

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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## REPORT BY THE COMMISSION

THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY  
IN 1984 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1985

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I - INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

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Although this report follows the same lines as its predecessors, it is presented in a simplified form. While following the usual pattern, the commentary is shorter. Some tables have been simplified or integrated with others, and this gives rise to certain changes in the numbering series used in past years.

22 Energy demand : contrasted situation

1. While energy demand increased by 4 % in 1984 with the economic revival, the share of solid fuels in the Community's gross internal energy consumption fell to 21.8 %, having been 24 % of the total during the period 1981-1983. Production and consumption of lignite and peat increased slightly. The other principal energy sources increased their contribution in absolute terms as well as in relation to the increased energy consumption.
2. With regard to hard coal, the reduction of its share in overall energy consumption is due, above all, to the British miners' strike which began in March 1984 and resulted by the end of December in a reduction of 66 million tonnes from 1983 production. In addition, the fall in production in Germany, in line with the agreements signed in 1983, exceeded 5 million tonnes. The Community's total production was reduced by 31 %. The withdrawal from stocks by producers and large consumers in the Community and the record levels of imports from third countries limited the reduction in internal consumption of hard coal which fell from 293 million tonnes in 1983 to only 269 million tonnes in 1984.
3. In Germany, France and Belgium, production fell 5 % in relation to 1983 but availability and deliveries increased by the same percentage as a result of stock reductions and of high imports. In the various sectors, the development from one year to the next is as follows :

- steel : increased consumption ;
- power stations : strong activity ;
- other sectors : light and shade ;
- international trade : recovery of imports ;
- stocks : significant reduction.

4. Coal prices are rising slightly for the Community's coalfields. For imported coal, dollar prices are still slightly down for the year as a whole in relation to 1983. The strengthening of the dollar has offset this movement and reduced the gap between the prices of imported coal and Community coal quoted in national currencies, particularly in Great Britain, but the gap remains no less significant.

5. Forecasts for 1985 (Tables 28 and 29)

These suggest a return to a position close to that of 1983, but are uncertain, particularly for the following reasons :

On the supply side, the production level for the United Kingdom that appears in the annexes to this report is based on the assumption of a full return to work in the mines at the beginning of the year : some corrections will therefore have to be made after the Consultative Committee's examination.

Demand for solid fuels will be influenced by variations in production by nuclear power stations, climatic variations, and competition from natural gas for miscellaneous uses.

6. Community activity in the solid fuel sector.

This involved a number of proposals and decisions :

- A Commission Decision extended the scheme for coking coal and coke for the Community iron and steel industry over the period 1984-1986 and modified certain dispositions (1).
- In addition, the Commission published a Decision modifying some details of the way in which this system is applied (2).

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(1) Decision 759/84/ECSC, OJ No L 80 of 24.3.1984, p. 14

(2) Decision 145/85/ECSC, OJ No L 16 of 19.1.1985, p. 22

- The Council took a Decision relating to a contribution of 60 million ECU from the general budget of the European Communities for social aid to the European Coal and Steel Community<sup>(1)</sup>.
- The Commission submitted to the Council a modified Draft Regulation concerning financial support from the Community for Community industries producing solid fuels (2).
- Under the Community programme of energy demonstration projects, aid was granted to projects on the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels aimed at finding substitutes for hydrocarbons. The Demonstration programme has included projects related to solid fuel use in industry since 1983.
- Following on from two pluriannual energy research programmes, the Commission has prepared a third R & D programme in the field of non-nuclear energy. This programme will run for 4 years from 1985. In contrast to earlier programmes it will include a sub-programme on solid fuel use.
- From now on the Commission will publish a periodical, "Energy in Europe".

## II - GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

### 7.1 Moderate growth, high unemployment

7. Although the expansion of economic activity in the Community was adversely affected by industrial disputes in certain Member States, real gross domestic product is estimated to have grown by about 2.4 % for the year as a whole. This moderate acceleration of growth is attributable to increased exports as a result of the greater buoyancy of world trade, and to a recovery of fixed investment, particularly in equipment, and a rebuilding of stocks.

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(1) Decision 84/434/EEC, OJ No L 208 of 3.8.1984, p. 55

(2) Document COM (84) 469 Final, OJ No C 264 of 3.12.1984, p. 3

8. This strengthening of the rate of growth of output has not had any major effect on labour market trends. Although signs of an improving trend in employment have appeared in some Member States, a large proportion of new job opportunities are apparently being fulfilled by new entrants to the labour market, and unemployment has continued to rise, reaching 11.3 % of the civil labour force at end-December 1984. There was, however, a further deceleration in price inflation as the continued decline in the rate of growth of unit labour costs offset a stronger increase in import prices due, in part, to a further appreciation of the dollar. Latest indicators suggest that the deteriorating trend in the Community's trade balance which was recorded in the first half of 1984, continued in the second half of the year.
9. The outlook for 1985 suggests that there will be no further acceleration in the rate of expansion of output in the Community, and that real GDP growth will be between 2 % and 2.5 %. External demand should continue to expand as the effects of the expected slowdown of the growth of world trade will be largely offset by improved price competitiveness. In addition, investment in equipment should provide an increased contribution to growth.
10. Such a forecast points to little change in labour market trends. Whilst the rate of growth should contribute to a slight increase in total employment, the persistent expansion of the labour force will inevitably lead to another small rise in the rate of unemployment. Continued progress is expected, however, in reducing the rate of inflation on the assumption that import prices will alter, partly as a result of more favourable exchange rate developments. In addition, some renewed improvement is to be expected in the Community's external accounts.



III - DEMAND FOR SOLID FUELS BY SECTOR

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(Table 3)

11. Internal consumption of hard coal in the Community amounted to 269 million tonnes in 1984, down 8.5 % on 1983. Internal deliveries fell by 46 million tonnes, or 16 %, but were complemented by a major lifting of stocks as shown in the summary table below. The forecasts for 1985 are based on the assumption of a return to a quasi-normal situation in Great Britain.

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
EUR-10			
a) Production and recovery	236	163	210
b) Imports	61	78	77
c) Exports	- 4	- 2	- 3
d) De-stocking by producers and importers	+ 0	+ 8	+ 13
e) Internal deliveries (a+b+c+d)	293	247	297
f) Movement of consumers' stocks (1)	- 1	+ 22	+ 6
g) Gross internal consumption (e+f)	292	269	291

Steel (Table 4)

11 More satisfactory activity

12. Steel production in 1984 was higher than forecast a year ago, reaching 120 million tonnes (8 % more than in 1983 for the Community, and 2 % in the United Kingdom).

In 1985, this level should not be much lower.

Pig iron production in 1984 exceeded 83 million tonnes (+ 12 %, despite a static level in the UK). In Germany in particular, the pig iron/steel ratio eliminated the reduction of 1983 and reached 69 %, as in 1982, for the Community as a whole.

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(1) + represents de-stocking  
 - represents stocking

13. Blast furnace coke consumption per tonne of pig iron (coke rate) remained stable at an average of 518 kg. for the Community, despite a reduction of 11 % to 440 kg achieved in the Netherlands, mainly through coal injection, which is now making headway in other countries. Overall coke consumption by the Community steel industry (blast furnace, sintering, and other uses) was 47 million tonnes for 1984 as against 43 in 1983, and could be of the order of 45.5 million tonnes in 1985.

Coking (Tables 5, 6 and 7)

14. Deliveries of hard coal to coking plants remained stable at around 69 million tonnes in 1983, 1984 and are forecasted to do so in 1985. Nevertheless, the quantity imported from third countries went from 18 million tonnes (26 %) in 1983 to 25 million tonnes (36 %) in 1984. Total coke production in 1984 exceeded 51 million tonnes, and should be of the order of 52 million tonnes in 1985.
- In the United Kingdom, the miners' strike brought about a fall in production of more than 2.1 millions tonnes (- 25 %) at pithead coking plants.
- For the remaining countries, increases and reductions balanced out. The level of utilization of coking plants progressed from 75 to 79 % in 1984.
15. The capacity of pithead coking plants fell again in 1984, falling to 25.3 million tonnes (- 9 %) This reduction was due to the closure of 4 installations in Germany and France. Only a slight reduction is foreseen for 1985.

The capacity of steelworks coking plants increased to 37.7 million tonnes (+ 0.5 million tonnes). The commissioning of new plants in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands compensated for capacity reductions in the United Kingdom and Germany.

Power stations (Tables 8, 9 and 10)

**14** Increased consumption and electricity production

16. Total net electricity consumption in the Community in 1984 reached 1 291 TWh, or 4 % more than in 1983.

This growth took place in all Member States and use sectors. In the United Kingdom there was an increase of 2.5 %.

Total net production in the Community in 1984 was 1 290 TWh. Less favourable hydrological conditions explain a reduction in hydraulic production of 2.4 %. The major increase in nuclear production (76 TWh, or + 28 %) was responsible for a reduction in conventional thermal production (- 12 TWh) and made possible an overall saving of about 3 million tonnes oil equivalent in conventional combustion.

For the Community as a whole, the share of nuclear energy in electricity production was 27 %, while conventional thermal power stations accounted for 62 %.

**15** More coal for German power stations (Tables 6 and 7)

17. Deliveries of solid fuels to power stations in 1984 were lower than those of 1983 by 44 million tonnes.

On the other hand, consumption fell by only 19 million tonnes as a result of recourse to power station stocks.

