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The Community coal market in 1980 — outlook for 1981 1

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THE COMMUNITY COAL MARKET IN 1980 OUTLOOK FOR 1981

The text of this report generally refers to the Community of Nine. However, various figures especially in the annexes relate to the Community of Ten and/or Greece as indicated. All estimates for 1980 are provisional

I. SUMMARY

In 1980, international attention — as expressed in opinions and detailed studies — focused on the 'renaissance of coal', a development considered necessary for the improvement of world energy supplies.

The main conclusions relate to the expansion of coal production, the need for a three- or five-fold increase in world trade between now and the year 2000, and the stimulation of demand in industrial sectors.

These aspects provide criteria for a short-term picture of the Community coal market. The investment programmes launched by coal producers some years ago, coupled with improved productivity, brought about a reversal in 1979 of the previous trend, increasing output in the two main producing countries and containing the falling rate of extraction in the other two; the total availabilities in the Community (production plus recoveries) have risen to 253 million tonnes for 1980 and will be 247 million tonnes in 1981.

At the same time, the Community's total hard coal requirements are increasing, from 316 million tonnes in 1980 to 319 million tonnes in 1981. The demand in non-producing countries will represent 11 % of the latter figure. Their share of imports from third countries could represent 40 % of a tonnage estimated at 77 million tonnes. These imports remain subject to Community surveillance.

The proportion of total Community requirements met by the availabilities of the coal-producing countries (production plus recoveries) is expected to fall from 79.9 % in 1980 to 77.4 % in 1981; their share of imports from third countries will increase in absolute terms by two million tonnes.

In 1980, as in 1981, intra-Community trade represents approximately 10 % of the availabilities; the total volume will fall by two million tonnes between 1980 and 1981; it will continue to be of fundamental importance for the Community steel industry and for certain domestic sectors.

The above factors explain why, in a period of a slight upward trend in coal consumption, compared with a marginal drop in total energy consumption and a 2.7 % reduction in the demand for oil between 1980 and 1981 — the Community coal industry is concerned with the difficulties facing it, namely:

- an increase in production costs;
- a reduction in disposals to some sectors hit by the recession (e.g. steel with possible repercussions in other sectors (electricity));
- the reservations of potential new customers, particularly in the general industry and domestic sectors;
- an increase in the supply of coal from third countries;
- the protracted weakness of the US dollar which determines the level of revenue from the substantial tonnages of Community coal sold at prices aligned on those of third countries;
- the stockpiling of an excessive proportion of Community output

It may be concluded that any significant and gradual change in the above factors could improve the situation of Community producers; particular attention will have to be paid in the months ahead to supplies from the East European countries and the exchange rate of the US dollar. The other links forged by the Community coal producers or users throughout the coal-supply chain, ranging from production in third countries to distribution in the Community, may make a useful contribution.

The coal policy measures introduced in the Member States in 1980 relate either to Community production or to imports from third countries.

Some of these measures are designed to encourage prospecting and investment in the Community —

including the consumption stage — at the same time as setting limits to the financial support for current operation. Others seek to increase import opportunities in order to widen and diversify the supply base.

In a sector highly sensitive to the slightest change, the progressive nature of these measures and the

uncertainty attaching to an assessment of the conditions which will determine the pattern of supply and demand in 1981 make it especially tricky, to make the estimates for this year.

The Commission will request the next Council of Ministers to include the coal situation as an important point on the agenda.

II. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

(Table 2)

Under the impact of the second oil price shock in less than ten years, economic activity in the Community slowed sharply in 1980, with real gross domestic product growing by only 1.3 % after two and a half years of appreciable growth.

The downturn in activity gathered pace between the two halves of the year. Investment spending had already slumped from its 1979 growth rate in the first half of the year and continued to fall in the second. Consumer spending, which had remained buoyant in the first half, dropped back in the second. By the end of the year therefore, there was a steep decline in industrial production and unemployment had reached new record levels.

Consumer price rises continued to accelerate over the first half of 1980, although some slowdown became apparent in the course of the year as the initial impact was absorbed, and finally averaged some 12 % for the year as a whole. The Community's current balance of payments has swung from a substantial surplus in 1978 to a large deficit in 1980, partly through a worsening of the terms of trade and partly through a

decline in the Community's share of world markets due to a loss of price and cost competitiveness.

The labour market situation also deteriorated during 1980. With total employment falling back sharply and the labour force rising rapidly (for demographic reasons), unemployment rose steadily throughout the year and by the end had largely passed the seven million mark, equivalent to 6.6 % of the active civilian population.

Economic growth is expected to recover in the second half of 1981, although the volume of gross domestic product will show, on average for the year, a fall of 0.6 % in comparison to 1980. Severe external and internal constraints will hamper a return to the rates of growth of productive potential experienced in the sixties. The rise in unemployment may continue throughout most of the year and the deficit on current account could increase slightly. Consumer price increases are expected to moderate but, given persistent cost increases, the slowdown of inflation will be only gradual.

III. COAL DEMAND BY SECTOR

1. Steel industry

(Tables 4 to 7)

Having reached a level of 57.4 million tonnes in 1979, coke consumption by the Community steel industry dropped to 53.6 million tonnes in 1980 and is likely to be around 51 million tonnes in 1981.

Almost all the steel industry's coke requirement is for the production of pig iron; with the continuing fall in the amount of fuel oil injected into blast furnaces as a result of the oil price rise and possibly the fact that coke supplies are more secure, the Community's average specific coke consumption per tonne of pig iron rose from 508 kg in 1979 to 514 kg in 1980. Coupled with a slight increase in the pig iron/crude

steel ratio, this explains why the consumption of blast-furnace coke fell by only 6.7 % between 1979 and 1980 whereas the drop in crude steel output was 9 % (127.7 million tonnes compared with 140.2 million tonnes).

The situation has varied from one country to another. Whereas in 1980 crude steel output remained at 1979 levels in France and increased by 9 % in Italy, it fell in all the other countries. The drop was particularly marked in the United Kingdom; following a long strike in the steel industry at the beginning of the year and major restructuring measures, crude steel production fell from 21.5 million tonnes in 1979 to 11.4 million tonnes in 1980, a drop of 10.1 million tonnes or 47 %.

Steel output in the other Community countries in the first half of 1980 was higher than in the equivalent period in 1979. From July onward, falling demand for steel products led to a drop in output. Faced with worsening prospects for the fourth quarter, the Commission took a Decision (No 2794/80/ECSC) on 31 October 1980⁽¹⁾ recognizing the existence of a period of manifest crisis within the meaning of Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty and establishing a system of steel production quotas for undertakings in the iron and steel industry. This decision applies for the fourth quarter of 1980 and the first two quarters of 1981. The crude steel quotas for the fourth quarter of 1980 are some 20 % below the output level of a reference period based on figures for the period 1977-1979. It is expected that output will fall by about 27 % in the first quarter of 1981. In the second quarter, a level of crude steel production is expected which will bring production for the first half year to about 57 million tonnes. An economic upturn in the steel industry is unlikely until the second half of 1981.

With the same pig iron/crude steel ratio and a specific coke input increasing from 514 to 517 kg, coke consumption for the steel industry as a whole would be 51.3 million tonnes.

2. Power stations

(Tables 8 A, B, C and D)

In the three-year period 1979-1981 solid fuels' share of the Community's gross electricity production will have been in the region of 42 % (almost 34 % of it from hard coal), whereas the share of oil and gas will have dropped from 36 % to 32 %; there will have been appreciable increases in nuclear generation, from 11 % to 15 %, with hydro-electricity stable at around 11 %. These changes should be seen against the

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 291, 31. 10. 1980, p. 1.

general background of stockering growth in net electricity production in 1980 (1.5 % over 1979), though the picture will be slightly brighter in 1981, when production is expected to rise by 3.9 % over 1980. This year production should exceed 1 300 TWh.

In the Community as a whole, hard coal consumption in power stations will be 145 million tonnes in 1980 and should rise to 148 million tonnes in 1981⁽²⁾. The 1980 figures should also include a further 36 million tonnes of lignite and peat consumption, which can be expected to top 43 million tonnes⁽²⁾ in 1981 when Greece is added. This would give a total solid fuel consumption of 181 million tonnes for 1980 and 191 million tonnes for 1981.

In 1980 the Nine's public power stations bought 169 million tonnes (t = t) of hard coal, 15 million tonnes up on 1979 and 24 million tonnes up on 1978. However, these increases were not shared equally between Community production and imports from non-member countries — the former accounted for eight million tonnes, or 7 %, over the two years, while the latter rose by 16 million tonnes, or 40 %, over the same period. In 1980 imports will account for 40 million tonnes or almost one-quarter of the Community's total supply. Sales of Community coal to other Community countries have levelled out at just under six million tonnes and are therefore declining in relative terms. Total coal purchases of 173 million tonnes can be expected in 1981.

Between 1978 and 1980 demand for coal by public power stations rose much more sharply in non-producing countries (by 184 % in Italy, 83 % in Denmark and 47 % in the Netherlands) than in coal-producing countries, where increases ranged from 10 to 20 %.

The changes in 1981 are likely to be more varied: a slight drop in the United Kingdom and Germany, stability in France, easing-off in Denmark and Italy, and a more marked increase in Belgium and the Netherlands owing to conversions.

3. Other industries

(Tables 3 and 9)

In 1981 hard-coal consumption by this sector could return to the 1979 level of 14 million tonnes following the drop to 13 million tonnes in 1980. Coke consumption is picking up slightly and should reach 4.4 million tonnes in 1981. These figures exclude private electricity generation by industry, which was included in Section 2 above.

⁽²⁾ 1 tonne = 29.3 GJ.

The figures for the individual countries show that coal consumption by the United Kingdom will have fallen by over one million tonnes between 1979 and 1981; this can certainly be put down to the general economic situation. Consumption by United Kingdom industry will stand at 5.6 million tonnes in 1981. In France the trend is in the opposite direction, and there has been an increase of 1.6 million tonnes in the last two years. Consumption of 2.8 million tonnes is forecast for 1981, slightly higher than that expected in Germany (2.7 million tonnes). Belgium is also on a rising trend: to 1.9 million tonnes.

Coke consumption in the four main producers and consumers (France, Germany, United Kingdom and Italy) is virtually static.

There is no evidence in the figures of any shift from oil to coal by industrial installations. Although the relative prices of these fuels would seem to dictate such a change it has not spread much beyond the cement and fired-clay industries so far.

