskey does not establish strict thresholds based on a count of completed transactions. McCloskey does, however, use transaction levels to determine the weighting between weighted average of price transactions and other market information (see “Transactions and Survey Weightings” below). A strict adherence to a transaction-based threshold could lead to unreliable and non-representative markers because of the varying logistics found in coal and petcoke markets, which determine the typical size of the transaction.

In many markets, McCloskey has established minimum tonnage for transactions which will be accepted as market data. For those markers that are not used to settle derivatives, if the submitted data falls below the stated threshold for any reason, McCloskey will follow the procedures outlined elsewhere in this document regarding the exercise of judgment in the price assessment process.

## Verification of transaction data

Market reporters carefully evaluate all data gathered before it is used in the price compilation process. These data inputs include transactions, bids, offers, volumes, counterparties, specifications and any other information that contributes materially to the determination of a marker. Specific to transactions and bids and offers, market reporters seek to verify and validate the price, volume, specifications, and location basis, and with regard just to transactions, the counterparties. Market reporters examine all the reported transactions to avoid duplication.

In order to promote transparency in the coal and petcoke markets, The McCloskey price reporting team seeks to inform the market of any deals it identifies and significant movements of bids and offers through the Newswire service (daily), the McCloskey Coal & Energy Report (weekly) and through the other relevant McCloskey publications. For some assessments, full details of the transactions verified, including price, basis, delivery/loading period and volume information, are published and are accessible to subscribers. This allows subscribers to cross check and verify the deals against the prices.

## Scrutiny of transactions

Guidelines have been created that control the exercise of judgment by its market reporters. Market reporters are trained to identify anomalous or suspicious transactional data that merit further investigation to verify if they are bona fide data for inclusion in the marker compilation process. If a transaction has been identified by a market reporter as anomalous or suspicious, it will be escalated to the markets editor. Further checks and analysis will be conducted by the markets editor when an anomalous or suspicious transaction is identified for further examination.

## Anomalous or suspicious market data

The following types of market data have been identified by McCloskey as potentially anomalous or suspicious:

- Transactions not transacted at arm’s length, including deals between related parties or affiliates
- Transaction prices that fall outside of the generally observed bids and offers that operated throughout the trading period
- In the absence of observed bids and offers, transaction prices that deviate significantly from transactions seen for that trading period
- Assessments of fair value that fall outside the reasonable parameters set by transactional information
- Transactions that are suspected to be a leg of another transaction or in some way contingent on an unknown transaction (excluding EFP<sup>1</sup> and sleeve trades<sup>2</sup>)

<sup>1</sup>An EFP deal is initially executed at a fixed price and is then broken down into two parts: one part being a physical deal done on an index basis, while a paper position of equivalent size is taken in the same direction as the physical deal. This is done in a way that adds up to the same as the strike price and all elements of the EFP deal are executed at the same time.

<sup>2</sup>Sleeve deals are deals executed using a third-party credit sleeve because the buyer and seller are unable to transact directly because of credit issues. The third-party credit sleeve is not exploiting an arbitrage opportunity.

- Any other transaction details that appear to stray from the usual trading behaviour seen in that market, including, but not limited to:
  - repeated trading activity in periods or pools of potentially low liquidity, such as the margins of the defined trading window (such as very early or very late deals),
  - Counterparties not typically seen, – divergent specifications and – unusual delivery locations.
  - Or specific delivery location in a port range that may have time specific issues affecting price.
- This will include transactions that are identified by other market participants as being, for any reason, potentially anomalous
- Discrepancy in transaction details reported by counterparties.

### Additional checks and analysis

The markets editor and market reporter(s) will undertake the following transactional and source analysis when a potentially anomalous or suspicious transaction is identified for further examination.

They will assess the following transaction-based factors:

- The nature of the linkage of the perceived anomalous or suspicious transaction to other possible transactions
- The differences between counterparties on transactional details
- The impact of other factors on price and/or volume, including scheduling and logistic issues, demurrage issues and credit issues

The markets editor will also assess the following source-based factors:

- Whether the explanation provided by the source for the outlying nature of the transaction is plausible
- The credibility of the sources<sup>3</sup>
- Whether the timing of the provision of information impacts the verification and validation process

Should this process determine that a transaction be excluded from the price assessment process, the markets editor will approve the exclusion and document the rationale. For markers used to settle derivatives, internal procedures have been established that involve escalating review within McCloskey management and, if necessary, notification and escalation of inquiry within the source's company.

### Comparative markets

There exist tight price correlations between certain markets and the premiums and discounts between these markets, which are constantly assessed and compared by market participants. By polling and entering into dialogue with the market, market reporters are able to quantify these relative values.

Accordingly, in certain assessments when no relevant or insufficient market data exists, market reporters will make an assessment of market value using some or all of the following comparative metrics:

- Comparison to another market hub for the same quality of coal or petcoke
- Comparison to a more actively traded but slightly different specification or quality in the same market hub
- Other metrics, such as demand and supply data

### Corrections to markers

If warranted by the circumstances, McCloskey may publish corrections to markers after the publication date. McCloskey will typically correct material errors that arise from the improper entry of information, the erroneous calculation of market data, misreported information or the incorrect application of the stated methodology. However, McCloskey will not

<sup>3</sup>Sources will be deemed more credible if they (i) adhere to the reporting standards outlined in this Methodology; (ii) quickly respond to queries from market reporters; and (iii) have staff designated to respond to such queries.

retroactively assess markets based solely on new information learned after the publication date of the relevant marker. Corrections to markers will be conducted in accordance with the Price Assessments Correction policy.

