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THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY
IN 1985 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1986

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SUMMARY

1. The adhesion of Spain and Portugal (with a solid fuel production equivalent to 18 million tons of coal and a consumption of 30 million tons) strengthens the Community's coal potential.

In 1986 the continuation of the recovery in Britain and the maintenance of imports from third countries should bring coal supply to 324 mt, a level attained for the Ten in 1979-1982 ; production of lignite and peat should fall slightly.

2. For the Community of Twelve, hard coal consumption reached 314 mt in 1985, or 30 mt (11 %) more than in 1984.

Power stations, by far the largest market for hard coal, consumed 189 mt, as against 167 ;

coking plants 78 mt, as against 75 ;

the other sectors, including industry and domestic, 46 mt as against 42.

Overall demand for these sectors should rise by about 3 % in 1986 barring a sustained decrease in the price of oil.

3. Coal prices on the world market - which the Community mines have to take significantly into account in their sales policy - are heading downwards. With the continued fall of the US dollar since April 1985, the gap between the price of imported coal and the cost of production in the Community is becoming progressively greater.

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Strengthened potential for coal

1. In 1986 the adhesion of Spain and Portugal strengthens the Community coal potential.

In 1983, the last fully representative year for the Ten, Spanish production - expressed in coal equivalent¹ - was 11.2 mt for hard coal and 7mt for lignite, i.e., 6 % and 16 % respectively of the Ten's output.

For solid fuel consumption, including imports, the effect is even more marked at 10 % of the total of which 8 % is for Spain (24 mt) and 2 % for Portugal (6 mt).

The outlook for coal for 1986 described below has been established for the Community of Twelve. It was thus indispensable, in order to have a coherent series, to provide also the available Spanish and Portuguese figures for 1984 and 1985. Similarly, it appeared interesting to calculate the totals for both the Ten and the Twelve.

2. In 1985, the end of British miners' strike at the beginning of March made it possible to utilize the Community's coal potential almost completely.

In 1986 the continuation of the recovery in Britain and the maintenance of imports from third countries should bring coal supply to 324 mt, the level attained in 1979-1982; production of lignite and peat should fall slightly.

3. For the Community of Twelve, hard coal consumption reached 314 mt in 1985, or 30 mt (11 %) more than in 1984.

Power stations, by far the largest market for hard coal, consumed 189 mt, as against 167;

Cokery plants 78 mt, as against 75;

The other sectors, including industry and domestic, 46 mt as against 42.

Overall demand for these sectors should rise by about 3 % in 1986.

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¹ Tonnes of 29.3 gigajoules

4. Production costs for Community coal experienced a relatively small increase between 1983 and 1986, leaving aside the special conditions in the United Kingdom.

Prices on the world market - which the Community mines have to take significantly into account in their sales policy - are heading downwards. With the continued fall of the US dollar since April 1985, the gap between the price of imported coal and the cost of production in the Community is becoming progressively greater.

5. The 1986 forecasts were drawn up at the end of 1985. They were overtaken by the fall in oil prices at the beginning of 1986. Their revision in mid-year will allow the new oil situation to be evaluated, in particular its impact on the market for steam-coal.

Community actions relating to solid fuels

3. - For 1986 the Commission has set at 8.5 mt the maximum tonnage of intracommunity trade in coking coal that can benefit from Community financing for sales aids. 2.
- The Commission has extended up to 30 June 1986 the application of Decision N° 528/76/ECSC regarding the Community system of measures taken by the Member States to assist the coal-mining industry 3.
- The Commission addressed to the Council a communication on the new Community system for state aids to assist the coal-mining industry 4.
- The representatives of the governments, meeting in the Council, modified Decision 77/707/ECSC regarding Community's surveillance of hard coal imports originating from third countries 5.
- The Commission sent to the Council a communication concerning the new Community Energy Objectives for 1995 6. They forecast an increase in consumption of solid fuels and continuing restructuring the Community production.
- In 1985, in the framework of ECSC research, aids totalling 19 MECU were granted to projects concerning mining technology and coal upgrading.
- Under the Community programme for energy demonstration projects, aids were granted to projects on the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels (22 MECU) and the substitution of hydrocarbons (16 MECU).
- The Community adopted a third non-nuclear energy R&D programme for the period 1985-1988. A part of it concerns the utilization of solid fuels, and this part will have a budget of 20 MECU.

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2- Decision 3612/85/ECSC of 20 December 1985, OJ N° L 344 of 21.12.1985, p. 33

3- Decision 3501/85/ECSC of 11.12.1985, OJ N° L 335 of 13.12.1985, p. 8

4- Document COM(85) 525 final of 25.9.1985

5- Decision 35/161/ECSC of 26.2.1985, OJ N° L 63 of 2.3.1985, p. 20.

6- Document COM(85)245 of 28.5.1985 (New Community Energy Objectives)

II. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Three years of modest expansion

7. In 1985, economic activity in the Community continued to develop at a relatively modest pace. It is estimated that GDP increased by 2.25 %. The factors of growth tended to be displaced away from external demand, which started to reflect the weakening in the expansion of world trade, towards internal demand, and in particular towards domestic consumption and investments, which were stimulated by the slowing-down of inflation and the fall in interest rates.
8. Although modest, the growth in the Community's economy during the past two years has given rise to the creation of 600.000 extra jobs. This gain has, however, not been sufficient to absorb the persistent growth of the civilian labour force ; for this reason, the level of unemployment has continued to increase, reaching some 11.2 %. The effect of the fall of the dollar on the price of imports and the general weakness of the price of basic products have reduced the rate of inflation which, for domestic consumption fell from 6.2 % in 1984 to an average of 5.3 % in 1985. Moreover, it is judged that the Community's current trade with the rest of the world has given rise to a strongly increasing surplus (of about 12 milliard dollars).
9. If the present fall in the dollar price of oil proves long-lasting, it will have pronounced effects on economic activity in the course of 1986. Coming at the same time as a marked decline in the rate of the dollar vis-à-vis the European currencies, it will no doubt lead to an appreciable fall in prices of imports to the Community in 1986. As a result, the average rate of consumer price increases in the Community should drop to below 4 %. This drop in the inflation rate will increase disposable household income and will lead to sustained growth in private consumption in real terms. The effect of the fall in oil prices on investments is less clear but should also be positive. Overall, domestic demand will probably move ahead in the course of 1986.

On the other hand, the volume growth of the Community's exports will necessarily be slowed because the decline in the value of the dollar has damaged exporters' competitiveness. At the same time, the volume of imports will tend to increase, so that the net effect of the real of trade on growth will be negative.

Overall, the trend in economic activity will be clearly marked, in the course of 1986, by a "slide" towards domestic demand, and the real gross domestic product could increase at an annual rate of between 2.5 - 3 %.

10. It is expected that conditions on the labour market will continue to improve. The increase in employment will be sufficient to absorb a slower increase in the labour force. The level of unemployment could decline marginally, falling to 11 % on average over the year. The balance in favour of the Community from current exchanges would continue to increase, thanks to a marked improvement in the terms of trade, which would offset the negative effect of trends in the volume of external trade.

III. DEMAND FOR SOLID FUELS BY SECTOR

(Table 3)

A certain increase

11. For the Community of Ten, inland consumption of hard coal was 290 mt in 1985, or an increase of 11 % with respect to 1984. In 1986 it should once again reach the level of 300 mt attained during the period 1979-1982. This development is due mainly to normal consumption levels in UK power stations.

Consumption in Spain and Portugal represents some 24 mt in addition.

12. The following table sums up the development of hard coal supply and demand in the Community of Twelve for the three years 1984-1985-1986.

It brings out the revival in the UK, the maintenance of imports at a high level and the continuation of slight de-stocking in 1985 and 1986 after the big increases of 1984.

For these three years the production of lignite and peat falls from 196 to 185 million tonnes; this occurs mainly in Germany; Spanish production is stable at about 24 mt.

13 .

Hard coal supply and demand

(in million tonnes)

<u>Community of 12</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Production and recoveries	179	225	237
Imports	+ 86	+ 90	+ 87
Exports	- 2	- 2	- 2
Movement of producers' and importers' stocks (*)	+ 7	+ 9	+ 6
Internal deliveries	270	322	328
Movement of consumers' stocks (*)	+ 14	- 8	- 4
Gross inland consumption	284	314	324

(*) + represents de-stocking (increased availability)

- represents stocking (decreased availability)

14 . Steel

(Table 4)

Slight fall in 1986

It is expected that steel production will drop back slightly in 1986 in relation to the high level of 1984-1985 (from 135 to 132 mt, of which Spain and Portugal account for a little more than 14 mt).

Although favourable and unfavourable factors appear to balance out for inland demand, it seems that exports will have to decrease.

15 . With a stable pig iron/steel ratio of 66/67 % since 1983, pig iron production could fall by about 3 mt with respect to 1985 (91 mt, of which Spain and Portugal produce about 6 mt).

16 . Consumption of blast furnace coke per tonne of iron (coke rate) has shown a slight decline over the three years, due partly to coal injection which is practised in certain blast furnaces.

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Overall metallurgical coke consumption by the Twelve for all purposes could fall to 51 mt in 1986, as in 1983, after being 53 mt in 1984 and 1985.

17. Carbonization

(Tables 5,6, 7A and B)

Coke production capacity in the Twelve was 69.6 mt in 1984, taking into account the contribution of Spain (3 mt) and Portugal (0.3 mt).

