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THE COMMUNITY COAL MARKET IN 1981 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1982

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I. SUMMARY

Throughout the world 1981 provided confirmation of the important part which coal plays in the plans to make more rational use of energy and to reduce the current dependence on oil.

One study after another has come to the conclusion that it is time to revise the long-term international forecasts - upwards on the supply side and downwards on the demand side.

As for the short term, the total world trade in coal is likely to grow faster than the Community's coal trade, as the following figures illustrate (1) :

(million tonnes)

	World trade			Community share		
	1979	1982	Change	1979	1982	Change
Coking coal	127	140	(up by 10 %)	30	30	(no change)
Steam coal	102	131	(up by 28 %)	48	58	(up by 21 %)

In 1981 the Community coal market suffered from the general economic gloom even more than in 1980. The Community's gross energy consumption over the first nine months of 1981 fell by 6.4 % as compared with the same period in 1980. Coal had to settle for losing less ground than the other fossil fuels, with consumption down by 3.6 % as against 11.6 % in the case of oil and 4.4 % for gas. The trend observed a year ago has, therefore, sharpened.

The Community's total hard-coal consumption dropped from 313 million tonnes in 1980 to 305 million tonnes in 1981, though it can be expected to return to 309 million tonnes in 1982. Demand in the non-producing countries rose from 37 million tonnes to 40 million tonnes. They took approximately 48 % of the 71 million or so tonnes imported from third countries, a figure 4 million tonnes below the 1980 level.

(1) The figures include intra-Community trade in coal but exclude that in coke since there is no equivalent on the world market (7 million tonnes in 1979 and 7 million tonnes in 1982).

The availabilities (i.e. production plus quantities recovered) in the Community contracted from 254 million tonnes in 1980 to 250 million tonnes in 1981 when they covered 80% of all the Community's requirements as compared with 82 % in the previous year. However, production fell by only 1.6 million tonnes.

In 1981 the Community's coal-producing countries saw their share of the coal imported by third countries shrink by 4 million tonnes and a further reduction of 5 million tonnes is likely in 1982.

Intra-Community trade in hard coal and coke now accounts for approximately 10 % of the availabilities within the Community. Between 1980 and 1981, the trade in hard coal increased by 3 million tonnes, though there was a slight downturn in coke. Both are still vital to the steel industry and are assuming increasing importance in the Community's power stations. Once again there was a general increase in stocks, with producers' stocks in particular reaching a record level of over 46 million tonnes - or almost 70 days' production - at the end of 1981.

Of all the adverse factors with which the Community's coal producers had to contend in 1980 (1), only the movements in the exchange rate for the US dollar has changed in such a way as to improve their competitive position slightly.

The outlook for 1982 is clouded by particularly serious uncertainties. Early in 1982 the Commission is to send the Council a communication on the role of coal in the Community's energy strategy, in the hope of removing some of them.

At the end of 1981 the Federal German Government extended its energy programme for the third time. It intends to continue its policy of stabilizing and making maximum use of Germany's indigenous hard coal resources, though it also expects imported coal to make a greater contribution. The increased revenue for the mines will mean that less State aid will be needed.

At the same time the French Government sought approval for an energy programme which would, among other things step up State aid intended to promote home coal production and the sales of coal to industry and give sufficient control over coal supplies from abroad.

In Italy the Interministerial Committee on Economic Planning approved a national energy plan, thereby officially recognizing the suggestion to make wider use of coal and to create the necessary infrastructure.

(1) See "The Community coal market in 1980 - outlook for 1981" OJ No C 123, 25.5.1981, page 3.

II. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The decline in economic activity - and in particular in industrial activity - which began in the first quarter of 1980 came to an end early in 1981. Activity then virtually stagnated until the closing months of 1981 when it began to show the first signs of a modest recovery. The gross domestic product in real terms of the Community as a whole - which rose by only 1.1 % in 1980 - dropped for the first time since 1975, by approximately 1.2 %.

Households suffered cuts, in real terms, in their disposable income in 1981 with the result that private sector consumption contracted or stagnated in most Member States. Fixed investments have been declining, in volume terms, since mid-1980 and stocks are being run down steadily. Only the Community's exports have shown a marked recovery since the sharp slump in the second half of 1980.

While the general economic climate remained extremely unfavourable, total employment fell back substantially in 1981 with unemployment soaring to the 10 million mark, or approximately 9 % of the active civilian population, by the end of the year according to the seasonally adjusted figures.

Although inflation has ceased to decline since the end of 1980, the 11.6 % increase in consumer prices was slightly below the 1980 level of 11.9%. The distinct deterioration in the Community's balance of payments on current account under the impact of the second oil price shock came to an end in Autumn 1980. Since then the balance of trade has picked up in volume terms, though the increase in the value of the US dollar has had an adverse effect on the Community's terms of trade and has restricted any improvement in the balance of trade or in the balance of payments on current account.

The outlook for 1982 is clouded by very marked uncertainties. The importance of such external factors as oil prices, interest rates and the exchange rate of the US dollar is matched only by their unpredictability. Nevertheless, assuming that the cyclical recovery which appears to have set in last autumn is sustained, the Community's total production could increase by about 2 % in 1982 as compared with 1981. The greatest growth in demand can be expected in the export sector ; this should reduce the current account balance of payments deficit substantially. However, the upswing will not be strong enough to bring any appreciable increase in the rate of utilization of the production capacity. If the recovery in demand and in activity in general is to be consolidated and unemployment is to be reduced the cyclical recovery will have to be accompanied by a much more substantial reduction in the inflation rate than hitherto and by radical restructuring of the European economy.

III. COAL DEMAND BY SECTOR

1. Steel industry (tables 4 to 7)

Coke consumption by the Community's steel industry dropped from over 57 million tonnes in 1979 to only just over 52 million tonnes in 1981 (1).

Over the same period the specific coke input (i.e. the coke consumption per tonne of pig iron) rose from 509 kg to 528 kg, partly because of the continuing fall in the amount of fuel oil injected into the furnaces and partly because of the latest efforts to save energy and the latest advances in blast furnace technology.

Pig iron production faltered slightly, falling from 90 million tonnes in 1980 to 88 million tonnes in 1981. With the pig iron/crude steel ratio remaining practically stable at just over 70%, the Community's crude steel output continued its slide from 128.7 million tonnes in 1980 to 126 million tonnes in 1981.

The most significant changes between 1980 and 1981 took place in Luxembourg and Denmark (18 % reduction in crude steel output) and in Germany, France and Italy (where production was down by 2 million tonnes in each case). Production in the United Kingdom increased by 3 million tonnes, though the 1980 reference level was abnormally low because of the long strike.

Steel production is now governed by the forward programmes which are issued each quarter as part of the production quota system established in 1980 for undertakings in the iron and steel industry (2).

In the longer term, the measures taken to implement Decision No 2320/81/ECSC of 7 August 1981 establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry (see OJ No L 228, 13.8.1981, p. 14) will begin to shape the structure of the steel industry and to determine the plant utilization rate.

Finally, activity in the Community's steel industry also depends on the balance of trade with third countries. A close watch will have to be kept on the action which the US steel industry has taken to curb European exports to the US market.

(1) The consumption figures for 1980, the year of the steel strike in the United Kingdom, were much the same as for 1981.

(2) Decision No 2794/80/ECSC of 31 October 1980 (see OJ No L 291, 31.10.1980) expired on 30 June 1981 and was superseded by Decision No 1831/81/ECSC of 24 June 1981 establishing for undertakings in the iron and steel industry a monitoring system and a new system of production quotas in respect of certain products (see OJ No L 180, 1.7.1981), which is to apply from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982.

The latest forecasts suggest that crude steel production could reach 123 million tonnes in 1982. With the specific coke input slightly below the 1981 level at 525 kg per tonne, coke consumption within the Community's steel industry as a whole can be expected to decrease to 50.6 million tonnes.

2. Power stations (tables 8A, B, C, D, E and F)

2.1. Net electricity generation in the Community in 1981 fell 100 TWh short of last year's forecasts and held steady at the 1980 level of around 1 200 TWh. The situation improved in the second half of the year, particularly in the services sector and in small and medium-sized firms. Provided the trend continues in 1982, consumption by the Community as a whole could increase by 2.5 %.

2.2. In 1981 electricity generation in the Community fell back by 0.6 % as compared with 1980, mainly because Denmark imported more electricity from the hydro-electric stations in Scandinavia. The changes in the various fuels' share of the total production went according to plan - solid fuels and nuclear power took their share up to 45 % and 16.5 % respectively, while hydrocarbons fell to 26.5 % (roughly 15 % less than in 1980). The share of hydro-electricity remained more or less stable at around 12 %. Nuclear energy seems certain to increase its share still further in 1982, while coal could be used to generate some of the extra electricity needed to satisfy the increasing demand.

2.3. The picture as regards coal consumption by the Community's power stations will probably be as follows :

	(million tonnes)
1980 :	184
1981 :	181
1982 :	183 to 187 depending on the economic situation(1)

Most of that coal will be burnt in public power stations, which require between 165 million and 168 million tonnes per year. Community coal's share of that total will remain stable at around 70 % of between 127 million and 128 million tonnes in all. However, the overall stability conceals a slight reduction in the quantities of home-produced coal burnt and a corresponding increase in intra-Community trade, from 5.5 million tonnes in 1980 to 7.4 million tonnes in 1981. Imports from non-Community countries went down from 41 million tonnes in 1980 to 39 million tonnes in 1981 and one can expect the trend to continue in 1982 given the substantial stocks which the Community's electricity producers now hold.

(1) Excluding 150 million tonnes of lignite, mainly of German origin (see table 8C).

The national figures for the coal consumption by public power stations reveal marked differences between 1980 and 1981 : consumption was up by 50 % in the Netherlands, by 14 % in Italy and by 7 % in Germany yet it fell by 18 % in France and by 6 % in the United Kingdom.

It is virtually impossible to analyse those differences or the corresponding forecasts for 1982 here since account must be taken of the many unpredictable events which can affect consumption (e.g. exceptional cold spells precipitation or even the unavailability of nuclear capacity ; one must remember that in order to generate 10 TWh (0.8 % of the Community's total production) some 3 to 4 million tonnes of coal or the equivalent in another form of energy, must be burnt. Unpredictable events will therefore assume increasing importance in the management of the Community's coal supplies and coal stocks.