In the United Kingdom, this de-stocking reduced the 32 million tonnes of stocks at the end of 1983, while deliveries fell by 45 million tonnes in relation to 1983. Hard coal consumption went down to 61 million tonnes. The use of reserve equipment operating on fuel oil enabled conventional thermal production to be increased by 5.6 TWh, or + 2.7 %.

Hard coal consumption in Germany reached 53 million tonnes (+ 3 million), although the share of total conventional thermal use fell by 0.9 %.

In France, deliveries of hard coal to power stations were higher than forecast, reaching 22 million tonnes as in 1981 and 1982.

18. For the Community's power stations as a whole, the hard coal balance for 1983 and 1984 can be summarized as follows :

	(In million tonnes)		
	<u>Deliveries</u>	<u>Stock movements</u>	<u>Consumption</u>
1983	185	+ 3	182
1984	141	- 22	163
1985	186	+ 6	180

The level of 1983 could be reached again in 1985, whereas net electricity production could be 1 320 TWh (7 % up on 1983).

#### Other industries (Table 11)

17 The waiting period continues

19. Consumption of hard coal and coke in this sector as a whole remained at the 1983 level, or little more than 21 million tonnes. However the reduction observed for hard coal in the United Kingdom was no greater than half a million tonnes (10 %) ; there was a similar reduction in Germany. A certain increase was recorded in France and Belgium as a result of the conversion of heating plants.

Consumption in this sector is expected to increase again by about 2 million tonnes (10 %) in 1985.

#### Domestic and small-scale users (Table 12)

18 Slight decline

20. Domestic consumption amounted in 1983 to about 25 % of the Community's overall energy consumption. Of this proportion, 7.5 % was covered by solid fuels, divided up as follows :

	<u>Million tonnes</u>	<u>%</u>
Hard coal	16.8	61
Briquetted coal	3.3	12
Coke	3.6	13
Total hard coal and coke	23.7	86
Peat and lignite briquettes	3.8	14
Total	27.5	100

N.B. Briquetted peat and lignite generally have a calorific value equal to 2/3 that of coal.

In 1984 the fall in the consumption of hard coal and coke amounted to 4 million tonnes, of which the United Kingdom alone accounted for 3.3 million.

Other countries also experienced supply difficulties.

From this, it is possible to foresee a slight increase in 1985.

#### IV - COMMUNITY COAL PRODUCTION

##### 99 Tonnages down and costs up

###### Production statistics (Table 13)

21. At 157 million tonnes, Community production in 1984 showed a fall of 72 million tonnes in relation to 1983. British production was 50 million tonnes, compared to 116 in the previous year. In Germany, planned reductions exceeded 5 million tonnes.

In 1984, German production should fall by a further 2 million tonnes. In France the reduction should be 1.5 million tonnes. It will not be possible to predict the recovery of United Kingdom production for several months yet.

##### 22. Labour and productivity (Tables 14 and 15)

The tendency towards reducing numbers employed underground continued in all countries and should continue again in 1985.

Output expressed in kilogrammes per man per hour was highest in Germany. It also progressed in Belgium and France, and a further improvement is expected in 1985.

###### Estimate of the financial situation (Table 16)

##### 23. Costs and proceeds

In 1984, hard coal mining costs showed a new increase in all four producing countries. The rate of increase should slow down in 1985.

Proceeds increased in different ways, according to the country, but generally by a smaller amount than costs, and this led to an increase in losses.

In 1985, the Community's situation is not expected to change much.

24. State aids to the coal industry (Table 17)

1984 confirmed the tendency towards increasing requirements for public aid for the coal industry as a whole.

The aids quoted in table 14 include those for coking coal. Their total amounts to 17.4 ECU per tonne on average for the Community.

The rate of aid per tonne varies according to the producing country. It is lowest in Germany thanks to supplementary proceeds related to power station coal which represent the equivalent of 10 ECU per tonne for global production.

Development in production capacity (Tables 18 A and 18 B)

☐☐ Reduced investment

25. Investment in the coal production and preparation sectors slowed down in 1984, particularly in France whose production had to fall further.

26 Pit closures

(Details will be provided later.)

V - COAL PRICES

27. In 1984 the US dollar rose strongly in relation to Community currencies :

1 US \$ =	FB	Dkr	DM	FF	Lit	FL	E	DR	ECU
a) 2 January 1984	55.76	9.90	2.73	8.35	1 661	3.07	0.71	99.03	1.2086
b) 2 July 1984	56.89	10.255	2.80	8.58	1 722	3.15	0.74	110.46	1.2439
c) 2 January 1985	63.63	11.36	3.18	9.73	1 951	3.59	0.88	129.53	1.4105
% Variation $\frac{c}{a}$	14	15	16	17	17	17	24	31	17

Development of list prices (Tables 19 A and 19 B)

▣ Moderate increases

The tables show, for certain areas and types of coal, the tax-free, mine-mouth, list prices in national currencies or in US dollars.

In 1984 the price of Community coals in national currencies increased more or less in step with production costs.

The situation in the Member States developed as follows in the period 1 January 1984 to 1 January 1985 inclusive.

- Belgium : increase of 2 to 14 %, depending on hard coal category and type, 6 to 12 % for coke ;
- Germany : increase of 2 to 7 % for hard coal (17 % for several types in one area), and 2 to 4 % for coke ;
- France : increase of 1 to 10 % for hard coal, 5 to 7 % for coke ;
- United Kingdom : increase of 4.5 % on 1 November 1984 for coking and industrial coals ;
- Italy : increase of 4 to 10 % for coke on 1 December 1984 ;
- Netherlands : increase of 2 to 8 % for coke on 1 October 1984 ; further increase of 2 to 10 % on 1 January 1985.

28. Development of the prices of imported coal (Table 20 A)

■ Influence of the dollar exchange rate

a) Coking coal

The fall in the "guide price" (1) calculated for the Community slowed down sharply : between the 4th quarter of 1983 and the 4th quarter of 1984 it was 2.5 % (64.30, as against 65.95 US dollars). This reduction affected the prices.

Guide price in national currencies

Reference data	US \$	DM	FB	FF	£
1 October 1983	65.95	173	3 511	526	44
1 January 1984	66.20	181	3 691	553	47
1 April 1984	65.00	168	3 440	518	45
1 July 1984	64.45	180	3 667	553	48
1 October 1984	64.30	196	3 974	601	52
1 October 1984/ 1 October 1983 Difference in %	- 2.5	+ 13.3	+ 13.2	+ 14.3	+ 18.2

Because of the strengthening of the dollar, the deviation between listed prices for Community coal and those for imported coal was reduced between 1 October 1983 and 1 October 1984 from 89 to 68 DM in Germany and from £ 17 to £ 9 in the United Kingdom.

29. b) Steam coal

The average cif ARA price of coal imported from third countries for power stations continued to decrease, going from 56 US \$ at the end of 1983 to 51 US \$ in the 3rd quarter of 1984.

The price of comparable Community coals was between 78 and 110 US \$ at the beginning of 1984 and between 65 and 98 US \$ in the third quarter of 1984.

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(1) Average cif ARA value of coking coals imported from the USA and Australia on medium- and long-term contracts.



The gap between the listed prices of Community coal and those of imported coal was reduced in Germany from 115 to 97 DM between 1 January 1984 and 1 January 1985, and from £ 18 to £ 13 in the United Kingdom for a tonne of 29.3 GJ.

30. Prices of domestic coal (Table 20 B)

The table shows the development of the price of anthracite (and of coke for Italy) between 1 January 1983 and 1 January 1984. The increases are generally small, except in the United Kingdom (+ 14 %).

The difference between the prices of domestic coal and heating oil was slightly reduced.

31. The "Bulletin of energy prices" published by the Commission gives a complete summary of the development of energy prices in the Member States.

VI - TRADE IN COAL AND COKE  
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32. Intra-Community trade (Table 21 and 22)

32.1 Stability

For the period 1983-1985, intra-Community trade remained stable at 20-21 million tonnes per year. In 1984 the United Kingdom delivered 2.5 million tonnes of hard coal less to the other countries than in 1983, while itself receiving an additional million tonnes of coke for its steel industry. A slight reduction in supplies of German coal to France and Italy may also be noted.

For the three years covered by this report, the development is as follows :

	(in million tonnes)		
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Hard coal	15.9	14.1	15.6
Coke	<u>4.8</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Total	20.7	20.6	20.5

33. Trade with third countries

a) Imports (Tables 23 and 24)

■ New record

Given the trends of Community production and consumption, imports from third countries, with a total of 78 million tonnes, wiped out the reduction of 1983 and exceeded the record set in 1981 by 10 %. They increased in all Community countries, very strongly in France and the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent in Italy and the Netherlands.

Between 1983 and 1984, imports of steam coal increased by 9 million tonnes (22 %) and those of coking coal by 8 million tonnes (46 %). This level should be maintained in 1985.

Imports of anthracite and low volatile coal have showed a persistent tendency to decrease since 1980 and represent hardly more than a million tonnes. The declining consumption of sintering coal and the high price demanded for domestic anthracite are the main reasons for this decline.

34. b) Hard coal and coke exports to third countries (Table 25)

For 1984, hard coal exports were 1.9 million tonnes, as against 3.7 in 1983, and those of coke 2.4 million as against 2.3.