## Compliance and ethics

McCloskey has implemented extensive compliance policies and procedures in accordance with the best practices of the price reporting industry. These include a comprehensive Compliance Manual that applies to all the McCloskey Coal Price Reporting staff. The Compliance Manual is an expression of OPIS' intent to set out ideals for the ethical conduct of McCloskey Price Reporting personnel in the performance of their price assessment activities.

McCloskey has a Complaints Policy in place that sets out the complaints process which can be found [here](#).

## Review of methodology

In order to ensure that they are representative of the market being assessed, McCloskey conducts reviews of its methodologies on both an internal and external basis. McCloskey conducts a formal review of all of its methodologies and attendant documents on at least an annual basis. Externally, the McCloskey price reporting team is in regular contact with market participants as such market participants are not only well-situated to know the particulars of the market, but have a vested interest in the implementation of accurate and relevant methodologies. When conducting its reviews, McCloskey will consider a myriad of factors, including, but not limited to, activity in the market, visibility of market data and current and anticipated industry usage of the marker.

If the review process recommends a material change to the methodology, or termination of an existing marker, the markets editor will submit a proposal to McCloskey Editorial management for review.

## Changes to methodology

If either an internal or external review of a methodology results in a potential material change to the methodology or cessation of a marker, McCloskey will begin formal procedures for external consultation in accordance with the applicable Methodology Changes and Cessation Policy. Materiality is subject to professional judgment and takes into account the impact of the proposed change on the decision making of stakeholders.

## The Market

McCloskey markers assess fixed price physical business for delivery or loading largely over a prompt two-month period with the exceptions being the weekly internal US steam coal markers<sup>4</sup>, the South Korea (6,080 kc NAR) CFR marker, the monthly Asian Steam Coal marker and the monthly Japanese Steam Coal marker, which are three-month assessments. To merit inclusion in the McCloskey assessment process, transactions and survey responses must meet standard specification guidelines.

All international traded prices are assessed in US dollars per metric tonne basis against a headline calorific value with the analysis basis that relates to the calorific value. Many of the markers will be identified by the calorific value of the material being assessed and will be given an abbreviated description. For example, the marker assessing the 4,200 kc/kg GAR Indonesian FOB market is named the Indonesian (4,200 kc GAR) FOB marker.

Deals done on a 'Cost Insurance Freight (CIF)' basis and those done on a 'Delivered Ex-Ship (DES)' basis are treated as interchangeable and the same.

## Transactional data

### Daily markers

The prices of physical deals for inclusion in the daily McCloskey thermal coal markers are averaged over the course of the day on a tonnage weighted basis. Trades and bids and offers accepted are those that represent the most economic standard tonne in the market being assessed. For markers assessing delivered markets, the origin(s) of the most economic tonne can change depending on market conditions.

In the formulation of the daily markers, trades take precedence, but in the absence of any trades, McCloskey will revert to using bid/offer mid-points to evaluate the months within the window, as long as the best bid and offer are not greater than \$1 apart in the same month and average these midpoints.

The 'evidential' bid/offer spread shall be what the McCloskey price reporting team judges to be the best standard bids and offers in each month that are \$1 or less apart.

## Weekly markers

The McCloskey price reporting team assesses certain coal markers on a weekly basis. The prices for physical deals for the weekly markers are averaged over the week of investigation on a tonnage weighted basis. Trades bids and offers accepted are those that represent the most economic standard tonne in the market being assessed. Where available, bids and offers are tracked over the week and the best bids and offers for each active trading month over the week are arithmetically averaged.

## Market survey

### Daily markers

In addition to tracking physical business throughout the day, the McCloskey price reporting team surveys market participants at the end of each trading day on where they see market value based on trading activity in the two month window that day.

As part of this survey process, for certain markets, market participants are emailed a list of confirmed trades and the standard best bids and offers seen in the market together with the other information in its Daily Coal Assessment. For certain markers, a 'view' of the market is generated based on the information in the two month window. This is for guidance purposes only and is not used in the compilation of the markers. The view is constructed by valuing each month using trades and, in the absence of trades, mid-points of standard bids/ offers with a spread of \$1 or less and then averaging the two months. In the absence of bid/offers \$1 or less apart, judgment is used to assess that month.

The results of the market evaluation survey are then topped and tailed discarding the highest and lowest prices. An arithmetic mean is then applied to the results.

Every effort will be made to identify trades and relevant bids and offers before the market is surveyed, to give participants the most accurate reflection of the market. However, in the event that a new trade comes to light during the polling process and before trade activity deadline, and that trade can be verified and/or validated, market participants will be emailed an update to the Daily Coal Assessment with solely the new trade information and a modified "view" if the new trade information revises the original view.

The Daily Coal Assessment will not be updated with new and valid bid and offer information that comes to light after the Daily Coal Assessment has been sent. The new and valid bid and offer information will be used in the compilation of the markers.

### Weekly markers

In addition to tracking physical business, the McCloskey price reporting team also undertakes a weekly survey of the market. Entering into a dialogue with most of the survey participants using the information it has built up in terms of deals done and bid and offer values over the week. Market participants are asked where they see the market in terms of deals done and bid/ offer levels through the week and where they would assess the market. An arithmetic mean is applied to the survey inputs and, for certain markers, to the results of a topping and tailing process.

For certain markers, market participants are emailed a list of all relevant and valid trades and bid and offers captured in the week to help inform the market participants' survey input. Most of this market activity will have been reported in the end of day market reports that pertain to these markers over the course of the week.

## Transactions and survey weightings

The use of the survey in determining the daily and weekly markers will vary depending on the level of liquidity and the spread of trades and evidential bids and offers across the two active marker months.