In 1985 it fell by 2 % to 68 mt, mainly as a consequence of closures in the French steel industry and reductions in Germany and Italy.

For 1986 a further reduction of 2 % to 67 mt is expected. This will affect pithead and steel works coking plants. The commissioning of new or repaired batteries will not compensate for the closures foreseen.

18. In 1985 deliveries of hard coal to coking plants totalled 78 mt (including 5 mt for Spain and Portugal), of which 27 mt was imported coal from third countries by the Ten and 5 mt was accounted for by intracommunity trade.

19. Power stations

(Tables 8,9 and 10)

Activity still increasing

From 1 287 TWh in 1984, electricity production rose to 1 386 TWh in 1986 for the Ten. The rate of growth could slow down slightly to approach that of GDP : it could be 3.2 % in 1986 in relation to 1985 after being 4.3 % in 1985 and 4 % in 1984.

For nuclear electricity, the rate of growth remains at about 18 % per year. In 1986 its share will be 35 % of the total, as against 54 % for electricity from conventional thermal power stations (of which 74 % is generated from solid fuels).

20. By far the largest market for coal

In 1986 the power stations received 201 mt of hard coal, or two-thirds of the coal need in the Community of Twelve. This figure is 2 % up on 1985.

In relation to 1984, which marked a low point in this sector because of the situation in the UK, the recovery of 1985-1986 is spectacular : + 46 mt overall.

The development varies strongly from country to country. Deliveries to British power stations increase by 53 mt, particularly to reconstitute stocks. Slight increases occur in Denmark, Italy, Ireland and Greece. They are more than counterbalanced by the strong reduction occurring in France (from 21 to 13 mt to the advantage of nuclear) and more modest ones in Belgium and the Netherlands. In Germany they remain stable at about 51 million tons.

21 . Other industries

(Table 11)

Progress in conversion

In 1984 consumption of oil products in this sector was of the order of 45 mtep, or 75 mt of coal.

Efforts to convert to coal are being made in several countries; they should have a marked effect on the figures for 1986.

For the Ten, deliveries of hard coal and coke to this sector as a whole in 1985 exceeded those of 1984 by 5 %; they should increase by 10 % in 1986 with respect to 1985. Between 1984 and 1986, the improvement exceeded 46 % in Belgium and France, and 36 % in Italy.

In 1985 the increase in deliveries in these countries was slightly offset by reductions in others (UK, Netherlands, Germany).

The increases foreseen for 1986 concern all the countries and are solely for hard coal. Coke remains more or less stable.

In this sector Spain and Portugal consume 3.6 mt of coking coal.

NB . The industrial uses of coal considered here do not include consumption in power stations by industries producing their own electricity, or the industries' own use of steam from such power stations.

22 . Domestic consumption

(Table 12)

Solid fuels provide about 6.5 % of the energy consumed in the domestic sector, which itself exceeds one quarter of the overall requirements of the Twelve.

After the low point reached in 1984 for annual total delivery of hard coal, coke and patent fuels, the winter of 1985 brought about an increase in consumption of more than 10 % (23.4 mt) in the Ten. This could be consolidated in 1986, particularly in the UK, France and Belgium. Spain and Portugal consume 0.7 mt.

A contrary, though weak movement in the opposite sense can be observed for lignite briquettes and peat.

IV. COMMUNITY COAL PRODUCTION

23 . Coal production

(Table 13)

Coal production for the Twelve was 217 mt in 1985, 45 mt more than in 1984. This difference is due to the re-starting of production in the UK (43 mt) and to an increase in Germany.

In 1986 a further increase in British production (16 mt) should bring total extraction to 230 mt. Spain's share should be 15.5. mt, and that of Portugal 0.2 mt.

Community lignite and peat production in 1985 was 189 mt, of which 23 mt came from Spain. In 1986 it should diminish slightly in Germany.

24 . Personnel and productivity of the coal mines.

(Tables 14 and 15)

The reduction of the work force continued in 1985, particularly in the UK. This tendency should not change in 1986. The decrease between 1984 and 1986 should reach 10 % for the Ten.

Productivity should increase by 7 % over the same period, 5 % of this occurring in 1985 alone. This figure is due to the return to normal productivity in the UK after the end of the strike in March 1985.

25. Development of the financial situation of the coal mines

- Production costs and receipts

(Table 16)

In 1985, as in 1984, the highest costs were those in the UK, with an increase of 45 % between 1983 and 1985. However, these costs fell in 1985 in relation to 1984 and this tendency is continuing.

In the other countries the gap between 1983 and 1985 costs is from 2 to 12 %. Receipts increased slightly in 1985 ; in some countries the improvement was less than the increase in costs, and this led to increased losses.

26. State aids

(Table 17)

In 1985, aids continued to increase by between 3 and 21 % in Belgium, France and Germany (the UK figures are not yet available).

The lowest aid rate is the German. This is partly due to pricing rules applying to power plants, which translate into an extra revenue of approximately 10 Ecus per ton of production for the coal producers.

27. Trend in production capacity

(Tables 18 A and 18 B)

Compared with 1984, investments in 1985 showed a strong increase due mainly to the return to a normal level in the United Kingdom.

28. Mine closures

(To be completed)

V. COAL PRICES

29. In 1985 the US dollar fell markedly in relation to Community currencies :

<u>1 US \$</u>	<u>FB</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>DM</u>	<u>FF</u>	<u>LIT</u>
a) 2.1.1985	63,63	11,36	3,18	9,73	1 951
b) 28.6.1985	61,59	10,98	3,06	9,32	1 950
c) 2.1.1986	50,06	8,92	2,45	7,52	1 671
Variation in % (c/a)	- 21	- 21	- 23	- 23	- 14

<u>1 US \$</u>	<u>FL</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>Dr</u>	<u>Pta</u>	<u>ECU</u>
a) 2.1.1985	3,59	0,88	129,53	170,50	1,4105
b) 28.6.1985	3,45	0,77	136,02	174,50	1,3606
c) 2.1.1986	2,76	0,69	147,61	153,10	1,1261
Variation in % (c/a)	- 23	- 22	+ 14	- 10	- 20

30. Development of lists prices

(Tables 19 A and 19 B)

These tables show, for certain coalfields and coal types, the tax-free pithead price in national currencies and in US dollars.

In 1985 the price of Community coals in national currencies increased roughly in proportion to production costs. The increases can be summarised as follows :

Belgium	: Hard coal 0 to 12 %, coke 8 to 15 % ;
Germany	: Hard coal 0 to 8 %, coke 0 to 7 %;
France	: Hard coal 0 to 12 %, coke 0 to 8 %;
United Kingdom	: Industrial coals 4.5 %, household coals 8 to 13 % coke 13 %;
Italy	: coke 6 to 13 %;
Netherlands	: coke 5 to 11 %

31 . Development in the prices of imported coal

(Table 20A)

a) Coking coal

The guide price⁷ calculated for the Community continued to fall. Between the fourth quarter of 1984 and the fourth quarter of 1985 the reduction was 3.7 %, or US \$ 2.40 (\$ 61.90 instead of \$ 64.30).

As a result of the fall of the US dollar, the guide price converted into national currency for the Community's coal producing countries showed a strong reduction of about 15 % with respect to the fourth quarter of 1984. The gap between the local price of Community coking coals and those of imported coals widened between 1 October 1984 and 1 October 1985 by 68 to 98 DM in Germany and £ 9 to £ 20 in the UK.

Guide price in national currencies (by ton of 31.1 GJ)⁸

Reference date	US \$	DM	FB	FF	£
4th quarter 1984	64,30	196	3 974	601	52
1st quarter 1985	62,75	200	3 923	611	55
2nd quarter 1985	62,70	195	3 923	595	51
3rd quarter 1985	62,15	190	3 828	579	48
4th quarter 1985	61,90	166	3 369	505	44
Difference in %					
4th quarter 1985/ 4th quarter 1984	- 3,7	- 15,3	- 15,5	- 16,0	- 15,4

32 . b) Steam coal

The average cif ARA price of power-station coal imported from third countries exhibited a slight increase from US \$ 50 at the end of 1984 to US \$ 51 in the third quarter of 1985.

⁷ Average cif ARA of coking coals imported from the USA, Australia and Poland on medium - to long - term contracts.

⁸ Specifications and trend since 1970 : see Table 20 A, notes (3) and (4)

The price of comparable Community coals was between US \$ 64 and US \$ 80 at the beginning of 1985 and between US \$ 78 and US \$ 90 in the third quarter of 1985 for a tonne of 29.3 gigajoules.

Average prices for imported steam coal (in national currencies per ton of 29.3 GJ)

Reference date	US \$	DM	FB	FF	FL	LIT	£
3rd qu. 1984	50,95	146,33	2 961	449,05	165,13	90 114	38,66
4th qu. 1984	49,75	152,31	3 076	466,90	171,79	94.293	40,87
1st qu. 1985	51,15	165,53	3 320	506,06	187,11	102 219	45,97
2nd qu. 1985	52,30	162,48	3 271	495,65	183,36	103 694	42,10
3rd qu. 1985	50,95	147,47	2 977	449,96	165,88	97 119	37,55
Difference in %							
3rd qu. 1985/ 3rd qu. 1984	0	+0,8	+0,5	+0,2	+0,5	+7,8	-2,9

33. Household coal prices

(Table 20 B)

This table shows the changes in the price of coal delivered to the consumer for anthracite (and coke in Italy) between 1 January 1984 and 1 January 1985. These differ according to country, varying between + 21 % in the Netherlands and - 6 % in the UK.

