

Forecasting coal production until 2100

S. H. Mohr^{a,1,*} G. M. Evans^a

^a*University of Newcastle, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Chemical Engineering, University Drive, Callaghan, NSW 2308, Australia*

Abstract

A model capable of projecting mineral resources production has been developed. The model includes supply and demand interactions, and has been applied to all coal producing countries. A model of worldwide coal production has been developed for 3 scenarios. The ultimately recoverable resources (URR) estimates used in the scenarios ranged from 700 Gt to 1243 Gt. The model indicates that worldwide coal production will peak between 2010 and 2048 on a mass basis and between 2011 and 2047 on an energy basis. The Best Guess scenario, assumed a URR of 1144 Gt and peaks in 2034 on a mass basis, and in 2026 on an energy basis.

Key words: Coal, Modelling, Supply and Demand

1 Introduction

Coal is widely used in the generation of electricity and in the production of steel, and is considered to be an abundant resource. In 2006 world production of all coal

* Corresponding author.

Email addresses: steve.mohr@studentmail.newcastle.edu.au (S. H. Mohr), Geoffrey.Evans@newcastle.edu.au (G. M. Evans).

¹ Steve Mohr wishes to thank the CSRP for funding

types was 6.2 Gt/y and the current reserves to production ratio (R/P) is 133 years [1]. There have been a few estimates of future coal production and all [2–4] have used Hubbert’s bell curve technique. Hubbert [2] in 1976 estimated future coal production by applying a bell shaped curve to global production, and predicted it would peak at between 10-24 Gt/y in 2100-2200 depending on the URR. Laherrere [3] in 2004 used a similar approach to obtain a peak production of ~ 7.2 Gt/y in 2050. The EWG [4] in 2007 used a modified approach, in that future production was assumed to be a bell shaped production profile was applied to all countries and types, rather than on a global basis and only applied the profile to recent production statistics to obtain a peak production of ~ 7.4 Gt/y in 2025. The notion that coal is abundant less clear, whilst the R/P ratio and early literature[2] indicates coal is abundant[1], recent studies[3,4] suggest otherwise.

The reduction in the peak year estimates from Hubbert [2] (2100-2200) to the most recent analysis from the EWG [4] (2025) highlight important differences in the modelling analysis. Firstly, the discrepancy in the predictions between Hubbert [2] and Laherrere [3] (2050) is due to a lower URR values assumed by Laherrere [3]; both modelled production as a bell curve and applied it to global coal production. For Laherrere [3] and the EWG [4] essentially the same URR^b was assumed and a bell curve profile of production estimated, but a difference of 25 years for the peak year was found. The fundamental difference was that Laherrere [3] modelled production globally while, the EWG [4] applied it to each country and type, and only used recent production statistics as a basis for analysis. Theoretically, the sum of countries productions should equal the global value resulting in no significant difference in the peak year. The reason for the difference is not entirely clear.

^b Laherrere[3] assumes a URR of 600 Gtoe, and the EWG[4] assume cumulative production plus reserves, obtained from WEC 2007 [5] with the exception of USA. On a tonnes basis both equate to a URR of $\sim 1100 - 1200$ Gt

The differences in peak coal production year estimates, raises a number of questions about the overall modelling approach to coal production; especially given that the most recent prediction[4] forecasts that coal production will decline beyond 2025. The aim of this study therefore, was to critically examine URR estimates and to develop a coal production model based on a country by country analysis, which is not reliant on a bell-curve production profile. The resultant peak year prediction could then be compared to the previous studies.

A review of literature will be presented to determine the coal Ultimately Recoverable Resources (URR) estimates. Peat and oil shale will not be considered as coal; the data will be split as best as possible into Anthracite, Bituminous, Sub-bituminous and Lignite for each country which had or has coal. A description of the model developed to predict coal production will be provided. The results of the model along with a discussion will be presented, followed by a conclusion.

2 Literature Ultimately Recoverable Resources Estimates

There are very few URR estimates for coal, Hubbert [2] assumed in 1976 that the coal URR was between 2,000 Gt and 7,600 Gt. Laherrere [3] in 2004 and EWG [4] both assumed a coal URR of $\sim 1100-1200$ Gt. In the case of the EWG [4], the URR was determined by assuming that WEC 2007 [5] reserve values combined with cumulative production represented the best estimate of the URR. Rutledge [6] estimated the coal URR using only coal production statistics and the technique of Hubbert Linearisation, and estimates from this technique that the URR for world-wide coal is approximately 660 Gt.

The EWG [4] consider their URR value as an overestimate of the actual URR, whereas others believe it would be an underestimate [7]. The classical view is that

the URR estimate from the EWG [4] would be too low as Thielemann et al 2007 [7] explains “Every year, coal resources move into reserves as our knowledge of coal deposits improve and new pits or pit sections are developed”. So by this analysis we would expect the URR from EWG [4] and Laherrere [3] to be an underestimate. However the EWG [4] and Kavalov [8] both highlight that reserve and resource estimates have been declining. Resources have decreased nearly 50% over the last 25 years [4] and reserves have decreased by 137 Gt during the last 6 years to now be 847 Gt [8], however the classical theory indicates that reserves and resources should have increased [7]. Ultimately since coal resources and reserves have not been following the classical view we can only assume that the EWG [4] URR estimate is an overestimate.