Under normal circumstances with the daily markers, if there is at least one trade in each of the two active window months, then the volume weighted average of the trades will comprise 75% of the marker and the survey 25%. If deals are transacted in only one month of the window, then, typically, the volume weighted average and the survey will comprise 50% each of the marker compilation. If there are no representative trades in the two-month window, but there are 'evidential' bid/offer midpoints with a spread of \$1 or less, then the survey will typically comprise 75% of the marker and the average of the evidential bid/offer midpoints 25%. When there are no trades or 'evidential' bid/offer midpoint, the survey result will be the sole determinant of the marker.

In the weekly indexes, mid points of the tight markets for each individual month in the index window are calculated over the week. So the best valid bid for month one could be submitted on a Monday and the best valid offer for month one could be submitted on a Thursday and if they are \$1 or less they will be counted as a tight market. Consequently these bids/offers could become inverted depending on market movements, and therefore this would be acceptable even if they were more than \$1 apart.

Under normal circumstances with the weekly markers, if there is at least one trade in each of the two active window months, then the volume weighted average of the trades will comprise 75% of the marker and the survey 25%, unless there are two tight markets, in which case the survey will comprise 0% and the value of the tight markets 25%. If deals are transacted in only one month of the window, then, typically, the volume weighted average and the survey will comprise 50% each of the marker compilation unless there is at least one tight market, in which case the trade weight will be 50%, the tight market 25% and the survey 25%. If there are no representative trades in the two month window, but there are two tight markets then the tight markets will consist of 50% of the weightings with the survey consisting of 50%. If there is only one tight market then the survey will typically comprise 75% of the marker and the average of the tight market 25%. When there are no trades or tight markets, the survey result will be the sole determinant of the marker.

For weekly indexes, in some circumstances and in discussion with the markets editor, these weightings can be adjusted. In such circumstances a reason for the deviation from standard practices will be recorded.

## Marker timing

### Daily markers

To be included in the marker, a trade and bids and offers must be executed between 08:00 and 17:00 and verified and/or validated by 17:30 UK time each day.

The Daily Coal Assessment will be emailed at approximately 16:00 UK time. Market survey participants are asked to reply with their daily market value assessments by 17:30 UK time. Any replies that are not received before 17:30 UK time will normally be excluded in the survey average used in the marker compilation.

### Weekly markers

The cut off point for trades and survey numbers being accepted for inclusion in the formation of the Asian markers is 17:30, Singapore time, on Friday. The cut off point for trades and survey numbers being accepted for inclusion in the formation of the Atlantic markers is 17:30 UK time on Friday. Deals done after this time will not be included in the weekly markers compilation.

On days before major holidays the index trade and survey deadlines may be brought forward in line with market participants working schedules. These days are usually over the Christmas/New Year period. Market participants will be informed of any such changes to assessment times.



The weekly markers are compiled every Friday, or, in the event of a public holiday on the Friday, the weekly markers are published on the preceding working day. The weekly average of the daily markers are compiled on a Friday or, in the event of a public holiday being on a Friday, the weekly average of the daily markers are published on the preceding working day. In the event of a public holiday in Singapore on a Friday the Asia Pacific coal assessments will be published in the Asian thermal coal daily roundup on the Thursday and in the McCloskey Coal & Energy Report on the Friday.

### Monthly rollovers

The active window starts one month ahead of the current month and rolls over after the close of business on the last working Friday of the month.

Where there are cases when that Friday is a UK public holiday, the active window rolls over on the previous working day.

For example, this means that Monday 2nd November 2015 was the first assessment day for the active window which was made up of December, 2015 and January, 2016

### Weekly and monthly averages

The daily markers are compiled every working day, except in the case of a UK bank holiday. The weekly average of the daily markers are compiled on a Friday or, in the event of a public holiday being on a Friday, the weekly average of the daily markers are published on the preceding working day. In the event of a public holiday in Singapore on a Friday the Asia Pacific coal assessments will be published in the Asian thermal coal daily round-up on the Thursday and in the McCloskey Coal & Energy Report on the Friday.

The monthly average of the weekly markers are compiled from markers published on each and every Friday within the calendar month or, in the event of a public holiday on the Friday, the weekly markers published on the preceding working day.

## Summary of marker specifications

International	Frequency	Basis	Contract	Basis c.v. kc/kg	Min c.v. kc/kg	Max sulphur	Max ash	Compilation region	Min cargo size	Notes
<b>Australia</b>										
NEX	Weekly	GAR	FOB	6,322		1%		Asia	25,000 t	Newcastle export Index (NEX)
Newcastle *	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,850	0.8%		Asia	50,000 t	
Newcastle (5,700kc NAR min)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,700	1%		Asia	50,000 t	
Australian (5,500) *	Weekly	NAR	FOB	5,500	5,300	1%	24%	Asia	50,000 t	Basis port Newcastle
<b>China</b>										
Qinhuangdao (export)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	5,800	5,700	1%		Asia	25,000 t	Includes export tax
Qinhuangdao (5,000)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	5,000	4,600	1%		Asia	20,000 t	Includes Chinese taxes
Qinhuangdao (5,500)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	5,500	5,300	1%		Asia	20,000 t	Includes Chinese taxes
Qinhuangdao (5,800)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,700	1%		Asia	20,000 t	Includes Chinese taxes
South China (3,800)	Weekly	NAR	CFR	3,800		0.6%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis port Guangzhou without Chinese Taxes
South China (4,700)	Weekly	NAR	CFR	4,700	4,500	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis port Guangzhou without Chinese Taxes
South China (5,500) *	Weekly	NAR	CFR	5,500	5,300	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis port Guangzhou without Chinese Taxes
<b>South Korea</b>										
South Korea	Weekly	NAR	CFR	6,080	5,700	1%		Asia	50,000 t	
<b>Colombia</b>										
Colombian	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,750	1%		Europe/US	50,000 t	Basis port Puerto Bolivar
<b>EMENA</b>										
NW Europe*	Daily	NAR	CIF	6,000	5850	1%		Europe	50,000 t	
NW Europe (5,700kc NAR min)	Weekly	NAR	CIF	6,000	5,700	1%	17%	Europe	25,000t	17% max moisture, 21% to 37% vols
ARA barge	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,850	1%		Europe	1,000 t	
Turkey	Weekly	NAR	CFR	6,000		1.2%		Europe	20,000 t	
Morocco	Weekly	NAR	CFR	6,000		1.5%		Europe	35,000 t	Basis Jorf Lasfar
Arabian Sea	Weekly	NAR	CFR	5,500	5,300	1.0%	24%	Europe	30,000 t	
<b>India</b>										
India east coast (4,200)	Weekly	GAR	CFR	4,200	4,000	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis Krishnapatnam
India east coast (5,000)	Weekly	GAR	CFR	5,000	4,700	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis Krishnapatnam
India east coast (5,500) *	Weekly	NAR	CFR	5,500	5,300	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis Krishnapatnam
India west coast (4,200)	Weekly	GAR	CFR	4,200	4,000	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis Mundra
India west coast (5,000)	Weekly	GAR	CFR	5,000	4,700	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis Mundra
India west coast (5,500)	Weekly	NAR	CFR	5,500	5,300	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Basis Mundra