IV. COMMUNITY COAL PRODUCTION

1. Production statistics

(a) *Quantitative analysis of output* (Tables 11 and 12)

Community coal production reached 247 million tonnes in 1980 after remaining at a level of around 239 million tonnes for the previous three years. The eight-million tonne increase from 1979 is due mainly to improved output in the United Kingdom.

For 1981 a fall in output of 0.7 million tonnes will occur in France, corresponding to an annual rate of 4%. Production in the United Kingdom will probably come back to 125 million tonnes.

Production will remain virtually unchanged in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany. The level of output in the Community as a whole will hence again exceed 242 million tonnes.

(b) *Manpower and productivity* (Tables 13 and 14)

Over the three-year period 1970-81, underground manning levels for the Community as a whole were

4. Domestic sector

(Tables 10 A and 10 B)

Domestic and associated coal consumption is still falling by roughly 1.5 million tonnes per year throughout the Community. In 1980 the domestic sector used a total of 27 million tonnes of hard coal, patent fuel and cokes as against 30 million tonnes in 1979. It should not be forgotten that approximately five million tonnes of fuels of lower calorific value, i.e. brown coal briquettes and peat, were also burnt and that consumption of these fuels shows no sign of weakening. At the end of 1980 the Commission approved arrangements for importing 0.3 million tonnes of anthracite in order to help overcome the supply difficulties faced by British consumers while new production units were being constructed in Wales.

In 1981 a close watch should be kept on the possible effects that the cuts in the house-coal supply from Poland and the Soviet Union might have in a number of Member States.

around 353 000. Manpower trends — like those in production — vary from one producer country to another; in Belgium and France manning levels are falling, but they are rising in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

Owing to heavy investment in rationalization there was an improvement in productivity (expressed in kg/man-hour) in 1980 compared with 1979 in the three Community producer countries, where it is still comparatively low. Continuing investment can be expected to lead to greater productivity in 1981.

2. Financial developments

(a) *Costs and proceeds* (Table 15)

The increase in costs in 1980 was due mainly to a general rise in the price of mining equipment and to the fact that wage increases outstripped improvements in productivity. In some countries costs rose faster than the general rate of inflation.

The rate of increase in costs is expected to be slightly lower in 1981.

Proceeds failed to keep pace with costs in 1979 owing to the effect of keen price competition from imported coal (and no longer from liquid fuels). This trend for costs and proceeds to diverge caused a heavy slump in results in 1979 compared with 1978.

In 1980, proceeds generally rose faster than costs, thus preventing a further drop in results. Operating losses levelled off as compared with 1979.

This situation is not likely to change significantly this year.

(b) *Financial intervention by Member States*
(Table 16)

In recent years, all coal producers in the Community have required increasing government subsidies but the amount of aid per tonne varies greatly between Member States. Table 16 shows that the subsidies needed by the Belgian coal industry are by far the greatest, while those for the United Kingdom are comparatively small. It should be borne in mind that the levels of subsidies are determined not only by production costs but also by the extent to which Community coal must be sold at prices aligned on the world market or, alternatively, benefits from a protected internal market.

The steep rise over the years in the subsidies granted per tonne produced was halted in 1980 when the level of subsidies was high but stable.

For the Community as a whole, the total subsidies awarded for current production in 1980 under Decisions 73/287/ECSC and 528/76/ECSC amounted to 2 146 million EUA.

3. Developments in production capacity

(a) *Investment in coal mining and preparation*
(Table 17)

In 1980, investment in the coal industry reached a record level, with companies undertaking large-scale rationalization programmes (in the Federal Republic of Germany) and developing new production capacity e. g. in the Selby coalfield in the United Kingdom. If price increases relating to capital goods are excluded, there was an increase in investment in the coal industry in real terms in 1980.

This trend will continue in 1981. The amounts shown in table 17, which are lower than those for 1980, relate only to investment already undertaken or approved. If planned investment which may be made in 1981 is included, the nominal volume of investment in 1981 may be as high as 1 500 million for the Community as a whole.

(b) *Pit closures* (Table 18)

Eleven pits were closed in 1980, one more than in 1979, and loss of production capacity fell accordingly from 2.5 million tonnes to 2.1 million tonnes. Five pit closures are scheduled for 1981, bringing a further 1.7 million tonnes loss in production capacity; no forecasts are available for the United Kingdom.

V. COAL PRICES

In view of the importance of fluctuating rates of exchange, the following list showing the movements of the US dollar in relation to the Community currencies will be helpful:

1 US dollar =	Bfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Lit	Fl	£
3 January 1980	27.77	5.328	1.7055	4.005	799.40	1.888	0.4456
1 April 1980	31.69	6.138	1.9788	4.558	911.95	2.161	0.4682
5 January 1981	31.43	6.005	1.9517	4.521	928.50	2.121	0.416

1. List price developments

(Tables 19 A and 19 B)

Table 19 A shows the listed pithead prices of different types of coal for coalfields on the Continent and a number in Britain in national currencies, while table 19 B gives the figures in US dollars.

In 1980, list prices for Community coal continued to rise at much the same rate as in 1979; the increases ranged from 4 % to 50 %. The price rises took the following form in the Member States:

— *Belgium:*

Two increases — one at the beginning of the year and one in mid-year — ranging in total from 8 % to 19 %, and a 1 % increase on 1 January 1981.

— *Germany:*

An increase of 4 % to 12 % in domestic coal prices on 1 January 1980, followed by an across-the-board increase of 5 % to 18 % on 1 March 1980 and another 6 % to 14 % increase in the second half of the year. In all, this resulted in a 4 % to 27 % increase for the whole year.

— *France:*

Two price rises, on 1 January 1980 and 1 April 1980, totalling 6 % to 26 %.

— *United Kingdom:*

A 10 % increase in the price of industrial coke on 1 January 1980 and a further 15 % to 20 % on industrial coal and 9 % to 27 % on domestic coal on 1 March. Coupled with the price rises which came into effect on 1 to 12 January 1981, this gives a total increase for the year of 18 % to 37 % for industrial coal and 13 % to 50 % for domestic coal.

— *Italy:*

Coke prices were raised by 11 % to 15 % in 1980.

These increases should be set against the higher average revenue in the producing countries (see table 15).

2. Coking coal

(Table 19)

Table 19 shows the movements since 1970 in the 'indicative price' calculated by the Commission on the basis of the average prices, cif ARA of coking coal imported from the United States and Australia. The indicative price rose from US \$ 66.30 in October 1979 to not far short of US \$ 70 in October 1980, i.e. by 5.5 %.

Naturally, when these prices are converted into Community currencies the picture differs depending on the movement of the currencies against the dollar. Thus in Germany there appears to have been a 10 % increase from DM 115 to DM 127 per tonne, while in the United Kingdom there was a 3 % reduction from £ 30 per tonne to £ 29. By the same token the Community list prices for coking coal in these countries stand at approximately DM 220 and £ 52 respectively.

Loading and unloading delays in certain ports added a further US \$ 0.25 to US \$ 3.85 per tonne to freight charges for imports over the period from 1 January to 30 September 1980. What is more, the indexation of bunker fuel put a further US \$ 0.15 to US \$ 1.25 on each tonne of imported coal. These extra costs seemed to be on the increase in the last quarter of 1980 and could rise further in 1981.

3. Steam coal

The average price in US dollars (e.i.f. ABA) for steam coal imported from various countries of origin has increased from 49 US dollars per tonne at the end of 1979 to 70 US dollars at the end of 1980.

The first prices for Community steam coal were between 71 and 99 US dollars at the end of 1979 and between 109 and 125 at the beginning of 1981 ⁽¹⁾.

4. Outlook for 1981

In common with other energy prices, coal prices will continue their upward movement both inside and outside the Community. Further narrowing of the gap between coking coal prices and steam coal prices can be expected.

⁽¹⁾ Prices are on the basis 1 tonne = 29.3 G.J.

VI. COKE

1. Developments in coking capacity

(Table 21)

In 1980 the Community had a coke oven production capacity of around 81 million tonnes, with the average rate of utilization expected to be nearly 84 % — a point higher than in 1979 when the industry had one million tonnes more production capacity. A similar reduction in capacity is expected in 1981. The cuts will be made mainly in the United Kingdom, where 1.3 million tonnes will be lost, and the Netherlands, where repair work will take out 0.5 million tonnes.

Steel industry coke ovens account for 53 % of the total and generally have a higher average rate of utilization than pithead and independent coking plants.

Some 45 % of capacity is 25 years old or older, 36 % less than 10 years old and 13 % was built or modernized within the last five years.

The age distribution varies from region to region; in Scotland and the North of England the replacement of obsolescent steel industry coke ovens means that half of the capacity is now less than ten years old. The geographical location of the plants is also a factor — some 59 % of all the steel industry's coastal coking capacity is less than 10 years old, whereas 63 % of its inland coke ovens are over 25 years old. With reference to ownership; 61 % of all coal-industry and independently owned coke ovens are over 25 years old.

Although the age of coking plants is an important factor, others — such as the future level and location of demand from a for-coke restructured steel

industry — must also be taken into account for adjusting coking capacity in the next few years.

2. Coke production and coal supplies to coking plants

(Tables 22 and 23)

Over 66 million tonnes of coke were produced in the Community in 1980. The 0.5 million tonne reduction since 1979 was due to a combination of a sharp fall in the United Kingdom (2.4 million tonnes, or 19 % as a result of the steel strike in the early part of the year) and an upturn in the other Member States. In 1981 production is likely to be slightly lower than the 1980 level, with minor variations from one country to another.

Supplies of Community coal to coking plants totalled 86 million tonnes in 1980, two million tonnes less than in 1979; indigenous supplies fell by three million tonnes, intra-Community trade by one million tonnes. On the other hand, supplies from outside the Community rose by two million tonnes to a total of 24 million tonnes, 28 % of all coking coal delivered.

This trend was particularly marked in the United Kingdom where non-member countries took their share of the market from 12 % to 28 % between 1979 and 1980.

Trade in coke did nothing to make up for this situation: here, too, intra-Community trade dropped by one million tonnes.

The downward trend could be reversed in 1981 if the eastern European countries cut their exports of coking coal to the Community.

VII. TRADE IN COAL AND COKE

1. Intra-Community trade

(Tables 24 and 25)

Between 1979 and 1981 intra-Community trade in coal will have dropped from 17 million to 15 million tonnes, while coke sales will have contracted from seven million to six million tonnes. Intra-Community trade covers approximately 8 % of the Community's coal requirements.