In this article three scenarios will be analysed. In the first scenario, we estimated worldwide coal URR based on Hubbert’s Linearisation Technique (denote this scenario HL) and applied the method to all countries with coal production^c. By doing this we obtained a URR of 700 Gt which is very similar to Rutledge’s estimate of 660 Gt, using the same technique [6]. The second scenario calculated the URR via the method of adding reserves to cumulative production and this scenario is denoted R+C. We estimated a URR of 1243 Gt by this method, which is similar to the EWG[4] and Laherrere [3] URR value. The last scenario is our Best Guess estimate of the URR. This scenario is denoted BG, assumes a URR of 1144 Gt. Table B.1 indicates the URR for all countries and types, and details where the URR values are determined.

^c Coal production statistics used in this article were estimated from a variety of sources [1,5,6,9–20]. The coal production statistics used have been placed in the electronic supplement, to this article.

3 Model Description

The model has been briefly described previously [21]. The modelling philosophy was to try and replicate real world exploitation of a mineral resource. The model includes supply and demand interactions, so that production is influenced by the demand. The model has production occurring from individual mines, and production can be increased by bringing more mines online, or upgrading existing mines. Outside influences such as wars and depressions, can also be factored into the model. The model has several key steps:

- (1) The markets to which the model interacts with is chosen. In the three scenarios for the coal model, the markets chosen are regional/continental and are: Africa, Asia, FSU, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America.
- (2) The model works on individual countries and types. For each country and type, the maximum production of all mines, M_P^j is estimated along with the mine-life of all mines M_L^j . All mines are assumed to take 4 years to start up, and shut down, along with the ability to have a forced shutdown early and restart later on. There is also the ability for mines to upgrade, which involves a mine increasing production over 4 years to twice the maximum production for the rest of its working life. M_L^j and M_P^j combined with the individual URR, determines the total number of mines M_T^j for the country and type. Figure 1 shows an illustrative example of an individual mine's production.
- (3) An iterative procedure is applied, which has supply and demand interactions applied on a continent level. This determines when mines come online, if they have a forced shutdown, and if/when they upgrade. Production for the country is readily determined by adding the production from the individual mines.

The iterative procedure is explained in some detail here. The model examined each market (Asia, Europe etc) separately, and for each year, and each country and type of coal, the total of the individual mines production is added to obtain a production total for each country and type for the given year. For example, assume that we are at year t and in a particular continent and we know the following terms; the intrinsic demand in year t , $M_D[t]$, and the total supply for a continent at year t , $M_S[t]$. Also for each country and type in the continent we know: the amount of coal produced in year t , $P^j[t]$, and the number of mines online $M^j[t]$ and the activities of the mines (commenced, shut down, upgraded). We now need to determine the supply and demand for the year $t + 1$.

3.1 Demand

The demand $M_D[t + 1]$ for the continent is estimated by equation 1 [21].

$$M_D[t + 1] = M_D[t]e^{k_D[t]}, \text{ where, } M_D[0] = M_{D0} \quad (1)$$

Where M_{D0} is the initial demand, and $k_D[t]$ is the demand rate variable, which is described in equation 2 [21]

$$k_D[t] = k_{D0} - k_1 \left(\frac{M_S[t] - M_D[t]}{M_S[t]} \right). \quad (2)$$

Where k_{D0} is the equilibrium growth rate value, and k_1 is a proportionate constant linking the difference in supply and demand to the demand growth rate. k_{D0} ranged from 0.035 to 0.1 in value and except for Asia are constant. In Asia k_{D0} changed from 0.05 to 0.10 in order to account for the rapid development in China and India since the Asian Crisis in 1999.

3.2 Supply

The supply of coal in the year $t + 1$, $M_S[t + 1]$, is determined by summing the productions in the individual countries and coal types in the year $t + 1$, $P^j[t + 1]$ as shown in equation 3 [21].

$$M_S[t + 1] = \sum_j P^j[t + 1] \quad (3)$$

The production of coal in a given country and type, $P^j[t + 1]$, is determined by knowing whether or not there is a disruption in year t for that country and type. A disruption is added into the model to take account of effects such as the Great Depression, and world wars etc. If a disruption has been inputted into the model, then some of the mines are brought offline, and hence production is reduced. Assuming no disruption is present, then the number of new mines brought online or restarted needs to be determined.

The number of mines online $M^j[t + 1]$ is a function of production, $P^j[t]$, and of the supply and demand as shown in equation 4 [21].

$$M^j[t + 1] = \left[M_T^j - \left(M_T^j - M^j[t] \right) e^{-k_S^j[t] \frac{P^j[t]}{URR^j}} \right] \quad (4)$$

Where $k_S^j[t]$ is the supply rate variable for the specific country and type, note that initially one mine is online. The supply rate variable is similar to the demand rate variable and is shown in equation 5 [21]

$$k_S^j[t] = k_{S0}^j + k_2 \left(\frac{M_S[t] - M_D[t]}{M_S[t]} \right), \quad (5)$$

Where k_{S0}^j is the equilibrium supply rate for the specific country and type and k_2 is a proportionate constant, applied to all countries and regions. The equilibrium supply rate, is a constant in almost all cases. However, in a few key places, events have caused this value to have a step change: In North America, at the end of the 1960's there was a strong departure from high sulfur USA bituminous coals to lower sulfur coals and this had the effect of stunting USA bituminous coal production, whilst also heavily increasing production from other coal sources. The second place where k_{S0} is not a constant is in China, where the rate of growth since 2000 has been considerably higher than was previously the case.