\* part of an API

International	Frequency	Basis	Contract	Basis c.v. kc/kg	Min c.v. kc/kg	Max sulphur	Max ash	Compilation region	Min cargo size	Notes
<b>Indonesia</b>										
M34 Indonesian (3,400)	Weekly	GAR	FOB	3,400	3,100	0.6%		Asia	50,000 t	Geared vessels. Typically converts to 3,000 kc/kg NAR
M38 Indonesian (3,800)	Weekly	GAR	FOB	3,800	3,600	0.6%		Asia	50,000 t	Geared vessels. Typically converts to 3,400 kc/kg NAR
M42 Indonesian (4,200)	Weekly	GAR	FOB	4,200	4,000	0.6%		Asia	50,000 t	Geared vessels. Typically converts to 3,800 kc/kg NAR
M50 Indonesian (4,700)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	4,700	4,500	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Max 30% TM, Gearless. Typically converts to 5,000 kc/kg GAR
M58 Indonesian (5,500)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	5,500	5,300	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Gearless. Typically converts to 5,800 kc/kg GAR
M63 Indonesian (6,000)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,700	1%		Asia	50,000 t	Gearless. Typically converts to 6,300 kc/kg GAR
<b>Russia</b>										
Russia west (Baltic)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000		1%		Europe	40,000 t	
FOB Black Sea	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000		1%		Europe	20,000 t	
Russia east (Vostochny)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,850	1%		Asia	50,000 t	
Russia East (5,500 kc NAR)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	5,500	5,300	1%		Asia	50,000 t	
Russia East (4,700 kc NAR)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	4,700	4,500	1%		Asia	50,000 t	
<b>South Africa</b>										
Richards Bay *	Daily	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,850	1%		Europe	30,000 t	
Richards Bay (5,700kc NAR min)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,700	1%	17%	Europe	30,000 t	13% max moisture, 21% min vols
South African (4,800)	Weekly	NAR	FOB	4,800	4,500	1.2%	32%	Europe	50,000 t	
<b>US - export</b>										
US east coast	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,850	1%		Europe/US	30,000 t	Basis port Hampton Roads
US Gulf high-sulphur	Weekly	NAR	FOB	6,000	5,850	3%		Europe/US	30,000 t	Basis port New Orleans
<b>India Petcoke</b>										
CFR east coast India (5.5-7% sulphur)	Weekly	NAR	CFR	7,500		5.5-7.0%	1%	Europe/US	24,000 t	vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. Typical HGI >35
CFR west coast India (5.5-7% sulphur)	Weekly	NAR	CFR	7,500		5.5-7.0%	1%	Europe/US	24,000 t	vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. Typical HGI >35
CFR east coast India (>7% sulphur)	Weekly	NAR	CFR	7,500		>7.0%	1%	Europe/US	24,000 t	vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. Typical HGI >35
CFR west coast India (>7% sulphur)	Weekly	NAR	CFR	7,500		>7.0%	1%	Europe/US	24,000 t	vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. Typical HGI >35
<b>US Internal</b>										
US Internal	Frequency	Basis	Contract	Basis c.v. Btu/lb	Min c.v. Btu/lb	Max sulphur	Max ash	Compilation region	Min cargo size	Notes
NAPP Rail	Weekly	GAR	FOB	12,900	12,500	4.0#So2		US	12,000 st	c.v. typically converts to 6900 kc/kg. Sulphur converts to 3% max
NAPP Barge	Weekly	GAR	FOB	12,500	12,200	6.0#So2		US	2,500 st	Upper Ohio River FOB Barge MP 0.5
ILB Rail	Weekly	GAR	FOB	11,500	11,200	3%		US	12,000 st	
ILB Barge	Weekly	GAR	FOB	11,500	11,200	3%		US	2,500 st	Lower Ohio River FOB Barge MP 828

\* part of an API

**Abbreviations**

ARA = Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam  
 CFR = Cost and freight  
 CIF = Cost, insurance and freight  
 c.v. = calorific value

DES = Delivered ex-Ship  
 EMENA = Europe Middle East and North Africa  
 FOB = Free on board

GAR = Gross as received  
 HGI = Hardgrove Index  
 NAR = Net as received

t = tonne  
 st = short tonne  
 NW = North West

## API Indices

A number of McCloskey markers are components of the API indices that are published in the Argus/McCloskey Coal Price Index Report.