The upswing in coke sales in the first half of 1980 was almost entirely cancelled out by the crisis which hit the steel industry in the second half of the year. The reductions mentioned above were chiefly due to falling exports from the Federal Republic of Germany (traditionally the principal supplier); over the last two years they have fallen by three million tonnes (coal) and one million tonnes (coke). On the other hand, there has been a 1.5 million tonnes

increase in the United Kingdom's coal deliveries to the other Member States.

These changes in trade did not affect all members of the Community in the same way. The reduction in German exports to France was the most marked: 2.4 million tonnes less coal and 0.5 million tonnes less coke; supplies to Luxembourg and the Netherlands were not affected. The lion's share of the increased coal exports from the United Kingdom went to Denmark, where imports from the United Kingdom will have risen from 0.2 million tonnes in 1979 to one million tonnes at the end of 1981.

As regards selling price, it is no secret that intra-Community trade does not always cover the producer's costs, particularly with steam coal, which has to compete against imports from non-member countries which are cheaper without subsidies. Therefore any revival of demand in the producing countries, provided it is accompanied by remunerative prices, should normally result in a drop in exports, with their higher freight costs.

On the other side of the coin, the flexibility of Community production could prove vital should other supplies fail.

2. Trade with third countries

(a) Imports (Tables 26 and 27)

Another jump in coal imports from third countries was seen in 1980; they were 14.5 million tonnes higher than in 1979, following a 14 million tonnes (31 %) increase between 1978 and 1979. Imports have doubled from 37 million tonnes in 1974 to 74 million tonnes in 1980. Although the 1981 forecasts suggest that the trend will level out slightly in 1981, when there will probably be a 3.4 million tonnes (5 %) increase over 1980, the increase is nonetheless spectacular. The bulk of the increase will be accounted for by steam coal for use in the Community's power stations. Imports of coking coal are expected to fall slightly in 1981 after peaking in 1980.

Import trends vary from year to year and from country to country. The 1980 increases were greatest

in France, the United Kingdom and Italy. French and United Kingdom imports are expected to fall slightly in 1981, with Germany taking over following the quote increase.

As for the producing countries, the United States and South Africa shared the increase registered between 1979 and 1980; the former increased its share by 13 million tonnes and the latter by 3.3 million tonnes.

In 1981 the US will consolidate its position as the Community's principal supplier. Only the US can meet the demand for a further four million tonnes, since forecasts suggest that imports from other countries are now levelling off.

The forecasts for 1981 must be reviewed very soon to take account of the shortfall in coal imports from Poland and the Soviet Union in the fourth quarter of 1980 and, probably, part of 1981.

Attempts have been made to make up for the lost supplies by turning to other countries outside the Community, but these efforts could well come up against other constraints or bottlenecks, perhaps in the form of transport problems. Replacement Community supplies are also a possibility, though it is not yet possible to put figures to the various scenarios which might emerge.

This is also the place to mention the problems which arose in connection with coal production and handling at the ports in Australia in August and September 1980. The Community's supply of coking coal was temporarily interrupted and its supply of steam coal was reduced. The long delays in loading at United States east coast ports also add to the bill, and there is no prospect of any appreciable improvement in 1981.

(b) Exports (Table 27 B)

The Community exported six million tonnes of coal and coke in 1980, compared with 10 million tonnes in 1979. Most of the exports went to the Federal Republic of Germany's neighbours, the Scandinavian countries and Portugal. Coke accounted for some 80 % of the total. Once German producers had drastically reduced their stocks they put an end to the least profitable branches of their export trade. The outlet offered by the American steel industry in the past has now disappeared.

VIII. COAL AND COKE STOCKS

It should be noted that table 28 giving provisional end-of-year figures of producers' coal and coke stocks is not strictly comparable with tables 29, 30 A and 30 B giving stocks at power stations and colliery stocks broken down by type, treatment and areas at the end of September 1980, the latest available at the time of going to press.

1. Producers' coal and coke stocks

Stocks totalled 39 million tonnes (coke being reckoned at its coal equivalent) at the end of 1979. They can be expected to rise to 50 million tonnes by the end of 1980 and nearly 58 million tonnes by the end of 1981. In absolute terms, stocks will equal, even surpass, the record levels of 1959, 1967 and 1978. In relative terms, they account for a larger proportion of current production (about three month's coal production by the end of 1981).

The build-up of stocks can to a large extent be put down to the fact that 10 million tonnes of coal were added between the end of 1979 and the end of 1980 and a further five million tonnes are expected in 1981. Coke stocks have been increasing by roughly three million tonnes in two years.

The trend towards stockpiling of coal was most evident in the United Kingdom with a seven million tonne, (70 %) increase in 1980 and a further five million expected in 1981.

Germany's coke stocks were low at the end of 1980, though they are expected to rise by 1.7 million tonnes in 1981. Stocks were also up by one million tonnes in the United Kingdom in 1980 but should now remain at that level.

These figures include the German national reserve stockpile: over seven million tonnes of coal and almost three million tonnes of coke, a total of 11 million tonnes of coal equivalent. The producers have to meet only the minimal owning costs.

The growth in United Kingdom producers' stocks, on the other hand, is a direct result of a decline in sales to the steel industry, general industry and power stations and entails financing charges. Unless sales pick up corrective measures might be contemplated.

2. Coal stocks at power stations

On 30 September 1980 power stations had eight million tonnes (26 %) more coal in stock than at the same time in 1979. This meant that stocks had expanded twice as fast as consumption. In all, the total stocks of 41 million tonnes were equivalent to almost three and a half months' consumption. The figures varied from country to country and ranged from one month's average consumption in Italy to six months' supply in Denmark. The situation is therefore much the same as last year.

It is also known that some of the coal in the producers' stocks (see section 1) is earmarked for pithead power stations, notably in France and Germany.

3. Coal and coke stocks at coking plants

Five million tonnes of coal were in stock on 30 September 1980. This represents only a minimal increase over the previous year's level.

Coke stocks, which went from 19 million tonnes at the end of 1978 to only 10 million tonnes at the end of 1979, had risen again by the end of 1980. Although in 1980 there was a further fall in Germany (four hundred thousand tonnes), United Kingdom stocks grew by one million tonnes (40 %).

TABLE 1
Shares of the various forms of primary energy in gross internal energy consumption⁽¹⁾

	1979 Actual		1980 ⁽²⁾ Estimates		1981 ⁽³⁾ Forecast EUR 9		1981 ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ Forecast EUR 10	
	M toe	%	M toe	%	M toe	%	M toe	%
Hard coal	191.6	19.7	190.0	20.4	192.0	20.6	193.0	20.4
Lignite	29.0	3.0	29.0	3.1	29.6	3.2	33.1	3.5
Oil	525.0	54.1	485.0	52.0	472.0	50.8	483.9	51.1
Natural gas	172.4	17.8	170.0	18.3	170.0	18.3	170.0	18.0
Nuclear energy	37.2	3.8	42.8	4.6	51.9	5.6	51.9	5.5
Other	15.1	1.6	15.1	1.6	14.1	1.5	14.4	1.5
Total	970.3	100.0	931.9	100.0	929.6	100.0	946.3	100.0

(1) Final energy balance (according to Eurostat methodology).

(2) *Source:* Eurostat.

(3) *Source:* Commission services.

(4) Including Greece.

TABLE 2
Gross domestic product in real terms
(Variation compared with previous year)

(%)

	1979 Actual	1980 Provisional	1981 Forecast
Belgium	2.4	1.2	-0.7
Denmark	3.5	-0.9	-0.1
Germany	4.6	2.0	-0.7
France	3.2	1.8	0.5
Ireland	1.9	0.8	1.8
Italy	5.0	3.8	-0.8
Luxembourg	3.6	0.4	-1.0
Netherlands	2.2	0.2	-0.6
United Kingdom	1.3	-2.0	-2.0
Community	3.5	1.3	-0.6

Source: Services of the Commission

TABLE 3
Community coal consumption by sector and by Member States

(million tonnes t = t)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast	% 1980/79	% 1981/80
A. SECTOR					
Power stations	176.3	181.8	185.8	+ 3	+ 2
Coke ovens	87.4	86.5	84.8	- 1	- 2
Iron and steel industry	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	+ 1
Other industries	14.1	13.1	14.1	- 7	+ 7
Domestic heating	20.0	18.4	18.2	- 9	- 1
Patent fuel plants	5.0	4.6	4.4	- 9	- 4
Own consumption at mines	1.9	1.8	1.7	- 8	- 6
Gasworks and others	2.6	2.0	1.4	-22	-30
Statistical difference	1.2	—	0.1	—	—
Total	310.4	310.1	312.4 ⁽¹⁾	—	+ 1 ⁽¹⁾
B. STATE					
Belgium	17.2	16.8	18.1	- 1	+ 8
Denmark	7.1	9.8	10.0	+38	+ 3
Germany	86.8	89.4	92.9	+ 3	+ 4
France	48.5	45.6	46.5	- 6	+ 2
Greece	—	—	0.4	—	—
Ireland	1.2	1.3	1.3	+ 9	—
Italy	14.6	16.6	15.9	+13	- 4
Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—
Netherlands	4.8	5.9	6.2	+22	+ 5
United Kingdom	129.7	123.4	120.8	- 5	- 2
Total	310.4	310.1	312.4 ⁽¹⁾	—	+ 1 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Including Greece (estimates).

TABLE 4
Steel and pig iron production

(1 000 tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Provisional	1981 Forecast (1)	1980/79 %
A. STEEL			Not available	
Belgium/Luxembourg	18 392	16 934		- 8
Denmark	804	734		- 9
Germany	46 040	43 839		- 5
France	23 360	23 170		- 1
Greece	—	—		—
Ireland	72	2		—
Italy	24 250	26 422		+ 9
Netherlands	5 805	5 269		- 9
United Kingdom	21 472	11 384		-47
Community	140 195	127 754		- 9
B. PIG IRON			Not available	
Belgium/Luxembourg	14 676	13 469		- 8
Germany	35 167	33 876		- 4
France	19 415	19 160		- 1
Greece	—	—		—
Italy	11 398	12 212		+ 7
Netherlands	4 813	4 360		- 9
United Kingdom	13 030	6 540		-50
Community	98 499	89 617		- 9

(1) Not available. The forecast of steel production for the first half year, 1981 is about 57 million tonnes for the Community as a whole.