The last component of the iterative procedure is determining how many mines are upgraded each year. The number of mines upgraded between year t and $t + 1$, $M_U^j[t + 1]$, is determined by equation 6, and is directly related to the number of mines online and the difference between supply and demand.

$$M_U^j[t + 1] = \left[k_3 \left(\frac{M_S[t] - M_D[t]}{M_S[t]} - k_U \right) M^j[t] \right] \quad (6)$$

Where k_U is a minimum gap between supply and demand necessary before mines are upgraded, and k_3 is a proportionality constant. Let $q^{ji}[t + 1]$ denote the production i -th mine in the j -th Country and type in the year $t + 1$, since we know when this mine started and its history, we can determine the total supply to the market as:

$$\begin{aligned} M_S[t + 1] &= \sum_j P^j[t + 1] \\ &= \sum_j \sum_{i=1}^{M^j[t+1]} q^{ji}[t + 1] \end{aligned}$$

The constants k_1, k_2, k_3, k_U are on a continent basis.

Historically, Europe is the only continent where coal production has already peaked

and is declining; Europe peaked in 1988 and production is declining at an average rate of 3% per year. The constants were determined by finding the best fit to European production and these values were then used for the other continents and scenarios; all of which have not peaked. The constant k_{S0} is determined by fitting to the individual production curve for a given country and type. The constant k_{D0} is determined, by observing the historical growth rate for each continent.

4 Results and Discussion

The model's predictions of coal production are shown in three formats. Figure 2 shows production from the major coal producing countries on a tonnage basis, Figure 3 indicates the production of the different coal types, in tonnes, and Figure 4 has the coal production by coal type in energy units (EJ). The model indicates world coal production in tonnes, will peak between 2010 - 2048, and in an energy basis will peak between 2011 and 2047. The large range in peak year estimates cannot be narrowed until reliable URR estimates are available.

The URR estimates used in the scenario hopefully reflect the actual URR. The HL scenario URR, should guarantee an underestimate in the URR, as there are places where coal is known to exist but production is currently insignificant or non-existent - e.g. Alaska. The R+C scenario URR is assumed to be an overestimate, due to the declining official reserves and resources [4,8], which are speculated to continue to decline[4]. We therefore cautiously believe that the worldwide coal URR is between 700 and 1243 Gt, and that the prediction from the model implies that coal production will peak sometime between 2010 and 2048, is approximately correct. Our BG scenario URR of 1144 Gt, is a slightly educated guess, and is typically obtained by choosing the HL or R+C scenario URR values for each different country and type.

The BG scenario indicates that coal production will peak in 2034 on a tonnage basis and in 2026 in an energy basis. Based on the coal URR estimates, the notion that coal is abundant is unlikely, however further work is needed to determine accurate URR estimates.

4.1 Model Criticism

The model has numerous flaws which will be outlined. The model required more than 400 constants to be inputted, (M_L^j , M_P^j and k_{S0}^j for all 132 countries and type, as well as k_U , k_1 , k_2 , k_3), the sheer number of constants makes application of the model difficult and time consuming. The assumption that all the maximum mine productions for a given country and type is constant over time is too simplistic, as history indicates maximum mine production rates increased over time in America [23]. The iterative approach of the model causes the model to take several hours to run. It is preferred that external disruptions such as the Great Depression be implemented in demand rather than supply. Laherrere [3] and the EWG [4] using Hubbert's Theory and a similar URR produce moderately similar peak year estimates, hence there is a question of why develop such a complicated model.

There were numerous reasons for why the model was developed. First, Hubbert's theory assumes production is a symmetric bell curve, yet analysis similar to that done by Brandt [22] for oil production, indicates that the rate difference $\Delta r = r_{inc} - r_{dec}$ is negative with a mean of -0.019, and a median of -0.018, with a standard deviation of 0.059, see appendix for more details. Also with Hubbert's method there is no underlying theory explaining why production ought to follow a symmetric bell curve. Our model has been developed to attempt to replicate how coal is extracted with production from mines and with supply and demand interactions, as well as external disruptions (wars, depressions etc). Further work is required to produce

better models that are more effective and replicate reality more accurately.

5 Conclusion

A model has been developed which uses supply and demand considerations and this has been used to model worldwide coal production. The model has been applied to coal, but can be used for any resource where production is derived from mining. World coal URR value has been estimated at between 700 and 1243 Gt of coal. The model projects that worldwide coal production will peak between 2010 and 2048 on a tonnage basis, and between 2011 and 2047 on an energy basis. The notion that coal is widely abundant therefore appears to be unjustified. Further work is needed to better determine the URR range of coal.

6 Acknowledgments

We wish to thank the EIA, and Minerals UK staff as well as Jean Laherrere and Dave Rutledge for their help in acquiring coal production statistics. Thanks too, to Michelle Buckland for helping to edit this article.