These are:

- McCloskey Northwest Europe Steam Coal marker (API 2)
- McCloskey South African (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker (API 3)
- McCloskey Richards Bay FOB marker (API 4)
- McCloskey Australia (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker (API 5)
- McCloskey Newcastle FOB marker (API 6)
- McCloskey/Xinhua Infolink South China CFR 5,500 kc NAR) marker (API 8)
- McCloskey Colombia FOB marker (API 10)
- McCloskey India east coast CFR (5,500 kc NAR) marker (API 12)

## Daily steam coal markers

The McCloskey Northwest Europe Steam Coal marker and McCloskey Richards Bay FOB marker are assessed and published daily on the McCloskey business intelligence platform. These markers are also published in the McCloskey Coal & Energy Report and are averages of the week's daily markers.

### McCloskey Northwest Europe Steam Coal marker

The Northwest Europe Steam Coal marker is an assessment based on the price of coal delivered CIF into the ARA hub. The Northwest Europe Steam Coal marker reflects the price of the most economic delivered tonne from any origin as long as the material's specification reaches the general European standard, established by McCloskey in 1991, of under 1% sulphur with prices c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis and not less than 5,850 kc/kg NAR. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000t.

### McCloskey Richards Bay FOB marker

The Richards Bay FOB marker is an assessment of the price of coal loaded at the Richards Bay Coal Terminal in South Africa. The Richards Bay FOB marker is based on a 1% max sulphur 'traditional' South African export quality steam/thermal coal with prices c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis and not less than 5,850 kc/kg NAR. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 30,000t.

## Weekly steam coal markers

### The delivered markers

#### Northwest Europe Steam Coal (5,700 kc min) marker

The Northwest Europe Steam Coal (5,700 kc NAR min) marker assesses the price of coal delivered into the ARA hub. The marker reflects the price of the most economic delivered tonne from any origin as long as the material complies with the following specification:

- 5,700 kc/kg NAR minimum calorific value
- 1% max sulphur
- 17% max ash
- 17% max total moisture
- 21% to 37% volatile matter
- The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 25,000 t and 25,000 t increments thereafter
- The price basis is 6,000 kc/kg NAR.

Due to industry convention, market activity (bids, offers and trades) is often presented as a discount to the DES ARA market for 6,000 kc NAR, below 1% sulphur FOB material, a more actively traded, but slightly different specification or quality in the same market hub. This market is marked by the API2 physical index and consequently market participants commonly price at discounts to this as well as with standard fixed prices.

To present market activity on a fixed price basis to use in the compilation of this marker, reporters will, where appropriate, take the discount and subtract it from corresponding monthly API2 paper values at the time of the physical deal.

#### ARA FOB barge marker

The ARA FOB barge marker is an assessment of the price of thermal coal delivered FOB onto barges at the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) ports. It reflects the most economic standard tonne from any origin of standard bituminous material as long as the material's specification reaches the general European standard of being less than 1% sulphur with prices c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis and not less than 5,850 kc/kg NAR. The minimum traded volume is one barge of 1,000t.

#### McCloskey/Xinhua Infolink South China CFR (5,500 kc NAR) marker\*

The South China CFR (5,500 kc NAR) marker assesses the price for imported coal into South China, basis Guangzhou, and under 1% sulphur. The minimum cargo size is 50,000 t. Typically trades in Panamax and Capesize cargo stems.

#### McCloskey/Xinhua Infolink South China CFR (4,700 kc NAR) marker\*

The South China CFR (4,700 kc NAR) marker assesses the price for imported sub-bituminous coal into South China, basis Guangzhou, and under 1% sulphur. The minimum cargo size is 50,000 t.

#### McCloskey/Xinhua Infolink South China CFR (3,800 kc NAR) marker

The McCloskey/ Xinhua Infolink South China CFR (3,800 kc NAR) marker assesses the price for imported low-rank coal into South China, basis Guangzhou, and under 0.6% sulphur. The minimum cargo size is 50,000t.

#### India east coast CFR (4,200 kc GAR) marker

The India east coast CFR (4,200 kc GAR) marker assesses the price for imported sub-bituminous coal into the east coast of India, basis Krishnapatnam, under 0.6% sulphur. The assessment is for geared and grabbed vessels of 50,000 t or above. CV typically converts to 3,800 kc NAR.

## India east coast CFR (5,000 kc GAR) marker

The India east coast CFR (5,000 kc GAR) marker assesses the price for imported sub-bituminous coal into the east coast of India, basis Krishnapatnam, under 1% sulphur. The assessment is for gearless vessels of 50,000 t and above. CV typically converts to 4,700 kc NAR.

## India east coast CFR (5,500 kc GAR) marker

The India east coast CFR (5,500 kc NAR) marker assesses the price for imported sub-bituminous coal into the east coast of India, basis Krishnapatnam, under 1% sulphur. The assessment is for gearless vessels of 50,000 t and above.

## India west coast markers

The India west coast markers are currently calculated using the c.v. equivalent east coast markers and adjusting the final number using a freight differential based on the most economic route from the most competitive origin. Assessments are basis Mundra.

## South Korea (6,080 kc NAR) CFR marker

The South Korea (6,080 kc NAR) CFR marker assesses the price of coal delivered into South Korea. The marker uses the pricing from any relevant South Korean genco tenders or trades that are concluded in the week of the marker's assessment. If no trades or tenders are reported other comparative market data may be used. These can include the most economic tonne that the generators are permitted to burn on a CFR basis as determined by spot FOB prices plus spot freight. The coal being assessed is minimum 5,700 kc/kg NAR material and max 1% Sulphur. The price is basis 6,080 kc/kg NAR. The minimum cargo size is 50,000t.