2.4. Solid-fuel power stations :

It is useful to have an idea of the conventional coal-fired power stations in operation at the end of 1980 and of the new facilities (i.e. newly-built power stations or stations which have been converted from oil to coal) which are to come into service from 1981 onwards, in order to form a clearer picture of the prospects of an increase in the consumption of solid fuels - and in particular of coal - over the next few years.

That is why tables 8E and 8F have now been published for the first time in their present form.

The total capacity of the Community's solid-fuel stations as at 31 December 1980 stood at 121 MW, or 50 % of the total capacity of all the conventional stations. The new power stations already under construction or approved will add a further 12 MW to that total and the converted stations 6 MW more. They should all come into service within the next few years. After that projects as yet unstarted will add over 40 MW in Italy, Germany and Greece in particular.

3. Other industries

Hard-coal consumption by this sector exceeded 15 million tonnes in 1981, almost 10 % more than in 1980. The increases in France and Italy outweigh the reductions in Belgium and the United Kingdom. Consumption is expected to increase in every Member State in 1982, taking total consumption up 24 % to 19 million tonnes (1).

The statistics are, therefore, very encouraging, but the starting point was extremely low. Moreover, coke consumption is moving in the opposite direction ; in 1981 it was slightly below the 1980 level at 3.3 million tonnes, where it can be expected to stay in 1982.

All in all, there is no evidence in the figures of any substantial shift from oil to coal by industrial installations at this stage. Neither the national measures which several countries have taken to encourage conversion nor coal's current price advantage have been enough to overcome the hesitancy or constraints within the sector. The orders placed for new coal-fired industrial plant are still minimal in comparison to the scope for substitution which the various regional analyses have revealed.

4. Domestic sector (tables A01 and 10B)

In contrast with industrial consumption, domestic and similar consumption of hard coal, coke and hard-coal briquettes has been falling. It dropped from 26 million tonnes in 1980 to just over 24 million tonnes in 1981 and can be expected to shed a further 0.5 million tonnes in 1982.

In addition, 4.6 million tonnes of fuel of lower calorific value, i.e. of lignite briquettes and peat, were also burnt ; there is no sign of that consumption weakening.

In 1981 the Community agreed to extend for a further year the arrangements for importing 0.1 million tonnes of anthracite in order to mitigate the supply difficulties faced by British consumers until new production units come into operation in Wales.

The cuts in the house-coal supply from Poland and the Soviet Union has not had any appreciable impact on supplies in the Member States affected.

(1) The figures do not include the consumption for private electricity generation (see section 2 above).

IV. COMMUNITY COAL PRODUCTION

1. Production statistics

a) Quantitative analysis of output (tables 11 and 12)

The upward trend in Community coal production in 1980 did not continue in 1981 and output will dip slightly this year to 245.7 million tonnes, mainly as a result of the 3 million tonnes cutback in production in the United Kingdom to contain stockpiling. Output rose slightly in the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

The slightly variations expected between the different countries should help to keep coal production in the Community as a whole at the same level this year.

b) Manpower and productivity (tables 13 and 14)

Underground manning levels for the Community as a whole have tended to drop ; average level for 1982 is expected to be 341 000, or 12 000 less than in 1980. Manpower trends vary from one country to another in line with output and the trend in production. In the Federal Republic of Germany underground manpower has risen but in other producer countries has dropped to varying degrees.

Productivity - expressed in kilograms per man/hour - is highest in the Federal Republic where the level has stabilized. In the other countries, excluding Belgium, productivity has improved - at different rates - owing to massive investment in rationalization programmes.

2. Financial developments

a) Costs and proceeds (table 15)

Production costs in the Community's coal industry rose in 1981 mainly because wage increases outstripped improvements in productivity and there was a general rise in the prices of mining machinery and supplies. In some countries costs rose faster than the general rate of inflation.

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

The proceeds from Community coal generally kept pace with rising world market prices in 1980 although there were large variations between producer countries.

This divergent trend between costs and proceeds was reflected in an improvement in results in France, a levelling-off in Belgium and the Federal Republic and a downturn in the United Kingdom. On average, for the Community as a whole, world price movements have not brought about any improvement.

In the first half of 1981 the upward trend in prices became even more marked on the world market, and was further aggravated by the trend in exchange rates. In the second half of the year, with a reversal in the trend of these two factors, Community coal proceeds failed to reach their 1979/1980 level. Results were worse in the two leading producer countries but better in Belgium and France.

No significant change in the situation in the coal industry is expected this year.

b) Financial intervention by Member States (table 16)

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

There was a more marked trend towards a higher average level of subsidies per tonne of Community coal in 1981 compared with previous years, although the figure varied greatly from one producer country to another according to the situation in their coal industry. The average amount of subsidies fell in Belgium, the Federal Republic and France but virtually tripled in the United Kingdom.

For the Community as a whole, the total volume of subsidies awarded for current production in 1981 under Decisions Nos 73/287/ECSC and 528/76/ECSC was 2.7 million ECU.

3. Developments in production capacity

a) Investment in coal extraction and preparation (table 17)

Investment in the coal industry reached a record level in 1981, with companies undertaking large-scale rationalization programmes (in the Federal Republic of Germany) and developing new production capacity (e.g. in the Selby coalfield in the United Kingdom).

This trend is expected to persist in 1982 but the pace will not be as fast. The amounts shown in table 17 relate only to investment on which a start has been made or concerning which a decision has been taken. If potential planned investment for 1982 is included, the nominal volume of investments in 1982 may exceed 1.8 million ECU for the Community as a whole.

b) Pit closures (table 18)

Eleven pits were closed in 1981, the same number as in 1980. The production capacity of the pits was 2.7 million compared with 2.1 million in 1980. The French Government has announced that it does not plan any further closures but no details have been received from the other Member States.

V. COAL PRICES

Since fluctuations in exchange rates have a major influence, the following list which shows the movements of the US dollar against Community currencies may prove useful :

1 US dollar =	Bfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Lit	FL	£	Drachma
5 January 1981	31.44	6.01	1.95	4.52	929	2.12	0.416	
1 April 1981	34.32	6.60	2.10	4.94	1 045	2.32	0.445	
4 January 1982	38.03	7.28	2.23	5.65	1 192	2.45	0.517	

1. Listed price developments (tables 19A and 19B)

Tables 19 A and 19 B show the listed pre-tax pithead prices for different types of coal in coalfields on the Continent and a number in the United Kingdom in national currencies and US dollars respectively.

In 1981 listed prices for Community coal continued to rise at the same rate as in the two preceding years ; the increases ranged from 8 % to 45 %. The price rises took the following form in the Member States :

BELGIUM : Total increases ranged from 8 % to 27 % in 1981. A 1 % increase on 1 January 1981 was followed by an 8 % to 12 % increase on 1 March, 3 % to 8 % increase on 1 May, 2 % to 7 % (with the exception of coking coal) on 1 October and 3 % to 5 % increase on 1 January 1982.

GERMANY : The overall increase for 1981 was 8 % to 21 %. A 5 % to 9 % increase on 15 January was followed by increases of 6 % to 8 % on 1 March for industrial coking coal and of 3 % to 9 % on 1 April for house coal there was a further cross-the -hard increase of 5 % to 10 % on 1 June and 1 October (2 % to 8 % for the domestic sector).

FRANCE : The overall increase for 1981 was 14 % to 45 %. Power station coal prices were raised by 28 % on 1 January 1981 to be followed by general price rises of 11 % to 16 % on 1 February and 1 March and an increase of 14 % to 27 % for domestic coal on 1 April. The price of power station coal was raised again by 7 % to 14 % on 1 July and that of coke by 3 % to 8 % on 1 September.

UNITED KINGDOM : The overall increase was 10 % to 26 % for industrial coal and 14 % to 23 % for house coal. The price of coking coal and industrial coal was raised by 3 % to 11 %, of domestic coal by 7 % to 13 % and of industrial coke by 9 % on 1 January 1981 to be followed by a second rise of 8 % for coking and industrial coal and of 6 % to 10 % for the domestic sector on 1 November.

ITALY : Italian coke prices were increased by 25 % spread in three stages over the year : 8 % to 10 % on 2 February, 5 % to 12 % on April and 10 % on 1 October.

2. Coking coal

The guide price (1) rose by 24 % (17 dollars) to US dollar 86.55 per tonne between 1980 and the end of 1981.

A comparison of the guide price and Community prices (in two currencies by way of example) during 1981 is given below :

	End of 1980		End of 1981		Percentage increase in %
	\$/t	DM/t	£/t	DM/t	
Guide price (\$/t)	69.95			86.55	24
" " (DM/t)		126.67		201.14	59
" " (£/t)			29.27	47.16	61
Listed price (DM/t)*		217		244.50	13
" " (£/t) *			50.60	55.50	10

(*) not adjusted for quality

The table shows that the gap between imported coal prices and Community coal prices has narrowed considerably (from DM 90 to DM 43 per tonne and from £ 21 to £ 8 per tonne). This trend is due to the recovery of the dollar and the demurrage charges for vessels awaiting loading in American and Australian ports; these costs account for 90 % (\$ 6.20 per tonne) of the above mentioned increase in the guide price.

Loading delays in East coast ports in the United States were as much as and in some cases even more than three months in early 1981. Demurrage has since been greatly reduced as a result of a number of measures taken to organize a rota system for vessels and an improvement in the market situation.

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(1) Mean value cif ARA of coking coal imported from the United States and Australia under medium and long-term contracts.

3. Steam coal

The average price (cif ARA) for imported coal for Community electricity generating stations increased from US dollar 63 to £ 70 between the end of 1980 and the end of 1981 (1).

Comparable prices for Community coal ranged from US dollar 95 to £ 128 at the end of 1980 and US dollar 99 to £ 125 per tonne at the end of 1981. Here too the gap has narrowed owing to movements in exchange rates (1).

In recent years the price of steam coal has risen more rapidly than that of coking coal because the world market for coking coal has not expanded as quickly. The average price for coking coal imported into the Community was - at the same calorific values - 65 % higher than that of steam coal in 1977 ; by 1980 the gap had narrowed to 10 % and was as low as 3 % by early last year but had user again to 22 % by the end of the year.

Community steam coal prices lie between those of imported coal and fuel oil. They are comparable in Belgium, France and the United Kingdom. In the Federal Republic of Germany electricity consumers are charged a coal levy which enables power stations to pay a higher price to coal producers and encourages investment in new coal mining capacity.