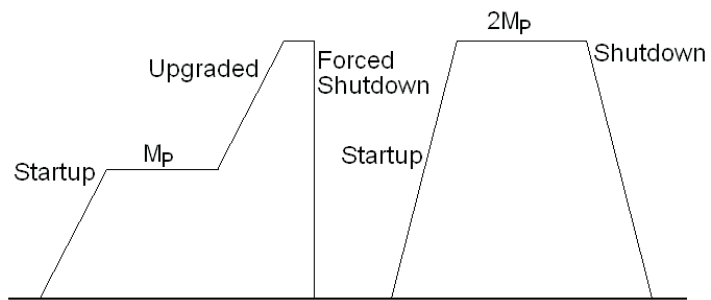


Fig. 1. An example of a mines production over time

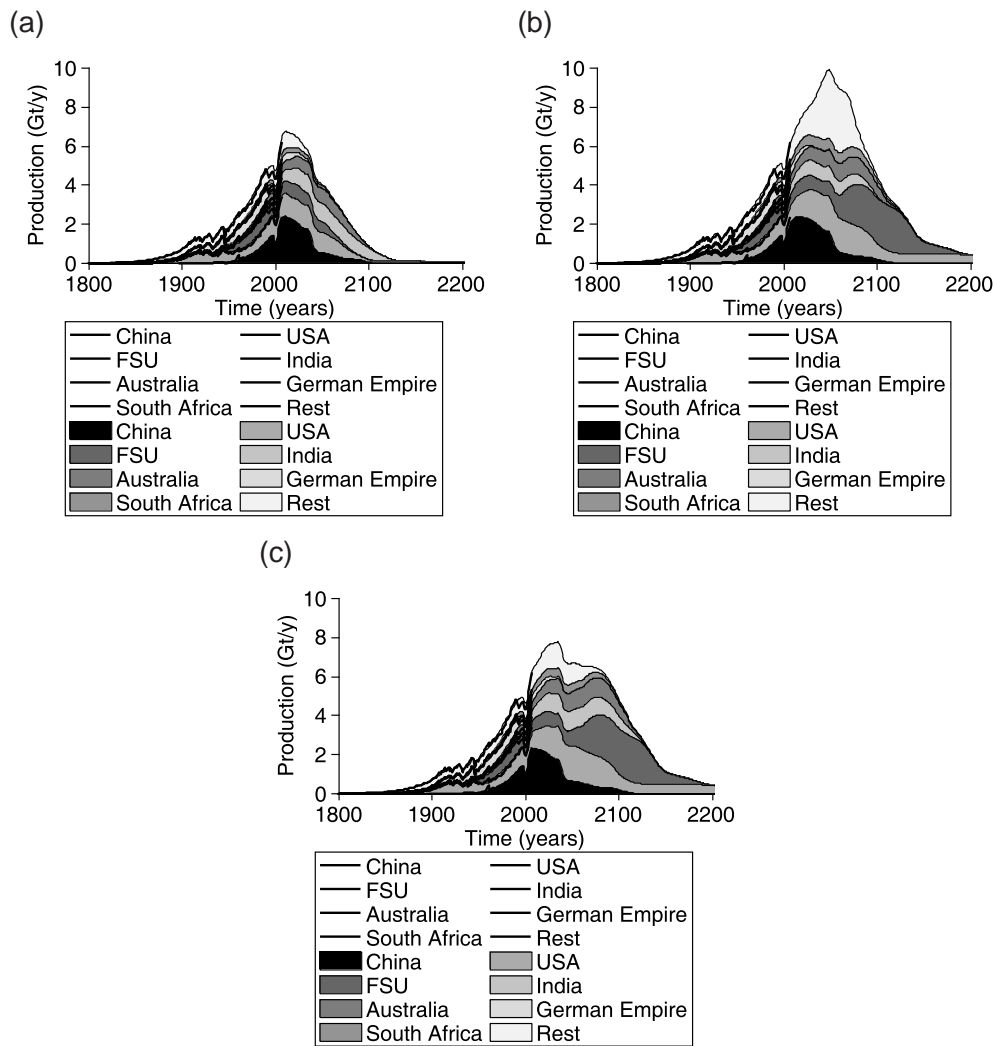


Fig. 2. Coal production prediction for major producers in Gt/y for a) The HL scenario b) The R+C scenario c) The BG scenario