Deliveries of British coal went from 1.9 million to 0.3 million tonnes. To this are added certain tonnages deriving from third country coal stocked in ports on the Continent, which are not accounted for here.

In 1985, exports should total 5 million tonnes (hard coal and coke), a level 10 % lower than that of 1983.

35. Production and world trade in coal (Table 6)

■ Supply exceeds demand

In 1984, world coal production remained at its 1983 level (3.1 billion tonnes), with the drop experienced in the Community being compensated by an increase in the rest of the world.

Despite the upswing in the industrialized countries, particularly in the electricity and steel sectors, there is still an excess of supply on the international coal market, bringing pressure to bear on prices.

The seaborne coal trade has responded to increased demand from the Community and the Pacific area, up by 10 % (219 million tonnes in 1984).

In 1985, international coal demand should keep pace with growth in the industrialized countries, unless new environmental restrictions in the major coal user countries were to cancel out the price advantage it has enjoyed till now.

Supply should further increase. The major traditional exporters have reserve production capacities and new exporters (China, Colombia) are coming onto the market.

#### VII - HARD COAL AND COKE STOCKS

(Tables 27 A, B and C)

37. In 1984 overall stocks of hard coal were reduced by 35-40 million tonnes (- 24-28 %). There has not been de-stocking of this order for the past ten years.

- Producers' hard coal and coke stocks are being reduced in all the countries of the Community and especially in Germany (hard coal : - 4.3 million tonnes, coke : - 4.8 million tonnes). Destocking should continue in 1985 at half this rate. In the United Kingdom, stocks at pits, which are frequently immobilized by the strike, have been reduced by 2.5 million tonnes.
- Stocks at power stations are down by 17-22 million tonnes.
- Some stocks in continental ports have been used to honour contracts made by the National Coal Board with foreign countries (ECSC and third countries), or, in lesser amounts, to supply the steelmaking and other industries in the United Kingdom.
- At end 1984 overall stocks of coal and coke (expressed as coal equivalent) still amounted to 102-107 million tonnes. This corresponds to a little over 4 months' estimated 1985 consumption. Germany and Denmark cover a longer period, 170 and 250 calendar days respectively.

TABLE I

Shares of the various forms of energy in gross internal energy consumption

	1983 Provisory		1984 Estimates		1985 Forecasts	
	Million toe	%	Million toe	%	Million toe	%
Hard coal	180.0	20.3	167.2	18.1	176.6	18.6
Lignite	32.7	3.7	34.0	3.7	34.7	3.7
Oil	415.9	46.9	430.0	46.7	428.0	45.1
Natural gas	165.2	18.6	179.7	19.5	177.0	18.7
Nuclear energy	78.2	8.8	97.0	10.5	117.4	12.4
Other	15.3	1.7	14.1	1.5	14.3	1.5
Total	887.3	100.0	922.0	100.0	948.0	100.0

TABLE 2

## Gross internal consumption of energy by country in 1983

(Million toe)

	B	DK	D	F	G	Irl	It	L	NL	UK	EUR-10
Solid fuels	9.27	5.46	81.56	25.16	4.76	1.91	12.78	1.27	5.14	65.39	212.69
%	23.1	33.7	32.8	14.2	30.0	24.0	10.1	44.7	8.9	33.8	24.0
Petroleum products	17.64	10.37	108.0	87.11	10.67	4.21	83.15	1.0	21.86	71.91	415.92
%	43.8	64.0	43.4	49.2	67.3	52.8	65.6	35.2	37.9	37.1	46.9
Natural gas	7.12	-	39.62	22.41	0.07	1.78	22.39	0.26	29.16	42.39	165.20
%	17.7	-	15.9	12.7	0.4	22.3	17.6	9.2	50.5	21.9	18.6
Nuclear	6.12	-	16.46	37.41	-	-	3.74	-	0.90	13.54	78.17
%	15.2	-	6.6	21.1	-	-	3.0	-	1.6	7.0	8.8
Other	0.09	0.37	3.31	5.04	0.36	0.07	4.68	0.31	0.63	0.39	15.26
%	0.2	2.3	1.3	2.8	2.3	0.9	3.7	10.9	1.1	0.2	1.7
Total	40.24	16.20	248.95	177.13	15.86	7.97	126.74	2.84	57.69	193.62	887.25
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3

Community hard coal consumption by sector and by Member State

(Million tonnes)

	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts	1984/1983 % Difference	1985/1984 % Difference
<b>A. SECTOR</b>					
Thermal power stations	182.4	162.7	179.6	- 11	+ 10
Coke ovens	70.2	68.4	69.7	- 3	+ 2
Iron and steel industry	1.3	1.4	1.5	- 8	+ 7
Other industries	17.1	17.7	19.8	+ 3	+ 12
Domestic sector	16.3	14.2	15.9	- 15	+ 12
Patent fuel plants	3.5	2.9	3.3	- 17	+ 14
Own consumption at mines	1.3	1.1	1.3	- 15	+ 18
Gasworks and others	0.1	0.2	0.1	+100	- 50
Statistical difference		-	-	-	-
Total	292.7	268.6	291.2	- 8	+ 8
<b>B. STATE</b>					
Belgique	14.2	16.0	15.3	+ 13	- 4
Danmark	8.9	9.3	9.8	+ 4	- 5
Deutschland	88.5	88.8	86.5	-	- 3
France	40.0	40.6	38.6	+ 1	- 5
Hellas	1.3	1.8	2.0	+ 38	+ 11
Ireland	1.5	1.4	2.1	- 7	+ 50
Italia	18.4	18.9	19.5	+ 3	+ 3
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Nederland	7.9	9.8	9.7	+ 24	- 1
United Kingdom	111.8	81.8	107.5	- 25	+ 31
EUR-10	292.7	268.6	291.2	- 8	+ 8

## Steel production and coke consumption in the steel industry

(Million tonnes)

	Steel production			Coke consumption		
	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts
Belgique	10 154	11 307		4 940	4 940	5 035
Danmark	493	549		-	10	10
Deutschland	35 729	39 381	(1)	15 503	17 200	16 500
France	17 582	19 031		7 834	8 380	2 200
Hellas	858	892		-	20	20
Ireland	141	167		-	-	-
Italia	21 811	24 006		5 450	6 050	6 120
Luxembourg	3 294	3 988		1 604	1 900	1 800
Nederland	4 484	5 742		1 985	2 300	2 100
United Kingdom	14 980	15 235		5 931	6 000	5 750
EUR-10	109 526	120 298	115 000/ 120 000	43 248	46 800	45 535
	Pig-iron production			Coke rate in blast furnaces (pig-iron kg/t)		
	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts
Belgique	8 068	8 998		525	530	530
Deutschland	26 598	30 200		526	530	525
France	13 770	15 070	(1)	510	523	525
Italia	10 362	11 664		462	460	463
Luxembourg	2 316	2 768		566	570	570
Nederland	3 747	4 925		493	440	440
United Kingdom	9 623	9 652		550	565	547
EUR-10	74 484	83 277	79 000/ 82 000	517	518	519

(1) Not available

TABLE 5

Coke consumption by sector

('000 tonnes)

	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts	% Difference	
				1984/83	1985/84
Iron and steel industry	43 240	46 800	45 580	+ 8	- 3
Other industries	3 304	3 528	3 608	+ 7	+ 2
Domestic sector	3 784	2 597	2 831	- 31	+ 9
Others	756	651	641	- 14	- 2
Statistical difference	- 119	—	—	—	—
Total	50 965	53 576	52 660	+ 5	- 2



TABLE 6

Deliveries of hard coal to coking plants

('000 tonnes)

1983 : Actual 1984 : Estimates 1985 : Forecasts	National hard coal	Hard coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total supplies
Belgique 1983	2 997	1 112	4 109	2 327	6 436
1984	3 100	1 370	4 470	2 790	7 260
1985	3 000	1 300	4 300	3 100	7 400
Deutschland 1983	29 648	40	29 688	-	29 688
1984	27 300	50	27 350	-	27 350
1985	26 650	50	26 700	-	26 700
France 1983	3 241	2 543	5 784	4 168	9 952
1984	3 725	2 185	5 910	5 690	11 600
1985	3 100	2 110	5 210	5 890	11 100
Italia 1983	-	1 803	1 803	6 891	8 694
1984	-	1 800	1 800	7 700	9 500
1985	-	1 600	1 600	8 000	9 600
Nederland 1983	-	516	516	2 194	2 710
1984	-	800	800	3 200	4 000
1985	-	800	800	3 050	3 850
United Kingdom 1983	9 133	-	9 133	2 491	11 624
1984	3 200	-	3 200	5 600	8 800
1985	6 700	-	6 700	4 300	11 000
EUR-10 1983	45 019	6 014	51 033	18 071	69 104
1984	37 325	6 205	43 530	24 980	68 510
1985	39 450	5 860	45 310	24 340	69 650

TABLE 7

Coking

('000 tonnes)