4. Outlook for 1982

Even if Community coal demand remains at the same level this year, expansion of the world market may encourage small price increases which would be used to finance new capacity. Other factors may, however, have the opposite effect, e.g. efforts to abolish demurrage and an improvement in coal's competitive position on the world market.

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(1) Prices are on the basis of 1 tonne = 29.3 GJ

VI. COKE

1. Coking capacity (table 21)

Coke production capacity (excluding semi-coke capacity of 2.5 million tonnes) was 74.5 million tonnes in 1981, 1.8 million tonnes less than in 1980. This drop is mainly due to closures and restructuring in the United Kingdom.

A new one million-tonne plant will enter into service this year in the United Kingdom steel industry. A further 0.2 million tonnes in the other Member States is also scheduled giving a total capacity of 75.7 million tonnes by the end of the year, providing there are no further closures.

Since virtually half the coke ovens are more than 20 years old, capacity will fall to 65 million tonnes and 45 million tonnes by 1990 as they are gradually taken out of service. The main impact will be felt in the central regions of the Community, both by the steel industry and by other industrial consumers, and as regards exports from non-Community countries. Some way of rectifying this situation will hence have to be considered in due course. It should be borne in mind that the average capital cost for a one million-tonne plant is between 75 and 150 million ECU depending on whether this involves renovation of building a new plant.

2. Coke production and coal supplies to coke ovens (tables 22 and 23)

Coke production was 63.5 million tonnes in 1981, 3.4 million tonnes (5 %) less than in the preceding year. This trend was apparent in all countries but was particularly marked in the United Kingdom where coal production fell by 1.7 million tonnes.

A similar level is expected throughout the Community this year although it may be slightly higher in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Supplies of coal to coke ovens totalled 85 million tonnes in 1981, 3 million less than in the two preceding years, whereas supplies from outside the Community maintained their 28 % share of total supplies at over 23 million tonnes. There was a rise of one million tonnes in intra-Community trade.

Total supplies are expected to fall by some 2 million tonnes in 1982 with no significant change in their geographical distribution.

VII. TRADE IN COAL AND COKE (tables 24 and 25)

1. Intra-Community trade

Between 1980 and 1981 intra-Community trade in coal rose by 3 million tonnes but intra-Community trade in coke fell by 0.6 million tonnes.

The level of trade in coal was 17 million tonnes in 1980 compared with around 20 million tonnes in 1981. The increase is due to two opposing trends :

- a further one million-tonne fall in deliveries from the Federal Republic (particularly of coking coal) ;
- a 3.6 million-tonnes increase in deliveries from the United Kingdom (particularly of steam coal to Denmark and France).

The level of trade in coke was 7.6 million tonnes in 1980 and 7 million tonnes in 1981. The decline in deliveries from the Federal Republic (0.8 million tonnes) was partly offset by an increase (of 0.5 million tonnes) in deliveries by the United Kingdom.

Overall the Federal Republic delivered a further 16 million tonnes to the other Member States and the United Kingdom supplied a total of 8 million tonnes partly as a result of the slump in deliveries of Polish coal.

A slight decline (of 1.7 million tonnes) is expected in trade in coal but no change in that in coke in 1982.

2. Trade with third countries

a) Imports (tables 26 and 27)

The level of imports dropped slightly in 1981, the first time since they begin to rise in 1974 (38 million tonnes), to below 71 million tonnes, 5 % (3.7 million tonnes) lower than in 1980.

This decline affects all three main types of coal (steam, coke and other) equally. It had been expected for coking coal but not for steam coal.

The largest fall in imports was recorded in the United Kingdom (3 million tonnes or 43 %) and in France (2.5 million tonnes or 11 %). There was a reverse trend in the Federal Republic of Germany (a rise of 1 million tonnes or 14 %), the Netherlands (a rise of 0.6 million tonnes or 12 %) and Italy (a rise of 1.2 million tonnes or 8 %). These figures reflect the raising of the German quota and increased use of substitutes for oil.

These upward and downward trends are even more marked on the supply side. The United States increased its exports by 6 million tonnes (supplying 34.5 million tonnes instead of 28.3 million) despite a two million-tonne drop in coking coal orders. Poland's exports were reduced by 9 million tonnes from 13.7 to 4.8 million and the USSR's exports by 1.4 million tonnes from 2.7 to 1.3 million, South Africa and Australia maintained their shares at some 20 and 8 million tonnes respectively.

Despite the decline in Polish exports and a strike of nearly three months by miners in the East of America there was no short fall in supplies or serious problem for the Community's supply (1). The drop in Polish and Russian supplies was offset by the increase in American deliveries and in intra-Community trade and the overall decline in Community imports.

There were some major changes in the distribution of Community supplies from third countries. The United States' share rose from 38 % to 49 %, that of Canada from 1 % to 2 % and of South Africa from 26 % to 27 % ; Australia's share remained the same at 11 % while that of Poland and the USSR fell from 22 % to 9 %.

In 1982 imports are expected to be just under 70 million tonnes with a drop of 2 million tonnes in deliveries from South Africa and an increase of 1 million tonnes in those from the United States - whose share will probably exceed 50 %. Polish exports are expected to be maintained at their 1981 level but coking coal sales may be slightly higher. Polish steam coal exports will be influenced by several factors which may affect the level of domestic consumption (electricity generation, industrial uses of coal, rational use of energy).

b) Exports

Coal sales by Community producers to third countries rose by nearly 2.5 million tonnes (44 %) to 7.5 million tonnes between 1980 and 1981 ; exports of coke remained stable. The increase is shared by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

A fall in sales by Germany (1 million tonnes) is expected this year but this should be partly offset by a further rise in the United Kingdom's coal exports. Coke exports will probably decrease even further (by 0.5 million tonnes) but will still be higher than coal exports.

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(1) The effects on prices are analysed in Chapter V.

VIII. STOCKS OF COAL AND COKE (tables 28A, 28B, 29 A and B, and 30)

In view of the importance of solid fuel stocks for security of energy supply it has been decided to look at the actual volume of these stocks and their geographical distribution in more detail and no longer to publish breakdown by coalfield, group and type. All the figures now relate to the end of the year in question and not to various dates.

Total coal stocks (including coke expressed as coal equivalent) at the end of 1981 were estimated to be 118 million tonnes for the Community as a whole or the equivalent of 139 days of consumption in 1981. Most of these stocks are at the collieries or in electricity generating stations in the Community. A total of 23 million tonnes is held in various ports or depots.

1. Producers' stocks of coal and coke (table 28A)

These stocks rose from 51 million tonnes at the end of 1980 to 60 million at the end of 1981 and are expected to reach 68 million by the end of this year, including coke (x 1.3). Although coke stocks have more or less levelled off, coal stocks rose by 25 % between 1980 and 1981 in the three main producer countries.

In relative terms coal stocks corresponded to approximately three months of production at the end of 1981.

Coal stocks will probably increase by a further 5.5 million tonnes in 1982 in the Federal Republic of Germany (a rise of 11 %) and the United Kingdom (a rise of 15 %). Coke stocks are expected to increase by 2 million tonnes, mainly in Germany and France.

2. Stocks of coal at power stations (tables 28B)

These stocks rose from 40 million tonnes at the end of 1980 to over 48 million tonnes by the end of 1981 (an increase of 21 %). This increase is shared by Denmark (80 % or 3 million tonnes), France (2 million tonnes) and Germany and the Netherlands (1 million tonnes).

3. Other stocks and their location (tables 29A and 31)

In addition to these above two categories of stocks there are also coal stocks at coke ovens (nearly 4 million tonnes) and in ports and depots (19 million tonnes including 9 million tonnes already included under producers' stocks ; the situation in this respect is explained below).

Only 34 million tonnes of these producers' stocks are actually kept at the collieries for producers' use. In the Federal Republic of Germany 7 million tonnes from the national reserve for the Federal Government ; in the United Kingdom some 5 million tonnes are held in producers' depots in the areas of consumption.

Similarly, although some power stations stocks do belong to power stations they are held in French or Dutch ports (a total of 1.8 million tonnes).

Some 3 million tonnes of producers' coke stocks also form part of the national reserve in Germany.

4. The degree of security provided by stocks

In terms of days of consumption of coal and coke in 1981, stocks covered from 36 (Italy) to 310 days (Denmark) depending on the country. The Community average was 139 days ; the levels in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom were very close to this figure.

Les annexes au présent document peuvent être consultées
au Secrétariat général (M. DEPAUS, bureau Berl. 11/109,
tél. 52354/55394).

TABLE 1

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

	1979 (Eurostat)		1980 (Eurostat)		1981 (1) Estimate		1982 Forecast	
	M toe	%	M toe	%	M toe	%	M toe	%
Hard coal	191.3	19.4	189.8	20.1	184.3	20.5	185.0	20.3
Lignite	32.1	3.2	32.9	3.5	33.3	3.7	33.0	3.6
Oil	536.7	54.5	493.8	52.3	450.0	50.0	448.0	49.2
Natural gas	172.4	17.5	169.2	17.9	161.0	17.9	163.0	17.9
Nuclear energy	37.2	3.8	42.7	4.6	56.4	6.2	66.5	7.3
Other	15.4	1.6	15.4	1.6	15.0	1.7	15.5	1.7
TOTAL	985.1	100.0	943.8	100.0	900.0	100.0	911.0	100.0

TABLE 2

Gross domestic product in real terms
(Percentage variation compared with previous year)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts
Belgique	2,4	-1,0	1/4
Denmark	-0,2	0,0	3
Deutschland	1,9	-0,3	2 1/4
Grèce	1,7	0,4	2
France	1,3	0,5	3
Ireland	0,9	1,7	3 1/2
Italia	4,0	-0,3	1 3/4
Luxembourg	0,4	-3,3	-1/4
Nederland	0,5	-1,1	1
United Kingdom	-3,0	-2,0	1 1/2
EUR-10	1,1	-0,5	2
Source : Commission			

