

COAL		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005*	
		Quantity (Ton)	Value (000' US\$.)	Quantity (Ton)	Value (000' US\$.)	Quantity (Ton)	Value (000' US\$.)	Quantity (Ton)	Value (000' US\$.)	Quantity (Ton)	Value (000' US\$.)
Production		92,540,000	n.a.	103,372,000	n.a.	114,278,000	n.a.	132,352,000	n.a.	149,665,233	n.a.
Market share(%) in the world	Production	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
	Export	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Domestic Consumption		27,388,000	n.a.	29,257,000	n.a.	30,658,000	n.a.	36,077,000	n.a.	40,779,724.7	n.a.
Export to Top 5 countries											
1 Japan		14,328,992.28	393,633.392	16,030,515.2	431,575.539	18,815,801.0	443,396.7	20,071,982.1	590,847.1	n.a.	n.a.
2 Taiwan		12,714,898.05	302,439.993	11,804,815.6	280,681.193	14,831,230.4	332,302.0	15,524,501.8	445,617.7		
3 South of Korea		5,035,914.80	106,735.533	7,255,015.6	154,927.774	7,572,106.0	160,681.9	10,441,042.8	253,018.5		
4 India		4,564,730.47	85,538.454	4,562,968.2	88,187.398	6,737,383.5	138,174.0	7,377,757.8	150,017.3		
5 Hongkong		3,946,001.01	80,080.703	4,098,492.4	84,030.649	6,826,798.1	117,349.4	6,065,955.0	151,267.1		
Total Export		65,281,000	n.a.	74,178,000	n.a.	85,680,000	n.a.	89,650,025.8	2,367,842.2	105,843,991	
Province/Resource		Hipotethyc (Mill.Ton)		Forecasted (Mill.Ton)		Tertunjuk (Mill.Ton)		Measured (Mill.Ton)		Total	Reserves (Mill.Ton)
1. South Sumatra		1,827.55		9,694.75		11,574.90		143.20		22,240.40	2,653.98
2. East Kalimantan		1,775.62		13,515.99		335.01		6,453.33		22,079.95	2,410.33
3. South Kalimantan		0		5,474.06		222.04		3,171.20		8,867.30	1,803.33
4. Centre Kalimnatan		0		1,232.84		5.08		194.02		1,431.94	48.59
5. West Sumatra		19.19		481.19		42.72		181.24		724.34	36.07
Opportunity for Investment											
Production-Consumption											
Indonesia average coal production in these last four years is about 110.6 million ton per year. This figure will keep increasing that it reaches 149.7 million ton in 2005. Significant rise in crude oil lately affects coal demand as alternative energy source. This can be seen from rise in domestic and export demand which is 32.8% and 38.3% during 2001-2005. However, it is necessary to remember that if this condition continues, Indonesia coal reserve will exhaust about 150 years in the future because about 60% or 36 million ton of Indonesia coal reserve is low in calorie and has a high content of water and dust. Therefore, it is necessary to develop technology that may upgrade coal energy (upgraded brown coal/UBC). This development has been started by Japan in Indonesia by establishing a coal upgrading factory in South Kalimantan. The result is high caloric coal with 6 thousand kilo calorir/Kg. Basically, this factory is a follow up project of a pilot plant in Cirebon, West Java. With this factory, which is notably the 1st UBC factory in the world, it is expected that in the future, many private sectors will be lured to invest in energy sector. One thing to note is that Indonesia is the 2nd coal producer country in the world. In reference, low calorie coal in 2006 worth 25 USD/ton while high calorie coal is 50 USD/ton.											
Export-Import											
Japan is the main export destination with average volume of 30 million per year and then followed by Taiwan and South Korea											
Coal Reserves											
The biggest coal reserve is in South Sumatra with 2,653.98 million ton and then followed by East and South Kalimantan with each 2,410.33 and 1.803.33 million ton respectively.											

Sumber: ESDM Department