

# Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6986

C 147

Volume 26

6 June 1983

English edition

## Information and Notices

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**Commission**

The Community coal market in 1982 and the outlook for 1983 ..... 1

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## I

*(Information)*

## COMMISSION

THE COMMUNITY COAL MARKET IN 1982  
AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1983

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## I. SUMMARY (Tables I A and I B)

In 1982, for the third year running, the Community registered a significant drop in its gross internal consumption of energy. At 872 million tonnes of oil equivalent — a figure that was 4% down both on the results for 1981 and the initial forecast for 1982 — the level of energy consumption was the lowest since 1975.

As for solid fuels, hard coal and brown coal maintained their share of the Community's gross internal consumption at 1981 level — 20,5 and 3,7% respectively. Both figures were slightly up on 1980, and no significant change is expected in 1983.

While oil's share is declining, those of nuclear power and natural gas are on the increase.

The total supply of coal for the Community as a whole amounted to 317 million tonnes in 1982, five million tonnes down on 1981. The decrease is mainly confined to Community production, which at 241,3 million tonnes was 4,3 million tonnes less than in 1981; recoveries remained close to six millions tonnes and imports from non-member countries fell back marginally to 70 million tonnes.

Demand for Community coal declined both inside the Community and outside. The sudden worsening of the steel crisis in 1982 caused an unexpectedly rapid and widespread reduction in deliveries of

Community coking coal and coke. These will probably continue to decline in 1983.

Power stations, however, continued, and will continue, to increase their consumption of hard coal, accounting for about 60% of the Community's annual coal requirement. Coal consumption by industry also continued to increase (by 20% in 1982) and should benefit further from the measures taken by the public authorities.

Stocks of hard coal and coke held by producers, major consumers and others increased again during 1982. By the end of the year they accounted for 138 million tonnes, or 20 million tonnes more than in 1981 — the equivalent of the average consumption during 164 calendar days.

In short, the coal market in 1982 can be regarded as a buyer's market, which was not the case in 1981. Prices, especially for individual loads, fell, particularly during the last few months of the year. Such a trend, which favours consumers, could help to expand demand, particularly if it continues in 1983, as seems probable.

This tendency could create more difficulties for Community collieries which experienced serious stockpiling problems at the end of 1982 and whose production cost went up despite rationalization measures and an improvement in output per miner.

## II. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK<sup>(1)</sup>

(Table 2)

### 1. Recent trends: 1982

Overall production is very likely to have remained virtually stagnant in 1982: growth in real terms for the Community as a whole is expected to be only 0,2% on average for the year as a whole, whereas most national and international forecasts had put it at 2%.

One of the main reasons for this stagnation is the exceptionally high level, and instability, of interest

rates around the world, which were widely affected by US rates.

The continuing recession throughout the OECD area and the general climate of uncertainty have resulted in serious financial hardship for many companies. The assumption is, therefore, that companies will not decide to invest in new ventures, reconstitute stocks and create new jobs until the fall in interest rates can be considered to be a lasting phenomenon.

Although some progress was made in controlling inflation, unemployment continued to spread. The

<sup>(1)</sup> Further details are given in the Annual Economic Report 1982/83 (COM[82] 677 final) published in European Economy No 14, November 1982.

further decline in the number of jobs, coupled with the continuing increase in the working population, meant that the average unemployment level for 1982 was as high as 11 million (9,6% of the working population), and the number of unemployed exceeded 12 million at the end of the year.

The Community's balance-of-payments deficit on current account for 1982 should be slightly over US\$ 11 500 million (0,5% of GDP), as against US\$ 19 000 million in 1981 (0,8% of GDP). While the overall deficit appears fairly small, there are considerable differences from one Member State to another.

The expansion of the Community's exports, which was considerable in 1981, slowed significantly in 1982, the volume of world trade having decreased as a result of the growing financial difficulties of OPEC and the developing countries and of the continuing stagnation in the OECD countries. The downturn in exports was followed by a further drop in demand within the Community.

## 2. Outlook for 1983

According to the forecasts, economic activity within the Community will remain at a very low level in 1983. In view of the low level at the beginning of 1983, as a result of the slowing-down in the second quarter of 1982, overall production in the Community could increase by about 0,4% over the

year as a whole, which indicates a degree of recovery in the second half.

This weak-growth forecast assumes that household consumption will virtually stagnate, as a result of the stabilization of disposable income in real terms. On the other hand, investment should pick up slightly in the second half of the year, as long as the fall in interest rates continues and company profitability improves. Demand should be sustained, moreover, by restocking on a limited scale after the decline in stock levels in the second half of 1982.

The number of unemployed should continue to rise until the final months of 1983 and should exceed 13 million, as a result of both a slight additional contraction in employment and more people coming on to the labour market, as has been the pattern in recent years.

A fourth year of recession has begun. A slight improvement is expected for 1983. However, the situation remains extremely serious. The direct causes are the accumulated effects of two successive shocks: the second oil crisis of 1979/80 and the problem of interest and exchange rates which arose in 1981/82. On closer inspection, however, there is another, more profound cause, namely the vulnerability of the Community's and the world's economic structures — a vulnerability which has increased over the years and has become the crucial problem for the 1980s.

## III. COAL DEMAND BY SECTOR (Table 3)

### 1. Steel (Tables 4, 5 A, 5 B and 6)

As a result of the steel crisis, coke consumption in the Community's steel industry, which had fallen from 63 million tonnes in 1977 to 53 million tonnes in 1981, fell by another 7,5 million tonnes in 1982 to 45,8 million tonnes.

This coke is used almost entirely for pig-iron production; the latter, however, declined even more sharply from 1981 to 1982 than steel production (pig iron down 11,4 million tonnes, or 13%); steel down 12%). While the pig-iron to steel ratio remained more or less stable at about 0,7 : 1 for the Community as a whole, the decline in steel production was greater in those Member States with the highest ratios. In Italy, where the ratio was only 0,5 : 1, the fall was a mere 3%.

The downturn in pig-iron production was only partially offset by the increase in the specific coke input (consumption of coke per tonne of pig iron). The latter, which was in decline until 1978, has since recovered, rising from 500 to 530 kilograms (Community average). It would now appear to have stabilized at 530 kilograms, after rising to 533 kilograms in 1981. The recent increase was due largely to extensive conversion from oil to coke in blast furnaces; the scale of this, however, was partly offset by the energy savings that have gradually been made in this sector.

Table 5 B shows the total consumption of coke and fuel oil in this sector for 1980 (ore sintering included).

At present, steel production is controlled by forward

programmes established every quarter and the quota system for steel companies introduced in 1980<sup>(1)</sup>.

Steel production in 1982 was about 111 million tonnes, as against 126 million tonnes in 1981. The current forecast for 1983 is 105 million tonnes. Pig-iron production amounted to 88 million tonnes in 1981, 77 million tonnes in 1982, and is expected to amount to 73 million tonnes in 1983. Since the latter figure allows for new developments in continuous casting, coke consumption in the Community steel industry can be expected to total about 43 million tonnes.

## 2. Power stations

(Tables 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E and 8F)

2.1. Net electricity consumption in the Community in 1982 (1 210 TWh) was almost the same as in the previous two years.

As in 1981, demand was more sustained in the services and household sectors.

In 1983, electricity consumption could go up by about 1,5%, provided economic conditions improve.

2.2. Net electricity generation in 1982 stayed the same as in 1981. Coal's contribution went up again, but by much less than in 1981. Oil's share fell once more by 12%, whereas nuclear power's share rose again by 12%. The breakdown by source for 1982 is as follows:

	<i>(provisional figures)</i>	
Solid fuels	43 %	} 62 %
Nuclear power	19 %	
Hydroelectric	12 %	} 24 %
Oil products	17 %	
Natural gas	7 %	
Other	2 %	
Total	100 %.	

1983 should see a further increase in nuclear power's share, while that of coal should remain steady.

2.3. The picture as regards coal consumption by power stations in the Community (colliery and industrial power plants and public power stations) will probably be as follows:

	<i>(million tonnes)</i>
1981:	179
1982:	182
1983:	185 to 190,
	depending on the economic situation

<sup>(1)</sup> Decision No 1696/82/ECSC (OJ No L 191, 1. 7. 1982, p. 1) is in force until 30 June 1983.

This represents about 60% of the Community's annual coal requirement.

2.4. Supplies to public power stations went up by 4,5 million tonnes from 1981 to 1982, or by 3%. This increase was accounted for by national hard coal (six million tonnes), intra-Community trade remaining stable at nearly seven million tonnes and imports from non-member countries falling back by 1,5 million tonnes (4%). More than eight million of the 172 million tonnes of total deliveries were earmarked for stocks (movements differed from one Member State to another, as indicated in Chapter VIII). Effective consumption in 1982 was therefore about 164 million tonnes, or 90% of the gross figure for all power stations<sup>(2)</sup>. On a country-by-country basis, the trend in supplies between 1981 and 1982 shows fewer pronounced differences than between 1980 and 1981. The continued increase in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany (of 2,5 million tonnes, or 6 %) and the decrease in the case of France (of 1,7 million tonnes, or 11 %) should be noted.

In 1983, total supplies to public power stations should stay approximately at the same level (172 million tonnes), but there may be fluctuations in some Member States: a downturn in the United Kingdom, for instance, and an upswing in France.

## 2.5. Conventional thermal power stations

(Tables 8E and 8F)

The data in Tables 8E and 8F are not directly comparable with those published with the same numbers and headings in the Commission's report on the Community coal market in 1981 and the outlook for 1982<sup>(3)</sup>. Whereas the latter gave the gross power-station capacity in megawatts, it is now the net capacity which is used, and this obviously involves slightly lower figures.

The new data, taken from a *UNIPEDA* report<sup>(4)</sup> of September 1982, show that by late 1981 solid fuel-burning capacity (115 000 MW) represented 50% of total conventional thermal power-station capacity, i.e. that which burns fossil fuels (Table 8E). Table 8F shows the solid fuel-burning capacity (24 000 MW) which by the end of 1987<sup>(5)</sup>

<sup>(2)</sup> 155 millions tonnes of brown coal, mainly in Germany and Greece (see Table 8C), should be added to this.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 131, 24. 5. 1982, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> Programmes and prospects for the electricity industry: 1982/87 and 1988/95 (12th edition).

<sup>(5)</sup> The table does not go beyond 1987 and thus does not cover all the 'other projects' in the last column of Table 8F in the 1981/82 report.

will be added to, or will partially replace, the capacity listed in Table 8E; the most significant developments will be in Germany, Greece and Italy.

### 3. Other industries (Table 9)

Coal consumption by this sector continued to progress, although at a slower rate than forecast. The actual increase (20%) was such that more than 17 million tonnes of hard coal and four million tonnes of coke were consumed in 1982.

The process of conversion from oil to coal was virtually completed in the cement factories of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. It is still in progress in the other Member States, so that the further progression of coal in the cement market looks rather limited.

The 'miscellaneous industries' sector still consumed about 75 million tonnes of fuel oil, or some 110 million tonnes of coal equivalent. There is therefore still considerable conversion potential.