34. Comparative prices of different fuels

(Table 20 C)

By way of example, this table shows the recent development of various prices in Germany.

The energy price bulletin published by the Commission gives periodically a complete picture of the development of energy prices in the Member States.

VI. TRADE IN COAL

35. Intra-Community trade in coal and coke

(Tables 21 and 22)

Spain and Portugal were involved marginally in this trade in 1984 and 1985.

For the Ten, a fall in trade has continued since 1983. For hard coal this is attributable to the two main sources of supply : Germany and the UK, with about 2 mt less for the former and 3 mt for the latter. For coke, the tendency was reversed in 1984 to meet the requirements of the steel industry (notably by recourse to stocks).

36. The following table summarises the evolution of trade for the three years under review

(in million tonnes)

Hard coal	14.5	12.2	11.8
Coke	7.1	6.0	6.4
	----	----	----
Total	21.6	18.2	18.2

The main recipients remain France (nearly 6 mt), Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the UK, Germany and the Netherlands.

37. Trade with third countries

Coal imports from third countries

(Tables 23 and 24)

Tab and flow

1985 marked a new record for Community imports, with some 83 mt for the Ten and 90 mt for the Twelve.

A slight decrease is forecast for 1986, to 80 and 87 mt respectively, or practically the levels of 1984.

The 1985 increase occurred mainly in the UK, Denmark and Italy. For 1986, the latter will confirm its position as the largest importer (20 mt), followed by France (15 mt), Denmark and the Netherlands (10 mt). The UK will fall back behind Germany.

38. Among the supplying countries, the USA (+ 4 mt) and South Africa (1.5 mt) not only satisfied the extra Community demand in 1985, but also compensated for reductions in other supplies, especially those from the Eastern bloc (3 mt).

In 1986 the traditional suppliers should slip back slightly, while Columbia will appear on the market.

For the Ten, coal imported for public sector power stations accounts for 41 to 44 mt and coking coal for 25 to 27 mt.

39. Coal exports to third countries

(Table 25)

This market is in regression. Between 1984 and 1986, exports of hard coal vary slightly around 2 mt; those of coke fall from 2.7 to 2.3 mt.

40. World coal production and trade

(Table 26)

Increasing trade and falling prices

In 1985 world coal production increased by 3.5 % in relation to that of 1984, of which 1.5 points are due to the increase in Community production after the setback caused by the strike in 1984.

World trade increased by 3 %, rising to 311 mt, which represents 10 % of world production or the equivalent of the Community's hard coal consumption.

The sea trade consisted of 245 mt or 7.7 % of the world production. Japan and the Community received 5 mt more, or half the increase from 1984.

The increased demand has not reduced pressure on prices.

For 1986 a new increase in trade is expected, especially in steam coal for the Pacific region.

VII. HARD COAL AND COKE STOCKS

(Tables 27 A, B and C)

Stability and transfers

41. At the end of 1985 total stocks (consumers' and producers' stocks of hard coal and coke as well as stocks at ports and depots) represented 106 mt of hard coal, as against 109 at the end of 1984. In relation to the consumption estimated for the following year, the number of days' reserve was 130 instead of 140.

This near-stability is valid for all the countries of the Ten.

The situation should be much the same in Spain and Portugal.

42. The breakdown of stocks among the different categories of holders changed markedly during 1985.

Producers' hard coal stocks fell by 9 mt, with a re-stocking of 3 mt in Germany and a transfer of 11 mt of British pithead stocks to those of the power stations. This double movement should continue in 1986, leading to an overall reduction of 6 mt in producers' stocks.

Total colliery stocks for the Community of Twelve at the end of 1986 would amount to 22 million tons or a month and a half of production, as against three months at the end of 1984. This is very close to working stocks.

43. The tendency for coke is the same. After the major reduction of 1984 (4 mt) new withdrawals of 0.6 mt should bring Community stocks to 3 mt, or the equivalent of 23 days' production.
44. On the other hand, power station stocks have grown again from 10 mt to 53 mt (25 mt in the UK). Those at ports and coking plants are stable at 18 mt.
45. In 1986, power station inventories could increase by a further 4 million tons.

TABLE 1

Shares of the various forms of energy in gross internal energy consumption
EUR - 10

	1984 Actual		1985 Estimates		1986 Forecasts	
	10 ⁶ toe	%	10 ⁶ toe	%	10 ⁶ toe	%
Solid fuels	200.9	22.0	213.8	22.7	209.6	21.7
Oil	423.9	46.5	418.9	44.5	422.6	43.8
Natural gas	174.6	19.1	180.8	19.2	186.5	19.3
Nuclear energy	98.5	10.8	113.4	12.0	131.9	13.7
Other	14.2	1.6	14.2	1.6	14.5	1.5
Total	912.1	100.0	941.1	100.0	965.1	100.0

Figures for EUR-12 will follow.

Sources : Energy in Europe.

TABLE 3

Community hard coal consumption by sector and by Member State
(Million tonnes)

EUR - 12					
	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts	1985/1984 % Difference	1986/1985 % Difference
<u>A) SECTOR</u>					
Thermal power stations	167.2	189.3	196.7	+ 13	+ 4
Coke ovens	74.9	78.4	79.1	+ 5	+ 1
Iron and steel industry	1.8	2.1	2.4	+ 16	+ 14
Other industries	29.4	21.3	23.4	+ 5	+ 10
Domestic sector	16.0	17.3	17.3	+ 8	-
Patent fuel plants	3.0	3.8	3.5	+ 27	- 8
Own consumption at mines	1.3	1.2	1.2	- 8	-
Gasworks and others	0.1	0.2	0.3	+ 100	+ 50
Statistical difference	- 0.5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	284.2	313.6	323.9	+ 10	+ 3
EUR - 10					
Thermal power stations	153.0	174.6	182.0	+ 14	+ 4
Coke ovens	70.1	73.6	74.3	+ 5	+ 1
Iron and steel industry	1.6	1.9	2.2	+ 19	+ 16
Other industries	17.1	18.0	20.1	+ 5	+ 12
Domestic sector	15.3	16.6	16.6	+ 8	-
Patent fuel plants	3.0	3.8	3.5	+ 27	- 8
Own consumption at mines	1.0	0.9	0.9	- 11	-
Gasworks and others	-	0.2	0.3	-	+ 50
Statistical difference	- 1.1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	260.0	289.6	299.9	+ 10	+ 4
<u>B. COUNTRY</u>					
Belgium	16.3	15.8	15.3	- 3	- 3
Denmark	9.2	12.2	11.3	+ 33	- 7
Germany	86.0	88.1	90.2	+ 2	+ 2
Spain	23.6	23.3	23.3	- 1	-
France	37.0	35.5	33.5	- 4	- 6
Greece	1.8	1.9	1.9	+ 6	-
Ireland	1.5	1.7	2.2	+ 13	+ 29
Italy	20.0	20.3	21.3	+ 2	+ 5
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Netherlands	10.1	9.4	9.8	- 7	+ 4
Portugal	0.6	0.7	0.7	+ 17	-
United Kingdom	77.9	104.5	114.2	+ 34	+ 9
TOTAL EUR-12	284.2	313.6	323.9	+ 10	+ 3
TOTAL EUR-10	260.0	289.6	299.9	+ 11	+ 4

TABLE 4

Steel production and coke consumption in the steel industry

(in 1 000 tonnes)

	Steel production			Coke consumption		
	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts
Belgium	11 300	10 700	10 750	5 572	5 150	5 050
Denmark	548	528	550	5	5	5
Germany	39 389	40 476	40 000	17 780	18 625	17 500
Spain	13 497	13 500	13 500	3 340	3 350	3 350
France	18 827	18 812	18 500	8 758	8 900	8 600
Greece	895	882	800	44	20	20
Ireland	166	202	200	-	-	-
Italy	24 062	23 621	23 700	6 149	6 190	6 190
Luxembourg	3 987	3 945	3 900	1 895	1 833	1 820
Netherlands	5 743	5 520	5 500	2 323	2 200	2 200
Portugal	700	700	700	290	290	290
United Kingdom	15 214	15 590	13 750	6 033	6 420	5 850
EUR-12	134 328	134 476	131 850	52 189	52 983	50 875
EUR-10	(120 131)	(120 276)	(117 650)	(48 559)	(49 343)	(47 235)
	Pig-iron production			Coke ratio in blast furnaces kg coke/tonne pig iron		
	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts
Belgium	9 011	8 733	8 600	533	530	530
Germany	30 203	31 530	30 500	520	531	520
Spain	5 338	5 400	5 400	573	574	574
France	15 039	15 426	15 100	512	510	505
Italy	11 667	11 644	11 700	464	465	500
Luxembourg	2 768	2 755	2 700	564	552	555
Netherlands	4 926	4 820	4 800	430	415	415
United Kingdom	9 643	10 512	9 320	555	552	547
EUR-12	88 595	90 820	88 120	520	518	513
EUR-10	(83 257)	(85 420)	(82 720)	(516)	(515)	(510)

TABLE 5

Coke consumption by sector

('000 tonnes)