TABLE 5
Coke rates or specific coke input in blast furnaces

(kg/tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast
Belgium	536	545	545
Denmark	—	—	—
Germany	498	515	515
France	512	520	530
Greece	350	350	350
Ireland	—	—	—
Italy	458	455	460
Luxembourg	519	545	550
Netherlands	442	430	430
United Kingdom	578	580	575
Community	509	514	517

TABLE 6

Consumption of coke-oven coke in the iron and steel industry

(1 000 tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast	1980/79 %	1981/80 %
Belgium	6 749	6 320	5 740	- 6	- 9
Denmark	29	30	30	—	—
Germany	19 990	19 550	18 620	- 2	- 5
France	11 167	11 325	10 225	+ 1	- 9
Greece	(PM : 275)	(PM : 225)	225	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	6 011	6 820	6 290	+13	- 8
Luxembourg	2 287	2 255	2 010	- 1	-11
Netherlands	2 312	1 940	1 840	-16	- 5
United Kingdom	9 041	5 310	6 310	-41	+19
Community	57 586	53 550	51 290 ⁽¹⁾	- 7	- 4
<i>Used in:</i>					
blast furnaces	50 111	46 695	44 760	- 7	- 4
sintering	7 220	6 580	6 250	- 9	- 5
others	255	275	280	+ 8	—

⁽¹⁾ Including Greece.

TABLE 7

Community coke consumption by sector

(1 000 tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast	1980/79 %	1981/80 %
Iron and steel industry	57 586	53 550	51 290	-7	-4
Other industries	4 061	4 293	4 368	+6	+2
Domestic heating	5 170	4 867	4 452	-6	-8
Others	1 250	1 140	1 160	-9	+2
Statistical difference	- 69	—	—	—	—
Total	67 998	63 850	61 270	-6	-4

TABLE 8 A

Gross electricity generation

Breakdown by energy sources

	Production general TWh			Breakdown in %			% change	
	Actual	Estimates	Forecast	Actual	Estimates	Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	1980/79	1981/80
Belgium	52.2	54.5	56.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	+ 4.2	+ 3.8
Denmark	22.2	24.8	25.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	+11.7	+ 3.6
Germany	372.2	375.9	390.5	29.9	29.7	29.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.9
France	241.4	256.2	275.0	19.4	20.2	20.9	+ 6.1	+ 7.3
Ireland	11.0	10.7	11.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	- 2.5	+ 6.7
Italy	181.3	187.8	198.1	14.5	14.8	15.1	+ 3.6	+ 5.5
Luxembourg	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	- 5.4	+ 3.8
Netherlands	64.5	64.7	66.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
United Kingdom	300.0	289.3	289.0	24.0	22.9	22.0	- 3.6	- 0.1
Total	1 246.1	1 265.2	1 314.1	100	100	100	+ 1.5	+ 3.9
Hydroelectric total	124.3	144.7	137.9	11.4	11.4	10.5	+ 1.7	- 4.7
— natural flow	135.6	137.6	129.6	10.9	10.9	9.9	+ 1.5	- 5.8
— pumped storage	6.7	7.1	8.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	+ 6.0	+16.9
Geothermal	2.5	2.6	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	+ 4.0	+ 7.7
Nuclear	138.1	159.0	192.5	11.1	12.6	14.7	+15.1	+21.1
Conventional thermal total	963.2	958.9	980.9	77.3	75.8	74.6	- 0.4	+ 2.3
— coal	408.7	430.9	439.6	32.8	34.1	33.4	+ 5.4	+ 2.0
— lignite and peat	99.4	102.5	106.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.4
— oil products	291.9	272.3	280.6	23.4	21.5	21.3	- 6.7	+ 3.0
— natural gas	133.0	122.9	123.8	10.7	9.7	9.4	- 7.6	+ 0.7
— derived gases	23.0	23.0	23.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	- 0.2	+ 0.7
— other fuels	7.1	7.3	7.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	+ 1.6	+ 5.9

TABLE 8 B

Fuel consumption by conventional power plants and coverage of requirements in %

(in Petajoules (10¹⁵) LCV)

	1979 Actual		1980 Estimates		1981 Forecasts (1)		% change	
	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	1980/79	1981/80
<i>Belgium</i>								
Coal	113.3	29	121.4	30	150.2	35	+ 7	+24
Lignite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil products	168.6	42	175.9	43	168.0	39	+ 4	- 5
Natural gas	78.2	20	75.3	18	72.6	17	- 4	- 4
Others	36.5	9	36.4	9	36.6	9	—	—
Total	396.6	100	409.0	100	427.4	100	+ 3	+ 4
<i>Denmark</i>								
Coal	151.6	65	203.0	79	212.2	80	+34	+ 4
Oil products	80.0	35	52.4	21	52.3	20	-35	—
Total	231.6	100	255.4	100	264.5	100	+10	+ 4
<i>Germany</i>								
Coal	1 060.3	35	1 111.4	36	1 161.9	36	+ 5	+ 5
Lignite	975.9	32	985.8	32	1 011.0	32	+ 1	+ 3
Oil products	270.5	9	244.6	8	265.9	8	- 9	+ 9
Natural gas	620.9	20	592.3	19	616.4	19	- 5	+ 4
Others	138.3	4	135.6	5	142.8	5	- 2	+ 5
Total	3 065.9	100	3 069.7	100	3 198.0	100	—	+ 4
<i>France</i>								
Coal	570.5	46	562.5	48	580.5	49	- 1	+ 3
Lignite	32.4	3	30.4	2	33.6	3	- 7	+11
Oil products	494.8	40	458.5	39	440.0	37	- 7	- 4
Natural gas	73.5	6	56.4	5	61.4	5	-23	+ 9
Others	69.6	5	70.0	6	68.1	6	+ 1	- 3
Total	1 240.8	100	1 177.8	100	1 183.6	100	- 5	+ 1
<i>Greece</i>								
not available								

TABLE 8 B
(Continuation)

(in Petajoules (10¹⁵) LCV)

	1979 Actual		1980 Estimates		1981 Forecasts		% change	
	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	1980/79	1981/80
<i>Ireland</i>								
Coal	1.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	+10	—
Peat	26.0	25	22.6	22	24.9	22	-13	+10
Oil products	68.7	66	63.5	62	57.1	52	-8	-10
Natural gas	7.9	8	15.1	15	27.2	25	+91	+80
Total	103.6	100	102.3	100	110.3	100	-1	+8
<i>Italy</i>								
Coal	94.3	8	136.6	11	143.0	11	+45	+5
Lignite	14.1	1	13.0	1	13.0	1	-8	—
Oil products	916.1	79	940.7	77	1 001.9	77	+3	+7
Natural gas	100.2	9	99.5	8	95.8	8	-1	-4
Others	38.6	3	40.0	3	40.5	3	+4	+1
Total	1 163.3	100	1 229.8	100	1 294.2	100	+6	+5
<i>Luxembourg</i>								
Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil products	1.8	14	1.7	14	1.9	15	-6	+12
Natural gas	4.8	37	4.5	36	4.7	36	-6	+4
Others	6.4	49	6.3	50	6.4	49	-2	+2
Total	13.0	100	12.5	100	13.0	100	-4	+4
<i>Netherlands</i>								
Coal	31.0	6	64.3	11	91.4	16	+107	+42
Oil products	199.5	36	222.3	40	242.1	42	+11	+9
Natural gas	296.1	53	243.0	43	211.5	37	-18	-13
Others	30.1	5	31.3	6	32.5	5	+4	+4
Total	556.7	100	560.9	100	577.5	100	+1	+3
<i>United Kingdom</i>								
Coal	2 063.9	78	2 049.3	83	1 979.1	83	-1	-3
Oil products	512.7	20	358.9	15	357.7	15	-30	—
Natural gas	32.7	1	33.6	1	34.8	1	+3	+4
Others	23.0	1	23.4	1	21.4	1	+2	-9
Total	2 632.3	100	2 465.2	100	2 393.0	100	-6	-3
<i>Community</i>								
Coal	4 086.0	43	4 249.6	46	4 319.4	46	+4	+2
Peat/Lignite	1 048.5	11	1 051.7	11	1 082.5	11	—	+3
Oil products	2 712.9	29	2 518.6	27	2 586.9	27	-7	+3
Natural gas	1 214.3	13	1 119.8	12	1 124.4	12	-8	—
Others	342.5	4	343.0	4	348.2	4	—	+2
Total	9 404.2	100	9 282.7	100	9 461.4	100	-1	+2

TABLE 8 C
Consumption of solid fuels in power plants
 (Including autoproducers)

(million tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast	1980/79 %	1981/80 %
<i>Belgium</i>					
Coal	5.1	5.6	7.0	+ 10	+ 24
<i>Denmark</i>					
Coal	6.1	8.9	9.3	+ 46	+ 4
<i>Germany</i>					
Coal	43.2	44.5	48.5	+ 4	+ 9
Black lignite	1.5	1.5	1.5	—	—
Lignite	114.5	115.5	118.4	+ 1	+ 3
<i>France</i>					
Coal	25.7	24.6	24.7	- 5	—
Black lignite	1.4	1.5	1.6	+ 7	+ 16
Lignite	0.9	1.0	1.3		
<i>Greece</i>					
Lignite	(20.8 PM)	(21.0 PM)	21.0	—	—
<i>Ireland</i>					
Peat	2.7	2.4	2.6	- 13	+ 10
<i>Italy</i>					
Coal	3.7	5.4	5.6	+ 46	+ 5
Lignite	2.2	2.0	2.0	- 8	—
<i>Netherlands</i>					
Coal	1.2	2.2	3.2	+ 89	+ 45
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
Coal	91.3	90.5	87.5	- 1	- 3
<i>Community</i>					
Coal	176.3	181.8	185.8	+ 3	+ 2
Black lignite	2.9	3.0	3.1	+ 3	+ 3
Peat and lignite	120.3	120.9	145.3 (1)	—	+ 20 (1)

(1) Including Greece.