	Coke production capacity	Hard coal consumption	Coke production	% difference compared with the previous year
1983				
Belgique	6 800	6 376	5 106	- 12
Deutschland	28 400	29 752	22 772	- 14
France	10 600	10 629	8 457	- 15
Italia	10 700	8 879	6 492	- 15
Nederland	3 000	2 898	2 124	- 12
United Kingdom	8 700	11 690	8 533	- 2
EUR-10	68 200	70 224	53 484	- 11
1984				
Belgique	6 600	7 260	5 500	+ 8
Deutschland	26 800	27 350	21 000	- 8
France	10 100	11 600	9 000	+ 6
Italia	10 600	9 500	6 850	+ 6
Nederland	3 000	4 000	2 700	+ 27
United Kingdom	9 400	8 700	6 400	- 25
EUR-10	66 500	68 410	51 450	- 4
1985				
Belgique	6 300	7 400	5 550	+ 1
Deutschland	26 000	26 700	20 500	- 2
France	10 100	11 100	8 500	- 5
Italia	10 600	9 600	6 900	+ 1
Nederland	3 000	3 850	2 600	- 4
United Kingdom	10 000	11 000	8 000	+ 25
EUR-10	66 000	69 650	52 050	+ 1

TABLE 7 (Continuation)

Coking

('000, tonnes)

Capacity distribution	1983	1984	1985
Colliery plants	27 800	25 300	25 100
Iron and steel industry	37 200	38 000	37 700
Independent	3 200	3 200	3 200
EUR-10	68 100	66 500	66 000

TABLE 8

Electricity production

(To be provided later)

TABLE 9

Deliveries of hard coal to power stations

('000 tonnes)

1983 : Actual 1984 : Estimates 1985 : Forecasts	Public power stations					Private generating plants		Total	
	National hard coal	Hard coal from ECSC countries	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total public power stations	Collieries	Other industries		
Belgique	1983	2 839	34	2 873	2 804	5 677	370	-	6 047
	1984	2 535	50	2 585	2 665	5 250	330	-	5 580
	1985	2 705	50	2 755	2 345	5 100	340	-	5 440
Danmark	1983	-	1 478	1 478	6 957	8 345	-	-	8 435
	1984	-	600	600	8 200	8 800	-	-	8 800
	1985	-	1 600	1 600	7 400	9 000	-	-	9 000
Deutschland	1983	37 069	827	37 896	5 473	43 369	3 144	5 168	51 681
	1984	37 810	590	38 400	6 000	44 400	3 100	5 200	52 700
	1985	36 900	900	37 800	5 500	43 300	3 000	5 200	51 500
France	1983	3 395	1 977	5 372	7 750	13 122	7 420	284	20 826
	1984	3 225	1 825	5 050	9 250	14 300	7 600	100	22 000
	1985	3 490	1 500	4 990	7 510	12 500	6 100	100	18 700
Hellas	1983	-	-	-	272	272	-	-	272
	1984	-	-	-	750	750	-	-	750
	1985	-	-	-	750	750	-	-	750
Ireland	1983	47	-	47	-	47	-	-	47
	1984	35	-	35	-	35	-	-	35
	1985	35	-	35	750	785	-	-	785
Italia	1983	-	-	-	6 859	6 859	-	14	6 873
	1984	-	-	-	8 000	8 000	-	-	8 000
	1985	-	-	-	8 500	8 500	-	-	8 500
Nederland	1983	-	150	150	3 750	3 900	-	45	3 945
	1984	-	-	-	4 700	4 700	-	-	4 700
	1985	-	-	-	4 700	4 700	-	-	4 700
United Kingdom	1983	83 850	25	83 875	1 306	85 181	40	1 836	87 057
	1984	36 650	-	36 650	750	37 400	10	1 200	38 610
	1985	82 425	50	82 475	1 500	83 975	50	2 600	86 625
EUR-10	1983	127 200	4 491	131 691	35 171	166 862	10 974	7 347	185 183
	1984	80 255	3 065	83 320	40 315	123 635	11 040	6 500	141 175
	1985	125 555	4 100	129 655	38 955	168 610	9 490	7 900	185 000

TABLE 10

-26-

Consumption of primary fuels in power stations  
(including colliery power plants and other private generators)

	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts	% Difference	
				1984/83	1985/84
B. Hard coal	6.1	6.3	5.4	+ 4	- 14
DK. Hard coal	8.5	8.5	9.0	-	+ 6
D. Hard coal	50.0	53.0	51.6	+ 6	- 3
Black lignite	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-
Brown coal	108.9	110.0	110.0	+ 1	-
F. Hard coal	22.3	21.3	18.7	- 5	- 12
Black lignite	0.9	1.0	1.0	+ 10	-
Brown coal	1.1	1.5	1.7	+ 45	+ 6
GR. Hard coal	0.2	0.8	0.8	+ 208	-
Brown coal	29.6	30.5	30.5	+ 3	-
Irl. Hard coal	-	-	0.8	-	-
Peat	2.8	2.8	2.3	-	-
It. Hard coal	7.0	7.5	8.0	+ 6	+ 7
Brown coal	1.8	1.9	1.9	+ 6	-
NL. Hard coal	4.7	4.7	4.7	-	-
UK. Hard coal	83.3	60.6	80.6	- 27	+ 33
EUR-10 (1)					
Hard coal	182.4	162.7	179.6	- 11	+ 10
Black lignite	4.3	4.4	4.4	+ 2	-
Brown coal	144.2	146.8	146.9	+ 2	-

Fuels overall distribution by conventional thermal power stations

('000 tonnes - T = 29.3 GJ)

Solid fuels	192.1				
Petroleum products	53.4				
Natural gas	31.3	(to be completed later)			
Others	8.5				
TOTAL	285.3				

(1) Possible difference due to round numbers

TABLE 11

Hard coal and coke consumption in other industries  
(excluding power stations)

	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 Forecasts	% Difference	
				1984/1983	1985/1984
<b>A.</b>					
Belgique	841	1 130	1 250	+ 34	+ 11
Danmark	307	400	400	+ 30	-
Deutschland	4 451	4 100	4 100	- 8	-
France	2 705	3 500	4 500	+ 29	+ 29
Hellas	968	890	1 040	- 8	+ 17
Ireland	304	300	280	- 1	- 7
Italia	2 049	1 730	1 780	- 16	+ 3
Luxembourg	90	100	100	+ 11	-
Nederland	143	700	800	+390	+ 14
United Kingdom	5 260	4 800	5 500	- 9	+ 15
EUR-10	17 118	17 650	19 750	+ 3	+ 12
<b>B.</b>					
Belgique	205	260	260	+ 27	-
Danmark	26	20	20	- 23	-
Deutschland	1 479	1 300	1 300	- 12	-
France	799	850	820	+ 6	- 4
Hellas	18	40	40	+122	-
Ireland	7	8	8	+ 14	-
Italia	500	480	500	- 4	+ 4
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Nederland	180	170	160	- 5	- 6
United Kingdom	295	400	500	+ 36	+ 25
EUR-10	3 509	3 528	3 608	-	+ 2

TABLE 12

## Deliveries of solid fuels to the domestic sector

('000 tonnes)

1983 : Actual 1984 : Estimates 1985 : Forecasts	B	DK	D	F	Gr	Irl	It	L	NL	UK	EUR-10	
<b>A. Hard coal, patent fuel, and coke</b>												
Hard coal	1983	1 147	269	2 138	2 194	3	1 142	160	4	70	9 647	16 774
	1984	1 175	350	2 050	2 150	60	1 025	150	3	75	7 200	14 238
	1985	1 170	350	1 930	2 250	60	1 000	120	4	75	9 000	15 959
Patent fuels	1983	114	-	778	1 551	-	-	10	1	8	892	3 354
	1984	125	-	760	1 500	-	-	10	-	6	700	3 101
	1985	125	-	750	1 400	-	-	10	-	6	900	3 191
Coke	1983	36	40	1 106	272	1	-	200	5	12	1 975	3 647
	1984	39	27	1 000	70	-	-	150	1	10	1 300	2 597
	1985	39	30	950	50	-	-	150	2	10	1 600	2 831
Total	1983	1 297	309	4 022	4 017	4	1 142	370	10	90	12 514	23 775
	1984	1 339	377	3 810	3 720	60	1 025	310	4	91	9 200	19 936
	1985	1 334	330	3 630	3 700	60	1 000	280	6	91	11 500	21 981
% 1984/1983		+ 3	+ 22	- 5	- 7	-	- 10	- 16	- 60	+ 1	- 26	- 16
B. Brown coal	1983	70	42	2 581 <sup>(1)</sup>	154 <sup>(2)</sup>	75	786 <sup>(3)</sup>	32	49	21	-	3 810
lignite and	1984	80	40	2 605	150	75	780 <sup>(4)</sup>	30	50	20	-	3 830
peat briquet-	1985	80	40	2 545	150	75	780 <sup>(4)</sup>	30	50	20	-	3 770
tes												

(1) Of which 4 of primary product

(2) Of which 32 of primary product

(3) Peat, of which 396 of primary product

(4) Peat (primary product and briquettes) plus 10 of brown coal, lignite and peat briquettes

N.B. Including deliveries to personnel ; in Germany, deliveries to the army; in the United Kingdom, deliveries to public and administration buildings.



