

**COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
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**THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY
IN 1986 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1987**

Revision of the Report of the Commission of 24 July 1987

COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Directorate General
for Energy

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and the outlook for 1987

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CORRIGENDUM

Chapter II "Economic situation and prospects of the above report is to be replaced by the following text :

The most recent forecast by the Commission dates from September. It was assumed that the dollar would decline slowly to DM 1,70 by the end of 1988, that oil prices would increase moderately to USD 18 per barrel and that world trade would grow by 4%. As a result economic growth (GDP in volume terms) was forecast to remain moderate in 1988 at approximately 2%, with growth in Italy, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom exceeding the Community average and growth in Germany and France remaining sluggish.

In view of the turmoil on the stock markets and the weakening of the dollar, the September forecasts will have to be revised altogether. At present it seems plausible that the stock market fall will amount to a slowdown of growth in 1988 by about 1%-point in the United States. Such a slowdown in US growth in combination with the depreciation of the dollar would already imply as "mechanic" effect a reduction of growth in the Community by about 0.5%-point. If the dollar or the stock markets should weaken further, growth prospects for 1988 will deteriorate even more. Moreover, it is at present unclear how substantial the negative consequences will be as regards the behaviour of European investors and consumers. Much will depend on policy responses.

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¹ The numbering of the chapters of this document and of the annexed tables is identical to that of the Commission's report of 24 July 1987 (Doc. SEC(87) 959/2).

I - INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. This document represents the revision of the annual report on "The market for Solid Fuels in the Community in 1986 and the outlook for 1987" published on 24 July 1987². The main figures and trends as at the beginning of the second half of the year 1987 are the subject of this document. In the course of its compilation, account was taken of the conclusions of the meeting of coal experts of the national administrations held on 16 July 1987. This document was submitted to the ECSC Consultative Committee at its meeting of 24/25 September 1987. The observations made at this meeting have been taken into account.

2. The following table summarises the supply and demand for solid fuels in the Community of twelve:

(in millions of tonnes)

<u>Coal</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Outturn</u>	<u>1986</u> <u>Outturn</u>	<u>1987</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Forecasts</u>	<u>% 1987/1986</u>
Resources :				
Production	223.2	233.9	226.5	- 3.2
Recoveries	7.4	6.8	4.9	- 28.0
Imports from third countries	98.1	95.1	95.6	+ 0.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	328.7	335.8	327.0	- 2.6
Deliveries in the Community :				
To coking plants	81.4	78.3	71.7	- 8.4
To power stations	199.2	204.7	200.8	- 1.9
To others	49.2	48.0	50.2	+ 4.6
Exports to third countries	2.8	2.1	1.6	- 23.8
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	332.6	333.1	324.3	- 2.6

² Doc. SEC(87) 959/2.

Lignite and Peat

Resources :

Production and imports	176.7	182.4	180.1	- 1.3
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Deliveries :

To briquetting plants	14.3	15.2	20.7	+ 36.2
To power stations	157.0	163.9	154.9	- 5.5
To others (exports to third countries included)	4.3	4.4	4.3	- 2.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	175.6	183.5	179.9	- 2.0

- On current forecasts, coal resources should decline by 8.8 million tonnes in 1987 compared with the previous year. While imports from third countries remain markedly steady, coal production in the Community will fall by 7.4 million tonnes, a reduction of 3.2 %. This development is hardly different from that predicted at the beginning of the year.

This development is explained by a new decrease in the demand from the steelmaking sector (- 6.6 million tonnes) and by a decline in deliveries to power stations (- 3.9 million tonnes). This decline is due to growth in the nuclear sector but also to increased use of the high coal stocks held by power stations.

Consumption of lignite and peat will be slightly down by about 2 %.

- The list prices of coal and coke undertakings in the Community remained generally stable in the first half of 1987. By contrast, the guide price for imported coking coal underwent a new reduction in the course of the first half year of US \$ 3.65, or 6.4 %. Prices of imported steam coal followed a similar development.
- Stocks of coal and coke held by producers continued to increase in 1987, and at a faster rate than forecast at the beginning of the year. At end 1987 these stocks will amount to a tonnage equivalent to 45 days' production for coal and 56 days' production for coke.

II - ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

6. After slowing down at the end of 1986 and the beginning of 1987, economic activity in the Community resumed again during the second half of 1987, and will reach for the year as a whole a rate of growth of about 2.3 %; the same growth rate is expected for 1988.

Gross fixed capital formation will rise by about 3.5 % in 1987 and 1988. The trend in private consumption as a result of net increase in household income, will show a rise of 3 % in 1987, but may slow down in 1988.

The rate of inflation expressed in consumer prices will be slightly above the 3 % mark for 1987 and 1988. Growth in GDP will be just sufficient to stabilize the unemployment rate at the unacceptable level of 12 %.

These projections are subject to some major uncertainties :

- at an international level, the problem of balance of payments disequilibrium remains unsolved ;
- within the Community, growth is very unevenly spread among Member States ;
- some of the faster growing countries may find themselves obliged to restrain their own growth in order to maintain a satisfactory external balance, if the rates of growth of their partners continue to be modest.

III - DEVELOPMENTS ON THE COMMUNITY ENERGY MARKETS

7. Since Report SEC(87) 959/2 was drawn up, the OPEC countries have agreed on a production quota of 16.6 million barrels a day until the end of 1987. If this quota is adhered to, it will doubtless be possible to keep oil prices fairly stable, despite the continuing rather low level of demand on the world market. Average import prices of crude oil into the Community are at present hovering about \$ 17-18 (fob). Increased tension in the Persian Gulf area could of course raise prices, at least temporarily, to much higher levels. Natural gas, the prices for which remain competitive, should recover a market share which it previously lost to oil products.

8. While the prices of petroleum products and natural gas remained fairly stable during the first half of 1987, prices of coal on the world market have continued to decline. For certain uses, coal has thus been able to recover a part of the competitiveness which it had previously lost.

9. In the nuclear sector, the bringing into service of 11 GW of new capacity is continuing normally. In 1987 nuclear's share in total Community electricity production should reach 35 %. The growth of 3.1 % in electricity

demand forecast for 1987 in Report SEC(87) 959/2 should definitely be revised downwards. It is now unlikely that the growth in demand in 1987 will outpace that of the previous year, i.e. 2.3 %

10. According to the Commission's most recent short-term forecasts³, the growth in total energy demand in 1987 will be only 0.5 %. At the beginning of the year this growth had still been estimated at 1-2 %, depending on climatic conditions.

IV - DEMAND FOR SOLID FUELS

11. The provisional figures for coal deliveries in 1986, given in Report SEC(87) 959/2, have proved to be a little too high : total deliveries amount to 333.1 million tonnes, or 1.5 million tonnes less than previously announced. Although the volume of coal deliveries remained unchanged in 1985 and 1986, this will not be the case for 1987, for which a decrease of about 8.8 million tonnes is forecast, or a 2.6 % decline compared to the previous year. The overall balance-sheet for 1987 for Member States is given in Table 22.

12. Steel-making and coke-making

For 1987 a crude steel production of 126 million tonnes is expected, a level virtually the same as in the previous year.

The provisional figures for coke demand in 1986 given in Report SEC(87) 959/2 have been corrected upwards. The new figures for total demand are 57.1 million tonnes in 1986 (as against the 54.6 million tonnes previously announced) and 52.8 million tonnes in 1987, or a reduction of 7.5 %. The decrease in coke consumption in the steel industry amounts to 5 %, as a result of the increase in electric arc furnace production and the decline in specific coke consumption in blast furnaces (with to richer minerals, to pulverized coal injection and heavy fuel oil). The overall balance-sheet for 1987 for Member States is shown in Table 23.

³ Published in edition no. 8 of the magazine "Energy in Europe".