TABLE 8 D

Coal supplies to public power plants

(This table does not include colliery power plants or autoproducers)

(1 000 tonnes)

		National coal	Coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC coal	Coal from third countries	Total supplies
<i>Belgium</i>	1978	3 372	304	3 676	704	4 380
	1979	2 339	486	2 825	1 855	4 680
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	2 200	450	2 650	2 600	5 250
<i>Denmark</i>	1978	—	1 080	1 080	4 286	5 366
	1979	—	740	740	5 599	6 339
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	—	800	800	8 900	9 700
<i>Germany⁽²⁾</i>	1978	27 494	630	28 124	4 599	32 723
	1979	29 394	708	30 102	5 075	35 177
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	30 550	1 300	31 850	5 250	37 100
<i>France</i>	1978	3 143	3 178	6 321	10 290	16 611
	1979	2 852	2 664	5 516	11 545	17 061
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	2 500	2 550	5 050	13 050	18 100
<i>Greece⁽³⁾</i>	1978	..	..	..	..	..
	1979	..	..	..	..	..
	1980 ⁽¹⁾
<i>Italy</i>	1978	—	46	46	1 927	1 973
	1979	—	—	—	3 212	3 212
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	—	45	45	5 355	5 400
<i>Netherlands</i>	1978	—	387	387	1 119	1 506
	1979	—	266	266	935	1 201
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	—	550	550	1 650	2 200
<i>United Kingdom</i>	1978	80 964	54	81 018	697	81 715
	1979	84 420	73	84 493	1 689	86 182
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	87 425	75	87 500	3 500	91 000
<i>Community</i>	1978	114 973	5 679	120 652	23 622	144 274
	1979	119 005	4 937	123 942	29 910	153 852
	1980 ⁽¹⁾	122 675	5 770	128 445	40 305	168 750
<i>First Forecast for 1981</i>						
		2 100	425	2 525	4 075	6 600
<i>Belgium</i>		—	1 000	1 000	9 300	10 300
<i>Denmark</i>		32 800	1 500	34 300	8 300	42 600
<i>Germany</i>		2 000	2 000	4 000	13 100	17 100
<i>France</i>		60	—	60	—	60
<i>Ireland</i>		—	50	50	5 550	5 600
<i>Italy</i>		—	520	520	2 680	3 200
<i>Netherlands</i>		85 150	50	85 200	2 500	87 700
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
<i>Community</i>		122 110	5 545	127 655	45 505	173 160

(1) Estimates.

(2) Including 'Bergbauverbundkraftwerke'.

(3) Not available.

TABLE 9
Coal and coke-oven coke consumption in general industry (1)
(excluding power plants)

(1 000 tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast	1980/79 %	1981/80 %
Belgium	1 736	2 045	2 065	+18	+ 1
Denmark	813	845	745	+ 4	-12
Germany	4 515	3 870	4 200	-14	+ 8.5
France	2 486	2 750	3 850	+10	+40.0
Greece	..	..	30	—	—
Ireland	60	55	55	- 8	—
Italy	1 261	580	600	-54	+ 3
Luxembourg	5	3	3	-40	—
Netherlands	215	425	425	+95	—
United Kingdom	7 035	6 850	6 500	- 3	- 5
Community	18 126	17 423	18 473	- 4	+ 6

(1) Coke-oven coke assigned a value of unity.

TABLE 10 A

Deliveries of coal, patent fuel and coke for domestic heating

(including issues to workers)

(1 000 tonnes)

		1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast	1980/79 %	1981/80 %
<i>Belgium</i>	Coal	1 610	1 422	1 513	- 12	+ 6
	Patent fuel	220	135	100	- 39	- 26
	Coke	27	30	30	- 11	—
	Total	1 857	1 587	1 643	- 15	+ 4
<i>Denmark</i>	Coal	12	20	20	+ 67	—
	Coke	23	20	20	- 30	—
	Total	35	40	40	+ 14	—
<i>Germany</i>	Coal	1 430	1 330	1 330	- 7	—
	Patent fuel	1 296	1 200	1 200	- 7	—
	Coke	1 964	1 900	1 600	- 3	- 16
	Total	4 690	4 430	4 130	- 6	- 7
<i>France</i>	Coal	2 938	2 450	2 210	- 17	- 10
	Patent fuel	2 326	2 125	1 975	- 9	- 7
	Coke	281	250	240	- 11	- 4
	Total	5 545	4 825	4 425	- 13	- 8
<i>Greece</i>	Coal	..	..	5	—	—
	Coke	..	..	10	—	—
	Total	..	..	15	—	—
<i>Ireland</i>	Coal	1 100	1 200	1 200	+ 9	—
	Coke	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 100	1 200	1 200	+ 9	—	
<i>Italy</i>	Coal	150	150	150	—	—
	Patent fuel	11	10	10	- 9	—
	Coke	175	160	145	- 9	- 9
	Total	336	320	305	- 5	- 5
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Coal	5	5	5	—	—
	Patent fuel	1	1	1	—	—
	Coke	2	2	2	—	—
	Total	8	8	8	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	Coal	166	300	200	+ 81	- 33
	Patent fuel	20	20	20	—	—
	Coke	1	5	5	+ 400	—
	Total	187	325	225	+ 74	- 31
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Coal	12 494	11 500	11 600	- 8	+ 1
	Patent fuel	954	925	925	- 3	—
	Coke	2 697	2 500	2 400	- 7	- 4
	Total	16 145	14 925	14 925	- 8	—
<i>Community</i>	Coke	19 905	18 377	18 233 (1)	- 8	- 1
	Patent fuel	4 828	4 416	4 231	- 9	- 4
	Coke	5 170	4 867	4 452 (1)	- 6	- 6
	Total	29 903	27 660	26 916 (1)	- 8	- 3

(1) Including Greece.

TABLE 10 B
Deliveries of peat and lignite for domestic heating

(including issues to workers)

(1 000 tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 Forecast	Difference in %	
				1980/79	1981/80
<i>Belgium</i>					
Lignite briquettes	33	30	30	- 9	—
<i>Denmark</i>					
Lignite briquettes	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Germany</i>					
Lignite briquettes	3 721	3 600	3 800	- 3	+ 5
<i>France</i>					
Lignite briquettes	176	175	175	—	—
Black lignite	65	65	65	—	—
<i>Greece</i>					
Lignite briquettes	(PM 95)	(PM 90)	90	—	—
<i>Ireland</i>					
Peat	571	570	570	—	—
Peat briquettes	307	310	310	—	—
<i>Italy</i>					
Lignite briquettes	50	50	50	—	—
Black lignite	25	25	25	—	—
<i>Luxembourg</i>					
Lignite briquettes	45	45	45	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>					
Lignite briquettes	3	—	—	—	—
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
Lignite briquettes	—	—	—	—	—
Community	4 996	4 870	5 160 (1)	- 3	- 6

(1) Including Greece.

NB: Average calorific value of these fuels:

Peat	13 800 kJ/kg
Peat briquettes	18 640 kJ/kg
Lignite briquettes	20 000 kJ/kg
Black lignite	
— French	18 750 kJ/kg
— Italian	19 500 kJ/kg

TABLE 11
Hard coal production by areas

(1 000 tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Provisional	1981 Forecast
Kempen	5 614	5 948	6 000
Sud	511	377	250
<i>Belgium</i>	6 125	6 325	6 250
Ruhr	75 236	76 117	74 500
Aachen	5 334	5 399	5 550
Niedersachsen	2 333	2 276	2 300
Saar	9 888	10 128	10 700
Kleinzechen	521	540	525
<i>Germany</i>	93 312	94 460	93 575
<i>National statistics</i>	(85 799)	(86 550)	86 200
Nord - Pas de Calais	5 387	4 470	3 850
Lorraine	9 595	9 809	10 000
Centre - Midi	3 630	3 857	3 600
<i>France</i>	18 611	18 136	17 450
<i>Ireland</i>	60	60	60
Scotland	8 148	8 115	..
North	13 500	14 654	..
Yorkshire	30 979	31 001	..
North-West	10 949	11 344	..
Midlands/Kent	35 909	38 296	..
South Wales	7 709	7 814	..
Licensed mines	900	1 142	..
Opencast	12 543	15 242	15 000
<i>United Kingdom</i>	120 637	128 208	125 000
<i>Community</i>	238 745	247 189	242 335

TABLE 12
Hard coal production in Terajoules (1)

	10 ³ tonnes	TJ	kJ/kg
<i>1979 (actual)</i>			
Belgium	6 125	165 685	27 050
Germany	93 312	2 565 287	27 520
France	18 611	477 437	25 650
Ireland	63	1 333	21 160
United Kingdom	120 637	2 931 600	24 300
Community	238 748	6 141 342	25 725
<i>1980 (provisional)</i>			
Belgium	6 325	171 091	27 050
Germany	94 460	2 599 539	27 520
France	18 136	465 188	25 650
Ireland	60	1 270	21 160
United Kingdom	128 208	3 155 746	24 300
Community	247 189	6 352 834	25 750

(1) 10¹² Joules.

TABLE 13
Personnel employed underground

(yearly average in 1 000s)

	1979 Actual	1980 Pro- visional	1981 Forecast	Changes 1980/79		Changes 1981/80	
				1 000	%	1 000	%
Belgium	17.0	16.4	15.0	-0.6	-3.5	-1.4	-8.5
Germany	119.4	121.6	124.0	+2.2	+1.8	+2.4	+2.0
France	33.1	30.4	28.0	-2.7	-8.2	-2.4	-7.9
United Kingdom	185.0	184.0	185.0	-1.0	-0.5	+1.0	+0.5
Community ⁽¹⁾	354.9	352.8	352.4	-2.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1

(1) Including 0.4 in Ireland.

TABLE 14
Output per man/hour

	kg/man/hour			% change	
	1979 Actual	1980 Provisional	1981 Forecast	1980/79	1981/80
Belgium	276	279	283	+1.1	+1.4
Germany	546	539	560	-1.3	+3.9
France	337	352	370	+4.5	+5.1
United Kingdom	373	382	395	+2.4	+3.4

TABLE 15

Production costs and revenue per tonne

(Variation according to data supplied in national currencies)

(%)

	Production costs		Revenue	
	1979/78 Actual	1980/79 Provisional	1979/78 Actual	1980/79 Provisional
Belgium	+ 11.0	+ 7.5	- 3.0	+ 9.0
Germany	+ 5.8	+ 8.6	+ 3.8	+ 8.4
France	+ 11.8	+ 8.0	+ 14.7	+ 12.5
United Kingdom	+ 18.8	+ 16.1	+ 16.4	+ 17.0

TABLE 16

State aids to the coal industry for current production*(EUA/tonne produced)*

	Direct aids (1)		Indirect aids		Total	
	1979	1980 (2)	1979	1980 (2)	1979	1980 (2)
Belgium	45.49	45.68	3.16	1.65	48.65	47.33
Germany	10.89	11.67	0.10	0.08	10.98	11.75
France	25.31	25.26	0.35	0.38	25.66	25.64
United Kingdom	2.31	2.32	—	—	2.31	2.32
Community	8.55	8.77	0.15	0.10	8.70	8.87

(1) Including coking-coal aids.