TABLE 13

Hard coal production by areas and calorific value of production  
('000 tonnes)

	1983 Actual		1984 Provisional	1985 Forecasts
	10 <sup>3</sup>	Kj/Kg		
Kempen	5 910		6 075	6 600
Sud	187		100	-
Belgique	6 097	(27 530)	6 175	6 600
Ruhr	71 466		66 120	64 000
Aachen	5 186		5 250	5 260
Ibbenbüren	2 420		2 360	2 240
Saar + Kleinzechen	10 548		10 180	10 300
Deutschland	89 620	(27 215)	84 000	81 800
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	3 201			
Lorraine	10 579			
Centre-Midi	3 241			
France	17 022	(25 105)	16 900	15 400
Ireland	75	(21 280)	60	60
Scotland	6 094			
Northern	12 131			
Yorkshire	30 315			
North-West	10 663			
Midlands - Kent	34 780			
South Wales	6 739			
Licensed Mines	1 321			
Opencast	14 050			
United Kingdom	116 448(1)	(24 395)	50 000	100 000
EUR-10	229 263	(25 633)	157 135	203 860

(1) Including 355 of origin not specified

NB This table will be completed later.

TABLE 14

Personnel employed underground

Yearly average

(in '000)

<u>Member State</u>	1983 Actual	1984 Provisional	1985 Forecasts
Belgique	16,0	15,0	14,9
Deutschland	118,3	112,4	108,1
France	27,1	25,0	23,0
United Kingdom	159,7		
Ireland	0,3	0,3	
EUR-10	320,9		

TABLE 15

Output per man/hour underground

(kg per man/hour)

Member State	1983 Actual	1984 Provisional	1985 Forecasts
Belgique	297	315	324
Deutschland	553	579	576
France	374	380	385
United Kingdom	409		
EUR-10	451		

N.B. Tables 14 and 15 will be completed later.

TABLE 16

Costs and proceeds per tonne

(Variation on the basis of data supplied in national currencies)

(ECU/tonne)

MEMBER STATES	Production costs		Revenue	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Belgique	98	106	70	74
Deutschland	92	102	81 (1)	89 (1)
France	97	98	67	66
United Kingdom	84	86	68	68

TABLE 17

State aid to the coal industry for production

(ECU/tonne produced)

MEMBER STATES	Direct aids (1)		Indirect aids		Total	
	1983	1984 (2)	1983	1984 (2)	1983	1984 (2)
Belgique	24.45	33.37	1.92	2.03	26.37	35.40
Deutschland (3)	10.25	12.07	0.39	0.26	10.64	12.33
France	32.30	34.08	0.49	0.93	32.79	35.01
United Kingdom	12.82	18.22	-	-	12.82	18.22
EUR-10	13.57	17.08	0.31	0.24	13.81	17.39

(1) Including coking coal aids

(2) Provisional

(3) Not including the effects of the third "Verstromungsgesetz"  
(law concerning the production of electricity from coal)

TABLE 18 A

Investments in the coal industry

(Coal extraction and preparation)

(million ECU)

Member States	1983 Actual	1984 Estimates	1985 (1) Forecasts
Belgique	39.6	67.6	13.4
Deutschland	416.4	418.0	268.8
France	100.7	75.7	63.8
United Kingdom	1 210.8	1 107.9	940.8
EUR-10	1 767.5	1 669.2	1 286.8

(1) Only including investments on which a start has been made or concerning which a decision has been taken.

TABLE 18 B

Pit closures

Member States	1984	
	Number	Output in 1983 ( '000 tonnes)
Belgique	1	183
Deutschland		
France		
United Kingdom		
EUR-10		

This table will be completed later.

TABLE 19 A

Pre-tax pithead list-prices for Community coal on  
1 January 1984, 1 July 1984, and 1 January 1985 (National currency - round figures)

Category	Type	Date	Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgique	Nord	Lorraine	South Wales	Scotland	South Yorkshire
			DM	DM	DM	FB	FF	FF	£	£	£
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1.1.1984	355.00	-	-	7 800	1 159	-	94.70	-	-
		1.7.1984	355.00	-	-	-	1 159	-	94.70	-	-
		1.1.1985	373.00	-	-	-	1 194	-	94.90	-	-
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1.1.1984	-	351.00	-	-	-	-	77.20	-	-
		1.7.1984	-	369.00	-	-	-	-	77.20	-	-
		1.1.1985	-	369.00	-	-	-	-	77.40	-	-
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	1.1.1984	297.00	340.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1.7.1984	299.00	352.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1985	314.00	352.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1.1.1984	276.00	-	309.00	4 025	-	633.00	-	62.30	60.40
		1.7.1984	273.00	-	309.00	4 250	-	633.00	-	62.30	60.40
		1.1.1985	273.00	-	309.00	4 600	-	677.00	-	65.10	63.20
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1.1.1984	276.00	-	-	3 975	-	632.00(2)	-	62.10	59.70
		1.7.1984	278.00	-	-	4 150	-	632.00(2)	-	62.10	59.70
		1.1.1985	273.00	-	-	4 250	-	670.00(3)	-	65.00	62.50
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	1.1.1984	261.50	271.50	283.00	3 850	-	605.00	61.20	-	-
		1.7.1984	263.50	278.00	288.00	3 850	-	605.00	61.20	-	-
		1.1.1985	263.50	278.00	288.00	3 950	-	641.00	63.90	-	-
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. > 40 mm	1.1.1984	383.00	387.00	394.00	5 600(1)	-	986.00	87.50	86.40	85.30
		1.7.1984	383.00	400.50	394.00	5 600	-	986.00	87.50	86.40	85.30
		1.1.1985	383.00	400.50	394.00	5 725	-	1065.00	87.50	86.40	85.30

(1) Carcoke

(2) Power stations : FF/t. 725.00/760.00

(3) Power stations : FF/t. 775.00/811.00

TABLE 19 B

Pre-tax pithead list-prices for Community coal  
on 1 January 1984, 1 July 1984 and 1 January 1985 (US \$ (1)(2) Round figures)

Category	Type	Date	Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgique	Nord	Lorraine	South Wales	Scot-land	South Yorkshire			
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1.1.1984	130.04	-	-	139.89	138.80	-	133.38	-	-	130.04	139.89	7.6
		1.7.1984	126.79	-	-	-	135.08	-	127.97	-	-	126.79	135.08	6.5
		1.1.1985	117.30	-	-	-	122.71	-	107.84	-	-	107.84	122.71	13.8
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1.1.1984	-	128.57	-	-	-	-	108.73	-	-	108.73	128.57	18.2
		1.7.1984	-	131.79	-	-	-	-	104.32	-	-	104.32	131.79	26.3
		1.1.1985	-	116.04	-	-	-	-	87.95	-	-	87.95	116.04	31.9
Semi-bitu- minous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	1.1.1984	108.79	124.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.79	124.54	14.5
		1.7.1984	106.79	125.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.79	125.71	17.7
		1.1.1985	98.74	110.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.74	110.69	12.1
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1.1.1984	101.10	-	113.19	72.18	-	75.81	-	87.75	85.07	72.18	113.19	56.8
		1.7.1984	99.29	-	110.36	74.71	-	73.78	-	84.19	81.62	73.78	110.36	49.6
		1.1.1985	87.42	-	97.17	72.29	-	69.58	-	73.98	71.82	69.58	97.17	39.7
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1.1.1984	101.10	-	-	71.29	-	75.69(3)	-	87.46	84.08	71.29	101.10	41.8
		1.7.1984	99.29	-	-	72.95	-	73.66(4)	-	83.92	80.68	72.95	99.29	36.1
		1.1.1985	87.42	-	-	65.79	-	68.26(5)	-	73.86	71.02	66.79	87.42	30.9
Coking coal	Medium or high vola- tile	1.1.1984	95.79	99.45	105.49	69.05	-	72.46	86.20	-	-	69.05	105.49	52.8
		1.7.1984	94.11	99.29	102.86	67.67	-	70.51	82.70	-	-	67.67	102.86	52.0
		1.1.1985	82.86	87.42	90.57	62.08	-	65.88	72.61	-	-	62.08	90.57	45.9
Coke	Blast furna- ce H.F. > 40 mm	1.1.1984	140.29	141.76	144.32	100.43	-	118.08	123.24	121.69	120.85	100.43	144.32	43.7
		1.7.1984	136.79	143.04	140.71	98.44	-	114.92	118.24	116.76	115.95	98.44	143.04	45.3
		1.1.1985	120.44	125.94	123.90	89.97	-	109.46	99.43	98.18	97.50	89.97	125.94	40.0

		DM		FB		FF		E	
(1) Dollar exchange rate :	2.1.1984	2,73	100	55,76	100	8,35	100	0,71	100
	2.7.1984	2,80	103	56,89	102	8,58	103	0,74	104
	2.1.1985	3,18	116	63,63	114	9,73	117	0,88	124

(2) Prices are not adjusted for quality differences

(3) Power stations : 86.83 - 92.02 \$/t

(4) Power stations : 84.50 - 88.58 \$/t

(5) Power stations : 79.65 - 83.35 \$/t

TABLE 20 A

## Average cif prices for coal imported from third countries

(US \$)

	First quarter 1983	Second quarter 1983	Third quarter 1983	Fourth quarter 1983	First quarter 1984	Second quarter 1984	Third quarter 1984	Fourth quarter 1984
A) Steam coal (1)	25 994	25 977	26 003	25 946	25 764	25 990	25 778	-
Per tonne (t = t)	54.60	51.30	48.95	49.20	45.75	45.40	44.85	-
Per tonne = 29.3 GJ	61.40	57.20	55.15	56.20	51.95	51.05	50.95	-
B) Coking coal (2)	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124
Per tonne (t = t)	76.25	63.95	67.05	65.95	66.20	65.00	64.45	64.30
Per tonne = 29.3 GJ	71.20	64.90	63.15	62.10	62.35	61.20	60.70	60.55
	117 %	112 %	114,5 %	110 %	120 %	120 %	119 %	

(1) As per quarterly reports from the Member States (Decision 77/707/ECSC of 7 November 1977)

(2) Guide price (Decision 73/287/ECSC of 25 July 1973) ; reference date : beginning of quarter.