13. The following table summarizes the development in coke resources and demand between 1985 and 1987 :

(in millions of tonnes)

	<u>1985</u> <u>Outturn</u>	<u>1986</u> <u>Outturn</u>	<u>1987</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Forecasts</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>1987-1986</u> <u>in %</u>
Resources :				
Production	60.8	58.4	53.3	- 8.7
Imports from third countries	1.1	1.2	0.7	- 41.7
Total	61.9	59.6	54.0	- 9.4
Demand :				
Steel industry	53.2	47.9	45.5	- 5.0
Other deliveries into the Community	5.8	7.3	6.0	- 17.8
Exports to third countries	2.9	1.9	1.3	- 31.6
Total	61.9	57.1	52.8	- 7.5

14. Power stations

According to information currently available, total coal deliveries to public and industrial power stations in 1986 amount to only 204.7 million tonnes, instead of the 206.4 million tonnes previously announced. The revised figures thus show a smaller decline in deliveries to power stations between 1986 and 1987 : this decline is only of the order of 3.9 million tonnes, or - 1.9 %.

Since Report SEC(87) 959/2 was drawn up, most Member States have revised their forecasts for 1987 : Spain and France have revised them upwards while Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom have revised them downwards. Despite some growth in electricity production from nuclear, coal consumption by power stations is fairly stable and generally not much influenced by variations in the prices of hydrocarbons.

If the reduction by 7.1 million tonnes of stocks at the power stations during 1987 are taken into account (see chapter VIII), the amount of coal effectively burnt in electric power stations during the year 1987 will be higher than in the previous year.

15. Other industries and domestic consumption

The revised figures show a slight rise from 48.0 to 50.2 million tonnes (+ 5 %) in deliveries to these sectors between 1986 and 1987. As forecasts for 1987 are attended by great uncertainty, it would be hazardous to try to read any future trends into these figures.

V - COMMUNITY PRODUCTION OF SOLID FUELS

16. Table 10, annexed, shows Community production by area. Outturn figures for 1986 have remained unchanged, while 1987 forecasts have had to be revised downwards : 226.5 instead of 229.3 million tonnes. If these forecasts are proved accurate, Community coal production, between 1986 and 1987, will decrease by 7.5 million tonnes, or - 3.2 %. The downwards revision of 1987 production forecasts affects first and foremost the Belgian and German coal fields (- 1.35 and - 2.6 million tonnes respectively).

As regards lignite and peat (see Table 24), 1987 forecasts have been reduced from 189.8 to 180.1 million tonnes, mainly as a result of Germany's revised lignite production target. This revised target is explained by low growth in electricity demand and the desire to maintain a commitment to burn a fixed quantity of coal in power stations without, nevertheless, reducing nuclear power production. In addition, some lignite-fired power stations will be temporarily closed down for fitting with flue gas desulphurization equipment.

VI - SOLID FUELS PRICES

17. Community coal

The first 7 months of 1987 show stable list prices maintained for Community coal. The sole exceptions were modest rises, amounting up to 3 % of list prices for certain coal and coke qualities in Germany, and a reduction in coke prices in Italy (3 to 10 %) and in the Netherlands (6.7 to 16.3 %).

18. Imported coking coal

Table A⁴ shows guide prices (cif/major Community ports) for imported coking coal. Since 1st January 1987 - when a new definition of reference quality was introduced - account has been taken, when calculating the guide price, of prices for imports from Canada as well as those from the United States, Australia and Poland.

Between the 1st and 4th quarters of 1986, the guide price, expressed in dollars, fell by US \$ 5.05, or 8.2 %. In the course of the first half of 1987 the fall was US \$ 3.65, or 6.4 %. The Commission published on 23 September 1987 the guide price for the 3rd quarter of 1987 : it is set at US \$ 49.75 per tonne (new reference formula) and at US \$ 52.05 per tonne (old reference formula).

⁴ Corresponding to the tables on page 17 of Report SEC(87) 959/2.

19. Imported steam coal

Average prices paid for imported steam coal are shown in Table B⁵. Between the 1st and 4th quarters of 1986 prices fell by US \$ 4.39/tce, or by 8.7 %. The downward movement continued throughout the 1st half of 1987 (about - 4 %).