E U R - 1 2					
	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1985 Forecasts	% Difference	
				1985/1984	1986/1985
Iron and steel industry	52 189	52 983	50 875	+ 2	- 4
Other industries	3 695	3 916	3 866	+ 6	- 1
Domestic sector	3 222	3 496	3 321	+ 8	- 5
Others	1 005	981	911	- 2	- 7
		-	-	-	-
Total EUR - 12	60 111	61 376	58 973	-	- 4
E U R - 1 0					
Iron and steel industry	48 559	49 343	47 235	+ 2	- 4
Other industries	3 399	3 620	3 570	+ 6	- 1
Domestic sector	3 218	3 492	3 317	+ 8	- 5
Others	1 003	981	911	- 2	- 7
Total EUR - 10	56 179	57 436	55 033	-	- 4

TABLE 6

Deliveries of hard coal to coking plants

('000 tonnes)

1984 : Actual		National hard coal	Hard coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total supplies
1985 : Estimates						
1986 : Forecasts						
Belgium	1984	3 105	1 213	4 318	3 433	7 751
	1985	3 105	1 050	4 155	3 445	7 600
	1986	3 080	1 000	4 080	3 320	7 400
Germany	1984	27 594	67	27 661	-	27 661
	1985	29 325	75	29 400	-	29 400
	1986	31 125	75	31 200	-	31 200
Spain	1984	..	..	..	..	4 512
	1985	..	..	..	..	4 500
	1986	..	..	..	..	4 500
France	1984	3 883	2 198	6 081	5 662	11 743
	1985	2 290	2 240	4 530	6 470	11 000
	1986	2 300	2 100	4 400	6 400	10 800
Italy	1984	-	1 949	1 949	7 807	9 756
	1985	-	1 610	1 610	7 890	9 500
	1986	-	1 600	1 600	7 900	9 500
Netherlands	1984	-	605	605	3 252	3 857
	1985	-	500	500	3 100	3 600
	1986	-	500	500	3 200	3 700
Portugal	1984	..	..	..	..	319
	1985	..	..	..	..	285
	1986	..	..	..	..	285
United Kingdom	1984	3 543	-	3 543	5 275	8 818
	1985	6 052	-	6 052	6 448	12 500
	1986	5 950	-	5 950	5 800	11 750
EUR - 12	1984	..	..	..	..	74 417
	1985	..	..	..	..	78 385
	1986	..	..	..	..	79 135
EUR - 10	1984	38 147	6 010	44 157	25 429	69 586
	1985	40 772	5 475	46 247	27 353	73 600
	1986	42 455	5 275	47 730	26 620	74 350

NOTE : .. = not available.

TABLE 7 A and B

A) Coking

1984 - 1986

('000 tonnes)

	Coke production capacity	Hard coal consumption	Coke production	% difference compared with the previous year
1984 (Actual)				
Belgium	6 600	8 144	5 926	+ 16
Germany	25 600	27 661	21 258	- 6
Spain	4 000	4 512	3 191	..
France	10 100	11 467	8 999	+ 6
Italy	10 600	9 492	6 943	+ 7
Netherlands	3 000	3 764	2 725	+ 24
Portugal	300	319	237	..
United Kingdom	9 400	9 529	6 983	- 18
EUR-12	69 600	74 868	56 262	..
1985 (Provisional)				
Belgium	6 400	7 600	5 750	- 3
Germany	24 400	29 400	22 550	+ 6
Spain	4 000	4 500	3 200	-
France	9 500	11 050	8 500	- 6
Italy	10 400	9 400	7 200	+ 4
Netherlands	3 000	3 650	2 800	+ 3
Portugal	300	285	210	- 11
United Kingdom	10 000	12 500	8 750	+ 25
EUR-12	68 000	78 385	58 960	+ 5
1986 (Forecasts)				
Belgium	6 100	7 400	5 400	- 3
Germany	24 000	31 200	24 000	+ 6
Spain	4 000	4 500	3 200	-
France	9 500	10 800	8 200	- 3
Italy	10 400	9 500	7 230	-
Netherlands	3 000	3 700	2 750	- 2
Portugal	300	285	210	-
United Kingdom	9 600	11 750	8 000	- 9
EUR-12	66 900	79 135	59 190	-

B) Capacity distribution

('000 tonnes)

	1984	1985	1986
Colliery plants	24 300	23 200	22 800
Iron and steel industry	42 000	41 700	41 000
Independent	3 300	3 100	3 100
EUR - 12	69 600	68 000	66 900

TABLE 8
 Net electricity generation
 breakdown by country by energy sources

	Net Production in Twh			Difference in %	
	1984 Actual	1985 Provisional	1986 Forecasts	1985/1984	1986/1985
Total net production					
Belgium	51.9	54.2	..		
Denmark	21.2	27.1	..		
Germany	371.3	383.8	..		
Spain	114.1	119.7	..		
France	309.8	328.8	..		
Greece	23.1	25.7	..		
Ireland	11.0	11.6	..		
Italy	173.4	176.6	..		
Luxembourg	0.9	0.9	..		
Netherlands	60.4	60.8	..		
Portugal	18.7	18.3	..		
United Kingdom	264.2	278.6	..		
EUR-12	1 420.0	1 486.1			
EUR-10	(1 287.2)	(1 348.1)	(1 386.0)	(+ 4)	(+ 3)
EUR-10					
Hydroelectric	142.2	} 140.2	148.9	+ 5	-
Geothermal	2.7		}	-
Nuclear	353.2	429.5	486.9	+ 18	+ 16
Conventional Thermal	789.1	778.5	741.1	- 1	- 5
of which : hard coal	359.3				
lignite	106.9				
Oil production	191.1				
Natural gas	106.4				

.. = not available.

TABLE 9
Deliveries of hard coal to power stations

('000 tonnes)

		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
1984 : Actual									
1985 : Estimates									
1986 : Forecasts									
Belgium	1984	3 017	56	3 073	2 905	5 978	323	-	6 301
	1985	2 030	225	2 255	2 845	5 100	335	-	5 435
	1986	1 700	425	2 125	2 575	4 700	340	-	5 040
Denmark	1984	-	440	440	8 656	9 096	-	-	9 096
	1985	-	500	500	10 500	11 000	-	-	11 000
	1986	-	500	500	9 600	10 100	-	-	10 100
Germany	1984	37 443	288	37 731	5 465	43 196	2 802	5 602	51 600
	1985	35 300	300	35 600	6 400	42 000	2 700	5 550	50 250
	1986	36 000	400	36 400	6 400	42 800	2 600	5 600	51 000
Spain	1984	..	..	..	..	14 217	-	-	14 217
	1985	..	..	..	..	14 500	-	-	14 500
	1986	..	..	..	..	14 500	-	-	14 500
France	1984	3 329	1 435	4 764	9 019	13 783	7 235	187	21 205
	1985	1 670	420	2 090	6 010	8 100	7 000	160	15 260
	1986	1 500	300	1 800	5 200	7 000	6 000	160	13 160
Greece	1984	-	-	-	446	446	-	-	446
	1985	-	-	-	750	750	-	-	750
	1986	-	-	-	750	750	-	-	750
Ireland	1984	34	-	34	-	34	-	10	44
	1985	-	-	-	441	441	35	-	476
	1986	-	-	-	900	900	35	-	935
Italy	1984	-	-	-	8 378	8 378	-	20	8 398
	1985	-	-	-	9 350	9 350	-	-	9 350
	1986	-	-	-	9 300	9 300	-	-	9 300
Luxembourg	1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
	1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
	1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Netherlands	1984	91	240	331	4 700	5 031	-	5	5 036
	1985	-	200	200	4 600	4 800	-	-	4 800
	1986	-	200	200	4 600	4 800	-	-	4 800
Portugal	1984	..	..	..	..	46	-	-	46
	1985	..	..	..	..	225	-	-	225
	1986	..	..	..	..	225	-	-	225
United Kingdom	1984	36 861	-	36 861	52	36 913	40	1 381	38 334
	1985	80 800	-	80 800	2 000	82 800	30	2 200	85 030
	1986	86 500	-	86 500	2 000	88 500	40	2 500	91 040
EUR-12	1984	..	..	..	..	137 118	10 400	7 233	154 751
	1985	..	..	..	..	179 066	10 100	7 935	197 101
	1986	..	..	..	..	183 575	9 015	8 285	200 875
EUR-10	1984	80 775	2 459	83 234	39 621	122 855	10 400	7 233	140 488
	1985	119 800	1 645	121 445	42 896	164 341	10 100	7 935	182 376
	1986	125 700	1 825	127 525	41 325	168 850	9 015	8 285	186 150

.. = not available.