The measures taken in this field by coal suppliers and certain public authorities could soon start to have a greater impact. In the United Kingdom, the number of factories which have converted to coal is now greater than the number closing down. The fact

that coal has maintained its price advantage over fuel oil is an encouraging factor for firms contemplating conversion to coal.

As for 1983, it is expected that the total consumption of hard coal and coke will continue to rise — to around 23 million tonnes. In addition, some two million tonnes of pulverized brown coal will be consumed.

### 4. Domestic sector (Tables 10 A and 10 B)

This sector consumed about the same overall tonnage of solid fuels as did 'other industries' but the proportions were different:

16 million tonnes hard coal,  
3,5 million tonnes patent fuels,  
3,5 million tonnes coke,  
3,5 million tonnes brown-coal briquettes.

This market has shown a downward trend for many years now, particularly in France. The price differential between house coal and domestic heating oil is generally smaller than that between the corresponding products in industry. It has not always been possible to find substitutes which will satisfy consumers for certain traditional grades that are now unavailable. The new impetus given to coal-fired collective heating in various countries could help to reverse this trend.

## IV. COMMUNITY COAL PRODUCTION

### 1. Production statistics

#### (a) *Quantitative analysis of production* (Tables 11 and 12)

For various reasons, and with divergent trends in the different Member States, coal production in the Community as a whole went down by four million tonnes in 1982 — a trend which should continue in 1983. The decline may even be as much as seven million tonnes in the Federal Republic of Germany. In that country the undertakings will take a series of measures such as a limitation of overtime, a halt in the engaging of new workmen, enforced leave taken as paid holiday and others. One pit will be closed at the end of the year. These measures are prompted by a desire to rationalize and prevent further

stockpiling as much as possible. Steps are also being taken to improve sales.

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

The tendency for manning levels to fall continued in 1982 for the Community as a whole. The average level for 1983 should be 326 000 miners, or about 10 000 below the 1982 figure. This reduction will affect all coalfields in the Community.

Productivity — expressed in kilograms per man-hour — was highest in the Federal Republic of Germany. The increases in productivity in 1982 were relatively slight, and productivity even fell by 4% in France. In 1983, it is expected that productivity will rise again in general, thanks to a high level of investment.



## 2. Financial developments

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

In 1982, coal-production costs generally rose in the Community; wage increases outstripped improvements in productivity, and the prices of mining machinery and supplies rose.

In France, the rate of increase in costs was greater than the inflation rate; production costs in Belgium, on the other hand, fell.

The rate of increase in costs is expected to fall this year.

As regards the proceeds from Community coal, the pattern in 1982 varied from one Member State to another; a considerable increase was recorded in Belgium.

The gap between costs and proceeds widened in 1982 in France and the United Kingdom, but narrowed in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany. Taking the average for the Community, proceeds from Community coal registered only a slight upturn as a result of the trend in the prices charged for coal on the world market.

The financial situation of the Community's two main coal producers developed as follows in 1982: German collieries recorded a slight improvement, but those in the United Kingdom fared worse.

The profitability of the coal industry is not expected to change significantly in 1983.

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

Unlike previous years, 1982 saw an overall reduction in the amount of aid per tonne of

Community coal; the amount varied, however, from one producer country to another. In Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom it fell, whereas it rose by about a third in France. Moreover, there was still a considerable gap between the amount of aid granted in Belgium and France (31 to 32 ECU per tonne) and that in Germany and the United Kingdom (6 to 8 ECU per tonne).

During 1982, the total amount of subsidy granted under Decisions 73/287/ECSC and No 528/76/ECSC to Community coal producers was about 2 200 million ECU.

## 3. Developments in production capacity

### (a) *Investment in coal extraction and preparation* (Table 17)

Investment in the coal industry reached the record level of 1 800 million ECU in 1982. Certain large-scale projects were based on rationalizing production, as in Germany, while in other cases the building of new extractive plants continued, as at Selby in the United Kingdom.

It is expected that investment will slow down in 1983, since the undertakings' financial situation will be more precarious and the forecasts for market and production trends are less optimistic.

### (b) *Pit closures* (Table 18)

In 1982, six pits in the United Kingdom — with a capacity of 1,3 million tonnes — were closed.

There were no closures in the other Member States.

In 1983, one mine is scheduled to be closed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

## V. COAL PRICES

In view of the considerable fluctuations in exchange rates, the following list showing the movements of the US dollar against Community currencies may prove useful:

US \$ 1 =	Bfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Lit	Fl	£	Dr	ECU
4 January 1982	38,03	7,28	2,23	5,65	1 192	2,45	0,517	57,215	1,0892
1 July 1982	47,06	8,25	2,46	6,83	1 385	2,72	0,576	69,26	0,9589
3 January 1983	46,69	8,39	2,37	6,73	1 368	2,63	0,616	70,75	0,9688

### 1. Listed prices (Tables 19 A and 19 B)

Tables 19 A and 19 B show the listed pre-tax pithead prices for certain coal fields and types of coal in national currencies and US dollars.

The listed prices for Community coal continued to increase in 1982 at more or less the same rate as in the three preceding years; the increases ranged from 3 to 40%.

There was a downward movement, however, in the United Kingdom.

The situation was as follows in the individual Member States:

#### *Belgium*

Total increases for 1982 ranged from 10 to 21% compared with the end of 1981. A general price increase of 3 to 5% on 1 January 1982 was followed by a 10% increase for domestic coal on 1 May. Coal for industrial and domestic use went up by 4 to 8% on 1 July. Anthracite was raised again by 2 to 3% on 1 October.

Coke prices went up by 3 to 43% at various dates.

Prices of coking coal and washed fines were raised by 3 to 5% on 1 January 1983.

#### *Federal Republic of Germany*

The overall increases for 1982 ranged from 3 to 15% depending on the products and undertakings, those which occurred on 1 April and 1 May ranged from 1 to 6% for industrial coals and from 1 to 13% for industrial and domestic coke.

All prices were then raised on 1 October by 2 to 5%. A further increase of 1 to 6% was applied to some domestic coals on 1 November.

#### *France*

Overall, prices were raised by 7 to 30% in 1982 (the

increase was 30% in the case of coking coal and 10% for power-station coal).

Two general increases were made on 1 February and 1 April (7 to 15%). On 1 July, prices went up by 12% for coking coal, 11% for blast-furnace coke and 10% for power-station coal. On 1 January 1983, there was an increase of 4 to 12% (2% for power-station coal), except as regards coking coal and blast-furnace coke.

#### *United Kingdom*

On 1 March, the price of anthracite, lean coal, domestic coke and smokeless fuel was cut by 1%. The British Steel Corporation cut the selling price of its coke by 12%.

A single price rise, ranging from 5 to 10%, was introduced on 1 November.

#### *Italy*

Coke prices were raised by 6 to 13% on 23 August.

### 2. Coking coal (Table 20)

The guide price <sup>(1)</sup> fell by 8% from US \$ 86,55 — the record so far — to US \$ 79,70 per tonne (a fall of US \$ 7) between 1981 and the end of 1982.

The fall in the guide price resulted mainly from the slashing of the demurrage charges for vessels awaiting loading in American and Australian ports, where the congestion has eased. The charges fell from \$ 8,90 per tonne at end 1981 to \$ 0,55 at end 1982. The fall of \$ 1,60 per tonne (i.e. 17%) in the mean Atlantic freight rate was offset by the rise in the other price components.

A comparison of the guide price and Community prices for coking coal in 1982 — in two currencies, by way of illustration is given below:

<sup>(1)</sup> Average value cif ARA for coking coal imported from the USA under medium-term and long-term contracts.

	End 1981			End 1982			% difference
	US-\$/t	DM/t	£/t	US-\$/t	DM/t	£/t	
Guide price (\$/t)	86,55			79,70			- 8
Guide price (DM/t)		201,14			201,16		0
Guide price (£/t)			47,16			47,01	- 0,3
Listed price (DM/t) <sup>(1)</sup>		244,50			253,50		+ 3,7
Listed price (£/t) <sup>(1)</sup>			55,50			59,50	+ 7,2
Differential		43,36	8,34		52,34	12,49	

<sup>(1)</sup> Not adjusted for quality.

The table shows that the gap between Community coal prices and imported coal prices widened (from DM 43 to DM 52, and from £ 8 to £ 12 per tonne).

It is also clear that the increase in the dollar exchange rate completely offset the fall in the guide price during the period concerned.

The new differential is the result, therefore, of increased production costs in the Community.

### 3. Steam coal (Table 20)

The average prices cif ARA for coal imported from non-member countries for Community power

stations also fell (from \$ 72 to \$ 70 between the fourth quarter of 1981 and the third quarter of 1982 <sup>(1)</sup>).

Comparable prices for Community coal ranged from \$ 99 to \$ 125 at the end of 1981 and from \$ 121 per tonne at the end of 1982 <sup>(1)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> Prices are on the basis of one tonne = 29,3 GJ.

### 4. Comparison of the prices for coking coal and steam coal imported from non-member countries

On the basis of the data gathered by the Commission for calculating the average values given in 2 and 3 above, the following comparative table can be drawn up:

Coking coal	End 1981	End 1982
1. US \$/t (t = t)	83,29	76,58
2. Guide price (\$/t)	86,55	79,70
3. LCV (kJ/kg) of 2	31 124	31 124
4. ECU/t at 29,3 GJ	75,40	77,46
Steam coal	End 1981	End 1982
5. US \$/t (t = t)	62,81	62,13
6. LCV (kJ/kg) of 5	25 556	26 124
7. ECU/t at 29,3 GJ	65,86	72,54
8. Ratio of 4:7 (in %)	114 %	107 %

The figures show that, at the same calorific values, coking coal continued to lose ground to steam coal on the world market.

### 5. Consumer prices

The Commission has started to publish a bulletin of energy prices which will provide a periodic review of the consumer prices of petroleum products, coal, gas and electricity in the Member States.

In the domestic sector, it is generally anthracite of screen sizes 10 to 20 mm or 20 to 30 mm, with a

lower calorific value of between 29,3 and 33,5 GJ per tonne, that is monitored. In the case of Italy, it is coke. (Deliveries of 1 000 kilograms.)

The price components, supplied in national currencies, have been converted into ECU per tonne at 29,3 GJ so as to allow comparison.

The trend for the period from the beginning of 1981 to the beginning of 1982 is as follows:

#### Free-at-domestic-consumer price (ECU/tce), inclusive of tax

	D	B	F	I	NL	UK	IRL
1 January 1981	166,60	189,84	217,43	217,17	179,77	172,20	124,66
1 January 1982	185,61	207,72	247,88	250,60	203,79	188,72	150,16
+ %	11,4	9,4	14,0	15,4	13,4	9,6	20,4

At 1 January 1982 the above prices for coal compared as follows with those for domestic heating oil:

#### Prices to domestic consumers (ECU/GJ), inclusive of tax

	D	B	F	I	NL	UK	IRL
Coal	6,34	7,11	8,45	8,52	6,96	6,40	5,10
Heating oil	9,40	9,23	9,95	9,37	9,80	9,68	9,08

A similar comparison of the products for industrial use gives the following figures:

**Prices to industrial consumers (ECU/GJ), inclusive of tax**

	D	B	F	I	NL	UK	IRL
Coal	3,42	4,0	3,04	6,08	—	3,32	3,51
Fuel oil	5,38	5,15	5,44	5,0	—	5,26	7,45
Industrial gas	7,34	5,96	5,14	5,53	—	4,88	—

For Community coal the price advantage, at the same calorific values, is generally lower than that which emerges from the preceding table, and it tended to decline during 1982.