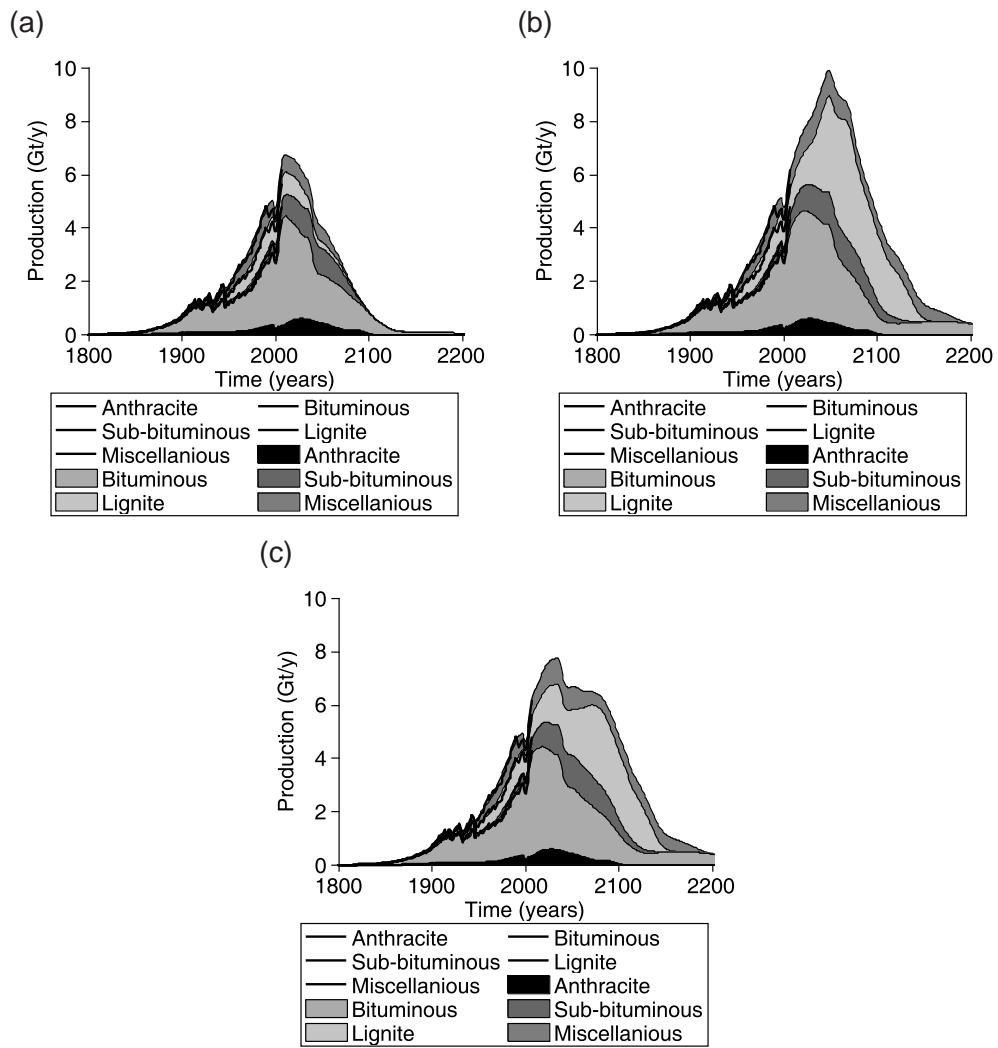


Fig. 3. Coal production prediction for different coal types in Gt/y for a) The HL scenario b) The R+C scenario c) The BG scenario

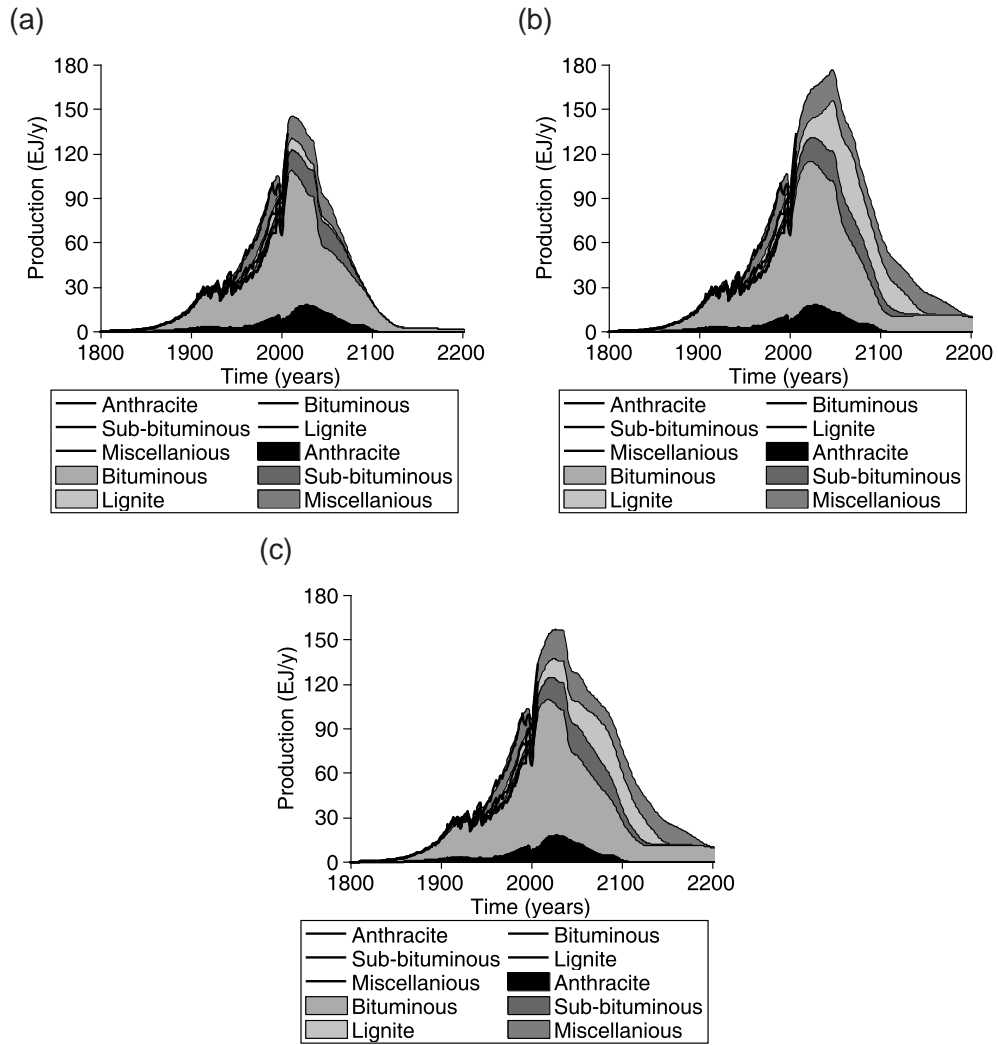


Fig. 4. Coal production prediction for different coal types in EJ/y for a) The HL scenario b) The R+C scenario c) The BG scenario

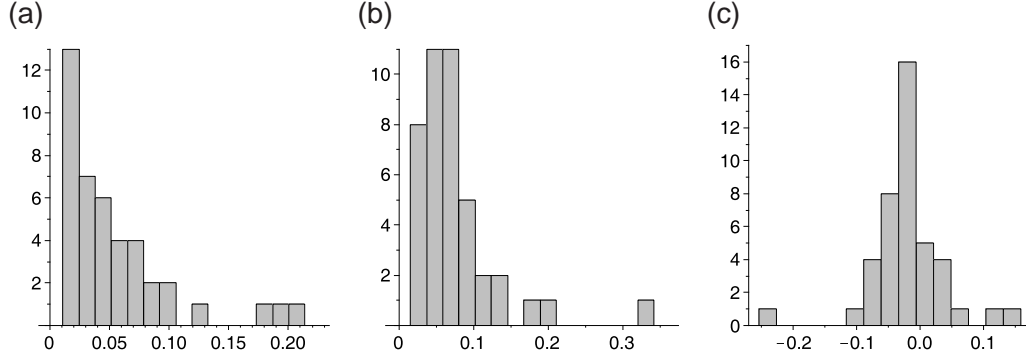


Fig. A.1. Histogram for exponential model fitted to coal producing countries that have peaked a) r_{inc} b) r_{dec} c) Δr