TABLE 10
Consumption of solid fuels in power stations
(including colliery power plants and other private generators)

	(in million tonnes)				
	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts	% Difference	
				1985/1984	1986/1985
<u>Belgium</u>					
Hard coal	6.3	5.4	5.0	- 14	- 7
<u>Denmark</u>					
Hard coal	8.7	11.0	10.1	+ 26	- 8
<u>Germany</u>					
Hard coal	50.5	50.7	51.0	-	+ 1
Black lignite	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-
Brown coal	110.5	110.3	109.0	-	- 1
<u>Spain</u>					
Hard coal	14.2	14.5	14.5	+ 2	-
Black lignite	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-
Brown coal	17.0	17.0	17.0	-	-
<u>France</u>					
Hard coal	19.2	15.3	13.2	- 20	- 14
Black lignite	1.4	1.5	1.0	+ 7	- 33
Brown coal	0.8	0.4	0.4	- 50	-
<u>Greece</u>					
Hard coal	0.5	0.7	0.7	+ 40	-
Brown coal	28.8	29.0	29.0	+ 1	-
<u>Ireland</u>					
Hard coal	-	0.4	0.9	-	+ 125
Peat	3.5	3.6	3.6	+ 3	-
<u>Italy</u>					
Hard coal	8.3	8.8	9.3	+ 6	+ 6
Brown coal	1.3	1.7	1.7	+ 31	-
<u>Netherlands</u>					
Hard coal	4.7	5.0	5.1	+ 6	+ 2
<u>Portugal</u>					
Hard coal	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
<u>United Kingdom</u>					
Hard coal	54.8	77.2	86.5	+ 41	+ 12
<u>EUR-12</u>					
Hard coal	167.2	189.3	196.7	+ 13	+ 4
Black lignite	11.4	11.5	11.0	+ 1	- 4
Brown coal	158.4	158.4	157.1	-	- 1
<u>EUR-10</u>					
Hard coal	153.0	174.6	181.9	+ 14	+ 4
Black lignite	4.4	4.5	4.0	+ 2	- 11
Brown coal	144.9	145.0	143.7	-	- 1

(1) + 1.5 Brown coal briquettes

TABLE 11
Hard coal and coke consumption in other industries
(excluding power stations)

('000 tonnes)

	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts	% Difference	
				1985/1984	1986/1985
A. Hard coal					
Belgium	949	1 420	1 550	+ 50	+ 9
Denmark	449	400	400	- 11	-
Germany	3 797 (1)	3 650	3 750	- 4	+ 3
Spain	3 170	3 175	3 175	-	-
France	3 059	4 600	4 900	+ 50	+ 7
Greece	1 222	1 040	1 040	- 15	-
Ireland	346	321	335	- 7	+ 4
Italy	1 767	2 000	2 350	+ 13	+ 17
Luxembourg	126	105	100	- 17	- 5
Netherlands	816	400	500	- 51	+ 25
Portugal	158	158	158	-	-
United Kingdom	4 522	4 050	5 200	- 11	+ 28
EUR-12	20 381	21 319	23 458	+ 5	+ 10
EUR-10	17 053	17 986	20 125	+ 5	+ 12
B. Coke					
Belgium	264	230	230	- 13	-
Denmark	31	30	30	- 3	-
Germany	1 672	1 350	1 400	- 19	+ 4
Spain	118	118	118	-	-
France	802	850	750	+ 6	- 12
Greece	16	40	40	+ 150	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	390	600	600	+ 54	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	190	200	200	+ 5	-
Portugal	178	178	178	-	-
United Kingdom	34	320	320	-	-
EUR-12	3 695	3 916	3 866	+ 6	- 1
EUR-10	3 399	3 620	3 570	+ 7	- 1

TABLE 12

Deliveries of solid fuels to the domestic sector

('000 tonnes)

1984 : Actual 1985 : Estimates 1986 : Forecasts	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12	EUR-10	
A. Hard coal, patent fuels and coke															
Hard coal	1984	1 138	477	2 095	650	2 143	4	1 112	154	2	36	2	8 141	15 954	15 302
	1985	1 235	600	2 100	650	2 290	60	924	125	4	75	2	9 200	17 265	16 613
	1986	1 245	600	2 040	650	2 500	60	980	100	4	85	2	9 000	17 266	16 614
Patent fuels	1984	129	-	745	14	1 435	-	-	-	1	4	-	318	2 646	2 632
	1985	150	-	840	15	1 430	-	-	-	1	5	-	900	3 341	3 326
	1986	150	-	750	15	1 370	-	-	-	1	5	-	950	3 241	3 226
Coke	1984	51	40	1 248	2	260	2	12	115	3	2	2	1 485	3 222	3 218
	1985	69	25	1 210	2	245	-	-	140	3	-	2	1 800	3 496	3 492
	1986	69	25	1 150	2	240	-	-	140	3	-	2	1 690	3 321	3 317
Total	1984	1 318	517	4 088	666	3 838	6	1 124	269	6	42	4	9 944	21 822	21 152
	1985	1 454	625	4 150	667	3 965	60	924	265	8	80	4	11 900	24 102	23 431
	1986	1 464	625	3 940	667	4 110	60	980	240	8	90	4	11 640	23 828	23 157
% 1985/1984		+ 10	+ 21	+ 2	-	+ 3	-	- 18	- 1	+ 33	+ 90	-	+ 20	+ 10	+ 11
B. Lignite briquettes, peat and peat briquettes.															
	1984	68	38	2 649(1)	23	149	142	1 990(2)	32	24	12	-	-	5 127	5 104
	1985	90	40	2 580	20	167	140	1 480	30	40	10	-	-	4 597	4 577
	1986	90	40	2 730	20	170	140	1 530	30	40	10	-	-	4 800	4 780

(1) Of which a small quantity of raw product.

(2) Peat : raw product and briquettes.

TABLE 13

Hard coal production by areas and calorific value of production

('000 tonnes)

	1984 Actual		1985 Provisional	1986 Forecasts
	10 ³ tonnes	Kj/Kg		
Kempen	6 196		6 250	6 250
Sud	102		-	-
Belgium	6 298	28 333	6 250	6 250
Ruhr	66 286		69 140	67 725
Aachen	5 366		4 990	4 850
Ibbenbüren	2 399		2 405	2 275
Saar + Kleinzechen	10 817		11 010	10 660
Germany	84 868	27 630	87 545	85 510
Spain	15 133	22 141	15 500	15 500
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2 500		..	..
Lorraine	10 883		..	..
Centre-Midi	3 211		..	..
France	16 594	25 337	15 750	14 000
Ireland	70		60	60
Portugal	200	..	230	230
Scotland	..			..
Northern	..			..
Yorkshire	..			..
North-West	..			..
Midlands-Kent	..			..
South Wales	..			..
Opencast	..			..
United Kingdom	49 549	20 386	91 800	108 500
EUR-12	172 712	..	217 135	230 050
EUR-10	157 379	26 428	201 405	214 320

TABLE 14

Personnel employed underground
(yearly average)

('000 tonnes)

	1984 Actual	1985 Provisional	1986 Forecasts
Belgium	15.0	14.0	13.5
Germany	111.9	109.5	108.0
France	25.1	22.5	20.5
United Kingdom	144.9	132.0	125.0
Ireland	0.3	0.3	0.3
EUR-10	297.2	278.3	267.3

TABLE 15

Output per man/hour underground

(kg per man/hour)

	1984 Actual	1985 Provisional	1986 Forecasts
Belgium	322	325	330
Germany	574	595	600
France	387	400	405
United Kingdom	360	400	410
EUR-10	466	490	497

TABLE 16
Costs and proceeds per tonne

	(Ecu/tonne)					
	Production costs			Revenue		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
Belgium	106	107	107	74	73	78
Germany	102	108	114	82	89	92
France	98	99	101	66	67	68
United Kingdom	86	137	125	68	70	71

TABLE 17
State aids to the coal industry for production

	(Ecu/tonne)					
	Direct aids (1)		Indirect aids		Total	
	1984	1985(2)	1984	1985(2)	1984	1985 (2)
Belgium	32.18	33.18	1.95	1.85	34.03	35.03
Germany	10.05	9.62	0.26	2.86	10.31	12.48
France	32.74	35.77	0.89	1.10	33.63	36.87
United Kingdom	76.43	..	-	-	76.43	..
EUR-10	34.22	..	0.31		34.53	..

(1) Including coking coal aids.

(2) Provisional

TABLE 18 A

Investments in the coal industry
(Coal extraction and preparation)

(million ECU)

	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986(1) Forecasts
Belgium	42.3	68.6	10.7
Germany	321.7	421.7	297.8
France	69.3	82.0	74.8
United Kingdom	549.6	985.7	937.4
EUR-10	982.9	1 558.0	1 320.7

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

TABLE 19 A

Pre-tax pithead list-prices for Community coal on 1 January 1985, 1 July 1985 and 1 January 1986

(in national currency)

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	1.1.1985	373.00	-	-	-	1 194	-	94.90	-	-
		1.7.1985	373.00	-	-	-	1 265	-	99.90	-	-
		1.1.1986	391.00	-	-	-	1 305	-	106.00	-	-
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1.1.1985	-	369.00	-	-	-	-	77.40	-	-
		1.7.1985	-	376.00	-	-	-	-	82.40	-	-
		1.1.1986	-	376.00	-	-	-	-	87.30	-	-
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	1.1.1985	314.00	352.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1.7.1985	314.00	363.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1986	314.00	363.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1.1.1985	278.00	-	309.00	4 600	-	677.00	-	65.10	63.20
		1.7.1985	278.00	-	325.00	5 000	-	677.00	-	65.10	63.20
		1.1.1986	278.00	-	325.00	5 000	-	677.00	-	66.80	66.20
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1.1.1985	278.00	-	-	4 250	-	670.00(2)	-	65.00	62.50
		1.7.1985	278.00	-	-	4 250	-	670.00(3)	-	65.00	62.50
		1.1.1986	278.00	-	-	4 250	-	670.00(4)	-	66.70	64.80
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	1.1.1985	263.50	281.00	288.00	3 950	-	641.00	63.90	-	-
		1.7.1985	263.50	300.00	305.00	3 950	-	641.00	63.90	-	-
		1.1.1986	263.50	300.00	305.00	3 950	-	-	64.80	-	-
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. > 40 mm	1.1.1985	383.00	400.50	394.00	5 725 (1)	-	1 065.00	87.50	86.40	85.80
		1.7.1985	383.00	428.00	404.00	6 025	1 065	1 065.00	99.00	97.90	97.30
		1.1.1986	383.00	428.00	413.00	6 025	1 095	1 065.00	99.00	97.90	97.30

(1) Carcoke.