Clearly, quoting a single price for each country fails to express the variety of possible consumer situations as a result of their geographical location, the various origins and characteristics of the types of coal used, and the conditions under which boilers are used, etc.

## VI. COKE

### 1. Coking capacity (Table 21)

At the end of 1982, coke production capacity amounted to 71,1 million tonnes, or 3,1 million tonnes less than at the end of 1981.

This drop is again due mainly to closures in the United Kingdom; one of these, accounting for one million tonnes, was for repair reasons and is thus temporary. One steel-industry coking plant was shut down in Germany.

In 1983, total capacity should remain unchanged, the reintroduction into service of the UK coking plant compensating for the closure of a colliery coking plant in Germany and one in France, and of a steel-industry coking plant in the United Kingdom. However, worsening prospects for the coke market and the cost of extra stockpiling could lead to further measures, resulting in a greater reduction of coking capacity in the Community than is currently forecast.

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

At 60 million tonnes, coke production was four

million tonnes, or 6%, less than in 1981. This trend was apparent in all the countries.

In 1983, the level of production will probably drop below 54 million tonnes. Only Italy will maintain production at the 1982 level.

The trend for supplies of coal to coke ovens was broadly the same as that for production: at 80 million tonnes, supplies were 4,7 million tonnes down on 1981.

The reduction was confined almost entirely to Community coking coal; supplies of coal from non-member countries remained constant.

In 1983, coke-oven requirements will probably be about 71 million tonnes, or one-quarter of the Community's total requirement of coal. A drop in supplies of national and outside coal may be expected, with trade staying at the 1982 level. As in 1982, coal from non-member countries will probably account for 28% of supplies to coke ovens and one-third of all imports.

## VII. TRADE IN COAL AND COKE

### 1. Intra-Community trade (Tables 24 and 25)

Deliveries within the Community consist almost entirely of hard coal and coke; brown coal and peat are not very significant, as was stated in the Commission's report on the subject.

Trade in hard coal and coke involves all consumer sectors, but mainly coke ovens and steelworks; the

remainder is divided among power stations, other industries and households.

The principal supplier is Germany, followed by the United Kingdom.

For some years now, trade has been falling off, despite an upswing in 1981. The trend since 1980 is as follows:

*(million tonnes)*

	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Hard coal	17,2	19,9	16,6	15,8
Coke	7,6	6,9	5,6	5,9
Total	24,8	26,8	22,2	21,7

Trade in hard coal increased in 1981 largely as a result of an increase of 3,6 million tonnes in deliveries from the United Kingdom and a reduction in deliveries of Polish coal.

The drop in 1982 compared with 1981 affected both German and British coal (down 1,7 and 1,4 million tonnes respectively); the fall in coke affected Germany only (down 1,3 million tonnes).

The forecast for 1983 puts the total trade in hard coal and coke (the latter expressed as hard coal) at about 10 % of Community production and 33 % of Community imports of hard coal.

This trade often follows a traditional pattern. Its decline is often linked to a fall in demand from — or even the disappearance of — specific customers. Such is the case with coking coal and coke delivered by German producers to the steel industry in other Member States, or again with the coal used for manufacturing patent fuel for household consumption.

Another factor limiting the volume of trade is the size of the price reductions on Community coal sold in other countries, where customers very often require prices to be aligned on those for coal imported from non-Community sources.

After a brief respite in 1981, when the price of coal from non-member countries rose steeply as a result of exceptionally high demurrage charges on vessels

awaiting loading, and despite the dollar's considerable increase in value in 1982, the gap between the production costs of Community coal and the cif prices of imported coal widened.

When Community coal has to be transported to European ports, where for instance a considerable proportion of steelmaking activity is located, alignment also has to offset the transport costs involved, which range from 5 to 19 ECU per tonne depending on the route concerned. Even where coal from non-member countries is conveyed to inland plants, the costs from the port of importation are often lower than those engendered by Community coal: overall, the transport differential puts the latter at a disadvantage, except when it is consumed near a coalfield.

### 2. Trade with third countries

#### (a) Imports (Tables 26 and 27 A)

At 70 million tonnes, supplies from non-member countries plateaued at the level for 1981, the year when the upward trend from the figure of 38 million tonnes in 1974 dipped.

The volume of imports fell significantly in three Member States: France (down three million tonnes), Denmark and the United Kingdom. It rose in Belgium, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

On the supply side, the United States (with 36 million tonnes) still supplies over half the Community market, and South Africa still accounts for a quarter, despite a reduction of 1,7 million tonnes. Poland occupies third place, with exports up by 3,8 million to 8 million tonnes, almost twice their former level. Supplies from Australia have fallen to 6,8 million tonnes (down by 0,8 million).

These tonnage movements were accompanied, especially at the end to the year, by price concessions by sellers wishing to safeguard or recapture their market share.

In 1983, imports of coal from non-member countries should exceed 70 million tonnes. Italy, too, will probably again purchase more. On the supply side, Poland and Australia should step up their deliveries,

while imports from the United States should decline.

(b) *Exports* (Table 27 B)

After the big jump in 1981 (up from 0,9 to 3,6 million tonnes), the glut of the world market in 1982 caused exports to weaken by about 0,9 million tonnes, which affected both the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The coke market shrank, too, for Germany and Belgium (combined loss: 800 000 tonnes).

A slight recovery is expected in 1983 for hard coal, exports of which should rise again to above three million tonnes; as regards coke, this level will probably no longer be reached.

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

At the end of 1982, the estimated total stocks of coal (including coke expressed as coal equivalent) amounted to 138 million tonnes for the whole of the Community, or 20 million tonnes up on the end of 1981. This figure represented the consumption during 164 calendar days.

These stocks can be subdivided among three main groups: hard-coal and coke producers (57 million tonnes), power stations (54 million) and others (27 million).

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

Contrary to previous years, the figures given in this table do not include those in the German national reserve, which now comes under the heading 'other stocks'.

Pithead stocks of hard coal rose by three million tonnes in 1982. This development was the result notably of a major increase in the Federal Republic of Germany (up by 5,5 million tonnes), offset by a fall of 1,9 million tonnes in France.

The sum represents production during 64 calendar days (extremes: 25 days in Belgium, 118 in France).

In 1983, it is expected that there will be a further overall rise of seven million tonnes (six million

tonnes of which in the United Kingdom). Community stocks would then represent production during more than 70 calendar days.

Coke stocks exceeded 11 million tonnes — an increase of more than four million tonnes, mainly in Germany. At the end of 1982 this represents about two months Community production and would not increase in 1983.

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

These stocks rose from 40 million tonnes at the end of 1980 to 46 million tonnes by the end of 1981 and 54 million tonnes by the end of 1982. Stockpiling considerably exceeded the consumption trend. In 1982 the increase in the United Kingdom was nearly 10 million tonnes — much greater than pithead destocking during the same period. In France, on the other hand, stock levels rose by 2,5 million tonnes for financial reasons.

For 1983, a further increase of one million tonnes is expected in Germany and Italy.

Total stocks at the end of 1982 were the equivalent of consumption during 105 calendar days for the Community as a whole (285 days in the case of Denmark).

**3. Other stocks**  
(Tables 29 A and B)

In addition to the abovementioned categories of stocks, there are also coal stocks at coke ovens (5,2 million tonnes), in ports and depots (15,8 million tonnes) and miscellaneous stocks of coke (4,6 million tonnes). The greater part of these consists of the German 'national reserve' (7,2 million tonnes of hard coal and three million tonnes of coke): the rest belongs to producers, consumers (mainly power stations and coke ovens) or dealers. The total is equivalent to 27 million tonnes of coal.

**4. The degree of security provided by stocks**  
(Table 30)

Taken together, the three categories of stocks analysed above provide cover, measured in calendar days, of average consumption of coal and coke, ranging between 50 days in Italy and 260 days in Denmark; these extremes are less far apart than they were in 1981.

The Community average is 164 days, a figure to which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are very close.

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TABLE 2

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

(*%*)

Member State	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts
Belgium	-1,1	-0,5	-0,5
Denmark	-0,2	-2,1	-2,4
Federal Republic of Germany	0,0	-0,5	1
Greece	-0,7	0,7	1,9
France	0,2	1,1	1,0
Ireland	1,8	2,0	2,4
Italy	-0,2	0,8	1,0
Luxembourg	-2,4	-0,3	1,0
Netherlands	-1,4	-0,5	-0,3
United Kingdom	-1,2	-0,6	1,7
EUR-10	-0,3	0,4	1,1

TABLE 3

**Community coal consumption by sector and by Member State**

(*million tonnes*)

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts	1982/81 % difference	1983/82 % difference
<b>A. SECTOR</b>					
Thermal power stations	179,5	182,2	187,4	+ 2	+ 3
Coke ovens	84,7	79,7	71,1	- 6	-11
Iron and steel industry	1,6	1,3	1,4	-17	+ 3
Other industries	14,6	17,5	19,2	+20	+10
Domestic sector	16,5	15,6	15,7	- 5	—
Patent fuel plants	4,0	3,6	3,5	-10	- 2
Own consumption at mines	1,6	1,5	1,5	- 5	—
Gasworks and others	1,3	1,2	1,2	- 5	—
Statistical difference	-0,2	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,6</b>	<b>302,7</b>	<b>301,0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>B. STATE</b>					
Belgium	17,4	16,1	15,2	- 7	- 6
Denmark	8,1	9,9	9,2	+ 22	- 7
Federal Republic of Germany	92,4	91,6	90,0	- 1	- 2
France	42,8	45,6	43,7	+ 6	- 4
Greece	0,2	0,7	0,9	+193	+35
Ireland	1,3	1,4	1,4	+ 7	+ 5
Italy	17,9	18,1	19,6	+ 1	+ 8
Luxembourg	0,3	0,3	0,3	- 14	—
Netherlands	5,4	7,4	7,5	+ 32	+ 6
United Kingdom	117,8	111,6	113,3	- 5	+ 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,6</b>	<b>302,7</b>	<b>301,0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

TABLE 4  
Steel and pig-iron production

*('000 tonnes)*

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts	1982/81 % difference
<b>A. STEEL</b>				
Belgium	12 283	9 895	n. a.	- 19
Denmark	612	560	n. a.	- 8
Federal Republic of Germany	41 610	35 876	n. a.	- 14
France	21 245	18 427	n. a.	- 13
Greece	909	900	n. a.	- 1
Ireland	33	61	n. a.	+ 85
Italy	24 778	24 003	n. a.	- 3
Luxembourg	3 790	3 509	n. a.	- 7
Netherlands	5 472	4 353	n. a.	- 20
United Kingdom	15 321	13 753	n. a.	- 10
EUR-10	126 053	111 337	105 150	- 12
<b>B. PIG IRON</b>				
Belgium	9 809	7 853	n. a.	- 20
Federal Republic of Germany	31 876	27 626	n. a.	- 13
France	17 274	15 047	n. a.	- 13
Greece	—	—	n. a.	—
Italy	12 319	11 601	n. a.	- 6
Luxembourg	2 889	2 589	n. a.	- 10
Netherlands	4 600	3 618	n. a.	- 21
United Kingdom	9 461	8 467	n. a.	- 11
EUR-10	88 228	76 801	72 625	- 13

n. a. = not available.