A Coal data analysis

The exponential functions applied to the coal producing countries that have peaked, were:

$$y(t) = y_{p1} e^{r_{inc}(t-t_{p1})}; t \leq t_{p1} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$y(t) = y_{p2} e^{r_{dec}(t-t_{p2})}; t \geq t_{p2} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Where, (t_{p1}, y_{p1}) is the point where production enters the plateau of production, and (t_{p2}, y_{p2}) is the point where production exits the production plateau. The histograms of r_{inc} , r_{dec} and Δr are shown in Figure A.1

B Tabulated results

Table B.1
The URR estimates for the different scenarios in Gt

	Country	Type ^a	URR			Country	Type ^a	URR						
			HL ^b	R+C ^c	BG ^d			HL ^b	R+C ^c	BG ^d				
North America	Canada	Bit	2.4	5.2	2.4	USA	Ant	5.1	5.1	5.1				
		Sub	1.4	1.7	1.7		Bit	87.3	161.6	161.6				
		Lig	0.7	2.6	0.7		Sub	74.5	108.7	108.7				
	Mexico	Bit	0.6	1.6	1.6		Lig	4.8	32.7	32.7				
South America	Argentina	Bit	–	0.4	0.1 ^e	Columbia	Bit	3.5	7.8	7.8				
	Bolivia	Bit	0	–	–	Ecuador	Lig	0	–	–				
	Brazil	Bit	0.3	3.7	3.7	Peru	Ant	–	0.1	0.1				
		Lig	0.2	3.6	3.6		Bit	–	–	–				
Chile	Bit	0.1	0.2	0.1	Venezuela	Bit	0.2	0.6	0.6					
	Lig	–	1.2	1.2										
Africa	Algeria	Bit	–	0.1	–	Niger	Bit	–	0.1	0.1				
		Lig	–	–	–	Nigeria	Sub	–	0.2	–				
	Botswana	Bit	–	0.1	0.1	South Africa	Ant	0.2	0.2	0.2				
	C. A. R.	Lig	0	–	–		Bit	18.0	55.1	38.7 ^e				
	Cameroon	Bit	–	–	–	Swaziland	Bla	–	0.2	0.2				
	Egypt	Bit	–	–	–	Tanzania	Bit	–	0.2	0.2				
	Eritrea	Lit	–	–	–	Tunisia	Sub	–	–	–				
	Malawi	Sub	–	–	–		Lig	–	–	–				
	Madagascar	Bit	–	–	–	Zaire	Bit	–	0.1	0.1				
	Morocco	Ant	–	–	–	Zambia	Bit	–	–	–				
Mozambique	Bit	–	0.2	–	Zimbabwe	Bit	0.4	0.7	0.4					
Oceania	Australia	Bit	51.3	43.3	51.3	N.Z. ^f	Ant	–	–	–				
		Sub	3.2	2.7	3.2		Bit	0.4	0.1	0.4				
		Lig	8.2	39.5	39.5		Sub	0.9	0.4	0.9				
	N.C.	Ant	–	–	–		Lig	0.1	0.4	0.1				
Asia	Afghanistan	Bit	–	0.1	0.1	Korean	Ant	2.1	2.2	2.2				
	Bangladesh	Bit	–	2.5 ^g	0.3 ^h	Peninsula	Lig	0.4	0.8	0.8 ^j				
	Bhutan	Bit	–	–	–	Laos	Bit	–	–	–				
	Brunei	Unk	–	–	–	Lebanon	Lig	–	–	–				
	Burma	Bit	–	–	–	Malaysia	Sub	–	–	–				
	China	Ant	38.3	38.3	38.3	Mongolia	Bit	0.1	13.6 ^k	2 ^l				
							Bit	80.6	98.2	78.4 ⁱ	Lig	0.3	86.6 ^k	13.2 ^l
							Lig	9.0	20.2	19.4 ⁱ	Sub	–	–	–
	India	Bit	94.2	61.9	99.7 ^j	Pakistan	Bro	0.2	2.1	2.1				
	Indonesia	Ant	–	–	–	Philippines	BSB	–	0.4	0.4 ^e				
	Iran	Bit	4.2	5.6	5.6	Taiwan	Bit	0.2	0.2	0.2				
Japan	Ant	0.1	0.1	0.1	Thailand	Ant	–	–	–					
						Bit	–	–	–					
						Sub	0.8	1.7	0.8					
						Lig	–	–	–					
Vietnam	Ant	4.4 ^m	4.4 ⁿ	4.4	Vietnam	Ant	4.4 ^m	4.4 ⁿ	4.4					
						Bit	–	–	–					
						Lig	–	–	–					