## Arabian Sea CFR marker

The Arabian Sea CFR marker assesses the price for imported coal into the Arabian Sea, basis United Arab Emirates-Northwest India range. The coal assessed is typically 5,500 kc/kg NAR material with min c.v. of 5,300 kc/kg, max 1% sulphur and max 24% ash. Minimum cargo size is 30,000t.

## Turkey CFR marker

The Turkey CFR marker assesses the price of coal delivered into Turkey. The coal being assessed is basis 6,000 kc/kg NAR material and max 1.2% sulphur. The minimum cargo size is 20,000t delivered into ports able to discharge a Panamax or Cape vessel.

## Morocco CFR marker

The Morocco CFR marker assesses the price of coal delivered into Morocco. The coal being assessed is basis 6,000 kc/kg NAR material and max 1.5% sulphur. Minimum cargo size 35,000t and basis Jorf Lasfar.

## The FOB markers

### Newcastle FOB marker

The Newcastle FOB marker is an assessment of the price of coal delivered into vessels at the Capesize Newcastle port in Australia over a week. The price is based on a standard Newcastle export quality thermal coal, c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000t.

### NEX

The Newcastle Export (NEX) marker is a longstanding FOB assessment of the price of coal loaded from Newcastle port in Australia. The price is based on a traditional Newcastle export quality thermal coal, with c.v. adjusted to a 6,322 kc/kg GAR basis.

### Newcastle FOB marker

The Newcastle FOB marker is an assessment of the price of coal delivered into vessels at the Capesize Newcastle port in Australia over a week. The price is based on a standard Newcastle export quality thermal coal, c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000t.

### Newcastle (5,700 kc NAR min) FOB marker

The Newcastle (5,700 kc NAR min) FOB marker is an assessment of the price of coal delivered into vessels at the Capesize Newcastle port in Australia over a week. The price is based on a 17% max ash quality thermal coal, with 1% max sulphur and a minimum c.v. of 5,700 kc/kg NAR.

The price is c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis and the minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000t.

### Newcastle (5,500 kc NAR min) FOB marker

The Australian 5,500 kc NAR FOB marker assesses the price of typical high-ash coals exported out of Australia c.v. adjusted to a 5,500 kc/kg NAR basis. The material is 24% max ash, 1% max sulphur, FOB basis Newcastle port. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000t. Typically trades in Panamax and Capesize cargo stems.

### Australian (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker

The Australian 5,500 kc NAR FOB marker assesses the price of typical high-ash coals exported out of Australia c.v. adjusted to a 5,500 kc/kg NAR basis. The material is 24% max ash, 1% max sulphur, FOB basis Newcastle port. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000t. Typically trades in Panamax and Capesize cargo stems.

### M63 Indonesian (6,000 kc NAR) FOB marker

Assesses coals exported out of East and South Kalimantan in gearless vessels, c.v. adjusted to 6,000 kc/kg NAR and with load rates of 20,000 t/day. The 6,000 kc/kg NAR price basis typically converts to 6,300 kc/kg GAR.

### M58 Indonesian (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker

Assesses coals exported out of East and South Kalimantan in gearless vessels, c.v. adjusted to 5,500 kc/kg NAR and with load rates of 20,000 t/day. The 5,500 kc/kg NAR price basis typically converts to 5,800 kc/kg GAR.

### M50 Indonesian sub-bituminous FOB marker

Assesses sub-bituminous coals with a minimum c.v. of 4,500 kc/kg NAR exported out of East and South Kalimantan. It is c.v. adjusted to 4,700 kc/kg NAR and with load rates of 15,000 t/day. The loading points are constrained to those that can load Panamax vessels or larger. However, the minimum cargo size is 50,000 t. The 4,700 kc/kg NAR price basis typically converts to 5,000 kc/kg GAR.

### M42 Indonesian (4,200 kc GAR) FOB marker

Assesses the export price of sub-bituminous coals shipped out of East and South Kalimantan in geared vessels and c.v. adjusted to 4,200 kc/kg GAR. The Indonesian 4,200 kc/kg GAR price basis typically converts to 3,800 kc/kg NAR.

### M38 Indonesian (3,800 kc GAR) FOB marker

Assesses the export price of sub-bituminous coals shipped out of East and South Kalimantan in geared vessels and c.v. adjusted to 3,800 kc/kg GAR. Typically converts to 3,400 kc/kg NAR.

### M34 Indonesian (3,400 kc GAR) FOB marker

The McCloskey Indonesian (3,400 kc GAR) FOB marker assesses the export price of coals shipped out of East and South Kalimantan in geared vessels. The Indonesian 3,400kc/kg GAR price basis typically convertsto3,000 kc/kg NAR.

### Qinhuangdao (Export) FOB marker

The Qinhuangdao FOB (Export) marker is an assessment of the export price of coal delivered into vessels at the Capesize port of Qinhuangdao in Northern China. All trades are c.v. adjusted to a 5,800 kc/kg NAR basis and include export duty.

### McCloskey/Xinhua Infolink QHD (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker

The QHD FOB (5,500 kc NAR) marker assess the price of Chinese coal that is being shipped into the domestic Chinese markets at the port of Qinhuangdao.

## McCloskey/Xinhua Infolink QHD (5,000 kc NAR) FOB marker

The QHD FOB (5,000 kc NAR) marker assesses the price of Chinese coal that is being shipped into the domestic Chinese markets at the port of Qinhuangdao. The price is also prorated and published on a 4,700 kc/kg NAR basis in line with the Indonesian sub-bituminous FOB marker.