TABLE 5 A

**Specific coke input in blast furnaces***(kg/tonne)*

Member State	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts
Belgium	541	545	545
Denmark	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	540	528	530
France	535	533	533
Greece	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—
Italy	478	470	475
Luxembourg	553	550	550
Netherlands	485	485	485
United Kingdom	583	575	575
EUR-10	533	530	530

TABLE 5 B

**Consumption of coke and fuel oil in 1980 by blast furnaces**

(including the quantities needed for sintering ore)

*(kg/tonne of pig iron)*

Member State	Coke	Fuel	Total (fuel oil being counted as 1,3)
Belgium	623,0	10,8	637,0
Denmark	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	587,0	23,4	617,0
France	579,0	40,4	632,0
Greece	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—
Italy	528,0	28,7	565,0
Luxembourg	544,0	7,5	554,0
Netherlands	479,0	61,9	559,0
United Kingdom	662,0	12,5	678,0
EUR-10	580,0	26,8	615,0

TABLE 6  
Consumption of coke-oven coke in the iron and steel industry

('000 tonnes)

Member State	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts	1982/81 % difference	1983/82 % difference
Belgium	6 146	4 800	4 300	- 22	- 10
Denmark	26	15	15	- 42	—
Federal Republic of Germany	19 493	16 500	15 700	- 15	- 5
France	10 471	9 000	8 600	- 14	- 4
Greece	83	30	30	- 64	—
Ireland	- 5	5	5	—	—
Italy	6 679	6 320	6 235	- 5	- 1
Luxembourg	1 846	1 700	1 685	- 8	- 1
Netherlands	2 397	1 850	1 775	- 23	- 4
United Kingdom	6 150	5 600	4 500	- 9	- 20
EUR-10	53 296	45 820	42 845	- 15	- 5
<i>Used in:</i>					
Blast furnaces	46 997	40 770	38 185	- 13	- 6
Ore sintering plants	6 052	4 880	4 505	- 19	- 8
Others	247	170	155	- 30	- 9

TABLE 7  
Coke consumption by sector

('000 tonnes)

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts	1982/81 % difference	1983/82 % difference
Iron and steel industry <sup>(1)</sup>	53 296	45 820	42 845	- 14	- 6
Other industries <sup>(2)</sup>	3 800	3 980	4 130	+ 5	+ 4
Domestic sector <sup>(3)</sup>	3 874	3 532	3 520	- 9	- 3
Others	1 331	1 342	1 352	+ 1	+ 1
Statistical difference	404	—	—	—	—
Total	62 705	54 674	51 847	- 13	- 4

(1) See Table 6 (figures country by country).

(2) See Table 9 B (figures country by country).

(3) See Table 10 A (figures country by country).

TABLE 8 A

## Net electricity generation — Breakdown by energy sources

	Production in TWh			% breakdown			TWh % difference	
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	1982/81	1983/82
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983		
Total production:	1 206,3	1 203,6	1 222,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	—	+ 2
Belgium	48,2	48,0	48,4	4,0	4,0	4,0	—	+ 1
Denmark	18,5	22,4	23,1	1,5	1,9	1,9	+21	+ 3
Federal Republic of Germany	347,2	345,3	349,7	28,8	28,7	28,6	- 1	+ 1
France	264,3	266,2	276,5	21,9	22,1	22,6	+ 1	+ 4
Greece	21,9	21,8	22,7	1,8	1,8	1,9	—	+ 4
Ireland	10,3	10,5	10,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	+ 2	+ 2
Italy	173,5	176,1	179,3	14,4	14,6	14,6	+ 1	+ 2
Luxembourg	1,2	0,9	0,9	0,1	0,1	0,1	-25	—
Netherlands	61,3	57,6	56,2	5,1	4,7	4,6	- 6	- 2
United Kingdom	259,9	254,8	254,8	21,5	21,2	20,8	- 2	—
Hydroelectric: total	149,5	146,1	134,8	12,4	12,1	11,0	- 2	- 8
— natural flow	141,7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
— pumped storage	7,8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Geothermal	2,6	2,6	2,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	—
Nuclear	201,8	226,5	257,3	16,7	18,8	21,1	+12	+13
Conventional thermal: total	852,4	828,4	827,6	70,7	68,9	67,7	- 3	—
— coal	408,8	414,1	421,0	33,9	34,4	34,5	+ 1	+ 2
— lignite and peat	102,6	101,8	103,1	8,5	8,5	8,4	- 1	+ 1
— oil products	222,5	192,8	186,0	18,4	16,0	15,2	-13	- 4
— natural gas	91,7	93,5	91,6	7,6	7,8	7,5	+ 2	- 2
— derived gases	20,4	26,2	25,9	2,3	2,2	2,2	- 2	- 1
— other fuels	6,4							

n.a. = not available.

TABLE 8 B

## Fuel consumption by conventional thermal power stations 1981—1983

(in petajoules (10<sup>15</sup>) LCV)

	Consumption in petajoules for electricity alone			% breakdown			% difference	
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	1982/1981	1983/1981
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983		
<i>Belgium</i>								
Hard coal	140,2	157,9	157,9	38	48	61	+13	—
Oil products	134,5	119,6	50,1	37	36	19	-11	-58
Natural gas	53,4	23,5	23,5	15	7	9	-56	—
Other	35,6	27,9	27,9	10	9	11	-22	—
Total	363,7	328,9	259,4	100	100	100	-10	-21
<i>Denmark</i>								
Hard coal	178,5	220,3	229,1	87	92	92	+23	+4
Oil products	27,3	20,4	20,4	13	8	8	-25	—
Total	205,8	240,7	249,5	100	100	100	+17	+4
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>								
Hard coal	1 167,1	1 211,0	1 305,1	40	43	45	+4	+8
Lignite	1 016,8	967,0	967,0	35	35	33	-5	—
Oil products	188,8	198,0	221,3	6	7	8	+5	+12
Natural gas	421,7	324,0	309,6	15	12	11	-23	-4
Other	113,1	100,0	96,9	4	3	3	-11	-3
Total	2 907,5	2 800,0	2 899,9	100	100	100	-4	+4
<i>Greece</i>								
Lignite	131,8	131,5	144,1	64	66	70	—	+10
Oil products	72,5	67,5	62,5	35	34	30	-7	-7
Other	0,8	1,0	1,0	1	—	—	+25	—
Total	205,1	200,0	207,6	100	100	100	-2	+4
<i>France</i>								
Hard coal	476,1	551,0	562,0	52	61	62	+16	+2
Lignite	29,2	29,5	29,8	3	3	3	+1	+1
Oil products	298,0	240,0	230,7	33	27	25	-19	-4
Natural gas	44,6	41,0	39,4	5	4	4	-8	-4
Other	59,7	45,5	48,0	7	5	6	-24	+5
Total	907,6	907,0	909,9	100	100	100	—	—

TABLE 8 B  
(continued)(in petajoules (10<sup>15</sup>) LCV)

	Consumption in petajoules for electricity alone			% breakdown			% difference	
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	1982/81	1983/82
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983		
<i>Ireland</i>								
Hard coal	0,7	0,9	0,9	1	1	1	+ 29	—
Peat	24,4	26,1	28,1	24	23	24	+ 7	+ 8
Oil products	44,9	29,6	30,4	44	26	27	- 34	+ 3
Natural gas	32,2	55,6	55,6	31	50	48	+ 73	—
Total	102,2	112,2	115,0	100	100	100	+ 10	+ 3
<i>Italy</i>								
Hard coal	149,5	182,1	182,1	13	15	15	+ 22	—
Lignite	12,7	13,6	13,6	1	1	1	+ 7	—
Oil products	913,5	856,9	886,0	77	73	72	- 6	+ 3
Natural gas	77,5	102,8	102,8	6	9	9	+ 33	—
Other	41,3	41,9	39,6	3	3	3	+ 1	- 5
Total	1 194,5	1 197,3	1 224,1	100	100	100	—	+ 2
<i>Luxembourg</i>								
Hard coal	1,0	0,7	0,7	11	11	10	- 30	—
Oil products	1,0	1,2	2,0	12	19	28	+ 20	+70
Natural gas	1,2	—	—	14	—	—	-100	—
Other	5,4	4,5	4,5	63	70	62	- 17	—
Total	8,6	6,4	7,2	100	100	100	- 26	+13
<i>Netherlands</i>								
Hard coal	69,7	118,0	123,4	13	24	25	+ 69	+ 5
Oil products	228,4	115,5	101,6	43	23	21	- 49	-12
Natural gas	209,3	247,0	247,0	39	49	50	+ 18	—
Other	26,3	21,0	21,0	5	4	4	- 20	—
Total	533,7	501,5	493,0	100	100	100	- 6	- 2
<i>United Kingdom</i>								
Hard coal	2 094,0	1 900,0	1 866,0	87	84	85	- 9	- 2
Oil products	276,9	325,0	295,4	12	15	14	+ 17	- 9
Natural gas	17,1	20,0	22,7	1	1	1	+ 16	+14
Other	9,8	10,0	10,0	—	—	—	+ 2	—
Total	2 397,8	2 255,0	2 194,1	100	100	100	- 6	- 3
<i>EUR-10</i>								
Hard coal	4 276,8	4 341,9	4 427,2	48	51	52	+ 2	+ 2
Peat + lignite	1 214,9	1 167,7	1 182,6	14	14	14	- 4	+ 1
Oil products	2 185,8	1 973,7	1 900,4	25	23	22	- 10	- 4
Natural gas	857,0	813,9	800,6	10	10	9	- 5	- 2
Other	292,0	251,8	248,9	3	2	3	- 14	- 1
Total	8 826,5	8 549,0	8 559,7	100	100	100	- 3	—

TABLE 8 C

## Consumption of solid fuels by power stations

(including colliery power plants and private generators)

(million tonnes)

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimate	1983 Forecast	% difference	
				1982/1981	1983/1982
<i>Belgium</i>					
Coal	6,1	6,6	6,6	+ 7	—
<i>Denmark</i>					
Coal	7,2	9,1	8,2	+26	-10
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>					
Coal <sup>(1)</sup>	46,9	49,0	51,2	+ 5	+ 5
Black lignite	2,2	2,2	2,2	—	—
Lignite	115,0	115,0	115,0	—	—
<i>France</i>					
Coal	21,0	24,6	24,0	+17	- 2
Black lignite	1,6	1,6	1,6	—	—
Lignite	1,1	1,2	1,3	+ 9	+ 8
<i>Greece</i>					
Lignite	25,3	27,7	30,4	+ 9	+10
<i>Ireland</i>					
Peat	2,6	2,4	2,6	- 8	+ 8
<i>Italy</i>					
Coal	5,9	6,3	7,2	+ 7	+14
Lignite	2,0	2,0	2,0	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>					
Coal	2,7	3,7	4,4	+37	+19
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
Coal	89,6	82,8	85,8 <sup>(2)</sup>	- 8	+ 4
<i>EUR-10</i>					
Coal	179,5	182,2	187,4	+ 2	+ 3
Black lignite	3,8	3,8	3,8	—	—
Peat and lignite	146,0	148,3	151,3	+ 2	+ 2

(1) After deduction of steam delivered to mines by Steag.

