

**REVISED FORECASTS FOR THE OUTLOOK FOR THE COMMUNITY COAL  
MARKET IN 1983**

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## INTRODUCTION

This document updates the report on the Community coal market in 1982 and the outlook for 1983 written at the beginning of the year <sup>(1)</sup>.

It revises the outlook in the light of developments in the first half of the year and the likely trend to the end of this year. The numbering of the chapters, sections and revised tables is the same as in the initial report.

In particular, the estimated balances for hard coal and coke resources and deliveries in 1983 have been updated and can be compared with the corresponding balances for 1982 which follow the same model on the basis of the provisional data provided by the Statistical Office.

In the following analysis an attempt has been made, wherever possible, to compare three figures, the (provisional) results for 1982, the preliminary estimates for 1983 and the revised figure available at the time of writing (July 1983).

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 147, 6. 6. 1983.

### I. SUMMARY

(Tables 31 and 32)

There will probably be a further drop in total energy consumption in the Community in 1983 down to around 861 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe), i.e. 1,6 % lower than in 1982. A similar drop is likely in the consumption of solid fuels which will therefore maintain their share of the Community's overall energy consumption, i.e. slightly over 24 %. Where hard coal is concerned, the Community's supplies will probably break down as follows: 233 million tonnes produced, plus five million tonnes recovered and 63 million tonnes imported from non-Community countries, giving a total of 301 million tonnes. This figure is almost 19 million tonnes down on 1982 and 10 million tonnes less than the preliminary forecasts made at the beginning of the year.

A slight overall decrease in intra-Community trade is likely but the decrease in the coke sector will probably be more marked.

In spite of reduced supplies, producers' stocks will probably increase to a level of 56 million tonnes by the end of 1983.

The world coal market is still characterized by a considerable surplus of supply over demand; the downward trend in prices expressed in dollars continues but the strengthening of the dollar compared with Community currencies slightly reduces the price advantage of imports.

In June 1983 the Commission submitted to the Council proposals for a balanced solid fuels policy <sup>(1)</sup> and a proposal for a Regulation on financial support from the Community for the industries producing solid fuels <sup>(2)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> COM(83) 309 final.

<sup>(2)</sup> COM(83) 447 final.

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

(Table 2)

#### 2. Outlook for 1983

After three years of recession there have been some signs in the early part of 1983 of a slight improvement in the trend of output and economic sentiment in most of the countries of the Community. Externally, prospects have brightened as a result of the fall in oil prices, of the recovery in the US economy which is now clearly under way, and of a firming in the trend of world trade after the decline in 1982.

However, the recovery in the Community is expected to proceed very gradually and hesitantly. Household

consumption in most countries is expected to rise only very slowly since no growth in real disposable incomes is likely. Government expenditures are generally being restrained. Fixed investment should pick up gradually in the second part of the year, providing interest rates do not start rising again and thus coke off investment plans. There should also be some increase in the rate of stockbuilding. Both exports and imports are expected to rise steadily

<sup>(1)</sup> Fuller details are given in *European Economy*, Supplement A — No 6, published in June 1983.

throughout the year, but there will be little contribution to real growth from the net foreign balance.

Although the expansion of activity is expected to continue at a moderate pace throughout 1983, the year-on-year growth of output will be very small, in part because of the falls in output which occurred in the second half of 1982. Real Community gross domestic product is forecast on average to be only 0,5 % higher in 1983 than in 1982. The forecasts for individual Community countries are shown in Table 2.

Further progress in reducing inflation is expected in most Community countries during 1983, but the rise

in unemployment will continue. Already by May 1983 the unemployment rate in the Community had reached 10,8 % (seasonally adjusted). The forecast rise in output will not be sufficient to create net new employment, while at the same time the number of people available for work continues to expand.

Preliminary forecasts for 1984 suggest that the recovery in activity in the Community should be confirmed, but that the rate of expansion will be much lower than has been usual at similar stages of previous cycles. Year-on-year growth of real Community gross domestic product of only 1,6 % is forecast for 1984.