## Colombia FOB marker

The Colombia FOB marker assesses Colombian FOB prices using the Capesize Bolivar port as the exit point. Other Colombian trades from non-Bolivar Capesize ports are included in the assessment and evaluated to a Bolivar basis. All prices are c.v adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis. The material is 1% or less sulphur, min c.v. of 5,750 kc/kg NAR and the min cargo size for index-setting trades is 50,000t.

## Russia West (Baltic) FOB marker

The Russia west (Baltic) FOB marker is an assessment of Russian FOB prices, c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis, delivered into vessels at a range of Russian and non-Russian ports in the Baltic in vessels ranging from Handymax to Panamax size. A range of ports is included as physical factors such as winter ice in the Baltic may close some ports. Also other factors such as varying rail freight rates, port charges and cross border tariffs may make some terminals in the Baltic less economic than others from time to time.

## Black Sea FOB marker

The Black Sea FOB marker assesses the price of coal exported from Russian Black Sea Ports. The coal being assessed is basis 6,000 kc/kg NAR material with max 1% Sulphur and a minimum c.v. of 5,800 kc/kg NAR. The minimum cargo size is 20,000 t delivered into ports able to discharge a Panamax vessels or larger.

## Russia East (Vostochny) FOB marker

The Russia east (Vostochny) FOB marker is an assessment of Russian FOB prices for coal delivered into vessels at the Capesize Vostochny port in far east Russia. The coal being assessed is basis 6,000 kc/kg NAR material with max 1% Sulphur and a minimum c.v. of 5,850 kc/kg NAR. In determining values, deals done at other far east Russian ports are included in the assessment.

## Russia East (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker

The Russia East (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker is an assessment of the price of coal loaded out of ports in Eastern Russia, basis Vostochny, for typical 5,500 kc NAR material with a minimum with c.v. of 5,300 kc/kg NAR and a max 1% Sulphur and. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000 t.

## Russia East (4,700 kc NAR) FOB marker

Russia East (4,700kc NAR) FOB marker is an assessment of the price of coal loaded out of ports in Eastern Russia, basis Vostochny, for typical 4,700 kc NAR material a minimum with c.v. of 4,500 kc/kg NAR. Sulphur is limited to max 1%. The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 50,000 t.

## US east coast FOB marker

The US east coast FOB marker assesses the price of typical coals exported out of the US east coast, c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis and with a min. c.v. of 5,850 kc/kg NAR, max 1% sulphur, FOB basis Hampton Roads.

## US Gulf FOB marker

The US Gulf FOB marker assesses the price of typical coals exported out of the US Gulf, c.v. adjusted to a 6,000 kc/kg NAR basis. The material has a min. c.v. of 5,850 kc NAR, max 3% sulphur, FOB basis New Orleans.

## NAPP FOB Rail marker

The NAPP Rail FOB marker assesses the price of typical coal from the Pittsburgh 8 seam, c.v adjusted to a 12,900 btu/lb GAR basis. The material has a min. c.v. of 12,500 btu/lb GAR, max 4.0 #SO<sub>2</sub>/mm btu, and is loaded FOB Rail Car. The assessment covers fixed price physical business for loading over a three month period. The NAPP 12,900 btu/lb GAR price basis typically converts to 6,900 kc/kg NAR, with the max 4.0 #SO<sub>2</sub>/mm btu typically converting to 3% max sulphur.



## NAPP FOB Barge marker

The NAPP Barge FOB marker assesses the price of typical coal from the Pittsburgh 8 seam, adjusted to a 12,500 btu/lb GAR basis. The material has a min. c.v. of 12,200 btu/lb GAR, max 6.0 #SO<sub>2</sub>/mm btu, and is loaded in the Upper Ohio River FOB Barge MP 0.5. The assessment covers fixed price physical business for loading over a three month period.

## ILB FOB Rail marker

The ILB Rail FOB marker assesses the price of typical coal from the Illinois Basin, c.v. adjusted to an 11,500 btu/lb GAR basis. The material has a min. c.v. of 11,200 btu/lb GAR, max 3% sulphur, and is loaded FOB Rail Car. The assessment covers fixed price physical business for loading over a three month period.

## ILB FOB Barge marker

The ILB Barge FOB marker assesses the price of typical coal from the Illinois Basin, c.v. adjusted to 11,500 btu/lb GAR basis. The material has a min. c.v. of 11,200 btu/lb GAR, max 3% sulphur, and is loaded FOB Barge Lower Ohio River MP 828. The assessment covers fixed price physical business for loading over a three-month period.

## Richards Bay differentials and 5,700kc, 5,500kc and 4,800kc NAR FOB Richards Bay/South African markers

Richards Bay price differentials to the API4 swaps market s are published daily for 5,700 kc/kg NAR kcal, 5,500 kc/kg NAR and 4,800 kc/kg NAR coal based on daily market survey information. The weekly average of these daily differentials will be combined with reported physical market activity (trades and bids and offers), to produce weekly price differentials marker.

Due to industry convention, market activity (bids, offers and trades) is often presented as a discount to the Richards Bay market for 6,000 kc/kg NAR, below 1% sulphur FOB material, different specification or quality in the same market hub. This market is marked by the API4 physical index and consequently market participants commonly price at discounts to the API4 paper market as well as with standard fixed prices.

To present market activity on a fixed price basis to use in the compilation of this marker, reporters will, where appropriate, take the discount and subtract it from corresponding monthly API4 paper values at the time of the physical deal. The weekly 5,700kc NAR0, 5,500 kc NAR and 4,800kc NAR FOB Richards Bay prices are assessed as differentials to the API 4 paper market.