(2) Range from 83,3 to 88,3.



TABLE 8 D

## Coal supplies to public power plants

(not including colliery power plants or private generators)

('000 tonnes)

		National coal	Coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC coal	Coal from third countries	Total supplies
<i>Belgium</i>	1980	2 252	267	2 519	2 809	5 328
	1981	2 283	104	2 387	3 451	5 838
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 155	200	2 355	3 495	5 850
<i>Denmark</i>	1980	—	903	903	8 566	9 469
	1981	—	1 775	1 775	7 987	9 762
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	2 000	2 000	7 300	9 300
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> <sup>(2)</sup>	1980	29 985	1 304	31 289	4 802	36 091
	1981	31 610	1 690	33 300	6 073	39 373
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	34 100	1 700	35 800	6 000	41 800
<i>France</i>	1980	2 616	2 664	5 280	13 528	18 808
	1981	3 000	2 700	5 700	10 500	16 200
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 925	2 375	5 300	9 200	14 500
<i>Italy</i>	1980	—	—	—	4 906	4 906
	1981	—	—	—	6 628	6 628
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	6 800	6 800
<i>Netherlands</i>	1980	—	306	306	1 516	1 822
	1981	—	564	564	2 626	3 190
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	600	600	3 100	3 700
<i>United Kingdom</i>	1980	87 340	45	87 385	4 542	91 927
	1981	85 773	4	85 777	1 097	86 874
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	89 610	—	89 610	890	90 500
<i>EUR-10</i>	1980	122 193	5 489	127 682	40 660	168 351
	1981	122 666	6 837	129 503	38 362	167 865
	1982 <sup>(1)</sup>	128 790	6 875	135 665	36 785	172 450
<i>First forecast for 1983</i>						
		2 635	200	2 835	3 415	6 250
		—	1 900	1 900	6 300	8 200
		36 300	1 700	38 000	6 100	44 100
		3 000	2 250	5 250	11 750	17 000
		—	—	—	7 500	7 500
		—	700	700	3 700	4 400
		82 500	—	82 500	500	83 000
	EUR-10	124 435	6 750	131 185	39 265	170 450

(1) Estimates.

(2) Including 'Bergbaugewerkschaft'.

TABLE 8 E

## Conventional thermal power station (1) — Situation as at 31 December 1981

*(net maximum capacity in MW)*

Member State	Total	Capacity that can be fired by:	
		coal	brown coal or peat
Belgium	8 179	3 636	—
Danmark	7 663	5 338	—
Federal Republic of Germany	68 524	27 162	13 349
France	29 719	13 411	627
Greece	4 257	—	2 470
Ireland	2 766	15	384
Italy	30 255	4 937	295
Luxembourg	221	60	—
Netherlands	16 958	2 434	—
United Kingdom	62 813	41 549	—
EUR-10	231 355	98 542	17 125

(1) Fired by solid, liquid or gaseous fuel.

TABLE 8 F

## Conventional thermal power stations that can burn hard coal or brown coal

## New capacities and conversions

*(net maximum capacity in MW)*

Member State	Brought into service in:						Total increase (1982 — end 1987) in the capacity that can burn solid fuels
	1982		1983 <sup>(5)</sup>		After 1983 <sup>(5)</sup>		
	New capacity	Conversion	New capacity	Conversion	New capacity	Conversion	
Belgium	—	122	—	—	—	—	122
Denmark	87	130	45	143	788	—	1 193
Federal Republic of Germany	1 100	—	1 220	—	7 550 (1)	—	9 870
France	580	585	580	600	1 160 (2)	—	3 505
Greece	—	—	273	—	1 377 (3)	—	1 650
Ireland	42 <sup>(4)</sup>	—	42 <sup>(4)</sup>	—	846	—	930
Italy	—	301	—	529	—	2 639	3 469
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	600	1 200	1 800
United Kingdom	92	—	60	—	1 270	—	1 422
EUR-10	1 901	1 138	2 220	1 272	13 591	3 839	23 961

(1) Of which 320 brown coal.

(2) Of which 580 brown coal.

(3) Of which 1 377 brown coal.

(4) Of which 42 brown coal.

(5) Excludes closures.

TABLE 9  
**Coal and coke-oven consumption in other industries**  
(excluding power stations)

('000 tonnes)

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts	1982/81 % difference	1983/82 % difference
<b>A. COAL</b>					
Belgium	1 842	1 420	1 450	- 23	+ 2
Denmark	535	530	600	- 1	+13
Federal Republic of Germany	3 990	3 900	4 100	- 2	+ 5
France	2 570	3 700	4 000	+ 44	+ 8
Greece	47	570	820	(× 12)	+44
Ireland	191	240	310	+ 26	+29
Italy	795	1 600	2 000	+101	+25
Luxembourg	88	140	140	+ 59	—
Netherlands	61	400	480	+556	+20
United Kingdom	4 508	5 000	5 300	+ 11	+ 6
EUR-10	14 627	17 500	19 200	+ 20	+10
<b>B. COKE (1)</b>					
Belgium	191	225	235	+ 18	+ 4
Denmark	18	15	15	- 17	—
Federal Republic of Germany	1 404	1 250	1 300	- 11	+ 4
France	899	900	900	—	—
Greece	11	150	150	(× 14)	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	750	840	900	+ 12	+ 7
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	227	300	330	+ 32	+10
United Kingdom	300	300	300	—	—
EUR-10	3 800	3 980	4 130	+ 5	+ 4

(1) See Table 7 (coke consumption by sector).

TABLE 10 A

## Deliveries of coal, patent fuel and coke to the domestic sector

('000 tonnes)

		1981 Actual	1982 Estimate	1983 Forecast	1982/81 % difference	1983/82 % difference
<i>Belgium</i>	Coal	1 159	1 242	1 242	+ 7	—
	Patent fuel	130	130	120	—	- 8
	Coke	35	38	38	+ 9	—
	Total	1 324	1 410	1 400	+ 6	- 1
<i>Denmark</i>	Coal	48	120	250	+150	+67
	Patent fuel	6	5	5	- 17	—
	Coke	37	40	50	+ 8	+25
	Total	91	165	305	+ 81	+84
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	Coal <sup>(1)</sup>	1 330	1 180	1 180	- 11	—
	Patent fuel	956	950	900	- 1	- 5
	Coke	1 376	1 310	1 300	- 5	- 1
	Total	3 662	3 440	3 380	- 6	- 2
<i>France</i>	Coal	2 288	1 800	1 730	- 21	- 4
	Patent fuel	1 698	1 500	1 450	- 12	- 3
	Coke	254	150	150	- 40	—
	Total	4 240	3 450	3 330	- 19	- 3
<i>Greece</i>	Coal	15	—	5	—	—
	Coke	7	17	20	+142	+18
	Total	22	17	25	- 23	+47
<i>Ireland</i>	Coal	1 069	1 110	1 110	+ 4	—
	Coke	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1 069	1 110	1 110	+ 4	—
<i>Italy</i>	Coal	100	150	150	+ 50	—
	Patent fuel	10	10	10	—	—
	Coke	150	150	140	—	—
	Total	260	310	300	+ 19	- 3
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Coal	6	5	5	- 17	—
	Patent fuel	2	2	2	—	—
	Coke	4	7	7	+ 75	—
	Total	12	14	14	+ 17	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	Coal	81	90	100	+ 11	+11
	Patent fuel	1	1	1	—	—
	Coke	11	20	15	+ 81	-25
	Total	93	111	116	+ 19	+ 5
<i>United Kingdom</i> <sup>(2)</sup>	Coal	10 400	9 950	9 950	- 4	—
	Patent fuel	915	900	900	- 2	—
	Coke	2 000	1 800	1 800	- 10	—
	Total	13 315	12 650	12 650	- 5	—
<i>EUR-10</i>	Coal	16 496	15 647	15 722	- 5	—
	Patent fuel	3 718	3 498	3 388	- 6	- 3
	Coke	3 874	3 532	3 520	- 9	—
	Total	24 088	22 677	22 630	- 6	—

(1) Excluding troops.

(2) Including public authorities and miscellaneous.

TABLE 10 B  
Deliveries of lignite and peat briquettes to the domestic sector

('000 tonnes)

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts	% difference	
				1982/81	1983/82
<b>A. Lignite briquettes</b> (20 000 kj/kg)					
Belgium	54	50	50	-7	—
Federal Republic of Germany	3 325	3 100	3 000	-7	-3
France	147	140	140	-5	—
Greece	80	75	75	-6	—
Italy	60	55	55	-8	—
Luxembourg	53	50	50	-5	—
	3 719	3 470	3 370	-7	-3
<b>B. Black lignite</b> (14 500—21 000 kj/kg)					
France	48	45	45	-6	—
<b>C. Peat</b> (7 800—13 800 kj/kg)					
Ireland	210	200	200	-5	—
<b>D. Peat briquettes</b> (19 500 kj/kg)					
Ireland	330	300	300	-9	—

TABLE 11  
Hard coal production by areas

	('000 tonnes)		
	1981 Actual	1982 Provisional	1983 Forecasts
Kempen	5 815	6 277	6 250
Sud	321	262	240
<i>Belgium</i>	6 136	6 539	6 490
Ruhr	76 669	77 300	70 350
Aachen	5 247	5 420	5 150
Ibbenbüren	2 257	2 300	2 300
Saar + Kleinzechen	11 373	11 290	11 200
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	95 545	96 310	89 000
Nord — Pas-de-Calais	3 952	3 100	3 150
Lorraine	10 893	10 445	10 500
Centre-Midi	3 744	3 350	3 350
<i>France</i>	18 589	16 895	17 000
<i>Ireland</i>	69	61	85
Scotland	7 400	6 821	} 107 400
North-East	13 651	12 796	
Yorkshire	31 775	30 750	
North-West	11 451	10 530	
Midlands — Kent	37 907	37 331	
South Wales	7 634	7 215	
Licensed mines	1 121	1 168	1 100
Opencast	14 362	14 816	14 000
<i>United Kingdom</i>	125 301	121 427	122 500
<i>EUR-10</i>	245 640	241 232	235 075

TABLE 12

## Hard coal production in joules

	10 <sup>3</sup> tonnes	Terajoules <sup>(1)</sup>	kJ/kg
<i>1981</i>			
Belgium	6 136	168 921	27 530
Federal Republic of Germany	95 545	2 616 720	27 390
France	18 589	470 981	25 335
Ireland	69	1 460	21 160
United Kingdom	125 301	3 083 543	24 610
EUR-10	245 640	6 341 625	25 815
<i>1982</i>			
Belgium	6 539	180 019	27 530
Federal Republic of Germany	96 310	2 637 930	27 390
France	16 895	428 034	25 335
Ireland	61	1 291	21 160
United Kingdom	121 427	2 988 958	24 610
EUR-10	241 232	6 236 232	25 849

(1) 10<sup>12</sup> joules.