TABLE 20 B

Delivered prices for domestic coal (including taxes)

(ECU/29.3 GJ)

	D	B	F	I	NL	UK	IRL
1 January 1983	197.25	226.27	269.49	283.08	215.93	192.91	149.06
1 January 1984	200.69	223.87	283.40	292.06	227.02	220.51	152.92
+ %	+ 1.7	- 1.1	+ 5.2	+ 3.2	+ 5.1	+14.3	+ 2.6

At 1 January 1984, coal prices compare with gasoil prices as follows :

Domestic prices (including taxes)

(ECU/29.3 GJ)

	D	B	F	I	NL	UK	IRL
Coal	6.85	7.64	9.67	9.97	7.75	7.53	5.22
Gas oil	9.40	9.43	10.51	11.66	10.36	9.79	9.64

The prices differences between gasoil and household coal which amounted to 13 - 99 % in 1983 in the different countries, were reduced to 9 - 85 % at the benefit of the gasoil in 1984.



TABLE 21

## Trend of intra-Community trade in hard coal

('000 tonnes)

		Belgique	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	Hellas	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.	U.K.	EUR-10
Belgique	1983	-	-	2 182	25	-	-	-	-	113	154	2 474
	1984	-	-	2 635	20	-	-	-	-	135	45	2 835
	1985	-	-	2 470	20	-	-	-	-	160	10	2 660
Danmark	1983	-	-	11	6	-	-	-	-	14	1 626	1 657
	1984	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	600
	1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 600	1 600
Deutschland	1983	344	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	860	1 574
	1984	500	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	200	200	1 200
	1985	500	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	200	500	1 500
France	1983	173	-	3 784	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 698	5 655
	1984	210	-	3 620	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 420	5 250
	1985	215	-	3 555	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 570	5 340
Hellas	1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1984	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	1985	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	730	750
Ireland	1983	5	-	21	8	-	-	-	-	30	457	521
	1984	10	-	30	45	-	-	-	-	10	205	300
	1985	-	-	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	400	435
Italia	1983	2	-	1 803	100	-	-	-	-	-	92	1 997
	1984	10	-	1 790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 800
	1985	10	-	1 605	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	1 635
Luxembourg	1983	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	15	22	46
	1984	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	20
	1985	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	20
Nederland	1983	22	-	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	1 362
	1984	50	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1 200
	1985	50	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1 200

TABLE 21 (Continuation)

Trend of intra-Community trade in hard coal

('000 tonnes)

		Belgique	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	Hellas	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.	U.K.	EUR-10
United Kingdom	1983	66	-	487	8	-	5	-	-	95	-	661
	1984	70	-	425	135	-	-	-	-	270	-	900
	1985	25	-	400	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
EUR-10	1983	612	-	9 252	517	-	5	-	-	267	5 294	15 947
	1984	350	-	9 485	500	-	-	-	-	625	2 665	14 125
	1985	200	-	9 030	415	-	-	-	-	370	5 025	15 640

TABLE 22

## Trend of intra-Community trade in coke

('000 tonnes)

		Belgique	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	Hellas	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.	U.K.	EUR-10
Belgique	1983	-	-	58	77	-	-	-	-	219	1	355
	1984	-	-	155	90	-	-	-	-	250	5	500
	1985	-	-	150	90	-	-	-	-	250	10	500
Danmark	1983	4	-	10	27	-	-	-	-	1	11	53
	1984	5	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	5	10	60
	1985	5	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	5	10	60
Deutschland	1983	88	3	-	249	-	-	-	-	93	71	504
	1984	180	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	100	20	600
	1985	100	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	100	100	600
France	1983	187	-	1 056	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	1 469
	1984	325	-	1 225	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	1 820
	1985	325	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	1 500
Hellas	1983	-	-	1	4	-	-	11	-	-	-	16
	1984	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50
	1985	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50
Ireland	1983	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
	1984	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
	1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Italia	1983	1	-	31	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
	1984	15	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
	1985	30	-	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Luxembourg	1983	116	-	1 401	48	-	-	-	-	9	56	1 630
	1984	140	-	1 690	30	-	-	-	-	10	5	1 875
	1985	135	-	1 600	30	-	-	-	-	10	5	1 780
Nederland	1983	12	-	481	14	-	-	-	-	-	121	628
	1984	20	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
	1985	25	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300

TABLE 22 (Continuation)

Trend of intra-Community trade in coke

('000 tonnes)

		Belgique	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	Hellas	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.	U.K.	EUR-10
United Kingdom	1983	9	-	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
	1984	70	-	900	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 115
	1985	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
EUR-10	1983	417	3	3 074	482	-	-	11	-	548	265	4 798
	1984	755	-	4 440	595	-	-	-	-	635	73	6 498
	1985	670	-	3 060	500	-	-	-	-	590	163	4 983

TABLE 23

Hard coal imports from third countries

(million tonnes)

	1983 Actual	1984 Provisional	1985 Forecasts
<b>A. By country of destination</b>			
Belgique	5.0	5.7	5.7
Danemark	7.1	9.0	8.2
Deutschland	8.0	8.5	8.0
France	12.9	17.1	17.2
Hellas	1.4	1.8	1.1
Ireland	0.9	1.0	1.6
Italia	15.8	17.6	18.4
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nederland	6.4	9.3	9.0
United Kingdom	3.7	8.0	8.0
EUR-10	61.3	78.1	77.4
<b>B. By country of origin</b>			
U.S.A.	23.5	25.1	25.0
Canada	1.4	2.0	2.5
Australia	8.6	14.5	12.8
South Africa	15.7	18.4	18.3
Pologne	10.0	14.2	13.5
U.R.S.S.	1.2	1.2	0.7
Autres	0.9	2.7 (1)	4.6 (1)
Total	61.3	78.1	77.4
<b>C. By sector of consumption</b>			
Steam coal	41.5	50.4	50.9
Coking coal	18.1	26.5	25.5
Others	1.7	1.2	1.0
Total	61.3	78.1	77.4

TABLE 24

Hard coal imports from third countries in 1985

## Forecasts

('000 tonnes)

From third countries	B	DK	D	F	H	IRL	IT	L	NL	UK	CEE
U.S.A.	3 100	500	1 300	4 405	-	130	7 400	10	5 000	3 200	25 045
CANADA	300	800	500	550	-	-	-	-	200	200	2 550
AUSTRALIA	165	600	700	4 100	1 000	-	2 700	-	2 000	1 500	12 765
SOUTH AFRICA	1 360	2 900	2 300	6 000	-	25	5 030	142	300	200	18 257
POLSKA	495	2 800	2 900	1 900	-	665	2 530	-	1 200	1 000	13 490
URSS	130	200	100	50	-	-	200	-	-	-	680
Others	140	400	200	170	250	750	505	-	300	1 900(1)	4 615
Total	5 690	8 200	8 000	17 175	1 250	1 570	18 365	152	9 000	8 000	77 402

(1)

TABLE 25

Hard coal and coke exports to third countries

('000 tonnes)

	<u>1983</u> Actual	<u>1984</u> Estimates	<u>1985</u> Forecasts
<b>A. Hard coal</b>			
Belgique	115	143	175
Deutschland	1 548	1 100	1 000
France	134	200	100
Nederland	-	100	105
United Kingdom	1 898	335	1 400
	3 695	1 878	2 780
<b>B. Coke</b>			
Belgique	180	145	160
Danmark	31	3	-
Deutschland	990	1 350	1 250
France	376	400	250
Ireland	-	-	-
Italia	200	330	220
Nederland	65	35	35
United Kingdom	437	197	187
	2 279	2 460	2 102

TABLE 26

## World coal production and trade

(million tonnes)			
I - World trade by country and region	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984 (1)</u>
Imports in Japan	79	74	78
Community's imports from third countries	72	61	78
Imports in other countries	60	62	64
Sub-total coal sea-borne trade(a)	211	197	219
Intra-Community coal trade	17	16	14
Intra-Comecon trade (2)	34	38	40
USA/Canada trade	16	13	13
Sub-total coal regional trade (b)	67	67	67
Total : coal world trade (c) = (a) + (b)	278	264	286
Difference from year to year (%)	- 0,3	- 4,5	+ 8,3
II - World production of coal	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984 (1)</u>
Western Europe (EUR-10)	267 (241)	265 (229)	198 (157)
North America (Canada)	734 (42)	740 (44)	785 (46)
URSS	718	716	717
China	593	664	670
Poland	189	190	192
South Africa	140	144	145
Australia	98	99	104
India	131	135	137
Japan	18	18	18
Latin America	21	21	23
Rest of the world	114	116	118
Total world production of coal	3 023	3 108	3 107
III - World coal reserves (Estimates, economically workable)		770 000	..
IV - Sea-borne trade of coal, in % of world production (a) : (d)	7,0	6,3	6,4

(1) Estimates

(2) Countries with centrally planned economy (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, URSS.)