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TABLE 3

Community coal consumption by sector and by Member State

(million tonnes t = t)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts	% 1981/1980	% 1982/1981
A. SECTOR					
Thermal power stations	183.8	180.7	182.6	- 2	+ 1
Coke ovens	88.0	84.5	83.3	- 4	- 2
Iron and steel industry	1.8	1.2	1.2	- 33	-
Other industries	14.0	15.2	18.9	+ 9	+ 23
Domestic sector	17.5	16.5	16.2	- 5	- 2
Patent fuel plants	4.3	3.8	3.7	- 12	- 3
Own consumption at mines	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	- 11
Gasworks and others	2.1	1.3	1.2	+ 8	- 8
Statistical difference	+ 0.2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	313.5	305.0	308.7	- 3	+ 1
B. STATE					
Belgique	16.7	17.0	17.6	+ 2	+ 4
Danmark	9.6	8.0	9.8	- 17	+ 23
Deutschland	91.8	90.9	94.7	- 1	+ 4
France	46.5	43.8	39.6	- 6	- 9
Grèce	0.5	0.2	0.9	- 60	+350
Ireland	1.2	1.4	1.2	+ 17	- 14
Italia	17.0	18.5	20.1	+ 9	+ 9
Luxembourg	0.4	0.3	0.2	- 17	- 32
Nederland	6.0	6.1	7.0	+ 2	+ 15
United Kingdom	123.8	118.9	117.6	- 4	- 1
TOTAL	313.5	305.0	308.7	- 3	+ 1

TABLE 4

Steel and pig iron production

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts	1981/1980 %
A. STEEL				
Belgique	12 321	12 283	NOT AVAILABLE	-
Danmark	734	611		- 17
Deutschland	43 838	41 606		- 5
France	23 172	21 226		- 8
Grèce	920 (1)	901		- 2
Ireland	2	32		-
Italia	26 501	24 674		- 7
Luxembourg	4 619	3 792		- 18
Nederland	5 272	5 474		+ 4
United Kingdom	11 278 (2)	15 354		+ 36
EUR-10	128 657	125 953		123 000
B. PIG IRON				
Belgique	9 905	9 804	NOT AVAILABLE	- 1
Deutschland	33 873	31 873		- 6
France	19 159	17 273		- 10
Grèce	600 (1)	125 (1) (3)		-
Italia	12 219	12 318		-
Luxembourg	3 568	2 888		- 19
Nederland	4 328	4 591		+ 6
United Kingdom	6 412	9 490		+ 48
EUR-10	90 064	88 362	87 000	- 2

(1) Estimate.

(2) Effect of strike

(3) Production stoppage during year

TABLE 5

Specific coke input in blast furnaces

(kg/tonne)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts
Belgique	533	543	550
Danmark	-	-	-
Deutschland	513	540	535
France	519	530	515
Grèce	403	450	-
Ireland	-	-	-
Italia	460	460	460
Luxembourg	542	550	550
Nederland	441	475	510
United Kingdom	579	575	575
EUR-10	513	528	525

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TABLE 6

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

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts	% 1981/1980	% 1982/1981
Belgique	6 147	5 700	5 500	- 7	- 4
Danmark	13	30	25	+131	- 17
Deutschland	19 914	19 200	18 500	- 3	- 4
France	11 273	10 050	9 650	- 10	- 4
Grèce	242	65	25	- 73	- 62
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Italia	6 441	6 650	6 620	+ 3	-
Luxembourg	2 290	1 900	2 000	- 16	+ 5
Nederland	2 076	2 360	2 250	+ 14	- 5
United Kingdom	4 251	6 150	6 050	- (1)	- 2
EUR-10	52 647	52 130	50 620	- 1	- 3
Used in :					
blast furnaces	46 217	46 550	45 650	+ 1	- 2
ore sintering plants	6 321	5 420	4 800	- 14	- 11
others	109	130	170	+ 19	+ 31

(1) Effect of strike in 1980

TABLE 7

Coke consumption by sector

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts	% 1981/1980	% 1982/1981
Iron and steel industry (1)	52 647	52 130	50 620	- 1	- 3
Other industries (2)	3 841	3 276	3 208	- 15	- 2
Domestic sector (3)	4 515	3 887	3 667	- 14	- 6
Others	1 395	1 357	1 335	- 3	- 2
Statistical difference	+ 761	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63 159	60 650	58 830	- 4	- 3

(1) See table 6 (figures country by country)

(2) See table 9B (figures country by country)

(3) See table 10A (figures country by country)

TABLE 8 A

Net electricity generation in the Community
Breakdown by energy sources

	Production in TWh			% breakdown			TWh % change	
	Actual	Esti- mates	Fore- casts	Actual	Esti- mates	Fore- casts	1981/80	1982/81
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982		
<u>Total production</u>	1 207.3	1 200.0	1 241.0	100	100	100	- 1	+ 3
Belgique	51.0	48.1	50.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	- 6	+ 4
Danmark	23.9	17.4	24.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	- 27	+ 41
Deutschland	347.4	345.9	351.4	28.8	28.8	28.3	-	+ 2
Grèce	21.3	22.0	23.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	+ 3	+ 5
France	246.6	263.6	277.6	20.4	22.0	22.4	+ 7	+ 5
Ireland	10.3	10.3	10.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	+ 2
Italia	177.4	173.8	180.1	14.7	14.5	14.5	- 2	+ 4
Luxembourg	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	+ 20	+ 14
Nederland	62.0	61.2	61.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	- 1	-
United Kingdom	266.3	256.4	260.8	22.1	21.4	21.0	- 4	+ 2
<u>Hydroelectric : total</u>	146.2	148.0	142.0	12.1	12.3	11.5	+ 1	- 4
- natural flow	139.8	140.2	132.6	11.6	11.7	10.7	-	- 5
- pumped storage	6.4	7.8	9.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	+ 22	+ 20
<u>Geothermal</u>	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	+ 1	+ 4
<u>Nuclear</u>	149.4	197.5	233.3	12.4	16.5	18.8	+ 32	+ 18
<u>Conventional thermal : total</u>	909.1	851.9	863.0	75.3	71.0	69.5	- 6	+ 1
- coal	406.5	400.8	417.3	33.7	33.4	33.6	- 1	+ 4
- lignite and peat	103.0	107.1	109.3	8.5	8.9	8.8	+ 4	+ 2
- oil products	264.1	226.9	206.1	21.9	18.9	16.6	- 14	- 9
- natural gas	107.9	89.5	102.5	8.9	7.5	8.3	- 17	+ 15
- derived gases	21.1			1.8				
- other fuels	6.5	27.6	27.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	-	+ 1

TABLE 8 B

Fuel consumption by conventional thermal power stations in the Community

1980-1982

(in Petajoules (10¹⁵) LCV)

	Consumption in Petajoules						% breakdown			% change		
	For electricity alone						Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	1981/1980		1982/1981
	Actual	1980	Estimates	1981	Forecasts	1982				1981	1982	
Belgique	124.8	122.7	136.0	156.0	33	40	44	+ 11	+ 15			
	171.4	165.1	127.6	126.0	44	37	36	- 23	- 1			
	66.4	57.5	45.6	39.0	15	13	11	- 21	- 14			
	32.6	32.0	34.0	30.7	8	10	9	+ 6	- 10			
	395.2	377.3	343.2	351.7	100	100	100	- 9	+ 2			
Danmark	211.9	181.2	140.7	203.2	80	85	87	- 22	+ 44			
	50.0	45.7	24.9	30.1	20	15	13	- 46	+ 21			
	261.9	226.9	165.6	233.3	100	100	100	- 27	+ 41			
Deutschland	1 101.3	1 050.0	1 091.0	1 124.0	36	38	39	+ 4	+ 3			
	988.3	988.3	1 004.0	1 004.0	34	35	35	+ 2	-			
	241.6	217.7	172.0	164.0	7	6	6	- 21	- 5			
	559.5	522.0	441.0	428.0	18	16	15	- 15	- 3			
	135.7	129.5	131.7	136.0	5	5	5	+ 2	+ 4			
	3 026.4	2 907.5	2 839.7	2 856.0	100	100	100	- 2	+ 1			
Grèce	105.6	105.6	131.8	148.6	53	64	67	+ 25	+ 13			
	90.7	90.7	73.1	71.1	46	35	32	- 19	- 3			
	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	-	-			
	197.4	197.4	206.0	220.8	100	100	100	+ 4	+ 7			
France	565.1	565.1	484.0	477.0	48	52	54	- 14	- 1			
	30.6	30.6	29.7	33.0	3	3	4	- 3	+ 11			
	446.9	446.9	311.0	267.5	38	34	30	- 30	- 14			
	55.3	55.3	34.8	33.2	5	4	4	- 37	- 5			
	72.0	72.0	67.9	67.3	6	7	8	- 6	- 1			
	1 169.9	1 169.9	927.4	878.0	100	100	100	- 21	- 5			

Total consumption in power stations
(Including colliery power plants and private generators)

(million tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecast	%	
				1981/80	1982/81
Belgique Coal	5.6	6.5	7.0	+ 26	-
Danmark Coal	8.6	7.3	9.0	- 16	+ 25
Deutschland Coal	45.2	46.7*	50.4*	+ 3	+ 8
Black Lignite	2.0	2.2	2.5	+ 10	+ 13
Lignite	108.4	114.0	112.5	+ 5	- 1
France Coal	25.1	21.6	18.3	- 14	- 15
Black Lignite	1.5	1.6	1.6	+ 6	.
Lignite	1.0	1.3	1.3	+ 30	-
Grèce Lignite	22.6	28.0	31.0	+ 25	+ 13
Ireland Peat	2.7	2.7	3.2	-	+ 15
Italia Coal	4.9	5.8	6.6	+ 18	+ 14
Lignite	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-
Nederland Coal	2.2	2.8	3.7	+ 27	+ 32
United Kingdom Coal	92.0	90.0	87.5	- 2	- 3
EUR-10 (1) Coal	183.7	180.7	182.5	- 2	+ 1
Black Lignite	3.5	3.8	4.1	+ 8	+ 8
Peat and lignite	136.7	148.0	150.0	+ 8	+ 1

* After deduction of steam delivered to mines by Steag.