TABLE 13

## Personnel employed underground

*(yearly average in '000)*

Member State	1981 Actual	1982 Provisional	1983 Forecast	% difference			
				1982/81		1983/82	
				'000	%	'000	%
Belgium	16,0	16,0	15,7	—	—	-0,3	-1
Federal Republic of Germany	123,9	121,8	117,8	- 2,1	-2	-4,0	-3
France	28,8	27,8	27,8	- 1,0	-3	—	—
United Kingdom	178,2	169,5	164,0	- 8,7	-5	-5,5	-3
EUR-10 (1)	347,2	335,4	325,6	-11,8	-3	-9,8	-3

(1) Including 0,3 in Ireland.

TABLE 14

## Output per man/hour underground

Member State	Kilograms per man/hour			% difference	
	1981 Actual	1982 Provisional	1983 Forecasts	1982/81	1983/82
Belgium	267	282	285	+6	+1
Federal Republic of Germany	531	545	545	+3	—
France	376	360	360	-4	—
United Kingdom	392	396	400	+1	+1

TABLE 15

**Costs and proceeds per tonne**

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

(%)

Member State	Production costs		Revenue	
	1981/80 Actual	1982/81 Provisional	1981/80 Actual	1982/81 Provisional
Belgium	+ 9,6	- 1,0	+ 29,4	+ 23,0
Federal Republic of Germany	+ 14,5	+ 3,8	+ 10,7	+ 6,0
France	+ 10,1	+ 20,0	+ 26,4	+ 8,0
United Kingdom	+ 14,4	+ 9,5	+ 13,9	+ 5,1

TABLE 16

**State aids to the coal industry for current production**

(ECU/tonne produced)

Member State	Direct aids (1)		Indirect aids		Total	
	1981	1982 (2)	1981	1982 (2)	1981	1982 (2)
Belgium	44,29	29,93	1,87	1,75	46,16	31,68
Federal Republic of Germany (3)	12,19	7,67	0,23	0,30	12,42	7,97
France	22,67	30,30	0,43	0,47	23,10	30,77
United Kingdom	6,77	5,76	—	—	6,77	5,76
EUR-10	10,96	8,95	0,17	0,20	11,13	9,15

(1) Including coking-coal aids.

(2) Provisional.

(3) Not including aids distributed in connection with the third Verstromungsgesetz (law concerning the production of electricity from coal).



TABLE 17

**Investments in the coal industry**  
(Coal extraction and preparation)

*(million ECU)*

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 (1) Forecasts
Belgium	29,4	47,0	6,9
Federal Republic of Germany	420,6	471,2	380,5
France	58,4	68,0	98,5
United Kingdom	1 242,3	1 247,0	1 147,6
EUR-10	1 750,7	1 833,2	1 633,5

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

TABLE 18

**Pit closures**

	1982	
	Number	Output in 1981 ( <sup>000 tonnes</sup> )
<i>Belgium</i>	—	—
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	—	—
— Ruhr	—	—
<i>France</i>	—	—
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
— Northern	1	377
— Yorkshire	1	259
— North-Western	3	642
— Midlands/Kent	1	73
Total	6	1 351
EUR-10	6	1 351

TABLE 19 A  
Listed pre-tax pithead prices for Community coal as at 15 January 1982, 1 July 1982 and 15 January 1983

*National currency (round figures)*

Category	Type	Date	Ruhr DM	Aachen DM	Saar DM	Belgium Bfrs	Nord FF	Lorraine FF	South Wales £	Scotland £	South Yorkshire £
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1982	335,00	—	—	6 350	955,00	—	81,45	—	—
		1. 7. 1982	335,00	—	—	7 000	1 022,00	—	80,75	—	—
		15. 1. 1983	347,00	—	—	7 450	1 022,00	—	88,00	—	—
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1982	—	342,00	—	—	—	—	68,85	—	—
		1. 7. 1982	—	351,00	—	—	—	—	68,15	—	—
		15. 1. 1983	—	351,00	—	—	—	—	72,50	—	—
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	15. 1. 1982	277,00	317,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1. 7. 1982	277,00	340,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15. 1. 1983	289,00	340,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	15. 1. 1982	257,00	—	271,00	3 775	—	503,00	—	56,50	53,70
		1. 7. 1982	257,00	—	294,00	4 025	—	553,00	—	56,50	53,70
		15. 1. 1983	269,00	—	300,00	4 025	—	609,00	—	60,00	58,20
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	15. 1. 1982	257,00	—	—	3 725	—	486,00 (2)	—	54,40	52,50
		1. 7. 1982	257,00	—	—	3 975	—	542,00 (3)	—	54,40	52,50
		15. 1. 1983	269,00	—	—	3 975	—	603,00 (4)	—	59,90	56,80
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	15. 1. 1982	244,50	259,00	267,00	3 455	—	436,00	55,50	—	—
		1. 7. 1982	244,50	271,50	274,00	3 655	—	565,00	55,50	—	—
		15. 1. 1983	253,50	271,50	280,00	3 850	—	565,00	59,50	—	—
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. > 40 mm	15. 1. 1982	360,00	382,00	375,00	5 300 (1)	705,00	735,00	87,50	86,40	85,80
		1. 7. 1982	360,00	387,00	375,00	5 600	—	880,00	87,50	86,40	85,80
		15. 1. 1983	372,00	387,00	383,00	5 600	—	880,00	87,50	86,40	85,80

(1) Carcoke.

(2) Power stations: FF 559,00—620,00.

(3) Power stations: FF 616,00—683,00.

(4) Power stations: FF 628,00—683,00.

TABLE 19 B  
Listed pre-tax pithead prices for Community coal as at 15 January 1982, 1 July 1982 and 15 January 1983

Category	Type	Date	(round figures) (US \$ (1) (2))										% dif- ference	
			Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgium	Nord	Lorraine	South Wales	Scotland	South Yorkshire	Lowest price		Highest price
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1982	150,22	—	—	166,97	169,03	—	—	—	—	150,22	169,03	12,5
		1. 7. 1982	136,18	—	—	148,75	148,75	—	—	—	—	136,18	149,63	9,9
		15. 1. 1983	146,41	—	—	159,56	151,86	—	—	—	—	142,86	159,56	11,7
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	15. 1. 1982	—	153,36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133,17	153,36	15,2
		1. 7. 1982	—	142,68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,32	142,68	20,6
		15. 1. 1983	—	148,10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117,69	148,10	25,8
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	15. 1. 1982	124,22	142,38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,22	142,38	14,6
		1. 7. 1982	112,60	138,21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112,60	138,21	22,7
		15. 1. 1983	121,94	143,46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121,94	143,46	17,6
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	15. 1. 1982	115,52	—	121,52	99,26	—	—	—	—	—	89,03	121,52	36,5
		1. 7. 1982	104,47	—	119,51	85,53	—	—	—	—	—	80,77	119,51	47,6
		15. 1. 1983	113,50	—	126,58	86,21	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	126,58	46,8
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	15. 1. 1982	115,25	—	—	97,95	—	—	—	—	—	86,02 <sup>(3)</sup>	115,25	34,0
		1. 7. 1982	104,47	—	—	84,47	—	—	—	—	—	79,36 <sup>(4)</sup>	104,47	31,6
		15. 1. 1983	113,50	—	—	85,14	—	—	—	—	—	89,60 <sup>(5)</sup>	113,50	33,3
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	15. 1. 1982	109,64	116,14	119,73	90,85	—	—	—	—	—	77,17	119,73	55,2
		1. 7. 1982	99,39	110,37	111,38	77,67	—	—	—	—	—	77,67	111,38	43,4
		15. 1. 1983	106,96	114,56	118,14	82,46	—	—	—	—	—	82,46	118,14	43,3
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. > 40 mm	15. 1. 1982	161,43	171,30	168,16	139,36	124,78	—	—	—	—	124,78	171,30	37,3
		1. 7. 1982	146,34	157,32	152,44	119,00	—	—	—	—	—	119,00	157,32	32,2
		15. 1. 1983	156,96	163,29	161,60	119,94	—	—	—	—	—	119,94	163,29	36,1

(1) Dollar exchange rate:

	DM	Index	Bfrs	Index	FF	Index	£	Index	ECU	Index
4. 1. 1982	2,23	100	38,03	100	5,65	100	0,517	100	1,0809	100
1. 7. 1982	2,46	110	47,06	124	6,83	121	0,576	111	0,9589	89
3. 1. 1983	2,37	106	46,69	123	6,73	119	0,616	119	0,9688	90

(2) Prices are not adjusted for quality differences.

(3) Power stations: 98,94—109,73 \$/t.

(4) Power stations: 90,19—100,00 \$/t.

(5) Power stations: 93,31—103,57 \$/t.

TABLE 20

## Average cif prices of coal imported from third countries

(US \$)

	First quarter 1981	Second quarter 1981	Third quarter 1981	Fourth quarter 1981	First quarter 1982	Second quarter 1982	Third quarter 1982	Fourth quarter 1982
<b>A. Steam coal<sup>(1)</sup></b>								
per tonne (t = t)	59,9	63,5	61,15	62,8	62,0	63,1	62,1	59,0
per tonne = 29,3 GJ	68,9	72,8	70,4	72,0	70,6	71,4	69,7	66,2
<b>B. Coking coal<sup>(2)</sup></b>								
per standard tonne	75,70	80,05	84,35	86,55	82,45	82,20	81,20	79,70
per tonne = 29,3 GJ	71,29	75,37	79,42	81,50	77,63	77,40	76,46	75,05

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

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

TABLE 21

## Coke-oven coke production capacity

(million tonnes)

	Belgium	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
<b>1981 (actual)</b>								
Colliery plants	—	21,6	5,6	—	—	—	3,3	30,5
Iron and steel industry	6,9	8,6	6,0	0,3	9,0	2,1	7,3	39,9
Independent	0,1	—	—	—	2,5	0,7	0,5	3,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>30,2</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>74,2</b>
(of which coastal coking plant)	1,7	0,4	4,2	0,3	11,5	2,8	7,4	28,1
<b>1982 (provisional)</b>								
Colliery plants	—	21,4	5,7	—	—	—	3,3	30,4
Iron and steel industry	6,9	7,7	6,1	0,3	9,0	2,3	4,5	36,5
Independent	0,1	0,4	—	—	2,5	0,7	0,5	4,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>71,1</b>
(of which coastal coking plant)	1,7	0,4	4,3	0,3	11,5	3,0	5,2	29,1
<b>1983 (forecasts)</b>								
Colliery plants	—	21,0	5,3	—	—	—	3,3	29,6
Iron and steel industry	6,9	7,7	6,1	0,3	9,0	2,4	5,2	37,3
Independent	0,1	0,4	—	—	2,5	0,7	0,5	4,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>29,1</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>71,1</b>
(of which coastal coking plant)	1,7	0,4	4,3	0,3	11,5	3,1	5,9	29,1