Calculated in tce and by country of origin, average annual prices (cif/Community ports) for 1986 are as follows :

	<u>US \$/tce</u>
United States	53.93
Australia	47.87
South Africa	41.92
Poland	55.90
Colombia	46.56
Others (Canada, USSR, CSSR, P.R. of China, Brazil)	47.34

20. Examination of the development of world coal prices shows that the prices for imported steam coal regularly published by the Commission on the basis of notifications by Member States (Decisions 77/707/ECSC and 85/161/ECSC) are on average higher for all countries of origin than some prices which appear in the non-specialized press. The reason is that these last usually refer to exceptionally low spot prices, while the prices published by the Commission are average prices for all forms of supply.

VII - TRADE IN SOLID FUELS

21. Imports

According to the forecasts made in July 1987, coal imports in the year 1987 will amount to 95.6 millions tonnes, i.e. a tonnage which is practically identical to 1986's. Despite a constant fall in the price of imported coal, the volume of imports is not increasing. The historic peak of 98.1 million tonnes in 1985 is presently not reached again. Strong competition in the world market, at a time of over-supply, is currently bringing great pressure to bear on prices. This clearly shows that the world market continues to be a buyer's market.

Table 18 shows developments in imports by country of destination and country of origin.

⁵ Corresponding to the tables on page 18 of Report SEC(87) 959/2.

22. Intra-community trade

Intra-community trade for all qualities of coal will diminish in 1987 by nearly 3 million tonnes (- 25 %) to reach a bare 9 million tonnes. Compared with 1985, trade will reduce by almost one third.

A similar trend will prevail for intra-community trade in coke. In 1987 the volume reached will be only 4.5 million tonnes, or a reduction of 15 % compared with the previous year, and 25 % compared with 1985.

The following table⁶ summarizes developments in trade between 1985 and 1987 :

	(millions of tonnes)				
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986/1985</u>	<u>1987/1986</u>
Coal	13.1	12.0	9.0	- 8.4 %	- 24.5 %
Coke	5.9	5.2	4.4	- 11.9 %	- 15.4 %

VIII - STOCKS

23. The development of coal and coke stocks held by producers is shown in Table 21.

Coal producers' stocks at end 1987 should increase by some 1.4 million tonnes to reach a total of 28.1 million tonnes⁷, or 0.7 million more than initially forecast in report SEC(87) 959/2. Stocks of this magnitude correspond to 45 calendar days' production.

The situation for coke is similar. Producers' coke stocks at end 1987 should increase by 2.0 million tonnes to reach 8.2⁸ million tonnes, or the equivalent of 56 days' production.

Stocks at power stations should reduce from 68.9 million tonnes by end 1986 to 61.8 million tonnes by end 1987.

⁶ Corresponding to the table on page 21 of Report SEC(87) 959/2.

⁷ Without the German national reserve.

⁸ Without the German national reserve.

IX CONCLUSIONS

24. A comparison between the forecasts made for 1987 at six months' interval shows the growing difficulties which the coal sector faces. It is clear that the revised production and consumption figures which have had to be arrived at are more often than not at a lower level.

Only the effective consumption by the power stations (taking into account stock movements at the power stations) is likely to show a major increase in 1987 (+ 5 %).

Coal and coke stocks held by producers are climbing and will reach 45 and 56 days' production respectively by end 1987.

Intra-community trade will decrease substantially between 1985 and 1987 : in only two years trade in coal will drop by one third and trade in coke by one quarter. In 1987 intra-community trade will represent only 2.7 % and 8.1 % of the Community resources in coal and coke.

Despite a marked increase in the price of crude oil between the 3rd quarter of 1986 (\$ 11-12/barrel) and the 2nd quarter of 1987 (\$ 17-18/barrel) the coal sector does not yet seem to have felt any let-up as regards competition with hydrocarbons. On world markets, coal prices are still tending to decline. The time-lag in the reaction of the coal market, which worked in coal's favour when oil prices fell, is now clearly coming into play in the opposite direction.