Table B.1 Continued

	Country	Type ^a	URR			Country	Type ^a	URR		
			HL ^b	R+C ^c	BG ^d			HL ^b	R+C ^c	BG ^d
Europe	Albania	Lig	—	0.8	—	Northern	Bit	—	—	—
	AustroHungarian Empire	Bit Bro	2.7 8.5	4.4 13.5	2.7 8.5	Ireland	Lig	—	—	—
	Belgium	Ant Bit	0.7 1.9	0.7 1.9	0.7 1.9	Norway	Bit	0.1	—	0.1
	Bulgaria	Ant	—	—	—	Portugal	Ant	—	—	—
		Bit	—	—	—		Bit	—	—	—
	Denmark	Lig	0.1	0.1	0.1	Romania	Bro	—	—	—
		Lig	0.1	0.1	0.1		Bit	0.4	0.4	0.4
	France	Bit	4.4	4.4	4.4	Spain	Sub	0.1	0.1	0.1
		Lig	0.2	0.2	0.2		Lig	1.6	1.6	1.6
	German Empire	Ant	0.6	0.6	0.6	Sweden	Ant	0.3	0.3	0.3
		Bit	25.2	29.1	25.2		BSB	1.0	1.4	1.0
		Lig	32.1	34.8	32.2 ^o		Lig	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Greece	Lig	3.7	5.5	5.5	Switzerland	Bit	—	—	—
	Greenland	Bit	—	0.2	—		Bro	—	—	—
	Ireland	Ant	—	—	—	Turkey	Ant	—	—	—
		SBi	—	—	—		Bit	0.4	0.6 ^j	0.6 ^j
	Italy	Bit	—	—	—	UK	Lig	1.9	3.1	5.2 ^j
Bro		0.1	0.1	0.1	Ant		0.6	0.6	0.6	
Bro		0.1	0.1	0.1	Bit		26.8	26.7	26.8	
Netherlands	Bla	0.6	0.6	0.6	Yugoslavia	Lig	—	—	—	
	Bro	—	—	—		Bit	—	0.1	—	
FSU	FSU	Bla	61.7	120.7	120.7	Bro	4.7	16.7	16.7	
World	Total	All	700.1	1242.9	1143.7					

^a Ant = Anthracite, Bit = Bituminous, Sub = Sub-bituminous, Lig = Lignite, Bla = Black, Bro = Brown, Unk = Unknown, BSB = Bituminous/Sub-bituminous, SBi = Semi Bituminous

^b Hubbert linearisation method

^c Reserves plus Cumulative production, Reserves from WEC 2007 [5], unless stated otherwise

^d Best Guess

^e From [24]

^f Differences between HL and R+C might be due to possibly different classifications of the coal

^g [25]

^h A Guess of 10% of R+C reserves from [25]

ⁱ Reserves estimated of R+C made in 1992, production since then removed

^j From [26]

^k From [27]

^l A guessed reserves of 15 Gt for all mongolia

^m HL failed to produce an estimate used R+C instead

ⁿ [28]

^o Germany URR from HL, Polish from R+C

Table B.2

The peak year estimates for various countries and types for the different scenarios

	Country	Type	Peak Year ^a			Peak production ^b			R^2		
			HL	R+C	BG	HL	R+C	BG	HL	R+C	BG
North America	USA	Ant	1919	1919	1919	79	79	79	0.94	0.94	0.94
		Bit	1983	1984	1981	604	644	635	0.96	0.95	0.95
		Sub	2030	2053	2052	53	109	109	0.88	0.98	0.98
		Lig	1996	2044	2044	84	449	449	1.0	0.96	0.96
	All	2005	2049	2049	1232	1807	1809	0.96	0.97	0.97	
Total	All	2005	2049	2048	1314	1891	1825	0.96	0.97	0.97	
S.A.	Total	All	2014	2048	2046	87	240	232	0.98	0.99	0.98
Africa	South Africa	Ant	2007	1976	1976	3	3	3	0.61	0.50	0.55
		Bit	2013	2047	2036	251	575	425	0.99	0.96	0.97
	All	2012	2047	2036	254	575	425	0.99	0.96	0.97	
Total	All	2012	2046	2036	258	603	436	0.99	0.96	0.97	
Oceania	Australia	Bit	2053	2053	2058	647	506	605	0.97	0.97	0.98
		Sub	2032	2028	2033	48	40	47	0.98	0.99	0.99
		Lig	2031	2085	2088	93	559	550	0.98	0.96	0.97
	All	2052	2065	2066	771	895	1004	0.98	0.98	0.99	
Total	All	2052	2065	2066	782	902	1014	0.98	0.98	0.99	
Asia	China	Ant	2031	2033	2031	467	467	467	0.96	0.97	0.96
		Bit	2009	2013	2009	2041	1921	1972	0.98	0.97	0.98
		Lig	2031	2044	2043	117	222	213	0.96	0.96	0.97
		All	2010	2017	2010	2415	2390	2340	0.99	0.97	0.98
	India	Bit	2046	2032	2047	902	735	958	0.96	0.99	0.95
		Lig	2021	2029	2029	41	60	60	0.98	0.96	0.95
	All	2037	2032	2038	943	795	1016	0.97	0.99	0.96	
Total	All	2011	2047	2022	3359	5092	3500	0.99	0.99	0.99	
Europe	German	Ant	1996	1998	1996	9	9	9	0.70	0.69	0.70
		Bit	1976	1981	1976	300	329	300	0.96	0.88	0.96
	Empire	Lig	1977	1973	1977	411	486	413	0.96	0.85	0.96
		All	1977	1973	1976	716	817	717	0.98	0.89	0.98
Total	All	1978	1984	1978	1177	1273	1169	0.98	0.96	0.98	
FSU	Total	Bla	2032	2042	2042	599	614	614	0.97	0.97	0.97
		Bro	1980	2093	2093	164	1758	1758	0.98	0.98	0.98
		All	1991	2103	2103	761	2348	2348	0.98	0.98	0.98
World	Total	Ant	2027	2028	2028	605	606	605	0.98	0.99	0.98
		Bit	2009	2020	2010	4046	4049	3934	0.99	0.99	0.99
		Sub	2028	2050	2050	785	1215	1225	0.99	0.98	0.98
		Lig	1991	2067	2081	957	4377	2883	0.99	0.96	0.99
		Misc	1991	2036	2034	779	1017	980	0.97	0.98	0.97
		All	2010 (2011)	2048 (2047)	2034 (2026)	6595 (145)	9919 (177)	7779 (157)	0.99	0.99	1.0