TABLE 22

## Coking

('000 tonnes)

	Coal consumption of coke ovens	Production of coke-oven coke	
		1 000 tonnes	% difference compared with the previous year
<i>1981 (actual)</i>			
Belgium	7 793	6 004	- 1
Federal Republic of Germany	36 218	28 160	- 2
France	14 451	10 723	- 4
Greece	67	45	-82
Italy	11 087	8 071	- 3
Netherlands	3 031	2 242	- 8
United Kingdom	12 077	9 060	-10
EUR-10	84 724	64 305	- 4
<i>1982 (estimates)</i>			
Belgium	6 800	5 197	-13
Federal Republic of Germany	34 300	26 453	- 6
France	13 300	9 998	- 7
Greece	—	—	—
Italy	10 100	7 414	- 8
Netherlands	3 200	2 434	+ 9
United Kingdom	12 000	8 700	- 4
EUR-10	79 700	60 196	- 6
<i>1983 (forecasts)</i>			
Belgium	5 850	4 500	-13
Federal Republic of Germany	30 350	23 300	-11
France	11 700	9 000	-10
Greece	—	—	—
Italy	10 300	7 900	+ 6
Netherlands	2 500	1 800	-25
United Kingdom	10 400	7 300	-16
EUR-10	71 100	53 800	-11

TABLE 23  
Coal supplies to coke ovens

('000 tonnes)

	National coal	Coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC coal	Coal from third countries	Total supplies
<i>Belgium</i>					
1980	3 870	681	4 551	3 386	7 937
1981	3 476	1 101	4 577	3 056	7 633
1982	3 075	550	3 625	3 925	7 550
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>					
1980	36 624	157	36 781	435	37 216
1981	36 105	157	36 262	318	36 580
1982	33 790	160	33 950	350	34 300
<i>France</i>					
1980	4 725	3 046	7 771	6 840	14 611
1981	4 800	3 400	8 200	6 100	14 300
1982	4 650	2 550	7 200	6 100	13 300
<i>Greece</i>					
1980	—	—	—	384	384
1981	—	—	—	67	67
1982	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Italy</i>					
1980	—	2 512	2 512	8 927	11 439
1981	—	2 694	2 694	8 226	10 920
1982	—	2 000	2 000	8 100	10 100
<i>Netherlands</i>					
1980	—	652	652	2 734	3 386
1981	—	551	551	2 593	3 144
1982	—	575	575	2 625	3 200
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
1980	10 829	—	10 829	2 428	13 257
1981	9 800	—	9 800	2 450	12 250
1982	9 490	—	9 490	2 510	12 000
<i>EUR-10</i>					
1980	56 048	7 048	63 096	25 134	88 230
1981	54 181	7 903	62 084	22 810	84 894
1982	51 005	5 835	56 840	23 610	80 450
<i>First forecast for 1983</i>					
Belgium	2 750	600	3 350	2 250	5 600
Federal Republic of Germany	34 000	150	34 150	400	34 550
France	2 800	2 600	5 400	6 100	11 500
Greece	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	2 000	2 000	8 300	10 300
Netherlands	—	550	550	1 950	2 500
United Kingdom	8 600	—	8 600	1 800	10 400
EUR-10	48 150	5 900	54 050	20 800	74 850

TABLE 24

## Trend of intra-Community trade in coal

('000 tonnes)

To \ From	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
<b>Belgium</b>											
1981	—	—	2 284	20	—	—	—	—	162	339	2 805
1982	—	—	1 530	35	—	—	—	—	70	265	1 900
1983	—	—	1 485	35	—	—	—	—	50	250	1 820
<b>Denmark</b>											
1981	12	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1 943	1 960
1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 000	2 000
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 900	1 900
<b>Federal Republic of Germany</b>											
1981	521	—	—	367	—	—	—	—	—	1 868	2 756
1982	410	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	85	1 530	2 400
1983	250	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	290	1 460	2 400
<b>France</b>											
1981	60	—	4 553	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 758	7 371
1982	90	—	4 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 750	5 840
1983	55	—	3 735	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 710	5 500
<b>Greece</b>											
1981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20
<b>Ireland</b>											
1981	—	—	31	7	—	—	—	—	23	443	504
1982	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	25	400	475
1983	—	—	35	5	—	—	—	—	20	460	520
<b>Italy</b>											
1981	—	—	2 646	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	2 694
1982	5	—	2 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	2 035
1983	10	—	1 970	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 000
<b>Luxembourg</b>											
1981	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	4	55	73
1982	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	35	60
1983	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	35	60
<b>Netherlands</b>											
1981	86	—	1 012	1	—	6	13	—	—	442	1 560
1982	75	—	1 050	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	1 525
1983	35	—	865	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	1 400
<b>United Kingdom</b>											
1981	5	—	131	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	144
1982	10	—	285	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	300
1983	—	—	195	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	200
<b>EUR-10</b>											
1981	684	—	10 672	400	—	8	13	—	194	7 896	19 867
1982	590	—	8 920	420	—	5	20	—	190	6 410	16 555
1983	350	—	8 300	460	—	5	20	—	370	6 315	15 820

Note: 1981: actual.  
1982: estimates.  
1983: forecasts.

TABLE 25

## Trend of intra-Community trade in coke

('000 tonnes)

To \ From	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
<i>Belgium</i>											
1981	—	—	729	30	—	—	—	—	209	100	1 068
1982	—	—	125	20	—	—	—	—	200	75	420
1983	—	—	100	20	—	—	—	—	225	75	420
<i>Denmark</i>											
1981	7	—	16	30	—	—	—	—	3	15	71
1982	5	—	15	30	—	—	—	—	5	15	70
1983	5	—	20	30	—	—	—	—	5	10	70
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>											
1981	103	1	—	309	—	—	—	—	174	229	816
1982	110	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	170	240	830
1983	80	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	200	200	850
<i>France</i>											
1981	328	—	1 768	—	—	—	17	—	145	6	2 264
1982	270	—	1 375	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	1 810
1983	300	—	1 395	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	1 845
<i>Greece</i>											
1981	—	—	7	3	—	—	8	—	—	6	24
1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20
<i>Ireland</i>											
1981	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
1982	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
1983	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
<i>Italy</i>											
1981	—	—	30	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
1982	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Luxembourg</i>											
1981	8	—	1 746	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 765
1982	10	—	1 592	10	—	—	—	—	—	45	1 657
1983	10	—	1 580	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	1 640
<i>Netherlands</i>											
1981	30	—	692	5	—	—	1	—	—	76	804
1982	20	—	522	5	—	—	—	—	—	123	670
1983	25	—	825	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1 000
<i>United Kingdom</i>											
1981	19	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	26
1982	18	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	25
1983	25	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	27
<i>EUR-10</i>											
1981	499	1	4 990	456	—	1	26	—	531	442	6 946
1982	436	—	3 661	410	—	2	20	—	540	500	5 569
1983	450	—	3 920	420	—	2	20	—	580	487	5 879

Note: 1981: actual.  
1982: estimates.  
1983: forecasts.



TABLE 26

**Imports of coal from third countries***(million tonnes)*

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts
<i>A. By country of destination</i>			
Belgium	7,2	8,5	5,6
Denmark	8,7	7,6	7,3
Federal Republic of Germany	8,1	8,6	8,6
France	20,1	17,4	20,5 <sup>(1)</sup>
Greece	0,3	0,6	0,9
Ireland	0,8	0,7	0,9
Italy	16,2	16,3	18,0
Luxembourg	0,2	0,2	0,2
Netherlands	5,4	7,0	6,6
United Kingdom	4,2	3,6	2,3
EUR-10	71,2	70,5	70,9
<i>B. By country of origin</i>			
USA	36,4	35,8	33,2
Canada	1,4	1,3	1,3
Australia	7,6	6,8	8,2
South Africa	19,1	17,4	16,9
Poland	4,2	8,0	9,5
USSR	0,7	0,3	0,9
Other	1,8	0,9	0,9
Total	71,2	70,5	70,9
<i>C. By sector of consumption</i>			
Steam coal	43,5	42,0	45,0
Coking coal	23,2	24,0	21,2
Others	4,5	4,5	4,7
Total	71,2	70,5	70,9

<sup>(1)</sup> This figure could be revised downwards during the year.

TABLE 27 A  
Imports of coal from third countries in 1983  
(provisional)

('000 tonnes)

Member State	USA	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	USSR	Others	Total
Belgium	2 575	—	560	2 000	300	70	125	5 630
Denmark	2 200	400	200	3 000	900	600	—	7 300
Federal Republic of Germany	3 100	800	400	2 300	1 800	20	180	8 600
France	8 900	—	2 850	5 900	2 450	150	50	20 300
Greece	820	—	—	—	30	10	20	880
Ireland	480	—	—	10	400	—	5	895
Italy	10 100	—	1 800	3 500	2 500	—	100	18 000
Luxembourg	60	—	—	150	—	5	—	215
Netherlands	4 000	100	1 200	—	850	—	400	6 550
United Kingdom	800	—	1 150	50	300	—	—	2 300
EUR-10	33 035	1 300	8 160	16 910	9 530	855	880	70 670

TABLE 27 B  
Exports to third countries

('000 tonnes)

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts
<b>A. Coal</b>			
Belgium	74	80	100
Federal Republic of Germany	1 396	940	1 100
France	285	300	310
Netherlands	—	150	100
United Kingdom	1 885	1 300	1 815
Total	3 640	2 770	3 425
<b>B. Coke</b>			
Belgium	342	164	50
Denmark	37	55	50
Federal Republic of Germany	1 218	909	1 100
France	473	360	380
Ireland	2	—	—
Italy	700	540	515
Netherlands	150	100	100
United Kingdom	1 000	1 000	713
Total	3 922	3 128	2 908

TABLE 28 A

## Producers' stocks of coal and coke

('000 tonnes)

	1981 Actual	1982 Provisional		1983 Forecasts	Difference	
		'000 tonnes	Number of calendar days covered		1982/1981	1983/1982
<b>I. Coal</b>						
Belgium	192	450 (2)	25	870	+ 258	+ 420
Federal Republic of Germany (1)	8 507	14 070	53	14 620	+ 5 563	+ 550
France	7 395	5 500	118	5 500	- 1 895	—
Ireland	30	30	180	30	—	—
United Kingdom	22 682	21 880	65	27 990	- 802	+ 6 050
EUR-10	38 806	41 930	64	49 010	- 3 124	+ 7 020
<b>II. Coke</b>						
Belgium	138	160	11	85	+ 22	- 75
Federal Republic of Germany (1)	4 075	8 190	112	8 570	+ 4 115	+ 380
France	705	800	—	1 100	+ 95	+ 300
Greece	31	50	—	50	+ 19	—
Italy	572	600	29	600	+ 28	—
Netherlands	21	80	14	80	+ 59	—
United Kingdom	2 103	1 400	60	800	- 703	- 600
EUR-10	7 645	11 280	67	11 280	+ 3 635	—

(1) Excluding the national reserve of 7 231 coal and 2 977 coke.

(2) Including stocks (736) at screening and mixing installations.