Coal supplies to public power plants
(not including colliery power plants or private generators)

(1000 tonnes)

		National coal	Coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC coal	Coal from third countries	Total supplies
Belgique	1979	2 339	486	2 825	1 855	4 680
	1980	2 252	267	2 519	2 809	5 328
	1981 (1)	2 690	110	2 800	3 325	6 125
Danmark	1979	-	740	740	5 599	6 339
	1980	-	903	903	8 566	9 469
	1981 (1)	-	1 900	1 900	8 400	10 300
Deutschland (2)	1979	29 481	706	30 187	5 076	35 263
	1980	29 899	1 235	31 134	4 898	36 032
	1981 (1)	29 850	1 850	31 700	6 500	38 200
France	1979	2 852	2 664	5 516	11 545	17 061
	1980	2 616	2 664	5 280	13 528	18 808
	1981 (1)	3 000	2 900	5 900	12 000	17 900
Grèce	1979	-	-	-	-	-
	1980	-	-	-	-	-
	1981 (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	1979	47	-	47	-	47
	1980	47	-	47	-	47
	1981 (1)	50	-	50	-	50
Italia	1979	-	-	-	3 212	3 212
	1980	-	-	-	4 906	4 906
	1981 (1)	-	-	-	6 500	6 500
Nederland	1979	-	266	266	935	1 201
	1980	-	306	306	1 884	2 190
	1981 (1)	-	600	600	2 700	3 300
United Kingdom	1979	84 420	73	84 493	1 689	86 182
	1980	87 340	45	87 385	4 542	91 927
	1981 (1)	85 500	-	85 550	1 450	87 000
EUR-10	1979	119 139	4 935	124 074	29 911	153 985
	1980	122 154	5 420	127 574	41 133	168 707
	1981 (1)	121 090	7 360	128 500	40 875	169 375
First Forecast for 1982						
Belgique		3 600	100	3 700	3 000	6 700
Danmark		-	1 900	1 900	8 600	10 500
Deutschland BR		32 900	1 850	34 750	7 250	42 000
France		2 500	1 800	4 300	7 700	12 000
Grèce		-	-	-	-	-
Ireland		50	-	50	-	50
Italia		-	-	-	6 600	6 600
Nederland		-	600	600	3 100	3 700
United Kingdom		85 300	-	85 300	-	85 300
EUR-10		124 350	6 250	130 600	36 250	166 850

(1) Estimates

(2) Including "Bergbauverbundkraftwerke"

TABLE 8 E

Conventional thermal power stations (1)

Situation as at 31.12.1980

(Gross output in MW)

	Total	burning :	
		coal	lignite or peat
Belgique	8 543	3 302	-
Danmark	7 424	4 984	-
Deutschland	71 705	28 304	14 413
France	30 384	13 444	669
Grèce	4 167	-	2 343
Ireland	2 710	16	416
Italia	30 653	2 435	318
Luxembourg	233	66	-
Nederland	17 226	1 390	-
United Kingdom	68 474	49 000	-
EUR-10	241 519	102 941	18 159

(1) Solid, liquid or gaseous fuels

TABLE 8 F

Conventional thermal power stations burning coal or lignite
New capacity and conversions

NB : Where new capacity is concerned, only power stations with an output in excess of 200 MW have been taken into account

(Gross output in MW)

	BROUGHT INTO SERVICE IN :						Other projects
	1981		1982		After 1982		
	New capacity	Conversions	New capacity	Conversions	New capacity	Conversions	
Belgique	-	400	-	130	-	-	-
Danmark	670	550	-	135	-	190	1 260(7)
Deutschland	747	-	1 737	-	1 860(1)	-	15 245(5)
France	600	570	600	600	1 800(2)	-	-
Grèce	300(3)	-	-	-	600(4)	-	3 100(6)
Ireland	-	-	-	-	900	-	1 500
Italia	-	320	-	550	-	2 800	17 940(7)
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nederland	596	-	-	-	-	-	1 100
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	1 980	-	600
EUR-10	2 913	1 840	2 337	1 415	7 140	2 990	40 745

(1) Of which 350 tonnes of lignite.

(2) Of which 600 tonnes of lignite.

(3) Of which 300 tonnes of lignite.

(4) Of which 600 tonnes of lignite.

(5) Of which 2 400 tonnes of lignite.

(6) Of which 2 400 tonnes of lignite.

(7) This capacity is all capable of running on coal or oil.

TABLE 9

Coal and coke-oven consumption in other industries (1)
(excluding power stations)

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts	% 1981/1980	% 1982/1981
A. Coal					
Belgique	2 036	1 650	1 750	- 19	+ 6
Danmark	672	600	650	- 11	+ 8
Deutschland	3 226	3 200	3 500	- 1	+ 9
France	1 891	3 150	4 000	+ 67	+ 27
Grèce	36	5	845	- 84	(x 169)
Ireland	50	150	150	+200	-
Italia	547	1 500	2 500	+174	+ 67
Luxembourg	107	50	-	- 53	-
Nederland	61	185	200	+203	+ 8
United Kingdom	5 335	4 750	5 300	- 11	+ 12
EUR-10	13 961	15 240	18 895	+ 9	+ 24
B. Coke					
Belgique	227	215	215	- 5	-
Danmark	18	20	25	+ 11	+ 25
Deutschland	1 514	1 300	1 300	- 14	-
France	1 007	850	800	- 16	- 6
Grèce	3	11	15	+266	+ 36
Ireland	30	20	-	- 33	-
Italia	665	400	300	- 40	- 25
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Nederland	160	160	200	-	+ 25
United Kingdom	217	300	350	+ 38	+ 17
EUR-10	3 841	3 276	3 208	- 15	- 2

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

(2) See table 7 (coke consumption by sector).

Deliveries of coal, patent fuel and coke to the domestic sector
(including issues to workers)

(1 000 tonnes)

		1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecast	1981/1982 %	1982/1981 %
Belgique	Coal	1 332	1 195	1 145	- 10	- 4
	Patent fuel	150	120	100	- 20	- 17
	Coke	30	30	30	-	-
	Total	1 512	1 345	1 275	- 11	- 5
Danmark	Coal	32	50	50	+ 56	-
	Patent fuel	2	2	2	-	-
	Coke	33	30	30	- 9	-
	Total	67	82	82	+ 22	-
Deutschland	Coal	1 435	1 300	1 300	- 9	-
	Patent fuel	1 108	960	1 040	- 13	+ 8
	Coke	1 709	1 420	1 400	- 17	- 1
	Total	4 252	3 680	3 740	- 13	+ 2
France	Coal	2 673	2 300	2 000	- 14	- 13
	Patent fuel	1 827	1 650	1 450	- 10	- 12
	Coke	262	250	225	- 5	- 10
	Total	4 762	4 200	3 675	- 12	- 12
Grèce	Coal	4	4	5	-	+ 25
	Coke	17	5	5	- 71	-
	Total	21	9	10	- 57	+ 11
Ireland	Coal	1 105	1 160	1 200	+ 5	+ 4
	Coke	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1 105	1 160	1 200	+ 5	+ 4
Italia	Coal	100	150	150	+ 50	-
	Patent fuel	10	10	10	-	-
	Coke	175	145	140	- 17	- 3
	Total	285	305	300	+ 7	- 2
Luxembourg	Coal	6	5	5	- 17	-
	Patent fuel	1	1	1	-	-
	Coke	2	2	2	-	-
	Total	9	8	8	- 11	-
Nederland	Coal	93	105	100	+ 13	- 5
	Patent fuel	5	5	5	-	-
	Coke	2	5	5	+ 150	-
	Total	100	115	110	+ 15	- 4
United Kingdom (1)	Coal	10 700	10 300	10 400	- 4	+ 1
	Patent fuel	1 004	1 050	1 000	+ 5	- 5
	Coke	2 285	2 000	1 830	- 12	- 8
	Total	13 989	13 350	13 230	- 5	- 1
EUR-10	Coal	17 480	16 569	16 355	- 5	- 1
	Patent fuel	4 107	3 798	3 608	- 7	- 5
	Coke	4 515	3 887	3 667	- 14	- 6
	Total	26 102	24 254	23 630	- 7	- 3

(1) Including public authorities and miscellaneous.

Deliveries of lignite and peat briquettes to the domestic sector

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts	% change	
				1981/1980	1982/1981
A. Lignite briquettes (20 000 kj/kg)					
Belgique	47	50	50	-	-
Deutschland	3 658	3 340	3 110	- 9	- 7
France	154	150	130	- 2	- 13
Grèce	80	80	80	-	-
Italia	54	45	40	-	-
Luxembourg	38	40	40	-	-
	4 031	3 705	3 450	- 8	7
B. Black lignite (14 500 - 21 000 kj/kg)					
France	51	50	45	- 2	- 10
C. Peat (7 800 - 13 800 kj/kg)					
Inland	1 367	1 000	1 000	- 27	-
D. Peat briquettes (19 500 kj/kg)					
Inland	342	300	300	- 12	-

TABLE 11

Hard coal production by areas

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Provisional	1982 Forecasts
Kempen	5 949		6 000
Sud	375		285
Belgique	6 324	6 136	6 285
Ruhr	76 117		76 400
Aachen	5 399		5 300
Niedersachsen	2 276		2 200
Saar	10 700		10 700
Deutschland	94 492	95 565	94 600
National statistics	(87 146)		(87 400)
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	4 468		4 500
Lorraine	9 810		10 000
Centre-Midi	3 858		3 500
France	18 136	18 589	18 000
Ireland	65	69	50
Scotland	8 106		} 109 000
North-East	14 641		
Yorkshire	31 597		
North-West	11 337		
Midlands - Kent	38 356		
South Wales	7 778		
Licensed Mines	1 142		
Opencast	15 251		14 400
United Kingdom	128 208	125 293	124 500
EUR-10	247 225	245 652	243 435

TABLE 12

Hard coal production in Joules

	10 ³ tonnes	terajoules (1)	KJ/kg
1980 (actual)			
Belgique	6 324	171 624	27 140
Deutschland	94 492	2 585 982	27 370
France	18 136	459 880	25 360
Ireland	65	1 375	21 150
United Kingdom	128 208	3 076 992	24 000
EUR-10	247 225	6 295 853	25 470
1981 (provisional)			
Belgique	6 136	166 531	27 140
Deutschland	95 565	2 615 615	27 370
France	18 589	471 417	25 360
Ireland	69	1 459	21 150
United Kingdom	125 293	3 007 033	24 000
EUR-10	245 652	6 262 055	25 490

(1) 10¹² Joules.

TABLE 13

Personnel employed underground

(yearly average in 1 000s)

	1980 Actual	1981 Provisional	1982 Forecast	Changes 1981/1980		Changes 1982/1981	
				1 000	%	1 000	%
Belgique	16.4	16.2	16.1	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Deutschland	121.6	124.0	125.0	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
France	30.4	28.9	27.3	- 1.5	- 4.9	- 1.6	- 5.5
United Kingdom	184.4	178.0	172.0	- 6.4	- 3.5	- 6.0	- 3.4
EUR-10 (1)	353.1	347.4	340.7	- 5.7	- 1.6	- 6.7	- 1.9

(1) Including 0.3 in Ireland.