TABLE 27 A

Producers' stocks of hard coal and coke

('000 tonnes)

	1983 Actual	1984 Provisional		1985 Forecasts	Difference	
		'000 tonnes	Number of calendar days cover ed		1984/85	1985/84
1) Coal						
Belgique	551	545	35(3)	750	- 200	+ 55
Deutschland (1)	13 408	9 150	40	6 270	- 4 258	- 2 880
France	4 807	3 820	82	3 820	- 987	-
Ireland	30	30	180	30	-	-
United Kingdom	24 493	22 000	160	12 000	- 2 493	- 10 000
EUR-10	43 589	35 645	83	22 850	- 7 944	- 12 795
2) Coke						
Belgique	114	70	4	80	- 44	+ 10
Deutschland (1)	9 462	4 670	81	2 590	- 4 792	- 2 080
France	816	700	28	700	- 116	-
Italia	785	600	32	600	- 185	-
Nederland	17	10	1	10	- 7	-
United Kingdom	1 566	1 500	81	1 500	- 66	-
EUR-10	12 760 <sup>(2)</sup>	7 550	52	5 480	- 5 210	- 2 070

(1) Excluding the national reserve (7 222 hard coal and 2977 coke).

(2) Including 40 in Greece.

(3) Excluding stock of Roton colliery, closed.

TABLE 27 B

Estimate of total stocks of hard coal held by producers, consumers and in ports and/or central depots in the Community

(Situation at the end of 1984)

('000 tonnes)

	Producers' stocks		At power stations	At coke ovens	In ports central depots and other	Total
	Total colliery stocks					
Belgique	645	(400)	35	500	2 000	3 180
Danmark	-	( - )	6 515	-	200	6 715
Deutschland	9 150	(3 100)	12 520	260	8 300	30 230
France	3 820	(2 000)	3 600	1 300	815	9 535
Hellas	-	( - )	-	-	200	200
Ireland	30	( - )	-	-	270	300
Italia	-	( - )	1 400	250	250	1 900
Luxembourg	-	( - )	-	-	-	-
Nederland	-	( - )	345	300	2 000	2 645
United Kingdom	22 000	(..)	(..)	1 450	-	(..)
EUR-10	35 645		(..)	4 060	14 035	(..)

TABLE 27 C

Estimate of total stocks of hard coal and coke  
(expressed in coal equivalent) held by producers,  
consumers and in ports and/or central depots  
in the Community

(Situation at the end of 1984)

(million tonnes)

	Hard coal	Coke (x 1.3)	Total	Estimate of consumption in 1984	Number of calendar days covered
Belgique	3.2	0.1	3.3	15.3	78
Danmark	6.7	-	6.7	9.8	250
Deutschland	30.2	10.0	40.2	86.5	170
France	9.5	0.9	10.4	38.6	98
Hellas	0.2	-	0.2	2.0	37
Ireland	0.3	-	0.3	2.1	52
Italia	1.9	0.8	2.7	19.5	50
Luxembourg	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Nederland	2.7	-	2.7	9.7	102
United Kingdom	..	2.0	..	107.5	..
EUR-10	..	13.9	..	291.2	..

TABLE 28

## Hard coal balance sheet for 1985

-48-

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	Hellas	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.	UK	EUR-10
1. Production (t=t)	6 600	-	81 800 <sup>1)</sup>	15 400	-	60	-	-	-	100 000	203 860
2. Recoveries	1 450	-	1 850	1 200	-	-	-	-	-	1 500	6 000
3. Arrival from ECSC countries	2 660	1 600	1 500	5 340	750	435	1 635	20	1 200	500	(15 640)
4. Imports from non-member countries	5 690	8 200	8 000	17 175	1 250	1 570	18 365	152	9 000	8 000	77 402
5. Availabilities (1+2+3+4)	16 400	9 800	93 150	39 115	2 000	2 065	20 000	172	10 200	110 000	287 262
6. Internal deliveries											
a) colliery power stations	340	-	3 000	6 100	-	35	-	-	-	50	9 525
b) public power stations	5 100	9 000	43 300 <sup>2)</sup>	12 500	750	750	8 500	-	4 700	83 975	168 575
c) coke ovens	7 400	-	26 700	11 100	-	-	9 600	-	3 850	11 000	69 650
d) steel industry	40	-	900	700	100	-	-	68	300	200	2 308
(of which power stations)	(-)	(-)	(600)	(100)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(100)	(800)
e) other industries	1 250	400	8 700	4 500	1 040	280	1 780	100	800	8 000	26 850
(of which power stations)	(-)	(-)	(4 600)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2 500)	(7 100)
f) domestic sector	1 150	350	1 000	2 200	60	1 000	120	4	75	6 000	11 959
g) miscellaneous (total)	60	50	2 400	1 500	-	-	-	-	-	4 350	8 360
of which 1. issues to workers	(20)	(-)	(130)	(50)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1 400)	(1 600)
2. patent fuel	(30)	(-)	(1 200)	(1 200)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(900)	(3 330)
3. own consumption	(10)	(-)	(245)	(250)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(400)	(905)
4. gasworks	(-)	(-)	(5)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(15)
5. railways	(-)	(-)	(20)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(40)	(60)
6. other	(-)	(50)	(800)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1 600)	(2 450)
7. Total internal deliveries (6)	15 340	9 800	86 000	38 600	1 950	2 065	20 000	172	9 725	113 575	297 227
8. Deliveries to ECSC countries	800	-	9 030	415	-	-	-	-	370	5 025	(15 640)
9. Exports to non-member countries	175	-	1 000	100	-	-	-	-	105	1 400	2 780
10. Total deliveries (7+8+9)	16 315	9 800	96 030	39 115	1 950	2 065	20 000	172	10 200	120 000	300 007
11 Movement of producers' and importers' stocks (5 to 10)	+ 85	-	-2 880	-	+ 50	-	-	-	-	-10 000	- 12 745

(1) National serie : 76 550

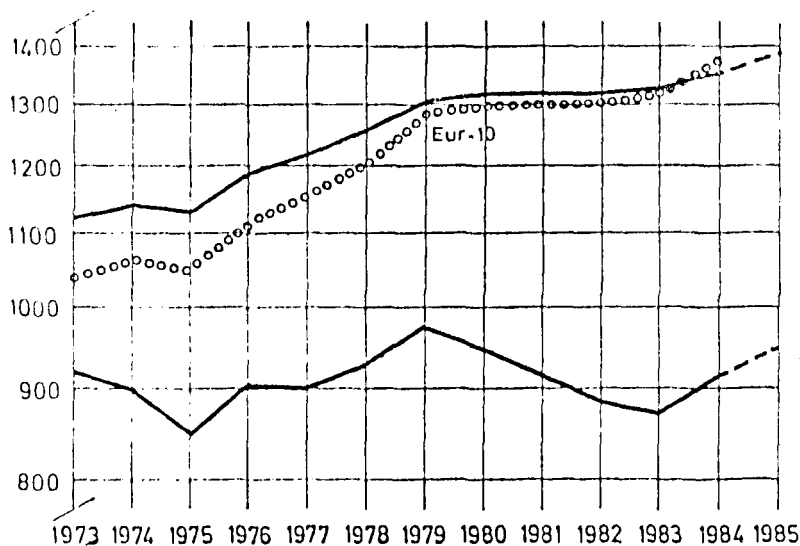
(2) Of which Bergbauverbund : 8 000

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	Hellas	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.	U.K.	EUR-10
1. Production											
- coke ovens	5 500	-	20 500	8 500	-	-	6 900	-	2 600	8 000	52 050
2. Receipts from ECSC countries	500	60	600	1 500	50	8	85	1 780	300	100	(4 983)
3. Imports from third countries	125	-	200	20	30	-	5	22	40	200	642
4. Availabilities(1+2+3)	6 175	60	21 300	10 020	80	8	6 990	1 802	2 940	8 300	52 692
5. Inland deliveries											
a) steel industry	5 035	10	16 500	8 200	20	-	6 120	1 800	2 145	5 750	45 580
b) other industries	260	20	1 300	820	40	8	500	-	160	500	3 608
c) domestic sector	30	30	470	50	-	-	150	2	10	1 300	2 042
d) miscellaneous	10	-	800	200	20	-	-	-	-	400	1 430
of which											
- issues to workers	(9)	(-)	(480)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(300)	(789)
- own consumption	(1)	(-)	(210)	(200)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(100)	(511)
- other	(-)	(-)	(110)	(-)	(20)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(130)
6. Total inland deliveries (5)	5 335	60	19 070	9 270	80	8	6 770	1 802	2 315	7 950	52 660
7. Deliveries to ECSC countries	670	-	3 060	500	-	-	-	-	590	165	(4 983)
8. Exports to third countries	160	-	1 250	250	-	-	220	-	35	187	2 102
9. Total deliveries (6+7+8)	6 165	60	23 380	10 020	80	8	6 990	1 802	2 940	8 300	54 762
10. Stock movement at production and import (4 to 9)	+ 10	-	-2 080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2 070

TABLE 30

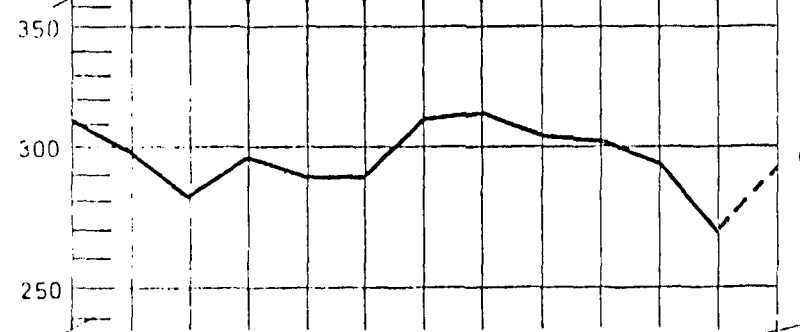
## Lignite and peat balance sheet for 1985