## Richards Bay (5,700 kc NAR min) FOB marker

The Richards Bay (5,700 kc NAR min) FOB marker assesses the price of coal out of Richards Bay, South Africa, with the following specifications:

- 5,700 kc/kg NAR minimum calorific value
- 1% max sulphur
- 17% max ash
- 13% max total moisture
- 21% minimum volatile matter

The minimum cargo size accepted for inclusion in the marker assessment is 30,000 t. The price basis is 6,000 kc/kg NAR.

## South African (5,500 kc NAR) FOB marker

The South African 5,500kcNAR FOB marker assesses the price of typical 5,500 kc/kg NAR material out of South Africa, basis Richards Bay. The price is basis 5,500 kc/kg NAR with the following specifications:

- 5,200 kc/kg NAR minimum calorific value
- 25% max ash
- 1% max sulphur

Cargoes of 50,000 t and above are included.

## South African (4,800 kc NAR) FOB marker

The South African (4,800 kc NAR) FOB marker assesses the price of typical 4,800 kc/kg NAR material out of South Africa, basis Richards Bay, with the following specifications:

- 4,500 kc/kg NAR minimum calorific value
- 1.2% max sulphur
- 32% max ash

Cargoes of 50,000 t and above are included.

## USGVC mid-sulphur petcoke FOB marker

The USGVC mid-sulphur petcoke FOB marker is a weekly assessment of US Gulf/Caribbean/Venezuela FOB material with 4.05-5% sulphur content delivered in Handysize vessels or larger. Deals are assessed on a 7,500 kc/kg NAR basis. Typical HGI is 45-50.

## CFR east coast India (5.5-7% sulphur) petcoke marker

The CFR east coast India (5.5-7% sulphur) marker assesses the price for imported 5.5- 7.0% sulphur content petcoke into the east coast of India, in Handysize vessels or larger delivered in a 60-day window. Prices will be basis 7,500 kc/kg NAR, with 1% max ash, vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. HGI will typically be >35.

## CFR west coast India (5.5-7% sulphur) petcoke marker

The CFR west coast India (5.5-7% sulphur) marker assesses the price for imported 5.5- 7.0% sulphur content petcoke into the west coast of India in Handysize vessels or larger delivered in a 60-day window. Prices will be basis 7,500 kc/kg NAR, with 1% max ash, vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. HGI will typically be >35.

## CFR east coast India (>7% sulphur) petcoke marker

The CFR east coast India (>7% sulphur) marker assesses the price for imported >7.0% sulphur content petcoke into the east coast of India in Handysize vessels or larger delivered in a 60-day window. Prices will be basis 7,500 kc/kg NAR, with 1% max ash, vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. HGI will typically be >35.

## CFR west coast India (>7% sulphur) petcoke marker

The CFR west coast India (>7% sulphur) marker assesses the price for imported >7.0% sulphur content petcoke into the west coast of India in Handysize vessels or larger delivered in a 60-day window. Prices will be basis 7,500 kc/kg NAR, with 1% max ash, vols 12% max and moisture 8-12%. HGI will typically be >35.

## Monthly Steam Coal markers

### Japan steam coal marker

The Japan steam coal marker takes into account current delivered prices of Australian, Chinese and Indonesian material into Japan, all prices are adjusted to a 6,080 kc NAR basis. Each price component is assessed in line with the general price assessment methodology, however, individual prices are given a weighting based on the proportion of Japan's steam coal imports that each origin has supplied over a rolling three month average. The average is based on Japanese customs import statistics.

### Asian steam coal marker

The Asian Steam Coal marker, which was launched in 1998, represents the movement in delivered Asian prices by equally collating prices seen into South Korea, Taiwan and Japan (one third each). Unlike the other markers this is not done through the general price assessment methodology, but uses the most recent tender results at Taiwan's Taipower (on an evaluated basis) and the South Korean generating companies. In addition, the Japanese element is derived from the Japan steam coal marker. Prices are reported on a 6,080 kc/kg NAR basis.

## Contacts

### John Howland

Vice President, OPIS  
JHowland@opisnet.com

OPIS Risk Management and  
Compliance Director  
OPIS\_Compliance\_Team@opisnet.com

### Andrew Thompson

Manager, Coal Markers  
AThompson@opisnet.com

### OPIS Customer Service

[energycs@opisnet.com](mailto:energycs@opisnet.com)

**International:** +1 301 284 2000

**North America:** +1 888.301.2645

(Toll-free within the U.S)

## Disclaimer

---

Reproduction of this report without permission is prohibited. To order copies or a limited copyright waiver, [contact us](#).

The information contained in this report is confidential. Any unauthorized use, disclosure, reproduction, or dissemination, in full or in part, in any media or by any means, without the prior written permission of Dow Jones Energy Limited or any of its affiliates ("Dow Jones") is strictly prohibited. Dow Jones owns all Dow Jones logos and trade names contained in this report that are subject to license. Opinions, statements, estimates, and projections in this report (including other media) are solely those of the individual author(s) at the time of writing and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of Dow Jones. Neither Dow Jones nor the author(s) has any obligation to update this report in the event that any content, opinion, statement, estimate, or projection (collectively, "information") changes or subsequently becomes inaccurate.

Dow Jones makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of any information in this report, and shall not in any way be liable to any recipient for any inaccuracies or omissions. Without limiting the foregoing, Dow Jones shall have no liability whatsoever to any recipient, whether in contract, in tort (including negligence), under warranty, under statute or otherwise, in respect of any loss or damage suffered by any recipient as a result of or in connection with any information provided, or any course of action determined, by it or any third party, whether or not based on any information provided. The inclusion of a link to an external website by Dow Jones is not an endorsement of that website or the site's owners (or their products/services). Dow Jones is not responsible for the content or output of external websites.