TABLE 14

Output per man/hour underground

	kg per man/hour			% change	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981
Belgique	279	267	260	- 4.3	- 2.6
Deutschland	539	535	540	- 0.7	+ 0.9
France	352	380	400	+ 8.0	+ 5.3
United Kingdom	382	392	400	+ 2.6	+ 2.0

TABLE 15

Costs and proceeds per tonne
(Variation on the basis of data supplied in national currencies)

	Production costs		Revenue	
	1980/1979 Actual	1981/1980 Provisional	1980/1979 Actual	1981/1980 Provisional
Belgique	+ 9.0	+ 10.8	+ 11.5	+ 12.4
Deutschland	+ 12.0	+ 13.4	+ 12.1	+ 10.3
France	+ 12.0	+ 8.3	+ 25.4	+ 23.2
United Kingdom	+ 21.3	+ 14.3	+ 18.8	+ 13.0

TABLE 16

State aids to the coal industry for current production

(ECU/tonne produced)

	Direct aids (1)		Indirect aids (1)		Total	
	1980	1981 (2)	1980	1981 (2)	1980	1981 (2)
Belgique	46.49	44.29	1.65	1.87	48.14	46.16
Deutschland	13.16	12.19	0.08	0.23	13.24	12.42
France	25.26	22.67	0.38	0.43	25.64	23.10
United Kingdom	2.29	6.77	-	-	2.29	6.77
EUR-10	9.35	10.96	0.10	0.17	9.45	11.13

(1) Including coking-coal aids.

(2) Provisional.

TABLE 17

Investments in the coal industry
(Coal extraction and preparation)

(million/ECU)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 (1) Forecasts
Belgique	27.9	46.5	7.8
Deutschland	312.9	457.5	350.9
France	41.0	59.1	61.5
United Kingdom	1 273.0	1 203.6	1 119.5
EUR-10	1 654.8	1 766.7	1 539.7

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

TABLE 18

Pit closures (1)

	1981	
	Number	Output in 1980 (1 000 tonnes)
Belgique	-	-
Deutschland		
- Ruhr	1	984
France	-	-
United Kingdom		
- North-East	2	500
- Scotland	2	363
- Barnsley	2	228
- North Yorkshire	2	409
- South Yorkshire	1	159
- South Wales	1	42
TOTAL	10	1 701
EUR-10	11	2 685

(1) No forecast available for 1982.

TABLE 19 A

Listed pre-tax pithead prices for Community coal as at 15 January 1981, 1 April 1981 and 15 January 1982

National currency (round figures)

Category	Type	Date	National currency (round figures)										
			Ruhr DM	Aachen DM	Saar DM	Belgique FB	Nord FF	Lorraine FF	South Wales £	Scotland £	South Yorkshire £		
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15.1.1981	298	-	-	5 550	752	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1.4.1981	325	-	-	5 550	955	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15.1.1982	335	-	-	6 150	955	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15.1.1981	281	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-
		1.4.1981	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-
		15.1.1982	-	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	15.1.1981	249	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1.4.1981	265	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15.1.1982	277	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	15.1.1981	231	-	240	3 350	-	434	-	52	-	49	
		1.4.1981	245	-	240	3 350	-	503	-	52	-	49	
		15.1.1982	257	-	271	3 775	-	503	-	57	-	54	
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	15.1.1981	231	-	-	3 250	-	419 (2)	-	50	-	48	
		1.4.1981	245	-	-	3 250	-	486 (3)	-	50	-	48	
		15.1.1982	257	-	-	3 725	-	486 (4)	-	54	-	53	
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	15.1.1981	217	238	237	3 048	-	385	-	-	52	-	
		1.4.1981	233	238	237	3 048	-	436	-	-	52	-	
		15.1.1982	245	259	267	3 455	-	436	-	-	55	-	
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. > 40 mm	15.1.1981	334	353	359	4 250 (1)	583	613	87	86	87	86	
		1.4.1981	350	353	359	4 700	653	687	87	86	87	86	
		15.1.1982	360	382	375	5 300	705	735	87	86	87	86	

(1) Carcoke.

(2) Power stations : FF 523.00 - 546.00.

(3) Power stations : FF 523.00 - 546.00.

(4) Power stations : FF 559.00 - 620.00.

TABLE 19 B

Listed pre-tax pithead prices for Community coal as at 15 January 1981, 1 April 1981 and 15 January 1982

Category	Type	Date	(Round figures) (US \$ (1) (2))										Diffe- rence %	
			Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgique	Nord	Lorraine	South Wales	Scot- land	South Yorksh.	Lowest price		Highest price
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15.1.1981	153	-	-	177	166	-	184	-	-	153	184	20
		1.4.1981	155	-	-	162	193	-	172	-	-	155	193	25
		15.1.1982	150	-	-	162	169	-	158	-	-	150	169	13
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15.1.1981	144	158	-	-	-	156	-	-	144	158	10	
		1.4.1981	-	147	-	-	-	145	-	-	145	147	2	
		15.1.1982	-	153	-	-	-	133	-	-	133	153	15	
Semi bitumi- nous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	15.1.1981	128	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	147	15	
		1.4.1981	126	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	137	8	
		15.1.1982	124	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	142	15	
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	15.1.1981	118	-	123	107	-	96	-	125	96	125	30	
		1.4.1981	117	-	115	98	-	102	-	117	98	117	20	
		15.1.1982	115	-	121	99	-	89	-	109	89	121	36	
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	15.1.1981	118	-	-	103	-	93 (3)	-	120	93	120	30	
		1.4.1981	117	-	-	95	-	98 (4)	-	112	95	117	24	
		15.1.1982	115	-	-	98	-	86 (5)	-	105	86	115	34	
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	15.1.1981	111	122	121	97	-	85	-	-	85	125	46	
		1.4.1981	111	114	113	89	-	88	-	-	88	116	32	
		15.1.1982	110	116	120	91	-	77	-	-	77	120	55	
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. 40 mm	15.1.1981	171	181	184	135	129	136	210	208	129	210	63	
		1.4.1981	167	168	171	137	132	196	139	196	194	196	49	
		15.1.1982	161	171	168	139	125	169	130	166	167	171	37	

(1) Dollar exchange rate : DM Index Bfrs Index Index Index
 5.1.1981 1.9517 100 31.437 100 0.416
 1.4.1981 2.0952 107 34.32 109 0.4458
 4.1.1982 2.231 114 38.025 121 0.5169

(2) Prices are not adjusted for quality differences.

(3) Power stations : 116 - 121 \$/t.

(4) Power stations : 106 - 111 \$/t.

(5) Power stations : 99 - 110 \$/t.

TABLE 20

Average cif prices for coal imported from third countries

	1st quarter 1980	2nd quarter 1980	3rd quarter 1980	4th quarter 1980	1st quarter 1981	2nd quarter 1981	3rd quarter 1981
A. Steam coal (1)							
In ECU/TJ (2)	1 258	1 403	1 428	1 589	1 889	2 144	2 376
In \$/tonne	46.4	48.5	51.5	54.4	59.9	63.5	61.15
B. Coking coal (3)							
In \$/tonne	68.5	69.0	69.2	69.95	75.70	80.05	84.35

- (1) As per quarterly reports of member countries (Decision No 77/707/ECSC of 7.11.1977).
- (2) 1 Terajoule = 34.12 tonnes coal equivalent or 23.89 tonnes oil equivalent.
- (3) Guide price (Decision No 72/287/ECSC of 25.7.1973) reference date : beginning of quarter.

TABLE 21

Coke-oven coke production capacity

(million tonnes)

	Belgique	Deutsch- land	France	Italia	Neder- land	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1980 (Actual)							
Colliery plants	-	21,8	5,7	-	-	3,8	31,3
Iron and steel industry	6,9	9,1	6,1	9,0	2,1	8,0	41,2
Independent	0,1	-	-	2,5	0,7	0,5 (1)	3,8
TOTAL	7,0	30,9	11,8	11,5	2,8	12,3	76,3
(of which coastal coking plant)	1,7	0,4	4,2	11,5	2,8	7,8	28,4
1981 (Provisional)							
Colliery plants	-	21,6	5,6	-	-	3,3	30,5
Iron and steel industry	6,9	9,1	6,0	9,0	2,1	7,1	40,2
Independent	0,1	-	-	2,5	0,7	0,5 (1)	3,8
TOTAL	7,0	30,7	11,6	11,5	2,8	10,9	74,5
(of which coastal coking plant)	1,7	0,4	4,2	11,5	2,8	7,2	27,8
1982 (Forecasts)							
Colliery plants	-	21,4	5,7	-	-	3,3	30,4
Iron and steel industry	6,9	9,1	6,1	9,0	2,3	8,1	41,5
Independent	0,1	-	-	2,5	0,7	0,5 (1)	3,8
TOTAL	7,0	30,5	11,8	11,5	3,0	11,9	75,7
(of which coastal coking plant)	1,7	0,4	4,2	11,5	3,0	8,0	28,8

(1) Not including low-temperature coke, which represents a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes.