(2) Power stations : 775.00/811.00 FF/t

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

(4) Power stations : 775.00/811.00 FF/t

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TABLE 19 B

Pre-tax pithead list-prices for Community coal on 1 January 1985, 1 July 1985 and 1 January 1986

(US \$ (1) (2))

Category	Type	Date	Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgium	Nord	Lorraine	South Wales	Scotland	South Yorkshire	Minimum price	Maximum price	% difference
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1.1.1985	117.30	-	-	-	122.71	-	107.84	-	-	107.84	122.71	13.8
		1.7.1985	121.90	-	-	-	135.73	-	129.74	-	-	121.90	135.73	11.3
		1.1.1986	159.59	-	-	-	173.54	-	153.62	-	-	153.62	173.54	13.0
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1.1.1985	-	116.04	-	-	-	-	87.95	-	-	87.95	116.04	31.9
		1.7.1985	-	122.88	-	-	-	-	107.01	-	-	107.01	122.88	14.8
		1.1.1986	-	153.47	-	-	-	-	126.52	-	-	126.52	153.47	21.3
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	1.1.1985	98.74	110.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.74	110.69	12.1
		1.7.1985	102.61	118.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.61	118.63	15.6
		1.1.1986	128.16	148.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128.16	148.16	15.6
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1.1.1985	87.42	-	97.17	72.29	-	69.58	-	73.98	71.82	69.58	97.17	39.7
		1.7.1985	90.85	-	106.21	81.18	-	72.64	-	84.55	82.08	72.64	106.21	46.2
		1.1.1986	113.47	-	132.65	99.88	-	90.03	-	96.81	95.94	90.03	132.65	47.3
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1.1.1985	87.42	-	-	66.79	-	68.86 (3)	-	73.86	71.02	66.79	87.42	30.9
		1.7.1985	90.85	-	-	69.00	-	71.89 (4)	-	84.42	81.17	69.00	90.85	31.7
		1.1.1986	113.47	-	-	84.90	-	89.10 (5)	-	96.67	93.91	84.90	113.47	33.7
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	1.1.1985	82.86	88.36	90.57	62.08	-	65.88	72.61	-	-	62.08	90.57	45.9
		1.7.1985	86.11	98.04	99.67	64.13	-	68.78	82.99	-	-	64.13	99.67	55.4
		1.1.1986	107.55	122.45	124.49	78.91	-	85.24	93.91	-	-	78.91	124.49	57.8
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. 40 mm	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
		1.7.1985	125.16	139.87	132.03	97.82	114.27	114.27	128.57	127.14	126.36	97.82	139.87	43.0
		1.1.1986	156.33	174.69	168.57	120.36	145.61	141.62	143.48	141.88	141.01	120.36	174.69	45.1

(1) Dollar exchange rate	DM	Index	Bfrs	Index	FF	Index	£	Index
2.1.1985	3.18	100	63.63	100	9.73	100	0.88	100
28.6.1985	3.06	96	61.59	97	9.32	96	0.77	87.5
2.1.1986	2.45	77	50.06	79	7.52	77	0.69	78

(2) Prices are not adjusted for quality differences

(3) Power stations : 79.65/83.35 \$/t

(4) Power stations : 83.15/87.02 \$/t

(5) Power stations : 103.06/107.85 \$/t.

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TABLE 20 A

Average cif prices for coal imported from third countries

(US \$)

	First quarter 1984	Second quarter 1984	Third quarter 1984	Fourth quarter 1984	First quarter 1985	Second quarter 1985	Third quarter 1985	Fourth quarter 1985
A. Steam coal (1)	25 762	25 990	25 778	25 630	25 923	26 029	25 960	-
per tonne (t = t)	45.80	45.40	44.90	43.60	45.30	46.45	45.50	-
per tonne = 29.3 GJ	49.60	51.05	50.95	49.80	51.10	52.30	51.20	-
B. Coking coal (2)	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124	31 124
per standard tonne (3) (4)	66.20	65.00	64.45	64.30	62.75	62.70	62.15	61.90
per tonne = 29.3 GJ	62.30	61.20	60.70	60.55	59.10	59.05	58.50	58.30
Ratio B : A, per tonne = 29.3 GJ	126 %	127 %	119 %	122 %	116 %	113 %	114 %	-

(1) As per quarterly reports from the Member States (Decision 85/161/ECSC of 26 February 1985 modifying the decision 77/707/ECSC of 7 November 1977).

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

(3) Specifications of the standard quantity : ashes 6%, water 5%, volatile matters 24 %

(4) Trend of the mean value : at the first of January of each year :

1970	17.50	1976	62.75	1982	82.45
1971	23.90	1977	61.65	1983	76.25
1972	23.65	1978	62.10	1984	66.20
1973	26.05	1979	63.95	1985	(1.10) 61.90
1974	31.90	1980	68.50		
1975	59.55	1981	75.70		

TABLE 20 B

Delivered prices for domestic coal (including taxes)

	(ECU/tce)						
	Germany	Belgium	France	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Ireland
1 January 1984	200.96	223.67	283.32	291.97	227.36	220.23	153.18
1 January 1985	227.77	240.83	300.55	284.70	274.58	206.46	184.29
<u>+ %</u>	+ 13.3	+ 7.7	+ 6.1	- 2.5	+ 20.8	- 6.3	+ 20.3

At 1 January 1985, coal prices compare with gasoil prices as follows :

Domestic prices including taxes

	(ECU/29.3 GJ)						
	Germany	Belgium	France	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Ireland
Coal	7.77	8.22	10.26	9.72	9.37	7.05	6.29
Gas oil	10.71	9.91	12.09	12.75	10.94	10.03	10.84
Difference in favor of coal, in %	37.8 %	20.6 %	17.8 %	31.2 %	16.8 %	42.3 %	72.3 %

TABLE 20 C

Fuel prices in Germany

(in DM/tce)

	Imported crude oil	Residual Fuel oil ex refine- ry	Diesel oil ex refine- ry	Natural gas free at frontier	Natural gas free at the industrial consumer aligned on fuel oil	Natural gas free at the industrial consumer aligned on fuel oil	Steam coal	
							Third countries free at frontier	Ruhr free at the indus- trial con- sumer
Third quarter 1984	432	379	500	300	-	-	147	255
Third quarter 1985	403	317	503	350	320-370	400-500	154	270
January 1986	370	305	495	-	-	-	-	270

TABLE 21
Trend of intra-Community trade in hard coal
(1984 - 1986)

('000 tonnes)

From \ In		Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12	EUR-10
Belgium	1984	■	-	2 350	-	20	-	-	-	-	191	-	40	2 601	2 601
	1985	■	-	2 120	-	25	-	-	-	-	225	-	10	2 380	2 380
	1986	■	-	2 085	-	25	-	-	-	-	240	-	10	2 360	2 360
Denmark	1984	6	■	13	-	7	-	-	-	-	54	-	575	655	655
	1985	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 300	1 300	1 300
	1986	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	1 200	1 300	1 300
Germany	1984	399	-	■	-	379	-	-	2	-	149	-	171	1 100	1 100
	1985	475	20	■	-	375	-	-	-	-	100	-	150	1 120	1 120
	1986	470	-	■	-	380	-	-	-	-	100	-	150	1 100	1 100
Spain	1984	10	-	20	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	40
	1985	10	-	20	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	40
	1986	10	-	20	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	40
France	1984	187	-	3 792	-	■	-	-	-	-	2	-	943	4 924	4 924
	1985	365	-	3 000	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	3 675	3 675
	1986	260	-	2 700	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	3 420	3 420
Greece	1984	-	-	1	-	-	■	-	25	-	-	-	-	26	26
	1985	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	25
	1986	-	-	20	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	100	120	120
Ireland	1984	-	-	7	-	18	-	■	-	-	21	-	326	372	372
	1985	-	-	50	-	50	-	■	-	-	10	-	265	375	375
	1986	-	-	50	-	45	-	■	-	-	30	-	300	425	425
Italy	1984	15	-	1 911	-	15	-	-	■	-	-	-	6	1 947	1 947
	1985	15	-	1 610	-	10	-	-	■	-	-	-	10	1 645	1 645
	1986	15	-	1 600	-	15	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	1 630	1 630
Luxembourg	1984	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	■	10	-	3	29	29
	1985	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	■	15	-	-	32	32
	1986	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	■	15	-	-	32	32
Netherlands	1984	80	-	844	-	2	-	-	-	9	■	-	183	1 118	1 118
	1985	75	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	125	725	725
	1986	75	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	75	650	650
Portugal	1984	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	■	105	125	125
	1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	■	165	170	170
	1986	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	■	120	162	162
United Kingdom	1984	237	-	958	-	229	-	16	-	-	308	-	■	1 748	1 748
	1985	60	-	350	-	345	-	9	-	-	170	-	■	934	934
	1986	90	-	200	-	295	-	10	-	-	120	-	■	715	715
EUR-12	1984	950	-	9 906	-	670	-	16	27	9	745	-	2 362	14 685	
	1985	1 010	20	7 682	-	805	-	9	-	-	525	-	2 370	12 421	
	1986	945	-	7 182	-	762	-	10	-	-	630	-	2 425	11 954	
EUR-10	1984	930	-	9 886	-	670	-	16	27	9	735	-	2 247		14 520
	1985	1 000	20	7 662	-	805	-	9	-	-	520	-	2 195		12 211
	1986	920	-	7 162	-	760	-	10	-	-	605	-	2 295		11 752