	B	DK	D	F	GR	Irl	It	L	N	UK	EUR-10
<b>A. Raw product</b>											
- Availabilities											
Production	-	-	125 500 <sup>1)</sup>	3 200 <sup>2)</sup>	32 000	4 200	1 720	-	-	-	166 620
Imports	-	-	3 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 400
Total:	-	-	128 900	3 200	32 000	4 200	1 720	-	-	-	170 020
- Utilization											
Briquetting plants	-	-	14 000 <sup>1)</sup>	-	250	1 000	-	-	-	-	15 250
Power stations	-	-	113 400 <sup>1)</sup>	2 800 <sup>2)</sup>	30 500	2 810	1 720	-	-	-	151 230
Other	-	-	1 500	400	1 250	390	-	-	-	-	3 540
<b>B. Briquettes</b>											
- Availabilities											
Production	-	-	6 080 <sup>3)</sup>	-	125	380	-	-	-	-	6 585
Arrival from ECSC countries	50	40	-	140	25	10	10	55	20	-	( 350)
Import from non-member countries	30	-	1 410	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	1 470
Total	80	40	7 490	150	150	390	30	55	20	-	8 055
- Utilization											
Power stations	-	-	1 280 <sup>3)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 280
Industry	-	-	3 145 <sup>3)</sup>	-	75	-	-	5	-	-	3 225
Domestic	80	40	2 545	150	75	390	30	50	20	-	3 380
Shipments to other ECSC countries	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 350)
Exports to non member countries	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170

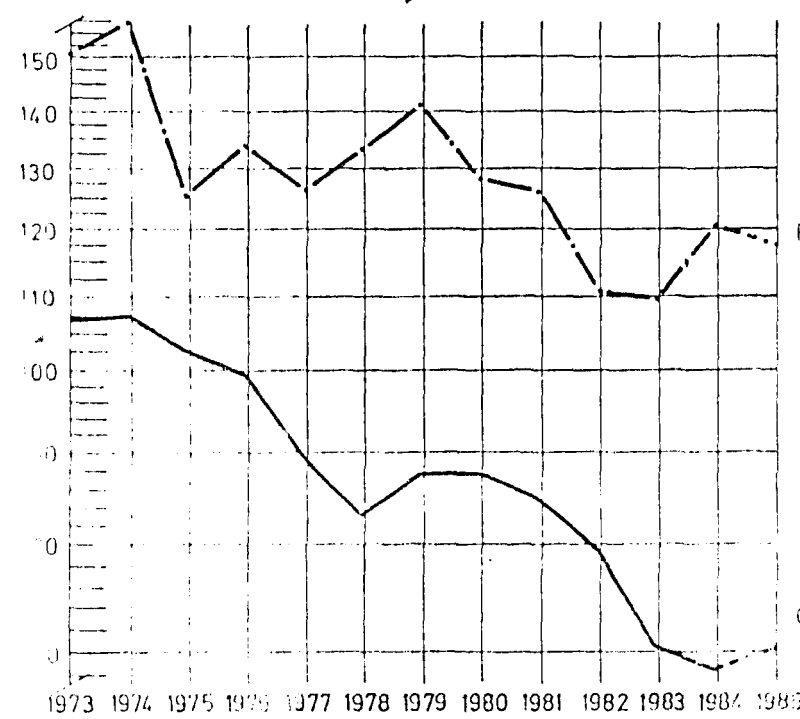
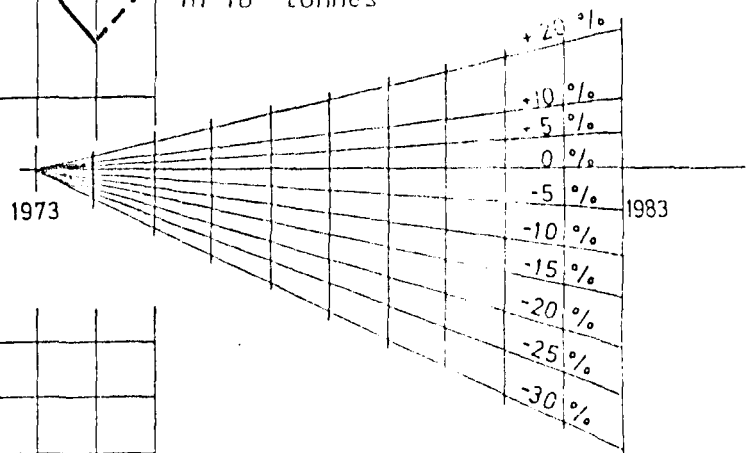


Gross domestic product in mrd ECU at 1975 prices and exchange rates.  
Gross inland consumption of electricity in  $10^9$  kWh

Gross inland consumption of energy in  $10^6$  toe



Gross inland consumption of coal in  $10^6$  tonnes

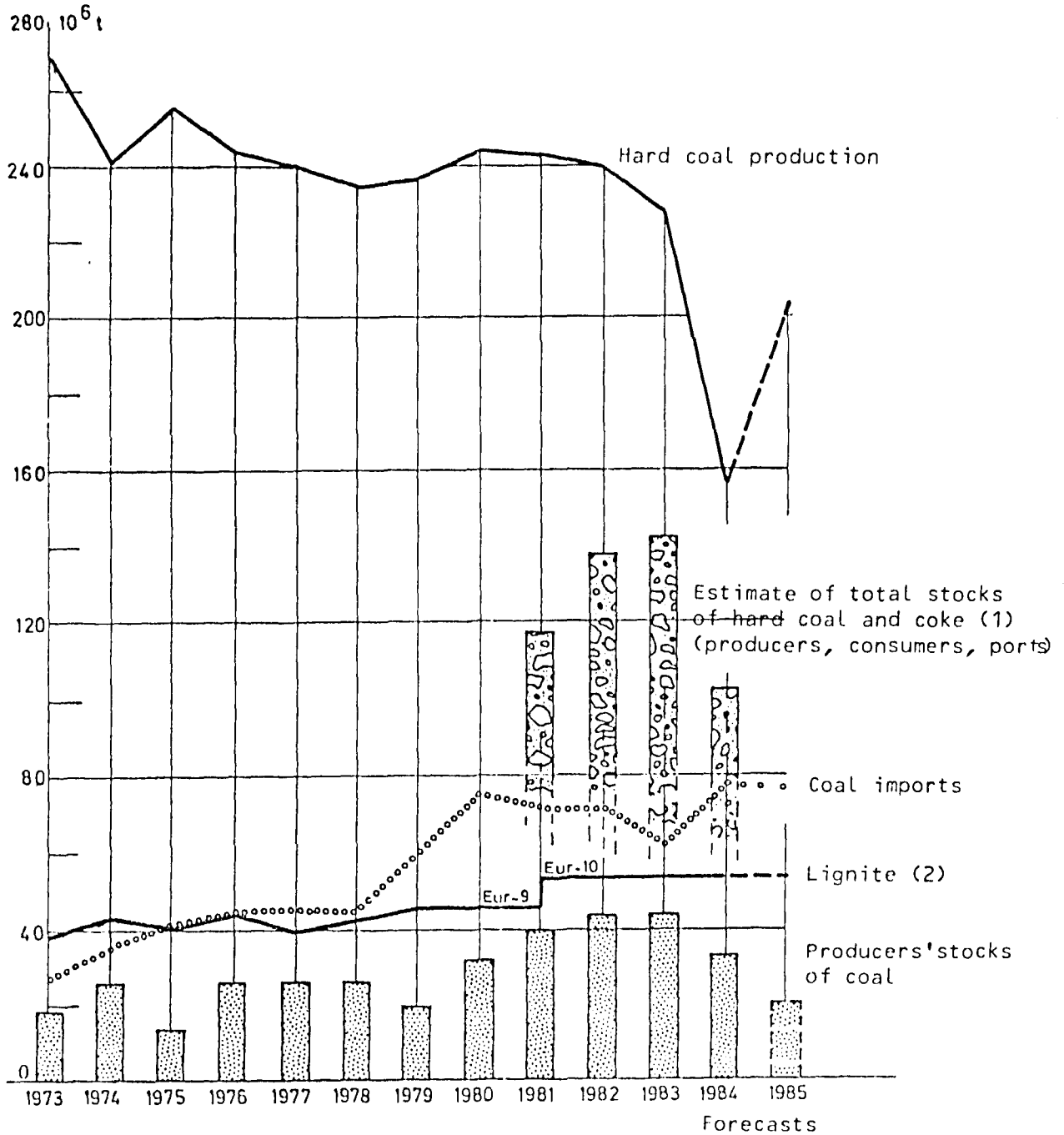


Production of crude steel in  $10^6$  tonnes

Consumption of cokeovens in  $10^6$  tonnes

(1984-1985 = forecasts)

EUR-10 : AVAILABILITIES



1) Coke converted in coal equivalent (x 1.3)

2) Lignite converted in coal equivalent (x 0.32)



Coal prices compared with fuel prices