TABLE 28 B

## Stocks of coal at power stations

('000 tonnes)

Member State	1981 Actual	1982 Estimates	1983 Forecasts	Movement 1982/1981	Movement 1983/1982
Belgium	830	830	830	—	—
Denmark	6 216	6 400	6 400	+ 184	—
Federal Republic of Germany	12 653	13 000	13 500	+ 347	+ 500
France	6 060	3 500	3 500	- 2 560	—
Italy	1 009	1 500	1 800	+ 491	+ 300
Netherlands	783	750	750	- 33	—
United Kingdom	18 264	28 000	28 000	+ 9 736	—
EUR-10	45 815	53 980	54 780	+ 8 165	+ 800

TABLE 29 A

**Estimate of total stocks of hard coal held by producers and consumers, and in ports and/or central depots in the Community**  
(Situation at the end of 1982)

('000 tonnes)

Member State	Producers' stocks		At power stations	At Coke ovens	In ports, central depots and other	Total
	Total colliery stocks	Of which low-grade products				
Belgium	450	(100)	830	800	2 850 <sup>(1)</sup>	4 930
Denmark	—	—	6 400	—	225	6 625
Federal Republic of Germany	14 070	(3 700)	13 000	200	8 450 <sup>(2)</sup>	35 720
France	5 500	(2 950)	3 500	1 000	2 090 <sup>(3)</sup>	12 090
Greece	—	—	—	—	200 <sup>(4)</sup>	200
Ireland	30	—	—	—	280	310
Italy	—	—	1 500	300	50	1 850
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	30	30
Netherlands	—	—	750	535	1 600	2 885
United Kingdom	21 880	n.a.	28 000	2 400	—	52 280
EUR-10	41 930		53 980	5 235	15 775	116 920

n.a. = not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Of which 650 belong to another country.<sup>(2)</sup> Of which 7 231 = national reserve.<sup>(3)</sup> Of which 1 200 belong to EDF.<sup>(4)</sup> Unspecified location.

TABLE 29 B

**Estimate of total stocks of coke held by producers and consumers, and in ports and/or central depots in the Community**  
(Situation at the end of 1982)

('000 tonnes)

Member State	Producers	Steelworks	Other	Total
Belgium	160	—	5	165
Denmark	—	—	30	30
Federal Republic of Germany	8 190 <sup>(1)</sup>	300	3 222 <sup>(2)</sup>	11 712
France	800	—	—	800
Greece	50	—	70 <sup>(3)</sup>	120
Ireland	—	—	—	—
Italy	600	—	—	600
Luxembourg	—	90	—	90
Netherlands	80	170	—	250
United Kingdom	1 400	700	—	2 100
EUR-10	11 280	1 260	3 327	15 867

<sup>(1)</sup> Of which 7 231 = national reserve.<sup>(2)</sup> Of which 2 977 = national reserve.<sup>(3)</sup> Of which 1 200 belong to EDF.

TABLE 30

**Estimate of total stocks of hard coal and coke (expressed as coal equivalent)  
held by producers and consumers, and in ports and/or central depots  
in the Community**  
(Situation at the end of 1982)

*(million tonnes)*

Member State	Hard coal	Coke (× 1,3)	Total	Estimate of consumption in 1983	Number of calendar days covered
Belgium	4,9	0,2	5,1	15,2	120
Danmark	6,6	—	6,6	9,2	260
Federal Republic of Germany	35,7	15,3	51,0	95,1	195
France	12,1	1,0	13,1	43,5	110
Greece	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,9	140
Ireland	0,3	—	0,3	1,4	75
Italy	1,9	0,8	2,7	19,7	50
Luxembourg	—	0,1	0,1	0,3	—
Netherlands	2,9	0,3	3,2	7,5	155
United Kingdom	52,3	2,7	55,0	113,3	177
EUR-10	116,9	20,6	137,5	306,1	164

TABLE 31  
Coal balance sheet for 1983

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production (t = t)	6 490	—	89 000 <sup>(1)</sup>	17 000	—	85	—	—	—	122 500	235 075
2. Recoveries	2 900	—	500	1 450	—	—	—	—	—	2 000	5 850
3. Arrivals from ECSC countries	1 820	1 900	2 400	5 500	20	520	2 000	60	1 400	200	(15 840)
4. Imports from non-member countries	5 630	7 300	8 600	20 500	880	895	18 000	215	6 550	2 300	70 870
5. Availabilities (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	15 840	9 200	100 500	44 450	900	1 500	20 000	275	7 950	127 000	311 795
6. Internal deliveries											
(a) colliery power stations	350	—	3 000	6 900	—	30	—	—	—	50	10 330
(b) public power stations	6 250	8 200	44 100 <sup>(2)</sup>	17 000	—	—	7 500	—	4 400	83 000 <sup>(3)</sup>	170 450
(c) coke ovens	5 600	—	30 450	11 700	—	—	10 300	—	2 500	10 400	70 950
(d) steel industry	35	—	1 100	950	75	—	—	130	—	200	2 390
(of which power stations)	—	—	(800)	(100)	—	—	—	—	—	(100)	(1 000)
(e) other industries	1 450	600	8 300	4 000	820	310	2 000	140	480	7 500	25 600
(of which power stations)	—	—	(4 200)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2 200)	(6 400)
(f) domestic sector	1 225	250	1 000	1 700	5	1 110	150	5	100	6 600	12 145
(g) miscellaneous (total)	60	150	2 700	1 430	—	—	—	—	—	5 070	9 410
of which:											
1. issues to workers	(17)	—	(180)	(30)	—	—	—	—	—	(1 600)	(1 827)
2. patent fuel	(37)	—	(1 200)	(1 200)	—	—	—	—	—	(1 100)	(3 537)
3. own consumption	(5)	—	(320)	(200)	—	—	—	—	—	(550)	(1 075)
4. gasworks	(—)	(95)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20) <sup>(4)</sup>	(115)
5. railways	(1)	—	(100)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(50)	(151)
6. other	(—)	(55)	(900)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 750)	(2 705)
7. Total internal deliveries <sup>(6)</sup>	14 970	9 200	90 550	43 680	900	1 450	19 950	275	7 480	112 820	301 275
8. Deliveries to ECSC countries	350	—	8 300	460	—	5	20	—	370	6 315	(15 820)
9. Exports to non-member countries	100	—	1 100	310	—	—	—	—	100	1 815	3 425
10. Total deliveries (7 + 8 + 9)	15 420	9 200	99 950	44 450	900	1 455	19 970	275	7 950	120 950	304 700
11. Movement of producers' and importers' stocks (5—10)	+ 420	—	+ 550	—	—	+ 45	+ 30	—	—	+ 6 050	+ 7 095

(1) National statistics: 83 500.

(2) Includes Bergbauverbund Kraftwerke.

(3) Deliveries between 78 000 and 88 000.

(4) Gasification.

N.B.: Details for lines 3 and 8 are given in Table 24.

TABLE 32  
Coke balance sheet for 1983

('000 tonnes)

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production											
— coke-oven coke	4 500	—	23 300	9 000	—	—	7 900	—	1 800	7 300	53 800
— gas coke	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Total	4 500	70	23 300	9 000	—	—	7 900	—	1 800	7 300	53 870
2. Receipts from ECSC countries	420	70	850	1 845	20	7	—	1 640	1 000	27	(5 879)
3. Imports from third countries	80	—	150	55	180	—	—	52	—	373	890
4. Availabilities (1 + 2 + 3)	5 000	140	24 300	10 900	200	7	7 900	1 692	2 800	7 700	54 760
5. Inland deliveries											
(a) steel industry	4 300	15	15 700	8 600	30	5	6 235	1 685	1 775	4 500	42 845
(b) other industries	235	15	1 300	900	150	—	900	—	330	300	4 130
(c) domestic sector	30	50	700	150	20	—	140	7	15	1 500	2 612
(d) miscellaneous	10	10	1 200	150	—	—	90	—	—	800	2 260
of which:											
— issues to workers	(8)	—	(600)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(300)	(908)
— own consumption	(2)	(10)	(320)	(150)	—	—	(90)	—	—	(100)	(672)
— other	—	—	(280)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(400)	(680)
6. Total inland deliveries (5)	4 575	90	18 900	9 800	200	5	7 365	1 692	2 120	7 100	51 847
7. Deliveries to ECSC countries	450	—	3 920	420	—	2	20	—	580	487	(5 879)
8. Exports to third countries	50	50	1 100	380	—	—	515	—	100	718	2 913
9. Total deliveries (6 + 7 + 8)	5 075	140	23 920	10 600	200	7	7 900	1 692	2 800	8 305	54 760
10. Stock movements at production and import (4—9)	—75	—	+380	+300	—	—	—	—	—	—605	—

NB: Lines 2 and 7 are amplified in Table 25.

TABLE 33  
Brown coal and peat balance sheet for 1983

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
<b>A. Raw product</b>											
— <i>availabilities</i>											
— production	—	—	131 000	2 950 <sup>(4)</sup>	32 500	3 500	2 100	—	—	—	172 050
— imports	—	—	2 300 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 300
<b>Total</b>	—	—	133 300	2 950	32 500	3 500	2 100	—	—	—	174 350
— <i>utilization</i>											
— briquetting plants	—	—	16 400	—	500	600	—	—	—	—	17 500
— power stations	—	—	114 500 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 900 <sup>(5)</sup>	30 400	2 600	2 000	—	—	—	152 400
— other	—	—	2 400 <sup>(3)</sup>	50 <sup>(6)</sup>	1 600	300	100	—	—	—	4 450
— stock movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>B. Briquettes</b>											
— <i>availabilities</i>											
— production	—	—	6 000 <sup>(7)</sup>	—	200	300	—	—	—	—	6 500
— arrivals from ECSC countries	140	—	—	140	—	—	50	55	—	—	(385)
— imports from non-member countries	10	—	1 000	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1 015
<b>Total</b>	150	—	7 000	140	200	300	55	55	—	—	7 515
— <i>utilization</i>											
— power stations	—	—	1 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000
— industry	100	—	2 415 <sup>(8)</sup>	—	125	—	—	5	—	—	2 645
— domestic	50	—	3 000	140	75	300	55	50	—	—	3 670
— shipments to other ECSC countries	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(385)
— exports to non-member countries	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200

(1) Of which 2 300 black lignite.

(2) Of which 2 200 black lignite.

(3) Of which 100 black lignite.

(4) Of which 1 650 black lignite.

(5) Of which 1 600 black lignite.

(6) Of which 50 black lignite.

(7) Includes about 2 000 in brown coal fines.

(8) Includes about 200 brown coal fines shipped to industries in other Community countries.



## COMMUNITY LAW

### Offprint from the Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities in 1981

This publication is an extract from the Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities (1981).

The text has in no way been modified: references to 'this Report' should therefore be construed as references to the Fifteenth General Report. Nor has the text been brought up to date since that Report was published.

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Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian

ISBN 92-825-2825-1

Publication No CB-33-81-441-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: 2·40 ECU; Bfrs 100; £ Irl 1·70; £ 1·40; US \$ 2·50.

OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Boite postale 1003, L-2985 Luxembourg