TABLE 22
Trend of intra-Community trade in coke
(1984 - 1986)

('000 tonnes)

From \ In		Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12	EUR-10
Belgium	1984	■	-	233	..	133	-	-	-	-	279	..	7	652	652
	1985	■	-	170	-	45	-	-	-	-	200	-	25	440	440
	1986	■	-	170	-	45	-	-	-	-	200	-	25	440	440
Denmark	1984	4	■	18	..	21	-	-	-	-	8	..	7	58	58
	1985	10	■	15	-	20	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	55	55
	1986	10	■	15	-	20	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	55	55
Germany	1984	188	-	■	..	293	-	-	-	-	112	..	15	608	608
	1985	175	-	■	-	325	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	700	700
	1986	175	-	■	-	325	-	-	-	-	350	-	100	950	950
Spain	1984	..	..	..	■	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1985	10	-	40	■	45	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	110	110
	1986	10	-	40	■	45	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	110	110
France	1984	371	-	1 290	..	■	-	-	-	-	307	..	3	1 971	1 971
	1985	395	-	1 315	-	■	-	-	-	-	375	-	40	2 125	2 125
	1986	375	-	1 350	-	■	-	-	-	-	400	-	25	2 150	2 150
Greece	1984	-	-	-	..	4	■	-	15	-	-	..	-	19	19
	1985	-	-	20	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	50
	1986	-	-	20	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	50
Ireland	1984	1	-	-	..	-	-	■	-	-	-	..	7	8	8
	1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1984	10	-	10	..	65	-	-	■	-	-	..	-	85	85
	1985	15	-	15	-	60	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	90	90
	1986	15	-	15	-	60	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	90	90
Luxembourg	1984	117	-	1 709	..	29	-	-	-	■	6	..	11	1 872	1 872
	1985	100	-	1 655	-	6	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	1 761	1 761
	1986	75	-	1 675	-	3	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	1 753	1 753
Netherlands	1984	20	-	560	..	13	-	-	-	-	■	..	-	593	593
	1985	50	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	-	400	400
	1986	50	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	50	450	450
Portugal	1984	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	■	..	..	..
	1985	-	-	10	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	■	10	35	35
	1986	-	-	10	-	15	-	-	-	-	40	■	10	75	75
United Kingdom	1984	102	-	935	..	161	-	-	-	-	9	..	■	1 207	1 207
	1985	50	-	200	-	50	-	-	-	-	100	-	■	400	400
	1986	50	-	340	-	50	-	-	-	-	60	-	■	500	500
EUR-12	1984	813	-	4 755	..	719	-	-	15	-	721	..	50	..	..
	1985	805	-	3 790	-	566	-	-	15	-	780	-	210	6 166	..
	1986	760	-	3 985	-	563	-	-	15	-	1 055	-	245	6 623	..
EUR-10	1984	813	-	4 755	-	719	-	-	15	-	721	-	50	..	7 073
	1985	795	-	3 740	-	506	-	-	-	-	780	-	200	..	6 021
	1986	750	-	3 935	-	503	-	-	-	-	1 015	-	235	..	6 438

.. = not available.

TABLE 23
Hard coal imports from third countries

(million tonnes)

	1984 Actual	1985 Provisional	1986 Forecasts
A. By country of destination			
Belgium	6.7	6.6	6.2
Denmark	9.1	10.9	10.0
Germany	8.3	8.3	8.3
Spain	6.9	7.3	7.3
France	16.7	15.0	15.0
Greece	1.9	1.9	1.8
Ireland	1.0	1.3	1.8
Italy	18.4	19.3	19.6
Luxembourg	0.2	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	9.9	9.6	10.2
Portugal	0.2	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	7.1	9.5	6.5
EUR-12	86.4	90.1	87.1
EUR-10	(79.3)	(82.5)	(79.6)
B. By country of origin			
EUR-10			
USA	23.8	27.6	25.8
Canada	2.0	1.8	1.5
Australia	15.9	15.8	14.0
South Africa	19.8	21.4	20.9
Poland	15.3	12.6	12.5
USSR	1.5	1.1	1.1
Others	1.0	2.2	3.8
Total	79.3	82.5	79.6
C. By sector of consumption			
Coal destined to public power stations	39.6	42.9	41.3
Coal destined to coke ovens	25.5	27.3	26.6
Anthracite and low volatile	1.2	1.5	1.7
Other coals	13.0	10.8	10.0
Total	79.3	82.5	79.6

TABLE 24

Hard coal imports from third countries in 1986

('000 tonnes)

From third countries	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12	EUR-10
USA	3 020	2 200	900	1 900	4 000	700	800	8 710	-	3 905	273	1 500	27 908	25 735
Canada	135	300	-	90	800	-	-	40	-	100	-	150	1 615	1 525
Australia	200	1 100	700	1 325	2 500	500	-	2 300	30	3 200	-	3 455	15 310	13 985
South Africa	1 785	2 800	2 600	1 600	6 150	350	-	6 000	98	800	-	350	22 533	20 933
Poland	675	1 900	3 100	1 630	1 125	40	680	2 300	-	1 700	10	950	14 110	12 470
USSR	90	200	500	100	175	40	-	120	10	-	-	-	1 235	1 135
Other	245	1 500	500	(2)625	250	200	295	150	-	500	25	130	4 420	3 770
Total	6 150	10 000	8 300	7 270	15 000	1 830	1 775	19 620	138	10 205	308	6 535	87 131	79 553

(1) Colombia

(2) Included 365 not defined.

TABLE 25

Hard coal and coke exports to third countries

	('000 tonnes)		
	1984 Actual	1985 Estimates	1986 Forecasts
A. Hard coal			
Belgium	162	200	155
Denmark	15	30	-
Germany	972	1 018	618
Spain	3	-	-
France	141	145	158
Greece	50	-	-
Netherlands	250	400	450
United Kingdom	447	510	605
EUR-12	2 040	2 303	1 986
EUR-10	2 037 (1)	2 303 (1)	1 986
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
B. Coke			
Belgium	125	95	90
Denmark	1	-	-
Germany	1 513	1 510	1 365
France	282	139	137
Italy	506	435	315
Netherlands	113	120	85
United Kingdom	197	400	265
EUR-12	2 737	2 699	2 257
EUR-10	2 737 (1)	2 699 (1)	2 257

(1) These figures contain some small quantities, delivered to Spain and Portugal.

TABLE 26
World coal production and trade

(million tonnes)			
I. WORLD TRADE BY COUNTRY AND REGION	1983	1984	1985 (1)
Imports in Japan	74	87	90
Community's imports from third countries	61	80	82 (EUR-10) 90 (EUR-12)
Imports in other countries	63	68	73 (2)
Sub-total coal sea-borne trade (a)	198	235	245
Coking coal	112	131	133
Others	86	104	112
Intra-Community coal trade	16	14	12 (EUR-10) 12 (EUR-12)
Intra-Comecon trade (3)	38	40	43
USA/Canada trade	13	13	11
Sub-total coal regional trade (b)	67	67	66
Total : coal world trade (c) (c) = (a) + (b)	265	302	311
Coking coal	134	147	149
Others	131	155	162
Difference from year to year (%)	- 4.6 %	+ 14 %	+ 3 %
=====			
II. WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL	1983	1984	1985 (1)
Western Europe (EUR)	250 (229)	176 (157)	217 (201) (217) (EUR-10) (EUR-12)
North America (United States) (Canada)	686 (663) (23)	783 (751) (32)	759 (722) (37)
USSR	558	555	552
China	675	736	793
Poland	190	191	191
South Africa	144	162	170
Australia	106	125	134
India	135	145	149
Japan	18	17	17
Latin America	23	24	28
Rest of the world	134	150	159
Total world production of coal (d)	2 919	3 064	3 169

III. SEA-BORNE TRADE OF COAL IN % OF WORLD PRODUCTION [(a) : (d)]	6.9 %	7.7 %	7.7 %

(1) Estimates

(2) Excluded : Spain and Portugal : 65 mt

(3) Countries with centrally planned economy (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR).

TABLE 27 A

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

('000 tonnes)

	1984 Actual	1985 Provisional		1986 Forecasts	Difference (1)	
		1 000 tonnes	Number of calendar days covered		1985/1984	1986/1985
1) Coal						
Belgium	645	495	29	405	- 150	- 90
Germany (2)	9 974	12 774	55	11 524	+ 2 800	- 1 250
Spain	928	928	22	928	-	-
France	3 790	3 490	91	2 790	- 300	- 700
Ireland	30	30	180	30	-	-
Portugal	371	371	589	371	-	-
United Kingdom	20 960	9 660	32	5 460	- 11 300	- 4 200
EUR-12	36 698	27 748	44	21 508	- 8 950	- 6 240
EUR-10	35 399	26 449	45	20 209	- 8 950	- 6 240
2) Coke						
Belgium	71	71	4	71	-	-
Germany (2)	4 694	1 344	20	694	- 3 350	- 650
Spain	..	..	..	..	-	-
France	409	214	10	214	- 195	-
Greece	23	23	-	23	-	-
Italy	412	262	13	262	- 150	-
Netherlands	13	13	2	13	-	-
Portugal	31	31	54	31	-	-
United Kingdom	1 825	1 645	75	1 645	- 180	-
EUR-12	..	..	..	..	-	-
EUR-10	7 447	3 572	23	2 922	- 3 875	- 650

(1) + = increase in stocks ; - = withdrawal from stocks.