### III. COAL DEMAND BY SECTOR

#### 1. Steel

There has been no sign of increased consumption since the introduction of the production quota system in autumn 1980. The 1983 consumption figure for this sector is likely to be some 41,5 million tonnes of coke, compared with 46 million in 1982. The initial forecasts for the steel industry's coke requirements have been revised downwards, mainly for France and Italy. Steel production is likely to be between 102 and 105 million tonnes (compared with 111 million in 1982).

#### 2. Power stations

The new estimates put deliveries to power stations (colliery and public) for 1983 at some 177 million tonnes, i.e. eight million less than in 1982 and four million less than forecast at the beginning of the year. This reduction will be particularly marked in France where the Electricité de France expects to take delivery of 12 million tonnes instead of the 17 million

initially forecast, whilst colliery power stations may increase their consumption to eight million tonnes, mostly of low-grade product. The Federal Republic of Germany has also decreased its forecast by about two million tonnes. In the United Kingdom deliveries of between 78 and 88 million tonnes are forecast. This situation is due to the large stocks held at power stations and the difficulty of forecasting likely movements in these stocks.

#### 3. and 4. Other industries

Consumption figures for other sectors such as other industries, domestic users, patent fuel, etc. have mostly been revised downwards, but not as markedly. For these areas as a whole, the actual figure for 1982 (47 million tonnes including the electricity produced for own consumption) remains unchanged rather than increasing by two million. One reason for this may be the recent trend in oil prices which has undoubtedly led many undertakings to postpone considering the possibility of converting to coal.

### IV. COMMUNITY COAL PRODUCTION

#### 1. Production statistics

Coal production will probably be some eight million tonnes down on 1982, i.e. some 233 million tonnes (instead of the initial estimate of 235 million). The eight million tonne difference is attributable to the Federal Republic of Germany, where coalfields have taken different measures to adjust production to demand.

In Germany, as in the United Kingdom, there has been a significant reduction in the underground

workforce — since the beginning of 1982 nearly 5 000 jobs have been lost in Germany and 10 000 in the United Kingdom.

#### 3. Developments in production capacity

In the United Kingdom work has begun on opening up the Belvoir coalfield and the Selby mine yielded its first coal at the beginning of summer 1983.

## V. COAL PRICES

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

1 US dollar =	Bfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Lit	Fl	£	Dr	ECU
4 January 1982	38,025	7,28	2,23	5,65	1 192	2,45	0,517	57,215	0,9215
1 October 1982	48,97	8,84	2,52	7,14	1 421	2,76	0,590	71,59	1,0746
3 January 1983	46,695	8,39	2,38	6,74	1 368	2,63	0,617	70,75	1,0334
31 March 1983	48,23	8,62	2,43	7,28	1 445	2,735	0,676	83,89	1,0825
1 July 1983	50,80	9,13	2,54	7,62	1 504	2,84	0,652	84,48	1,1214

## 1. Changes in listed prices for Community coal

(Tables 19 A and 19 B)

The initial report broke down the 1982 price increases by Community producers of hard coal and coke.

During the first six months of 1983, price increases occurred only in Belgium and France. In Germany and the United Kingdom — the biggest producers — prices remained stable. The situation as at 1 July 1983 can be summarized as follows:

*Belgium*

A 3 to 5 % increase in the prices of coking coal and washed fines on 1 January 1983.

*France*

Prices went up on 1 January and on 1 April 1983 respectively. The overall increases in the price of coal vary from 4 to 12 % depending on the product; coke prices rose by between 3 and 10 %. Coking coal and blast-furnace coke were not affected by the increases.

*United Kingdom*

Rebates of between £ 7 and £ 10 were given from 3 May to 31 July 1983.

*Netherlands*

There was a decrease of some 6 to 9 % in the price of coke on 15 January.

## 2. Changes in the price of imported coal

(a) *Coking coal*

The easing in the guide price <sup>(1)</sup> which began in 1982 has continued. The price was approximately US \$ 69 in the second quarter of 1983, i.e. at the level of the second quarter of 1980. It has decreased by 13,5 % compared with the fourth quarter of 1982, i.e. from US \$ 79,70 to US \$ 68,95 (a reduction of US \$ 10,75). It should be remembered that the highest guide price was US \$ 86,55 in the fourth quarter of 1982.