TABLE 22

Coking

(1 000 tonnes)

	Coal consumption of coke ovens	Production of coke-oven coke	
		1 000 tonnes	% difference compared with the previous year
1980 (Actual)			
Belgique	7 876	6 048	- 6
Deutschland	36 758	28 669	+ 7
France	14 736	11 118	- 4
Grèce	384	246	+ 8
Italia	11 367	8 283	+ 10
Nederland	3 353	2 455	- 3
United Kingdom	13 509	10 058	- 20
EUR-10	87 983	66 877	- 1
1981 (Estimates)			
Belgique	7 600	5 925	- 2
Deutschland	36 400	28 158	- 1
France	14 400	10 700	- 4
Grèce	67	50	- 80
Italia	11 000	8 100	- 2
Nederland	3 000	2 250	- 8
United Kingdom	12 000	8 335	- 17
EUR-10	84 467	63 518	- 5
1982 (Forecasts)			
Belgique	7 700	5 800	- 2
Deutschland	36 200	27 900	- 1
France	13 500	10 000	- 6
Grèce	-	-	-
Italia	10 820	7 900	- 3
Nederland	3 000	2 400	+ 7
United Kingdom	12 750	9 750	+ 17
EUR-10	83 320	63 750	-

TABLE 23

Coal supplies to coke ovens

(1 000 tonnes)

		National coal	Coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC coal	Coal from third countries	Total supplies
Belgique	1979	3 826	1 297	5 123	3 179	8 302
	1980	3 870	681	4 551	3 386	7 937
	1981 (1)	3 575	1 000	4 575	3 025	7 600
Deutschland	1979	33 922	148	34 070	309	34 379
	1980	36 624	157	36 781	435	37 216
	1981 (1)	35 850	150	36 000	400	36 400
France	1979	5 542	3 468	9 010	5 478	14 488
	1980	4 725	3 046	7 771	6 840	14 611
	1981 (1)	4 730	3 070	7 800	6 600	14 400
Grèce	1979	-	-	-	378	378
	1980	-	-	-	384	384
	1981 (1)	-	-	-	67	67
Italia	1979	-	2 140	2 140	7 857	9 997
	1980	-	2 512	2 512	8 927	11 439
	1981 (1)	-	2 900	2 900	8 100	11 000
Nederland	1979	-	634	634	2 869	3 503
	1980	-	652	652	2 734	3 386
	1981 (1)	-	800	800	2 500	3 300
United Kingdom	1979	14 741	141	14 882	2 196	17 078
	1980	10 829	-	10 829	2 428	13 257
	1981 (1)	9 550	-	9 550	2 750	12 300
EUR-10	1979	58 031	7 828	65 859	22 266	88 125
	1980	56 048	7 048	63 096	25 134	88 230
	1981 (1)	53 705	7 920	61 625	23 442	85 067
First forecast for 1982						
Belgique		3 565	1 000	4 565	8 985	7 550
Deutschland		35 650	150	35 800	400	36 200
France		4 190	2 650	6 840	6 160	13 000
Grèce		-	-	-	-	-
Italia		-	2 720	2 720	8 100	10 820
Nederland		-	600	600	2 400	3 000
United Kingdom		9 450	-	9 450	3 300	12 750
EUR-10		52 855	7 120	59 975	23 345	83 320

(1) Estimates.

TABLE 24

Trend of intra-Community trade in coal

(1 000 tonnes)

To \ From	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	United Kingdom	EUR-10
Belgique	1980 1981 1982	- - -	2 345 2 050 1 970	37 20 20	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 250 275	217 375 375	2 802 2 695 2 640
Danmark	1980 1981 1982	2 - -	274 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	591 2 000 2 000	867 2 000 2 000
Deutschland	1980 1981 1982	423 600 550	- - -	295 300 300	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 100 20	1 356 1 800 1 930	2 074 2 800 2 800
France	1980 1981 1982	61 50 50	5 364 4 300 4 000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 462 2 750 1 500	6 887 7 100 5 550
Grèce	1980 1981 1982	- - -	- - 30	- - 20	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 50
Ireland	1980 1981 1982	4 - -	9 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	272 385 500	290 400 500
Italia	1980 1981 1982	1 10 10	2 470 2 850 2 730	13 80 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 60 50	2 491 3 000 2 800
Luxembourg	1980 1981 1982	2 15 -	75 - 30	21 - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	50 60 35	149 75 75
Nederland	1980 1981 1982	44 145 125	1 249 1 500 800	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	157 295 900	1 450 1 940 1 825

TABLE 24
(Continuation)

To	From	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch- land	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	United Kingdom	EUR-10
United Kingdom	1980	37	-	80	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	159
	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
EUR-10	1980	574	-	11 856	366	-	42	-	-	209	4 112	17 169
	1981	820	-	10 710	400	-	-	-	-	355	7 725	20 010
	1982	735	-	9 660	360	-	-	-	-	295	7 290	18 340

Note : 1980 Actual.
1981 Estimates.
1982 Forecasts.

TABLE 25

Trend of intra-Community trade in coke

(1 000 tonnes)

To \ From	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	United Kingdom	EUR-10
Belgique	1980 - 1981 - 1982 -	-	839 700 475	44 30 30	-	-	-	-	179 200 200	59 50 75	1 121 980 780
Danmark	1980 17 1981 10 1982 -	-	21 20 30	55 30 40	-	-	-	-	2 - -	13 20 10	108 80 80
Deutschland	1980 104 1981 110 1982 100	7	-	231 290 300	-	-	-	-	138 160 150	172 240 250	652 800 800
France	1980 167 1981 320 1982 325	-	2 328 1 750 1 750	-	-	-	24 20 -	-	284 110 200	19 - -	2 822 2 200 2 275
Grèce	1980 - 1981 - 1982 -	-	-	1 5 -	-	-	27 10 30	-	-	-	28 15 30
Ireland	1980 - 1981 - 1982 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 25 -	8 30 -
Italia	1980 - 1981 - 1982 -	-	9 - 40	65 80 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	74 80 40
Luxembourg	1980 13 1981 15 1982 5	-	2 081 1 890 2 000	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 096 1 905 2 005
Nederland	1980 17 1981 25 1982 10	-	545 665 520	36 30 -	-	-	-	-	-	79 180 120	677 900 650

TABLE 25
(Continuation)

To	From	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	United Kingdom	EUR-10
United Kingdom	1980	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
EUR-10	1980	319	7	5 823	436	-	-	51	-	603	350	7 589
	1981	485	-	5 025	465	-	-	30	-	470	515	6 990
	1982	460	-	4 815	370	-	-	30	-	550	455	6 680

Note : 1980 Actual.
1981 Estimates.
1982 Forecasts.

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TABLE 26

Imports of coal from third countries

(million tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts
A. By country of destination			
Belgique	7.3	7.3	7.5
Danmark	9.1	8.9	9.3
Deutschland	7.3	8.3	9.5
France	22.6	20.1	15.2
Grèce	0.5	0.1	0.9
Ireland	1.0	0.8	0.9
Italia	14.3	15.5	17.3
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nederland	5.0	5.6	5.5
United Kingdom	7.2	4.0	3.3
EUR-10	74.5	70.8	69.5
B. By country of origin			
U.S.A.	28.3	34.5	35.3
Canada	0.8	1.4	1.4
Australie	8.3	8.0	8.5
Afrique du Sud	19.7	19.7	17.5
Pologne	13.7	4.8	4.8
URSS	2.7	1.3	1.0
	1.0	1.1	1.0
TOTAL	74.5	70.8	69.5
C. By sector of consumption			
Steam coal	45.0	43.4	43.0
Coking coal	24.4	23.4	23.3
Others	5.1	4.0	3.2
TOTAL	74.5	70.8	69.5

TABLE 27 A

Imports of coal from third countries in 1981

(Provisional)

(1 000 tonnes)

	USA	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	USSR	Others	Total
Belgique	3 850	60	600	2 400	200	100	40	7 250
Danmark	4 000	450	200	3 290	860	100	-	8 900
Deutschland	3 510	740	570	1 830	1 155	60	435	8 300
France	9 500	20	1 750	7 510	650	315	355	20 100
Grèce	-	-	-	-	60	40	-	100
Ireland	660	-	-	15	175	-	-	850
Italia	8 300	60	1 350	4 240	950	500	100	15 500
Luxembourg	130	-	-	100	-	20	-	250
Nederland	3 300	70	1 430	240	350	90	120	5 600
United Kingdom	1 300	-	2 100	75	400	75	50	4 000
EUR-10	34 550	1 400	8 000	19 700	4 800	1 300	1 100	70 850

TABLE 27 B

Exports to third countries

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	1982 Forecasts
A. Coal			
Belgique	59	70	100
Deutschland	653	1 950	1 000
France	60	300	340
Ireland	-	10	-
Nederland	-	95	55
United Kingdom	86	1 000	1 700
TOTAL	858	3 425	3 195
B. Coke			
Belgique	435	440	440
Danmark	49	56	55
Deutschland	1 955	1 230	1 000
France	428	470	450
Ireland	1	40	-
Italia	700	665	650
Nederland	45	180	145
United Kingdom	767	1 050	955
TOTAL	4 380	4 131	3 695

TABLE 28 A
Producers' stocks

(1 000 tonnes)

	End of 1980 Actual	End of 1981 Provisional	End of 1982 Forecasts	Difference	
				1981/1980	1982/1981
I. Stocks of coal					
Belgique	164	192	232	+ 28	+ 40
Deutschland (1)	13 306	16 366	18 406	+ 3 060	+ 2 040
France	5 798	7 350	7 350	+ 1 552	-
Ireland	30	30	80	-	+ 50
United Kingdom	17 904	22 117	25 457	+ 4 213	+ 3 340
EUR-10	37 202	46 055 (2)	51 525	+ 8 853	+ 5 470
II. Stocks of coke					
Belgique	106	110	110	+ 4	-
Deutschland (1)	6 480	7 035	8 420	+ 555	+ 1 385
France	602	700	1 230	+ 98	+ 530
Grèce	48	30	30	- 18	-
Italia	661	600	710	- 61	+ 110
Nederland	40	15	15	- 25	-
United Kingdom	2 789	1 956	1 956	- 833	-
EUR-10	10 726	10 446 (3)	12 471	- 280	+ 2 025

(1) Including the national reserve of 7 260 tonnes of coal and 2 977 tonnes of coke.

(2) This total figure tallies with the figures in table 29 A by adding :

the total colliery stocks	34 112
and in the "Ports and central depots" column	
the national reserve	7 260
the UK stock of	4 833
	<u>46 055</u>

(3) This total figure tallies with the figures in table 29 B by adding :

the producers' stocks	7 469
and in the "Ports and central depots" column	
the national reserve	2 977
	<u>10 446</u>

TABLE 28 B

Stocks of coal at power stations

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimates	Difference 1981/1980
Belgique	832	850	+ 28
Danmark	3 705	6 700	+ 2 995
Deutschland	11 451	12 500	+ 1 049
France	5 149	7 500	+ 2 351
Italia	278	1 000	+ 722
Nederland	128	1 170 (1)	+ 1 042 (1)
United Kingdom	18 616	18 700	+ 84
EUR-10	40 159	48 420	+ 8 261

(1) Re-assessment of stocks.