(2) Excluding the national reserve (7 163 hard coal and 2 977 coke).

Note : .. = not available.

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 1985)

('000 tonnes)

	Producers' stocks		At power stations	At coke ovens	In ports, central depots and other	Total
	Total Colliery stocks	Of which low-grade coal				
Belgium	495	(400)	700	500	1 600	3 295
Denmark	-	-	6 600	-	200	6 800
Germany	12 774	(4 300)	14 000	250	(1) 8 170	35 194
Spain (2)	928	(..)	4 700	300	300	6 228
France	3 490	(2 000)	5 000	1 250	750	10 490
Greece	-	-	-	-	200	200
Ireland	30	-	-	-	200	230
Italy	-	-	1 550	800	250	2 600
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	400	300	1 750	2 450
Portugal	371	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	9 660	(..)	24 500	1 500	-	35 660
EUR-12	27 748	(..)	..	..	..	..
EUR-10	26 449	(..)	52 750	4 600	13 120	96 919

(1) Included the national reserve.

(2) Estimated on basis of the 31.12.1984 figures

Note : .. = not available.

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 1985)

(million tonnes)

	Hard coal	Coke (x 1,3)	Total	Estimate of consumption in 1986	Number of calendar days covered
Belgium	3.3	0,1	3.4	15,3	80
Denmark	6.8	-	6.8	11,3	220
Germany (1)	35.2	6,2	41.4	90.2	167
Spain	6.2	..	..	23.3	..
France	10.5	0.3	10.8	33.5	118
Greece	0.2	-	0.2	1.9	38
Ireland	0.2	-	0.2	2.2	33
Italy	2.6	0.3	2.9	21.3	50
Luxembourg	-	0.1	0,1	0.2	-
Netherlands	2.4	-	2.4	9.8	93
Portugal	0.4 (2)	..	..	0.7	..
United Kingdom	35.7	2.1	37.8	114.2	120
EUR-12	103.5 (2)	..	..	323.9	..
EUR-10	96.9	9.1	106.0	299.9	130

(1) Included the national reserve

(2) Estimated on basis of the 31.12.84 figures

Note : .. = not available.

TABLE 28
Hard coal balance sheet for 1986 - forecasts

('000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12	EUR-10
1. Production (= t)	6 250	-	85 510	15 500	14 000	-	60	-	-	-	230	108 500	230 050	214 320
2. Recoveries	1 550	-	1 890	500	1 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 750	6 990	6 490
3. Arrivals from ECSC countries	2 360	1 300	1 100	40	3 420	120	425	1 630	32	650	162	715	(11 954)	(11 752)
4. Imports from non-member countries	6 150	10 000	8 300	7 270	15 000	1 830	1 775	12 620	138	10 205	308	6 535	87 131	79 553
5. Availabilities (1+2+3+4)	16 310	11 300	96 800	23 310	33 720	1 950	2 260	21 250	170	10 855	700	117 500	324 171	300 363
6. Internal deliveries														
a) colliery power stations	340	-	2 600	-	6 000	-	35	-	-	-	-	40	9 015	9 015
b) public power stations	4 700	10 100	42 800	14 500	7 000	750	900	9 300	-	4 800	225	88 500	183 575	168 850
c) coke ovens	7 400	-	31 200	4 500	10 800	-	-	9 500	-	3 700	285	11 750	79 135	74 350
d) steel industry	27	-	1 100	175	800	100	-	-	(66)	350	30	350	2 998	2 793
(of which power stations)	(-)	(-)	(550)	(-)	(60)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(25)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(635)	(635)
e) other industries	1 550	400	8 800	3 175	5 000	1 040	335	2 350	106	800	158	7 700	31 408	28 075
(of which power stations)	(-)	(-)	(5 050)	(-)	(100)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(300)	(-)	(2 500)	(7 950)	(7 950)
f) domestic sector	1 225	600	1 100	650	2 400	60	280	100	4	85	2	7 300	14 506	13 854
g) miscellaneous (total)	58	200	2 650	310	1 500	-	-	-	-	40	-	3 030	7 788	7 478
of which 1. issues to workers	(20)	(-)	(130)	(-)	(100)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1 300)	(1 550)	(1 550)
2. patent fuel	(28)	(-)	(1 300)	(-)	(1 200)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1 000)	(3 528)	(3 528)
3. own consumption	(10)	(-)	(360)	(300)	(200)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(300)	(1 170)	(870)
4. gasworks	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
5. railways	-	(-)	(50)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(30)	(80)	(80)
6. other	-	(200)	(810)	(10)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(40)	(-)	(400)	(1 460)	(1 450)
7. Total internal deliveries (6)	15 300	11 300	90 250	23 310	33 500	1 950	2 250	21 250	170	9 775	700	118 670	328 425	304 415
8. Deliveries to ECSC countries	945	-	7 182	-	762	-	10	-	-	630	-	2 425	(11 954)	(11 954)
9. Exports to non-member countries	155	-	618	-	158	-	-	-	-	450	-	605	1 986	1 986
10. Total deliveries (7+8+9)	16 400	11 300	98 050	23 310	34 420	1 950	2 260	21 250	170	10 855	700	121 700	330 411	306 401
11. Movement of producers' and importers' stocks (5 to 10)	- 90	-	- 1 250	-	- 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 4 200	6 240	- 6 240

TABLE 29

Coke balance sheet for 1986 - forecasts

('000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12	EUR-10
1. Production	5 600	-	24 000	3 200	8 200	-	-	7 250	-	2 750	230	8 600	59 190	55 780
2. Receipts from ECSC countries	440	55	950	110	2 150	50	-	90	1 753	450	75	500	(6 623)	(6 438)
3. Imports from third countries	160	5	150	160	250	30	-	-	70	340	185	50	1 400	1 055
4. Availabilities (1+2+3)	6 200	60	25 100	3 470	10 600	80	-	7 320	1 823	3 540	470	8 550	60 590	56 835
5. Inland deliveries														
a) steel industry	5 650	5	17 500	3 350	8 600	20	-	4 200	1 820	2 200	290	5 850	50 885	47 245
b) other industries	230	50	1 400	118	750	40	-	400	-	200	178	520	3 366	3 570
c) domestic sector	60	25	300	2	70	-	-	140	5	-	2	1 450	2 352	2 348
d) miscellaneous	10	-	900	-	480	20	-	50	-	-	-	420	1 820	1 880
of which :														
- issues to workers	(9)	(-)	(550)	(-)	(170)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(729)	(729)
- own consumption	(-)	(-)	(210)	(-)	(310)	(-)	(-)	(50)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(180)	(751)	(751)
- other	(-)	(-)	(140)	(-)	(-)	(20)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(240)	(400)	(400)
6. Total inland deliveries (5)	5 350	60	20 400	3 470	9 900	80	-	6 990	1 823	2 400	470	8 040	58 983	55 043
7. Deliveries to ECSC countries	760	-	3 985	-	563	-	-	15	-	1 655	-	245	(6 623)	(6 623)
8. Exports to third countries	90	-	1 365	-	157	-	-	315	-	85	-	265	2 257	2 257
9. Total deliveries (6+7+8)	6 200	60	25 750	3 470	10 600	80	-	7 320	1 823	3 540	470	8 550	61 240	57 300
10. Stock movement at production and import (4 to 9)			- 650										- 650	- 650

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TABLE 30

Lignite and peat balance sheet for 1986 - Forecasts

('000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12	EUR-10
A. Raw product														
- Availabilities :														
Production	-	-	118 900	24 500(1)	1 800	30 650	6 290	1 700	-	-	-	-	183 840	159 340
Imports	-	-	3 400	-	10	-	-	50	30	-	-	-	3 490	3 490
Total :	-	-	122 300	24 500	1 810	30 650	6 290	1 750	30	-	-	-	187 330	162 830
	-	-	-	-	(350)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(350)	(350)
- Utilization :														
- Briquetting plants	-	-	14 000	-	-	400	1 250	-	-	-	-	-	15 650	15 650
- Power stations	-	-	106 800	24 400	1 980	29 000	3 640	1 700	-	-	-	-	167 520	143 120
- Other	-	-	1 500	100	180	1 250	1 400	50	30	-	-	-	4 510	4 410
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B. Briquettes														
- Availabilities :														
Production	-	-	6 400	-	-	170	380	-	-	-	-	-	6 950	6 950
Arrival from ECSC countries	300	10	-	-	150	10	-	30	40	10	-	-	(550)	(550)
Imports from non-member countries	40	30	1 450	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 540	1 540
Total :	340	40	7 850	-	170	180	380	30	40	10	-	-	8 490	8 490
- Utilization :														
Power stations	-	-	1 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 300	1 300
Industry	250	-	3 250	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 620	3 620
Domestic	90	40	2 600	-	170	60	380	30	40	10	-	-	3 420	3 420
Shipments to other ECSC countries	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(550)	(550)
Exports to non-member countries	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150

(1) Of which 7 000 black lignite.