The fall in the guide price resulted mainly from the US \$ 10,00 drop in cif prices since the fourth quarter of 1982, following the reduction in fob prices. The demurrage included in the guide price decreased from US \$ 0,55 at the end of 1982 to US \$ 0,10 in the second quarter of 1983.

The guide prices in the national currencies of the Community's coal producing countries can be summarized as follows:

## Guide prices expressed in national currencies

Reference date	(per tonne)				
	US \$	DM	Bfrs	FF	£
1 October 1982	79,70	201	3 903	569	47
1 January 1983	76,25	181	3 560	514	47
1 April 1983	68,95	167	3 325	502	47

(b) *Steam coal*

The average price cif ARA for coal imported for the Community's power stations also went down in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the fourth quarter of 1982, dropping from US \$ 66,20 to US \$ 61,40 per tonne (29,3 GJ).

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

(c) *Comparison of prices for imported coking coal and steam coal*

Coking coal	Fourth quarter 1982	First quarter 1983	Steam coal	Fourth quarter 1982	First quarter 1983
1. US \$/t (t = t)	76,58	73,46	5. US \$/t (t = t)	58,96	54,59
2. Guide price (\$/t)	79,70	76,25	6. NCV (kJ/kg) of 5	26,078	25,994
3. NCV (kJ/kg) of 2	31,124	31,124	7. ECU/t at 29,3 GJ	71,21	63,61
4. ECU/t at 29,3 GJ	80,65	74,20	8. Ratio of 4 : 7 (in %)	113 %	117 %

## VI. COKE

2. **Coke production and coal supplies to coke ovens**

At the beginning of the year production for 1983 was expected to be approximately 54 million tonnes (i.e. 10 % less than the figure of 60 million tonnes in 1982), with all countries except Italy taking a share of the reduction. The latest estimate is for a production of only 52 million tonnes, Italy being the country mainly affected.

## VII. TRADE IN COAL AND COKE

1. **Intra-Community trade**

Intra-Community trade in hard coal will remain more or less at the 16 million tonne level achieved in 1982 and forecast for 1983 at the beginning of the year. Where coke is concerned, the forecast is for a net drop of 4,3 million tonnes compared with the figure of five million tonnes in 1982 and a preliminary estimate of 5,9 million tonnes for 1983. This is because Belgium, France and the Netherlands, Germany's traditional coke customers, are expecting a considerable reduction in offtake.

2. **Trade with third countries**

(Table 26)

When the initial forecasts were made, the figures did not greatly differ from the actual figures for 1981 and 1982 (71 to 72 million tonnes).

The revised figures now indicate a reduction of eight million tonnes compared with this figure, most of which will occur in France, followed — to a lesser degree — by Denmark, Italy and the United Kingdom.

The decrease in imports mainly affects steam coal. In the case of Electricité de France, there may be major fluctuations in coal requirements depending on the extent to which electricity requirements are covered by hydro-electricity, nuclear energy and colliery power stations.

Almost all of the reduction is at the expense of imports from the United States.

## VIII. STOCKS OF COAL AND COKE

On 31 December 1982, producers' hard coal stocks in the Community as a whole amounted to 43 million tonnes<sup>(1)</sup>. According to current estimates this figure will increase to 49 million tonnes by the end of 1983, most of the increase being accounted for by the United Kingdom. It is expected that coke stocks will increase to 12 million tonnes<sup>(1)</sup> because of additional stocks of some one million tonnes in the Federal Republic of Germany.

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding the German national reserve: hard coal = 7,2 million tonnes; coke = 3,0 million tonnes.