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TABLE 29 A AND B

Estimate of total stocks

- a) of coal
b) of coke

held by producers and consumers,
and in ports and/or central depots in the Community

Situation as at the end of 1981

(1 000 tonnes)

	Producers' stocks		at power stations	at coke ovens	in ports, central, depots and others	TOTAL
	total colliery stocks	of which low-grade products				
A.						
Belgique	192	(50)	850	500	1 860	3 402
Danmark	-	-	6 700	-	-	6 700
Deutschland	9 106	(4 800)	12 500	300	7 260 (1)	29 166
France	7 350	(3 000)	6 000	900	1 900 (2)	16 150
Grèce	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	30	-	-	-	-	30
Italia	-	-	1 000	-	-	1 000
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	30	30
Nederland	-	-	870	395	3 015 (3)	4 280
United Kingdom	17 434	(")	18 700	1 600	4 833	42 567
EUR-10	34 112	(7 850)	46 620	3 695	18 898	103 325
B.						
Belgique	110			(100)	5	115
Danmark	-			-	-	-
Deutschland	(4 058)			"	2 977 (1)	7 035
France	700			(300)	-	700
Grèce	30			-	-	30
Ireland	-			-	-	-
Italia	600			"	-	600
Luxembourg	-			(85)	-	-
Nederland	15			(150)	-	15
United Kingdom	1 956			"	-	1 956
EUR-10	7 469			(635)	2 982	10 451

(1) National reserve.

(2) Of which 1 500 tonnes belong to EDF.

(3) Of which 300 tonnes belong to Dutsch.

(4) Including iron and steel industry coke ovens.

(5) This column is given purely as a guide as it is to be feared that the figures for certain blast furnace stocks in (4) will be counted twice.

TABLE 30

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

Situation as at the end of 1981

(1 000 tonnes)

	Coal	Coke (x 1,3)	TOTAL	Estimate of consumption 1981	Days of consumption
Belgique	3.4	0.1	3.5	17.0	75
Danmark	6.7	-	6.7	8.0	310
Deutschland	29.2	9.2	38.4	90.9	142
France	16.2	1.0	17.2	43.7	145
Grèce	-	-	-	0.2	-
Ireland	"(1)	-	-	1.4	-
Italia	1.0	0.8	1.8	18.5	36
Luxembourg	-	-	-	0.3(2)	-
Nederland	4.3	-	4.3	6.1	255 (3)
United Kingdom	42.6	2.5	45.1	118.9	135
EUR-10	103.3	14.5	117.8	305.0	139

- (1) Stocks at point of importation and merchants' stocks not available.
- (2) The iron and steel industry's coke consumption (1.9 million tonnes) has not been taken into account, as the coking coal is consumed in, and the corresponding stock is located in, the supplier country - Germany.
- (3) This figure includes quantities stocked at the port of Rotterdam which are not necessarily intended for Dutch users.

TABLE 31

Coal balance sheet for 1982

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production (t = t) (national statistics)	6 285	-	94 600 (87 400)	18 000	-	50	-	-	-	124 500	243 435
2. Recoveries	2 100	-	500	1 500	-	-	-	-	-	2 200 (1)	6 300 (18 340)
3. Arrivals from other ECSC countries	2 640	2 000	2 800	5 550	50	500	2 800	75	1 825	100	69 480
4. Imports from third countries	7 450	9 290	9 500	15 200	890	900	17 300	125	5 525	3 300	319 215
5. Total availabilities	18 475	11 290	107 400	40 250	940	1 450	20 100	200	7 350	130 100	
6. Inland demand											
a) colliery power stations	350	-	3 000	6 200	-	50	-	-	-	50	9 650
b) public power stations	6 700	10 500	42 500	12 000	-	-	6 600	-	3 700	85 300	167 300
c) coke ovens	7 550	-	36 200	13 000	-	-	10 820	-	3 000	12 750	83 320
d) iron and steel industry (of which power stations)	50	-	1 100	700	65	-	30	195	-	200	2 340
e) other industries (of which power stations)	(-)	(-)	(1 000)	(100)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(100)	(1 200)
f) domestic sector	1 750	650	8 000	4 000	845	150	2 500	(-)	200	7 500	25 595
g) miscellaneous :	(-)	(-)	(4 500)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2 200)	(6 700)
1. issues to workers	1 130	50	1 100	1 900	-	1 200	150	5	100	7 000	12 635
2. patent fuel plants	15	-	200	100	-	-	-	-	-	1 700	2 015
3. collieries' own consumption	50	-	1 300	1 400	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	3 750
4. gasworks	5	-	320	250	-	-	-	-	-	500	1 075
5. railways	-	90	80	-	15	-	-	-	-	200	125
6. others	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	130
Total	17 600	11 290	94 700	39 550	940	1 400	20 100	200	7 000	117 770	310 550
7. Deliveries to other ECSC countries	735	-	9 660	360	-	-	-	-	295	7 290	(18 340)
8. Exports to third countries	100	-	1 000	340	-	-	-	-	55	1 700	3 195
9. Total requirements	18 435	11 290	105 360	40 250	940	1 400	20 100	200	7 350	126 760	313 745
10. Producers' stocks (beginning)	192	-	16 366	7 350	-	30	-	-	22 147	25 457	46 055
11. Additions/withdrawals from stocks	+ 40	-	+ 2 040	-	-	+ 50	-	-	+ 3 340	+ 3 340	+ 5 470
12. Producers stocks (end) (movements of stocks at power stations (first estimate))	232	-	18 406	7 350	-	80	-	-	25 457	25 457	51 525
		(+1 500)	(+ 500)								(+2 000)

(1) Quantities recovered.

(2) Pilot gasification project.

TABLE 32

Intra-Community trade in coal in 1982

(1 000 tonnes)

From \ To		Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	United Kingdom	Total arrivals
Belgique		X	-	1 970	20	-	-	-	-	275	375	2 640
Danmark		-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 000
Deutschland		550	-	X	300	-	-	-	-	20	1 930	2 800
France		50	-	4 000	X	-	-	-	-	-	1 500	5 550
Grèce		-	-	30	20	X	-	-	-	-	-	50
Ireland		-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	500	500
Italia		10	-	2 730	10	-	-	X	-	-	50	2 800
Luxembourg		-	-	30	10	-	-	-	X	-	35	75
Nederland		125	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	X	900	1 825
United Kingdom		-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	100
Total deliveries		735	-	9 660	360	-	-	-	-	295	7 290	18 340

TABLE 33

Preliminary draft coke balance sheet for 1982

(1 000 tonnes)

(1982 capacities)	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production :											
- coke-oven coke	5 800	-	27 900	10 000	-	-	7 900	-	2 400	9 750	63 750
- gas coke	-	65	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	75
Total	5 800	65	27 900	10 000	10	-	7 900	-	2 400	9 750	63 825
2. Arrivals from other ECSC countries	780	80	800	2 275	30	-	40	2 005	650	20	(6 680)
3. Imports from third countries	70	-	200	100	5	-	-	-	100	-	475
4. Total availabilities	6 650	145	28 900	12 375	45	-	7 940	2 005	3 150	9 770	64 300
5. Inland demand											
a) iron and steel industry	5 500	25	18 500	9 650	25	-	6 620	2 000	2 250	6 050	50 620
b) other industries	215	25	1 300	800	15	-	300	-	200	350	3 205
c) domestic sector	25	30	800	100	5	-	130	2	5	1 400	2 497
d) miscellaneous											
- issues to workers	5	-	600	125	-	-	10	-	-	180	920
- producers' own consumption	5	10	300	350	-	-	90	-	-	130	885
- other	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	3	-	250	453
Total	5 750	90	21 700	11 025	45	-	7 150	2 005	2 455	8 360	58 580
6. Deliveries to other ECSC countries	460	-	4 815	370	-	-	30	-	550	455	(6 880)
7. Exports to third countries	440	55	1 000	450	-	-	650	-	145	955	3 695
8. Total requirements	6 650	145	27 515	11 845	45	-	7 830	2 005	3 150	9 770	62 275
9. Producers' stocks (beginning)	110	-	7 035	700	30	-	600	-	15	1 956	10 446
10. Movements in producers'	-	-	+ 1 385	+ 530	-	-	+ 110	-	-	-	+ 2 025
11. Producers' stocks (end)	110	-	8 420	1 230	30	-	710	-	15	1 956	12 471

TABLE 34

Intra-Community trade in coke in 1982

(1 000 tonnes)

From \ To	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	United Kingdom	Total receipts
Belgique	X	-	475	30	-	-	-	-	200	75	780
Danmark	-	X	30	40	-	-	-	-	-	10	80
Deutschland	100	-	X	300	-	-	-	-	150	250	800
France	325	-	1 750	X	-	-	-	-	200	-	2 275
Grèce	-	-	-	-	X	-	30	-	-	-	30
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Italia	-	-	40	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	40
Luxembourg	5	-	2 000	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	2 005
Nederland	10	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	X	120	650
United Kingdom	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	20
Total deliveries	460	-	4 815	370	-	-	30	-	550	455	6 680

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TABLE 35

Lignite and peat balance sheet for 1982

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Grèce	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	United Kingdom	EUR-10
<u>Raw product</u>											
- Resources	-	-	129 000	3 050(1)	32 000	4 960	2 000	-	-	-	171 010
Production	-	-	3 800(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 800
Importation Imports	-	-	132 800	3 050	32 000	4 960	2 000	-	-	-	174 810
TOTAL	-	-	132 800	3 050	32 000	4 960	2 000	-	-	-	174 810
- Utilization											
Briquetting works	-	-	15 900	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	16 650
Power stations	-	-	115 200	2 550	31 000	3 200	2 000	-	-	-	153 950
Others	-	-	1 700	175	1 000	1 010	-	-	-	-	3 885
TOTAL	-	-	132 800	2 725	32 000	4 960	2 000	-	-	-	174 485
movement of stocks	-	-	-	+ 325	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 325
<u>Briquettes</u>											
- Resources	-	-	3 920	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	4 220
Production	-	-	-	130	80	-	50	60	5	-	(375)
Arrivals from ECSC countries	-	-	1 290	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1 295
Imports from third countries	-	-	5 210	130	80	300	55	60	5	-	5 515
TOTAL	-	-	5 210	130	80	300	55	60	5	-	5 515
- Utilization											
Domestic sector	-	-	3 110	130	80	300	40	40	-	-	3 750
Industry	-	-	1 500	-	-	-	15	20	5	-	1 540
Deliveries from ECSC countries	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(375)
Exports to third countries	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
TOTAL	-	-	5 210	130	80	300	55	60	5	-	5 515
movement of stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Including 1 350 tonnes of black lignite.

(2) Black lignite.