TABLE 10

Hard coal production by areas

('000 tonnes)

	1985 Actual	1986 Actual	1987 Forecasts
Belgium	6 212	5 590	4 500
Ruhr	70 146	68 806	64 500
Aachen	5 011	4 993	4 600
Ibbenbüren	2 423	2 360	2 300
Saar	11 269	10 967	11 000
Germany	88 849	87 126	82 400
Central Asturiana	4 944	4 997	..
Bierzo, Villablino,			
Narcea	6 164	6 125	..
Leon, Este, Palencia	2 529	2 534	..
Sur	2 454	2 479	..
Aragon, Cataluna,			
Baleares	6 279	5 823	..
Spain(*)	22 370	21 958	20 600
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2 386	1 722	..
Lorraine	9 815	9 897	..
Centre-Midi	2 923	2 775	..
France	15 124	14 394	12 740
Ireland	57	72	50
Portugal	238	212	235
Scotland	3 554	3 667	..
Northern	7 457	10 117	..
Yorkshire	19 532	27 103	..
North-West	8 869	9 845	..
Midlands-Kent	29 639	31 176	..
South Wales	4 910	6 584	..
Opencast	14 466	14 277	..
Licensed mines	1 920	1 866	..
United Kingdom	90 347	104 635	106 000
Community	223 197	233 987	226 525

* Including black lignite

TABLE 18

Hard coal from third countries

(million tonnes)

	1985 Actual	1986 Actual	1987 Forecasts
A) <u>By country of destination</u>			
Belgium	6.8	6.8	6.8
Denmark	11.4	11.1	11.2
Germany	9.1	9.3	9.7
Spain	8.3	8.5	8.8
France	15.2	13.9	11.6
Greece	2.0	1.8	1.7
Ireland	1.3	1.8	2.7
Italy	20.3	18.8	19.5
Luxembourg	0.1	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	11.0	11.6	12.1
Portugal	1.2	1.5	2.1
United Kingdom	11.4	9.8	9.2
Community	98.1	95.1	95.6
B) <u>By country of origin</u>			
USA	34.0	34.0	34.2
Canada	2.1	1.9	1.9
Australia	19.4	20.9	21.4
South Africa	25.9	22.2	18.0
Poland	13.6	8.3	10.2
USSR	1.3	1.9	1.5
Others	1.8	5.9	8.4
Community	98.1	95.1	95.6
C) <u>By sector of consumption</u>			
Coal for use in public power stations	42.3	40.9	42.2
Coal for use in coke ovens	33.1	31.0	28.4
Anthracite and low volatile	3.4	3.9	3.8
Others	19.3	19.3	21.2
Community	98.1	95.1	95.6

TABLE 21

**Producers' stocks of hard coal and coke
(at the end of the year)**

	1985 Actual	1986 - Actual		1987 Forecasts	
		1 000 tonnes	Number of calendar days covered	1 000 tonnes	Number of calendar days covered
1. Coal					
Belgium	528	661	44	540	45
Germany (1)	10 763	11 151	47	11 710	52
Spain (2)	1 386	1 595	27	2 234	39
France	4 008	4 351	111	4 600	135
Ireland	30	20	105	20	147
Portugal	4	2	-	5	-
United Kingdom	9 616	8 971	31	9 000	31
Community	26 335	26 751	41	28 109	45
2. Coke					
Belgium	78	72	5	75	5
Germany (1)	1 905	4 259	68	5 955	112
Spain	197	213	26	190	23
France	289	521	23	520	26
Greece	21	19	-	20	-
Italy	247	348	18	300	15
Netherlands	15	61	9	65	9
Portugal	17	29	40	20	24
United Kingdom	1 043	655	28	1 050	47
Community	3 812	6 177	39	8 195	56

(1) Excluding the national reserve (7 195 hard coal and 2 977 coke end 1985
6 675 hard coal and 2 776 coke end 1986
6 675 hard coal and 2 776 coke end 1987).

(2) Including black lignite.