It is therefore possible that by the end of the year total producers' and consumers' stocks will amount to some 137 million tonnes (coal and coke expressed in coal equivalent), representing over five months of estimated consumption

TABLE 2

Gross domestic product in real terms  
(percentage change on preceding year)

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

Source: Economic Forecasts 1983-84. Services of the Commission, Brussels, 13 June 1983 (revised October 1983)

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

Category	Type	Date	National currency (round figures)									
			Ruhr DM	Aachen DM	Saar DM	Belgium Bfrs	Nord FF	Lorraine FF	South Wales £	Scotland £	South Yorkshire £	
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1982	335,00	—	—	7 000	1 022,00	—	80,75	—	—	
		15. 1. 1983	347,00	—	—	7 450	1 022,00	—	88,00	—	—	
		1. 7. 1983	347,00	—	—	7 450	1 104,00	—	88,00	—	—	
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1982	—	351,00	—	—	—	68,15	—	—	—	
		15. 1. 1983	—	351,00	—	—	—	72,50	—	—	—	
		1. 7. 1983	—	351,00	—	—	—	72,50	—	—	—	
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	1. 7. 1982	277,00	340,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		15. 1. 1983	289,00	340,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1. 7. 1983	289,00	340,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1. 7. 1982	257,00	—	294,00	4 025	—	—	—	56,50	53,70	
		15. 1. 1983	269,00	—	300,00	4 025	—	—	—	60,00	58,20	
		1. 7. 1983	269,00	—	300,00	4 025	—	—	—	60,00	58,20	
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1. 7. 1982	257,00	—	—	3 975	—	—	—	54,40	52,50	
		15. 1. 1983	269,00	—	—	3 975	—	—	—	59,90	56,80	
		1. 7. 1983	269,00	—	—	3 975	—	—	—	59,90	56,80	
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	1. 7. 1982	244,50	271,50	274,00	3 655	—	—	55,50	—	—	
		15. 1. 1983	253,50	271,50	280,00	3 850	—	—	59,50	—	—	
		1. 7. 1983	253,50	271,50	280,00	3 850	—	—	59,50	—	—	
Coke	Blast furnace H.F. } 40 mm	1. 7. 1982	360,00	387,00	375,00	5 600 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	87,50	86,40	85,80	
		15. 1. 1983	372,00	387,00	383,00	5 600	—	—	87,50	86,40	85,80	
		1. 7. 1983	372,00	387,00	383,00	5 600	—	—	87,50	86,40	85,80	

(1) Carcoke.

(2) Power stations: FF 616,00 — 683,00.

(3) Power stations: FF 628,00 — 697,00.

(4) Power stations: FF 628,00 — 697,00.

TABLE 19 B

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

Category	Type	Date	(US \$ ('))										difference %		
			Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgium	Nord	Lorraine	South Wales	Scotland	South Yorkshire	Lowest price		Highest price	
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1982	136,18	—	—	148,75	149,63	—	—	—	—	—	136,18	149,63	9,9
		15. 1. 1983	146,41	—	—	159,56	151,86	—	—	—	—	—	142,86	159,56	11,7
		1. 7. 1983	137,15	—	—	146,65	145,07	—	—	—	—	—	135,18	146,65	8,5
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1982	—	142,68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,32	142,68	20,6	
		15. 1. 1983	—	148,10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117,69	148,10	25,8	
		1. 7. 1983	—	138,74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,37	138,74	24,6	
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	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	
		1. 7. 1983	114,23	134,39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114,23	134,39	17,6	
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1. 7. 1982	104,47	—	119,51	85,53	—	—	—	—	—	80,97	119,51	47,6	
		15. 1. 1983	113,50	—	126,58	86,21	—	90,49	97,40	94,48	86,21	86,21	126,58	46,8	
		1. 7. 1983	106,32	—	118,58	79,23	—	80,03	92,17	89,40	79,23	79,23	118,58	49,7	
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1. 7. 1982	104,47	—	—	84,47	—	—	—	—	—	79,36 (*)	104,47	31,6	
		15. 1. 1983	113,50	—	—	85,14	—	—	—	—	—	89,60 (*)	113,50	33,3	
		1. 7. 1983	106,32	—	—	78,25	—	—	—	—	—	79,24 (*)	106,32	35,9	
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	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	—	83,95	96,59	—	—	82,46	118,14	43,3	
		1. 7. 1983	100,20	107,31	110,67	75,79	—	74,24	91,40	—	—	74,24	110,67	49,1	
Coke	Blast furnace H.F.) 40 mm	1. 7. 1982	146,34	157,32	152,44	119,00	—	128,84	151,91	150,00	148,96	119,00	157,32	32,2	
		15. 1. 1983	156,96	163,29	161,60	119,94	—	130,76	142,05	140,26	139,29	119,94	163,29	36,1	
		1. 7. 1983	147,04	152,96	151,38	110,24	—	115,64	134,41	132,72	131,80	110,24	152,96	38,8	