(2) Provisional.

TABLE 17
Investments in coal
 production and preparation

(million EUA)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimates	1981 ⁽¹⁾ Forecasts
Belgium	24.6	37.8	..
Germany	277.3	408.4	335.1
France	39.5	44.0	39.5
United Kingdom	825.6	871.4	782.4
Community	1 167.0	1 361.6	1 157.0

(1) Excluding investments not formally decided or engaged.

TABLE 18

Pit closures

	1980		1981	
	Number	Previous year's output (1 000 tonnes)	Number	Previous year's output (1 000 tonnes)
<i>Belgium</i>				
— Sud	2	171	1 ⁽¹⁾	320 ⁽¹⁾
<i>Germany</i>				
— Ruhr	1	477	1	1 118
<i>France</i>				
— Nord/Pas-de-Calais	2	640 ⁽²⁾	—	—
— Centre-Midi	—	—	3	293
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
— North	1	377		
— Scottish	1	22		
— North-East	2	271		
— South Wales	2	177		
	6	847	..	..
	11	2 135	5	1 731 ⁽³⁾

(1) Decision of closures has been suspended.

(2) One pit closed in December 1979 but not reported in the foregoing report.

(3) Total including United Kingdom.

TABLE 19 A
Listed pithead prices for Community coal at 15 January 1980, 1 April 1980 and 15 January 1981

Category	Type	Date	Ruhr DM	Aachen DM	Saar DM	Belgium Bfrs	Nord FF	Lorraine FF	South Wales £	Scotland £	South Yorkshire £
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1980	259-00	—	—	4 900	670-00	—	51-10	—	—
		1. 4. 1980	283-00	—	—	4 900	752-00	—	58-30	—	—
		15. 1. 1981	298-00	—	—	5 500	752-00	—	76-50	—	—
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1980	242-00	263-00	—	4 750	—	—	43-60	—	—
		1. 4. 1980	266-00	263-00	—	—	—	—	50-50	—	—
		15. 1. 1981	281-00	309-00	—	—	—	—	64-70	—	—
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	15. 1. 1980	196-50	241-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1. 4. 1980	229-50	241-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15. 1. 1981	249-00	302-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	15. 1. 1980	183-00	—	206-00	3 050	—	395-00	—	38-50	36-60
		1. 4. 1980	210-50	—	224-00	3 050	—	434-00	—	46-70	44-40
		15. 1. 1981	230-50	—	230-00	3 350	—	434-00	—	52-00	49-50
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	15. 1. 1980	185-00	—	204-00	2 850	—	381-00 (2)	—	37-40	35-50
		1. 4. 1980	210-50	—	—	2 850	—	419-00 (2)	—	44-90	43-60
		15. 1. 1981	230-50	—	—	3 250	—	419-00 (2)	—	50-10	48-40
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	15. 1. 1980	187-00	197-00	204-00	2 650	—	385-00	44-00	42-40	38-00
		1. 4. 1980	207-50	216-00	221-00	2 650	—	385-00	50-60	47-50	42-90
		15. 1. 1981	217-00	238-00	227-00	3 048	—	385-00	51-80	—	—
Coke	Blast furnace H. F. > 40 mm	15. 1. 1980	292-00	291-00	315-00	3 850 (1)	550-00	562-00	87-50	86-40	85-80
		1. 4. 1980	324-50	319-00	345-00	4 250	583-00	613-00	87-50	86-40	85-80
		15. 1. 1981	334-00	352-50	359-00	4 250	583-00	613-00	87-50	86-40	85-80

(1) Carcoke.

(2) Power stat.: 410-00—428-00.

TABLE 19 B
Listed pithead prices for Community coal at 15 January 1980, 1 April 1980 and 15 January 1981

(US \$ (1) (2))

Category	Type	Date	Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgium	Nord	Lorraine	South Wales	Scotland	South Yorkshire	Lowest price	Highest price	Difference %
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1980	151.86	—	—	176.45	167.29	—	114.68	—	—	114.68	176.45	53.9
		1. 4. 1980	143.02	—	—	154.62	164.98	—	124.52	—	—	124.52	164.98	32.5
		15. 1. 1981	152.69	—	—	176.54	166.33	—	183.89	—	—	—	152.69	183.89	20.4
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1980	141.89	154.21	—	171.05	—	—	97.84	—	—	97.84	171.05	74.8
		1. 4. 1980	134.42	132.91	—	—	—	—	107.86	—	—	107.86	134.42	24.6
		15. 1. 1981	143.98	158.32	—	—	—	—	155.53	—	—	—	143.98	155.53	8.0
Semi bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	15. 1. 1980	115.22	141.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115.22	141.31	22.6
		1. 4. 1980	115.98	121.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115.98	121.79	5.0
		15. 1. 1981	127.58	154.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127.58	139.88	9.6
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	15. 1. 1980	107.30	—	120.79	109.83	—	98.63	—	86.39	82.13	82.13	120.79	47.1
		1. 4. 1980	106.38	—	113.20	96.24	95.22	—	95.22	99.74	94.82	94.82	113.20	19.4
		15. 1. 1981	118.10	—	117.85	106.56	96.00	—	96.00	125.00	118.99	118.99	96.00	125.00	30.2
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	15. 1. 1980	108.47	—	119.61	102.63	—	95.13 (3)	—	83.93	79.66	79.66	119.61	50.2
		1. 4. 1980	106.38	—	—	89.93	91.93 (4)	—	—	95.90	93.12	89.93	106.38	18.3
		15. 1. 1981	118.10	—	—	103.38	92.68 (5)	—	—	120.43	116.35	92.68	120.43	29.9
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	15. 1. 1980	109.65	115.51	119.61	95.43	—	96.13	98.74	95.15	85.27	85.27	119.61	40.3
		1. 4. 1980	104.86	109.16	111.68	83.62	84.47	—	108.07	101.45	101.45	83.62	111.68	39.6
		15. 1. 1981	111.19	121.94	116.31	96.96	85.16	—	124.52	—	—	85.16	124.52	46.2
Coke	Blast furnace H. F. >40 mm	15. 1. 1980	171.21	170.62	184.70	138.64	137.33	140.32	196.36	193.88	192.54	137.33	196.36	43.0
		1. 4. 1980	163.99	161.21	174.35	134.11	127.91	134.49	186.89	184.54	183.23	127.91	186.89	46.1
		15. 1. 1981	171.13	180.61	183.94	135.19	128.95	135.59	210.34	207.69	206.25	128.95	210.34	63.1

(1) Dollar exchange rate:
 3. 1. 1980 1.7055
 1. 4. 1980 1.9788
 5. 1. 1981 1.9517

(2) Prices are not adjusted for quality differences.

(3) Power stat. 102.37—106.87 \$/tonne.

(4) Power stat. 89.95—93.90 \$/tonne.

(5) Power stat. 90.69—94.67 \$/tonne.

TABLE 20

Average cif prices for steam coal imported from third countries as reported by the Member States

	1st quarter 1977	1st quarter 1978	1st quarter 1979	1st quarter 1980	2nd quarter 1980	3rd quarter 1980
A. Steam coal⁽¹⁾						
In EUA/TJ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾						
Maximum	1 455	1 249	1 105	1 451	1 579	1 563
Average	1 046	1 054	1 020	1 258	1 403	1 426
Minimum	1 010	978	953	1 132	1 289	1 328
In \$/tonne						
Maximum	41.3	38.9	40.0	55.6	56.0	57.5
Average	30.4	33.1	34.9	46.4	48.5	51.7
Minimum	28.6	30.0	32.7	41.0	43.6	48.0
B. Coking coal⁽⁴⁾						
In \$/tonne	61.6	62.1	63.9	68.5	69.0	69.2

(1) As per quarterly reports of member countries (Decision No 77/707) ECSC 7. 11. 1977.

(2) 1 Terajoule = 34.12 tec or 23.89 tep.

(3) Rounded up to nearest whole figure.

(4) Indicative price (Decision No 73/287/ECSC of 25. 7. 1973) reference date: beginning of quarter.

TABLE 21
Coke-oven coke production capacity

(million tonnes)

	Belgium	Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	Community
<i>1979 (Actual)</i>							
Colliery plants	—	22.1	5.8	—	—	4.1	32.0
Iron and steel industry	6.9	9.1	6.6	9.0	2.5	9.0	43.1
Independent	0.1	—	—	2.5	0.6	3.0	6.2
Total	7.0	31.2	12.4	11.5	3.1	16.1	81.3
(of which coastal coking plant)	(1.5)	(0.4)	(4.2)	(11.5)	(3.1)	(8.0)	(28.7)
<i>1980 (Provisional)</i>							
Colliery plants	—	22.2	5.8	—	—	4.3	32.3
Iron and steel industry	6.9	9.1	6.2	9.0	2.0	8.4	41.6
Independent	0.1	—	—	2.5	0.6	3.0	6.2
Total	7.0	31.3	12.0	11.5	2.6	15.7	80.1
(of which coastal coking plant)	(1.5)	(0.4)	(4.2)	(11.5)	(2.6)	(7.8)	(28.0)
<i>1981 (Forecasts)</i>							
Colliery plants	—	21.8	5.8	—	—	3.3	30.9
Iron and steel industry	6.9	9.1	6.3	9.0	2.0	8.5	41.8
Independent	0.1	—	—	2.5	0.6	3.0 ⁽¹⁾	6.2
Total	7.0	30.9	12.1	11.5	2.6	14.8	78.9
(of which coastal coking plants)	(1.5)	(0.4)	(4.2)	(11.5)	(2.6)	(7.8)	(28.0)

⁽¹⁾ Including LTC.