TABLE 22

Hard coal balance sheet for 1987

('000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR
1. Production (t = t)	4 500	-	82 400	20 600	12 740	-	50	-	-	-	235	106 000	226 525
2. Recoveries	1 150	-	400	400	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	4 930
3. Arrivals from ECSC countries	1 210	1 200	500	25	2 750	-	280	1 280	5	745	245	800	(9 040)
4. Imports from non-member countries	6 830	11 200	9 700	8 810	11 600	1 700	2 630	19 520	195	12 100	2 105	9 200	95 590
5. Availabilities (1+2+3+4)	13 690	12 400	93 000	29 835	28 070	1 700	2 960	20 800	200	12 845	2 585	118 000	327 045
6. Internal deliveries													8 780
a) colliery power stations	330	-	2 650	-	5 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) public power stations	3 900	11 400	43 350	21 570	4 300	200	1 150	9 700	-	6 000	1 200	83 400	186 170
c) coke ovens	6 600	-	25 550	3 955	10 000	-	-	9 600	-	4 100	405	11 500	71 710
d) steel industry	20	-	1 200	235	900	100	-	-	75	250	-	100	2 880
(of which power stations)	(-)	(-)	(300)	(-)	(120)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(420)
e) other industries	700	400	9 200	3 060	3 900	1 400	470	1 400	120	800	735	9 200	31 385
(of which power stations)	(-)	(-)	(5 200)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(300)	(-)	(-)	(5 500)
f) domestic sector	1 200	400	900	1 070	2 300	-	1 330	100	5	40	-	5 500	12 845
g) miscellaneous (total)	40	140	2 850	150	1 260	-	-	-	-	110	-	4 400	8 950
of which:													
1. issues to workers	(10)	(-)	(110)	(125)	(60)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1 200)	(1 505)
2. patent fuel	(20)	(-)	(1 000)	(-)	(1 000)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(800)	(2 820)
3. own consumption	(10)	(-)	(200)	(25)	(200)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(300)	(735)
4. gasworks	(-)	(-)	(190)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(190)
5. railways	(-)	(-)	(150)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(150)
6. other	(-)	(140)	(1 200)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(110)	(-)	(2 100)	(3 550)
7. Total internal deliveries (6)	12 790	12 340	85 700	30 040	28 460	1 700	2 950	20 800	200	11 300	2 340	114 100	322 720
8. Deliveries to ECSC countries	805	-	5 575	-	305	-	10	-	-	305	-	2 040	(9 040)
9. Exports to non-member countries	85	60	200	-	165	-	-	-	-	800	-	300	1 610
10. Total deliveries (7+8+9)	13 680	12 400	91 475	30 040	28 930	1 700	2 960	20 800	200	12 405	2 340	116 440	324 330
11. Movement of producers' and importers' stocks (5 to 10)	+ 10	-	+ 1 525	- 205	- 860	-	-	-	-	+ 440	+ 245	+ 1 560	+ 2 715

TABLE 25

Coke balance sheet for 1987

('000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR
1. Production	5 000	-	19 700	2 935	7 500	-	-	6 945	-	2 750	300	8 200	53 330
2. Receipts from ECSC Countries	490	65	430	65	1 420	5	3	55	1 285	600	30	-	(4 448)
3. Imports from third countries	160	10	170	135	80	30	2	-	20	75	-	-	682
4. Availabilities (1+2+3)	5 650	75	20 300	3 135	9 000	35	5	7 000	1 305	3 425	330	8 200	54 012
5. Inland deliveries													
a) Steel industry	4 725	-	14 000	2 929	7 500	15	-	6 300	1 303	2 200	300	6 200	45 472
b) Other industries	190	35	1 050	170	800	20	5	375	-	25	30	300	3 000
c) Domestic sector	45	25	500	-	200	-	-	120	2	-	-	560	1 452
d) Miscellaneous	15	15	750	-	300	-	-	-	-	200	-	340	1 620
of which													
- issues to workers	(15)	(-)	(470)	(-)	(50)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(535)
- own consumption	(-)	(-)	(200)	(-)	(250)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(450)
- other	(-)	(15)	(80)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(200)	(-)	(340)	(635)
6. Total inland deliveries (5)	4 975	75	16 300	3 099	8 800	35	5	6 795	1 305	2 425	330	7 400	51 544
7. Deliveries to ECSC countries	580	-	2 595	10	245	-	-	5	-	635	-	378	(4 448)
8. Exports to third countries	40	-	400	10	250	-	-	200	-	50	-	300	1 250
9. Total deliveries (6+7+8)	5 595	75	19 295	3 119	9 295	35	5	7 000	1 305	3 110	330	8 078	52 794
10. Stock movement at production and import (4 to 9)	+ 55	-	+ 1 005	+ 16	- 295	-	-	-	-	+ 315	-	+ 122	+ 1 218