^a If production has flat plateau type peak, then the peak year is the first year of the plateau, bracket number refers to peak year in an energy basis, otherwise mass basis

^b Bracked value is production in EJ/y, otherwise Mt/y

References

- [1] BP 2008 Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2008, BP website:
<http://www.bp.com/statisticalreview> (8/10/2008)
- [2] Hubbert M. K., Exponential Growth as a Transient Phenomenon in Human History. World Wildlife Fund's Conference, The Fragile Earth: Towards Strategies for Survival, San Francisco, 1976.
- [3] Laherrere J., Oil and gas: what future? Groningen Annual Energy Convention 2006.
<http://www.oilcrisis.com/Laherrere/groningen.pdf> (24/09/08)
- [4] Zittel W., Schindler J., Coal: Resources and Future Production, Energy Watch Group, Paper No. 1/07, 2007.
http://www.energywatchgroup.org/fileadmin/global/pdf/EWG_Report_Coal_10-07-2007ms.pdf (24/09/08)
- [5] World Energy Council, 2007 Survey of Energy Resources, 2007
- [6] Rutledge D., Hubbert's Peak, The Coal Question, and Climate Change, October 2007:
<http://rutledge.caltech.edu/> (2/10/08)
- [7] Thielemann T., Schmidt S., Gerling J. P., Lignite and hard coal: Energy suppliers for world needs until the year 2100 - An outlook. International Journal of Coal Geology 2007; 72(1-14)
- [8] Kavalov, B., Peteves S. D., The Future of Coal. The Institute for Energy (IFE), prepared for European Commission Joint Research Centre EUR 22744 EN 2007.
http://ie.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/scientific_publications/2007/EUR22744EN.pdf (24/09/08)
- [9] Minerals U.K. World Mineral Statistics: Years 1913 to 2006.
- [10] Mitchell B. R., European Historical Statistics: 1750-1975, Second revised edition, 1981, The Macmillan Press.

- [11] Mitchell B. R., *International Historical Statistics: Africa and Asia*, 1982, New York University Press.
- [12] Mitchell B. R., *International Historical Statistics: The Americas and Australasia*, 1983, Gale Research Company
- [13] Australian Bureau of Statistics: *Yearbooks - 1908-2008*. Australian Bureau of Statistics website:
<http://www.abs.gov.au> (8/10/08)
- [14] Canadian Mineral Industry - Historical Information, Canadian Minerals Yearbooks 1944-1999, Canadian Mineral Statistics 1886-1956, Natural Resources Canada website
http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/cmy/info-hist_e.htm
- [15] Output of Saleable Coal in the Principal Districts of Great Britain and Ireland and the Total Selling Value at Pit, Durham Mining Museum website
<http://www.dmm.org.uk/stats/toutput.htm> (8/10/08)
- [16] Pollard S., A New Estimate of British Coal Production, 1750-1850, *The Economic History Review*, 33(2), pg 212-235, 1980
- [17] Milici R. C., *The Coalprod Database: Historical Production Data for the Major Coal-Producing Regions of the Conterminous United States* U.S.G.S Open File Report 97-447
- [18] International Coal Production Tables, EIA website:
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/coalproduction.html> (8/10/2008)
- [19] World Coal Production, CoalPortal website:
http://www.coalportal.com/production_trade_data.cfm?data_type=Production
(8/10/2008)
- [20] The Brunei Coal Mine, *The Daily Brunei Resources*, Sunday June 11th 2006, *The Daily Brunei Resources* website:

<http://bruneiresources.blogspot.com/2006/06/brunei-coal-mine.html> (8/10/2008)

- [21] Mohr S., and Evans G., Demand-Supply Interaction on Future Mining Resource Production: The Coal Model, CSRP'08 Conference, 18-19th November 2008.
- [22] Brandt A. R., Testing Hubbert, Energy Policy, 35(5), pg 3074-3088, 2007.
- [23] R. Bonskowski, W. D. Watson, F. Freme, Coal Production in the United States - An Historical Overview, EIA website
http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/page/coal_production_review.pdf (12/11/08)
- [24] Baruya P. S. et al., Coal Online, Coal Resources, IEA Clean Coal Centre, 2003.
<http://www.coalonline.net/site/coalonline/content/home> (8/10/08)
- [25] E.I.A., Country Analysis Briefs, Bangladesh, July 2006,
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cabs/Bangladesh/Coal.html> (9/10/08)
- [26] E.I.A. Coal reserves, EIA website:
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/contents.html> (9/10/08)
- [27] Mongolia: Business Opportunities for 2005, Special Advertising Section, Fortune Magazine September 19th, 2005,
http://www.timeinc.net/fortune/services/sections/fortune/intl/media/2005_09mongolia.pdf
(9/20/08)
- [28] Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam, Japan discuss minerals policies, Other news, 4th Decemeber 2007,
<http://www.mofa.gov.vn/en/nr040807104143/nr040807105039/ns071204093549>
(9/10/08)