TABLE 22
Coke-oven coke

(1 000 tonnes)

	Coal deliveries to coking plants	Production of coke-oven coke	
		1 000 tonnes	Variation in % versus the previous year
<i>1979 (Actual)</i>			
Belgium	8 442	6 451	+ 12
Germany	34 037	26 697	+ 4
France	14 306	11 615	+ 9
Italy	10 243	7 501	+ 2
Netherlands	3 469	2 530	+ 5
United Kingdom	16 876	12 511	+ 1
Community	87 373	67 305	+ 5
<i>1980 (Estimates)</i>			
Belgium	7 800	6 034	- 7
Germany	36 950	8 665	+ 7
France	14 300	11 201	- 4
Italy	10 800	8 303	+ 11
Netherlands	3 175	2 443	- 3
United Kingdom	13 500	10 080	- 19
Community	86 525	66 726	- 1
<i>1981 (Forecasts)</i>			
Belgium	7 620	5 900	- 2
Germany	36 750	28 400	- 1
France	13 470	10 900	- 3
Greece	260	200	..
Italy	9 900	7 600	- 8
Netherlands	2 550	1 950	- 20
United Kingdom	14 300	10 950	+ 8
Community	84 850	65 900	- 1

TABLE 23
Coal supplies to coke ovens

(1 000 tonnes)

	National coal	Coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC coal	Coal from third countries	Total supplies
<i>Belgium</i>					
1978	3 821	1 806	5 627	1 726	7 353
1979	3 826	1 297	5 123	3 179	8 302
1980 ⁽¹⁾	3 800	700	4 500	3 450	7 950
<i>Germany</i>					
1978	32 631	100	32 731	27	32 758
1979	33 922	148	34 070	309	34 379
1980 ⁽¹⁾	36 720	140	36 860	440	37 300
<i>France</i>					
1978	5 721	3 362	9 083	3 943	13 026
1979	5 542	3 468	9 010	5 478	14 488
1980 ⁽¹⁾	4 620	2 780	7 400	6 000	13 400
<i>Greece</i>					
1978	—	—	—	—	—
1979	—	—	—	—	—
1980 ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Italy</i>					
1978	—	2 568	2 568	7 719	10 287
1979	—	2 140	2 140	7 857	9 997
1980 ⁽¹⁾	—	2 635	2 635	8 165	10 800
<i>Netherlands</i>					
1978	—	801	801	2 292	3 093
1979	—	634	634	2 869	3 503
1980 ⁽¹⁾	—	600	600	2 125	2 725
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
1978	14 794	198	14 992	1 142	16 134
1979	14 900	100	15 000	2 000	17 000
1980 ⁽¹⁾	9 900	50	9 950	3 800	13 750
<i>Community</i>					
1978	56 967	8 835	65 802	16 849	82 651
1979	58 190	7 787	65 977	21 692	87 669
1980 ⁽¹⁾	55 040	6 905	61 945	23 980	85 925
<i>First forecast for 1981</i>					
Belgium	3 650	700	4 350	3 270	7 620
Germany	35 850	150	36 000	750	36 750
France	5 025	2 435	7 460	6 010	13 470
Greece	—	—	—	260	260
Italy	—	2 200	2 200	7 700	9 900
Netherlands	—	635	635	1 915	2 550
United Kingdom	10 470	30	10 500	3 800	14 300
Community	54 995	6 150	61 145	23 905	84 850

⁽¹⁾ Estimates.

TABLE 24

Trend of intra-Community trade in coal

(1 000 tonnes)

To \ From											
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Total
Belgium											
1979	—	—	3 415	64	—	—	—	—	—	242	3 721
1980	—	—	2 460	40	—	—	—	—	225	240	2 965
1981	—	—	2 350	40	—	—	—	—	225	165	2 780
Denmark											
1979	—	—	599	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	844
1980	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	850	1 000
1981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000	1 000
Germany											
1979	156	—	—	316	—	—	—	—	—	724	1 196
1980	320	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	150	1 080	1 800
1981	375	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	200	1 125	2 000
France											
1979	101	—	6 746	—	—	—	—	—	—	791	7 638
1980	55	—	5 245	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 050	6 350
1981	75	—	4 335	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 015	5 425
Greece											
1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	—	—	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Ireland											
1979	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	158
1980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	200
1981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	220
Italy											
1979	5	—	1 924	14	—	—	—	—	—	15	1 958
1980	5	—	2 635	15	—	—	—	—	—	45	2 700
1981	5	—	2 185	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	2 270
Luxembourg											
1979	5	—	147	7	—	—	—	—	—	16	175
1980	5	—	140	10	—	—	—	—	—	25	180
1981	—	—	120	10	—	—	—	—	—	50	180
Netherlands											
1979	5	—	1 221	21	—	—	—	—	—	84	1 331
1980	30	—	1 100	20	—	—	—	—	—	150	1 300
1981	—	—	1 220	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1 370
United Kingdom											
1979	44	—	229	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	328
1980	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
1981	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Community											
1979	316	—	14 284	422	—	55	—	—	—	2 272	17 349
1980	415	—	11 790	335	—	—	—	—	375	3 640	16 555
1981	455	—	10 340	410	—	—	—	—	425	3 765	15 395

Note: 1979 Actual.
1980 Estimates.
1981 Forecasts.

TABLE 25

Trend of intra-Community trade in coke-oven coke

(1 000 tonnes)

To \ From											
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Total
<i>Belgium</i>											
1979	—	—	964	135	—	—	—	—	163	41	1 303
1980	—	—	850	40	—	—	—	—	150	60	1 100
1981	—	—	500	40	—	—	—	—	100	60	700
<i>Denmark</i>											
1979	1	—	38	83	—	—	—	—	—	5	127
1980	—	—	20	75	—	—	—	—	—	5	100
1981	—	—	20	75	—	—	—	—	—	5	100
<i>Germany</i>											
1979	93	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	149	83	611
1980	90	10	—	250	—	—	—	—	100	140	590
1981	60	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	140	100	600
<i>France</i>											
1979	157	—	2 030	—	—	—	19	—	109	7	2 322
1980	180	—	2 265	—	—	—	25	—	260	20	2 750
1981	125	—	1 580	—	—	—	25	—	200	20	1 950
<i>Greece</i>											
1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	—	—	35	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	50
<i>Ireland</i>											
1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
1980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
1981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
<i>Italy</i>											
1979	—	—	27	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
1980	—	—	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	40	80
1981	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
<i>Luxembourg</i>											
1979	3	—	2 172	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2 180
1980	20	—	2 240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 260
1981	5	—	2 010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 015
<i>Netherlands</i>											
1979	2	—	568	28	—	—	—	—	—	7	605
1980	10	—	600	20	—	—	—	—	—	10	640
1981	10	—	535	10	—	—	—	—	—	90	645
<i>United Kingdom</i>											
1979	1	—	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
1980	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1981	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Community</i>											
1979	257	—	5 823	607	—	—	19	—	421	179	7 306
1980	300	10	6 010	400	—	—	25	—	510	305	7 560
1981	200	—	4 725	430	—	—	40	—	440	305	6 140

Note: 1979 Actual.
1980 Estimates.
1981 Forecasts.

TABLE 26
Import of coal from third countries

(million tonnes)

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimate	1981 Forecast
A. By country of destination			
Belgium	5.9	7.3	8.1
Denmark	6.7	9.1	10.1
Germany	6.9	7.3	9.5
France	19.5	22.6	22.3
Greece	(PM : 0.4)	(PM : 0.5)	0.3
Ireland	0.9	1.0	1.1
Italy	11.2	13.8	13.6
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	3.8	5.0	5.3
United Kingdom	4.1	7.3	6.5
Community	59.1	73.6	77.0
B. By country of origin			
USA	14.7	27.9	28.3
Canada	0.9	0.7	0.6
Australia	8.0	7.9	8.9
South Africa	15.9	19.3	20.0
Poland	15.3	13.7	14.4
USSR	2.8	2.6	3.7
Others	2.0	1.5	1.1
Total	59.1	73.6	77.0
C. By sector of consumption			
Steam coal	31.4	42.5	49.9
Coking coal	24.0	28.9	24.8
Others	3.7	2.2	2.3
Total	59.1	73.6	77.0

TABLE 27 A
Import of coal from third countries — 1980
 (Estimation)

(1 000 tonnes)

	USA	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	USSR	Others	Total
Belgium	4 155	—	257	2 048	584	216	77	7 337
Denmark	1 336	204	363	3 192	3 423	397	146	9 061
Germany	2 231	436	578	1 463	1 948	199	410	7 265
France	7 473	—	1 646	9 182	3 449	781	84	22 615
Ireland	350	—	—	50	600	—	—	1 000
Italy	6 000	25	1 300	3 000	2 200	1 000	275	13 800
Luxembourg	150	—	—	50	—	—	—	200
Netherlands	2 600	—	950	200	1 050	—	200	5 000
United Kingdom	3 653	—	2 847	67	446	45	276	7 334
Community	27 948	665	7 941	19 252	13 700	2 638	1 468	73 612

TABLE 27 B
Exports to third countries

(1 000 tonnes)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Actual			Estimates	Forecast
A. Coal					
Belgium	35	40	66	70	60
Germany	1 612	2 710	1 428	800	460
France	32	58	101	50	70
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	100
United Kingdom	117	135	205	300	400
Total	1 796	2 943	1 800	1 220	1 090
B. Coke					
Belgium	41	52	592	450	400
Denmark	54	53	46	40	50
Germany	2 906	5 389	5 282	1 600	900
France	308	384	947	300	145
Ireland	24	26	40	40	40
Italy	553	680	652	700	665
Netherlands	62	209	196	100	200
United Kingdom	640	743	695	950	905
Total	4 588	7 536	8 450	4 180	3 305

TABLE 28

Community producers' stocks

A. Stocks of coal

(1 000 tonnes)

	End of 1979 Actual	End of 1980 Provisional	End of 1981 Forecast	Difference	
				1980/79	1981/80
Belgium	150	164	164	+ 14	—
Germany (1)	12 236	13 200	13 200	+ 964	—
France	3 836	5 625	5 625	+ 1 789	—
Ireland	30	30	30	—	—
United Kingdom	10 245	17 254	22 289	+ 7 009	+ 5 035
Community	26 497	36 273	41 308	+ 9 776	+ 5 035

B. Stocks of coke-oven coke

(1 000 tonnes)

	End of 1979 Actual	End of 1980 Provisional	End of 1981 Forecast	Difference	
				1980/79	1981/80
Belgium	108	160	270	+ 52	+ 110
Germany (1)	6 820	6 292	8 047	- 528	+ 1 755
France	535	630	1 205	+ 95	+ 575
Greece	—	—	..	..	..
Italy	422	550	560	+ 128	+ 10
Netherlands	22	50	50	+ 28	—
United Kingdom	1 965	2 900	2 865	+ 935	- 35
Community	9 872	10 582	12 997	+ 710	+ 2 415

C. Stocks of coke and coke-oven coke
(coke taken at its coal value)

(1 000 tonnes)

	End of 1979 Actual	End of 1980 Provisional	End of 1981 Forecast	Difference	
				1980/79	1981/80
Belgium	290	372	515	+ 82	+ 143
Germany (1)	21 102	21 380	23 661	+ 278	+ 2 281
France	4 531	6 444	7 192	+ 1 913	+ 747
Greece	—	—	..	..	..
Ireland	30	30	30	—	—
Italy	549	715	728	+ 166	+ 13
Netherlands	29	65	65	+ 36	—
United Kingdom	12 799	21 024	26 013	+ 8 225	+ 4 989
Community	39 330	50 030	58 203	+ 10 700	+ 8 173

(1) Including Notgemeinschaft.