TABLE 24

Lignite and peat balance sheet for 1987

(in 1 000 tonnes)

	B	DK	DE	SP	F*	GR	IRL	IT	LUX	NL	P	UK	EUR
A. Raw product													
- <u>Availabilities</u> :													
Production	-	-	111 000	16 527	1 850	40 000	6 564	1 600	-	-	-	-	177 541
Imports	-	-	2 500	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	2 580
Total :	-	-	113 500	16 527	1 850	40 000	6 564	1 680	-	-	-	-	180 121
- <u>Utilization</u> :													
Briquetting plants	-	-	18 500	-	-	500	1 721	-	-	-	-	-	20 721
Power Stations	-	-	93 500	16 448	1 700	38 000	3 635	1 620	-	-	-	-	154 903
Other	-	-	1 500	-	50	1 500	1 150	60	-	-	-	-	4 260
B. Briquettes													
- <u>Availabilities</u> :													
Production	-	-	5 850	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 950
Arrival from ECSC countries	315	10	-	-	95	-	-	-	25	20	-	-	465
Imports from non-Member countries	40	30	1 400	144	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 629
Total :	355	40	7 250	144	110	100	-	-	25	20	-	-	8 044
- <u>Utilization</u> :													
Power Stations	-	-	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Industry	275	-	3 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 375
Domestic	80	40	2 250	144	110	100	-	-	25	20	-	-	2 769
Shipments to other ECSC countries	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Exports to non-Member countries	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300

* Excluding production from Provence.

TABLE A*

Guide price (cif Community ports)

Imported coking coal

Quarter		US-Dollar	DM	bfrs	FF	hfl.	Lit.	£	pta.	Esc.
I/86	(1)	61,90	151,72	3.099	465,55	170,94	103.404	42,79	9.476	9.764
II/86		58,20	135,84	2.777	416,71	153,11	92.349	39,71	8.523	8.817
III/86		57,10	124,56	2.548	397,76	140,35	85.593	37,06	7.951	8.494
IV/86		56,85	115,18	2.388	377,14	130,12	79.618	39,32	7.584	8.348
I/87	("old" ref.) (3)	56,65	108,67	2.263	359,93	122,78	75.741	37,90	7.390	8.192
	("new" ref.) (2)	53,40	102,44	2.133	339,28	115,74	71.396	35,73	6.966	7.722
II/87	("old" ref.) (3)	53,20	96,69	2.002	321,73	109,13	68.894	33,20	6.788	7.485
	("new" ref.) (2)	50,10	91,06	1.885	302,98	102,78	64.880	31,26	6.393	7.049

- (1) "Old" reference grade in application till 31 December 1986 : 31,1 GJ/tonne, ash 6 % (dry), moisture 5 %, sulphur 1 % (dry), volatile matter 24 % (dry), screen size 0-30 mm.
- (2) "New" reference grade in application till 1 January 1987 : 29,4 GJ/tonne, ash 7,5 % (dry), moisture 8 %, sulphur 0,8 % (dry), volatile matter 26 % (dry), screen size 0-30 mm.
- (3) For comparison only ; price based on former reference grade in application till 31 December 1986.

* Corresponds to tables on page 17 of report SEC (87) 959/2.

TABLE B*

Price of steam coal imported into the CommunityPrice per tonne of 29,3 GJ

Quarter	US-Dollar	DM	bfrs	FF	hfl.	Lit.	£	pta.	Esc.
I/86	50,22	118,27	2.419	363,02	133,47	80.356	35,29	7.429	7.713
II/86	49,36	113,21	2.312	356,05	127,50	77.335	33,24	7.160	7.476
III/86	47,81	100,23	2.066	324,76	113,01	68.958	31,72	6.501	7.014
IV/86	45,83	92,53	1.922	302,71	104,56	64.032	32,03	6.188	6.795
Year 1986 (average)	48,18	105,56	2.170	335,28	119,06	72.389	32,98	6.793	7.227

* Corresponds to tables on page 18 of report SEC(87) 959/2.