Coal: 7 259.

Coke: 2 977.

TABLE 29 A

Breakdown of coal stocks

(Total colliery stocks at the end of September 1980)

*A. By group and by area**(1 000 tonnes)*

	Groups I-II	Groups V-VI	Groups III-IV-VII	Total
<i>Belgium</i>				
Campine	—	184	—	184
Bassin Sud	16	—	—	16
Total	16	184	—	200
<i>Germany</i>				
Ruhr	354	4 135	102	4 591
Saar	—	170	906	1 076
Aachen	289	57	463	809
Niedersachsen	811	—	—	811
Total	1 454	4 362	1 471	7 287
+ Notgemeinschaft	—	—	—	7 260
Total	—	—	—	14 547
<i>France</i>				
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	1 111	870	11	1 992
Lorraine	—	2 885	—	2 885
Centre-Midi	347	372	693	1 412
Total	1 458	4 127	704	6 289
<i>Ireland</i>				
	—	—	30	30
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
Scotland	—	79	215	294
Northern	—	1 902	334	2 236
Yorkshire	—	664	921	1 585
North-Western	—	861	85	946
Midlands	—	112	2 154	2 266
South Wales	1 499	366	1 940	3 805
Opencast	1 030	909	1 560	3 499
Total	2 529	4 893	7 209	14 631
<i>Community</i>	5 457	13 566	9 414	28 437

TABLE 29 B

Breakdown of coal stocks

(Total colliery stocks at the end of September 1980)

*B. By group and by preparation**(1 000 tonnes)*

	Large and grabed	Smalls washed	Untreated smalls and fines	Part-treated smalls	Run of mine	Slurry	Total
<i>Belgium</i>							
I + II	—	3	—	9	—	4	16
V + VI	52	108	3	21	—	—	184
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	111	3	30	—	4	200
<i>Germany</i>							
I + II	111	384	249	698	—	12	1 454
V + VI	151	1 434	4	2 568	—	205	4 362
Others	171	303	113	276	—	608	1 471
Total	433	2 121	366	3 542	—	825	7 287
+ Notgemeinschaft							7 260
Total							14 547
<i>France</i>							
I + II	92	462	99	593	3	209	1 458
V + VI	560	1 079	379	986	21	1 102	4 127
Others	31	56	329	165	—	123	704
Total	683	1 597	807	1 744	24	1 434	6 289
<i>Ireland III – IV – VII</i>							
	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
<i>United Kingdom</i>							
I + II	12	898	702	7	910	—	2 529
V + VI	284	2 400	1 272	613	324	—	4 893
Others	740	1 806	2 373	1 084	1 206	—	7 209
Total	1 036	5 104	4 347	1 704	2 440	—	14 631
<i>Community</i>							
I + II	215	1 747	1 050	1 307	913	225	5 457
V + VI	1 047	5 021	1 658	4 188	345	1 307	13 566
Others	942	2 165	2 815	1 525	1 236	731	9 414
Total	2 204	8 933	5 523	7 020	2 494	2 263	28 437

TABLE 30
Stocks of coal at power stations
 (End of September 1980)

	30 September 1979 1 000 tonnes	30 September 1980		Difference 1980/79 1 000 tonnes
		1 000 tonnes	Days	
Belgium	752	764	50	+ 12
Denmark	3 027	4 071	165	+1 044
Germany	7 379 ⁽¹⁾	11 247 ⁽¹⁾	95	+3 868
France	4 781	5 739	86	+ 958
Greece	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—
Italy	559	465	32	- 94
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	418	172	30	+ 246
United Kingdom	15 726	18 817	76	+3 091
Community	32 642	41 275	85	+8 633

⁽¹⁾ Including Bergbauverbundkraftwerke.

Balance of supply and demand: hard coal — 1981

(1 000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Community
1. Production (t = t) (national series)	6 250	—	93 575 (86 000)	17 450	—	60	—	—	—	125 000	242 335
2. Recoveries	1 500	—	600	1 700	—	—	—	—	—	1 250	5 050
3. Receipts from other ECSC countries	2 780	1 000	2 000	5 425	50	220	2 270	180	1 370	100	(15 395)
4. Imports from third countries	8 090	10 100	9 500	22 310	335	1 060	13 630	170	5 330	6 500	77 025
5. Total availabilities	18 620	11 100	105 675	46 885	385	1 340	15 900	350	6 700	132 850	324 410
6. Inland demand											
(a) power stations at mines	365	—	3 000	7 500	—	—	—	—	—	200	11 065
(b) public power stations	6 600	10 300	42 600 ⁽¹⁾	17 100	—	60	5 600	—	3 200	87 700	173 160
(c) coking plants	7 620	—	36 750	13 470	260	—	9 900	—	2 550	14 300	84 850
(d) iron and steel ind. (of which power stations)	85	—	1 200	1 275	100	—	20	345	—	200	3 225
(e) other industries (of which power stations)	1 850	690	(1 100)	(100)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(100)	(1 300)
(f) domestic heating	(—)	(—)	7 000	2 800	5	35	200	—	225	8 000	20 805
(g) miscellaneous:	1 500	20	(4 300)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(2 400)	(6 700)
1. issues to workers	13	—	1 100	2 100	5	1 200	150	5	200	9 700	15 980
2. patent fuel plants	65	—	230	110	—	—	—	—	—	1 900	2 253
3. own consumption at mines	5	—	1 500	1 750	—	—	10	—	—	1 100	4 425
4. gasworks	—	90	320	350	—	—	—	—	—	500	1 175
5. railways	2	—	200	—	15	45	—	—	—	—	350
6. others	—	—	75	10	—	—	20	—	—	50	157
	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 800 ⁽¹⁾	900
Total	18 105	11 100	94 875	46 465	385	1 340	15 900	350	6 175	123 650	318 345
7. Deliveries to other ECSC countries	455	—	10 340	410	—	—	—	—	425	3 765	(15 395)
8. Exports to third countries	60	—	460	10	—	—	—	—	100	400	1 030
9. Total requirements	18 620	11 100	105 675	46 885	385	1 340	15 900	350	6 700	127 815	319 375
10. Prod. stocks (begin.)	164	—	13 200	5 625	—	30	—	—	—	17 254	36 273
11. Additions/withdrawals from stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+5 035	+5 035
12. Production stocks (end)	164	—	13 200	5 625	—	30	—	—	—	22 289	41 308

(1) Including Bergbauverbundkraftwerke.

Coal — Intra-Community exchanges 1981

(1 000 tonnes)

To \ From	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Total receipts
Belgium	—	—	2 350	40	—	—	—	—	225	165	2 780
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000	1 000
Germany	375	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	200	1 125	2 000
France	75	—	4 335	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 015	5 425
Greece	—	—	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	220
Italy	5	—	2 185	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	2 270
Luxembourg	—	—	120	10	—	—	—	—	—	50	180
Netherlands	—	—	1 220	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1 370
United Kingdom	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Total deliveries	455	—	10 340	410	—	—	—	—	425	3 765	15 395

Balance of supply and demand: coke 1981

(1 000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	Community
1. Production — coke-oven coke	5 900	—	28 400	10 900	200	—	7 600	—	1 950	10 950	65 900
— gas coke	—	60	150	—	10	30	—	—	—	—	250
Total	5 900	60	28 550	10 900	210	30	7 600	—	1 950	10 950	66 150
2. Receipts from other ECSC countries	700	100	600	1 950	50	30	40	2 015	645	10	(6 140)
3. Imports from third countries	100	—	500	150	—	—	—	—	90	—	840
4. Total availabilities	6 700	160	29 650	13 000	260	60	7 640	2 015	2 685	10 960	66 990
5. Inland demand											
(a) iron and steel ind.	5 740	30	18 620	10 225	225	—	6 290	2 010	1 840	6 310	51 290
(b) other industries	215	55	1 500	1 050	25	20	400	3	200	900	4 368
(c) domestic users	20	20	1 000	120	10	—	135	2	5	2 400	3 712
(d) miscellaneous											
— issues to workers	10	—	600	120	—	—	10	—	—	— ⁽¹⁾	740
— own consumption	5	5	320	330	—	—	90	—	—	175	925
— other	—	—	230	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
Total	5 990	110	22 270	11 850	260	20	6 925	2 015	2 045	9 785	61 270
6. Deliveries to other ECSC countries	200	—	4 725	430	—	—	40	—	440	305	(6 140)
7. Exports to third countries	400	50	900	145	—	40	665	—	200	905	3 305
8. Total requirements	6 590	160	27 895	12 425	260	60	7 630	2 015	2 685	10 995	64 575
9. Producers' stocks (beginning)	160	—	6 292	630	..	—	550	—	50	2 900	10 582 ⁽¹⁾
10. Additions/withdrawals from stocks	+ 110	—	+ 1 755	+ 575	—	—	+ 10	—	—	— 35	+ 2 415
11. Producers' stocks (end)	270	—	8 047	1 205	..	—	560	—	50	2 865	12 997 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Not including Greece.

Coke-oven coke — Intra-Community exchange 1981

(1 000 tonnes)

To	From	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Total receipts
Belgium	—	—	—	500	40	—	—	—	—	100	60	700
Denmark	—	—	—	20	75	—	—	—	—	—	5	100
Germany	60	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	140	100	600
France	125	—	—	1 580	—	—	—	25	—	200	20	1 950
Greece	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	50
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Italy	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Luxembourg	5	—	—	2 010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 015
Netherlands	10	—	—	535	10	—	—	—	—	—	90	645
United Kingdom	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
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