(\*) Dollar exchange rate:

1. 7. 1982

3. 1. 1983

1. 7. 1983

(\*) Prices are not adjusted for quality differences.

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

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

(\*) Power stations: 82,52 — 91,59 \$/t.



TABLE 26

## Imports of coal from third countries

('000 tonnes)

	1982 Provisional	1983 Forecasts	1983 Revised
<i>A. By country of destination</i>			
Belgium	8 544	5 630	5 075
Denmark	7 575	7 300	7 300
Federal Republic of Germany	8 808	8 600	7 900
France	16 964	20 500	14 300
Greece	505	880	880
Ireland	729	895	860
Italy	17 430	18 000	16 520
Luxembourg	225	215	230
Netherlands	7 803	6 550	6 975
United Kingdom	3 566	2 300	2 700
EUR-10	72 149	70 870	62 740
<i>B. By country of origin</i>			
USA	37 265	33 035	26 070
Canada	1 502	1 300	1 235
Australia	6 314	8 160	8 575
South Africa	17 253	16 910	15 125
Poland	8 530	9 530	10 130
USSR	523	855	250
Other	762	880	1 355
Total	72 149	70 670	62 740
<i>C. By sector of consumption</i>			
Steam coal	45 206 <sup>(1)</sup>	45 000	37 500
Coking coal	23 143	22 000	22 000
Others	3 800 <sup>(2)</sup>	3 670	3 240
Total	72 149	70 670	62 740

(1) Difference.

(2) Forecasts.

TABLE 31 A  
Coal balance sheet for 1982  
(provisional figures)

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production (t = t)	6 539	—	96 318 (1)	16 895	—	62	—	—	—	121 427	241 241
2. Recoveries	1 608	—	304 (1)	1 881	—	—	—	—	—	3 284	7 077
3. Receipts from ECSC	1 940	2 042	2 143	5 956	—	509	2 152	58	1 855	433	(17 088)
4. Imports from third countries	8 544	7 575	8 808	16 964	505	729	17 430	225	7 803	3 566	72 149
5. Availabilities (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	18 631	9 617	107 573	41 696	505	1 300	19 582	283	9 658	128 710	320 467
6. Inland deliveries											
(a) colliery power stations	319	—	2 861	7 626	—	—	—	—	—	40	10 846
(b) public power stations	6 893	8 875	41 549	15 075	—	58	7 257	—	4 692	89 977	174 376
(c) coke ovens	7 554	—	34 262	12 827	—	—	10 248	—	3 420	11 649	79 960
(d) steel industry	31	—	979	801	—	—	40	112	3	149	2 115
(of which power stations)	(28)	(.)	(694)	(228)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(2 146)	(.)
(e) other industries	1 323	336	8 083	3 389	489	221	1 760	136	127	6 973	22 837
(of which power stations)	(2)	(.)	(2 268)	(39)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(70)	(.)	(.)
(f) domestic sector	1 200	228	783	1 979	5	1 046	200	8	72	8 737	14 258
(g) miscellaneous	86	91	3 088	1 683	17	—	—	27	—	3 191	8 183
of which: 1. issues to workers	(33)	(—)	(176)	(79)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1 564)	(1 852)
2. patent fuel	(48)	(—)	(1 263)	(1 365)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1 084)	(3 760)
3. own consumption	(5)	(—)	(222)	(230)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(490)	(947)
4. gasworks	(—)	(91)	(—)	(—)	(15)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(106)
5. railways	(—)	(—)	(109)	(9)	(2)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(53)	(173)
6. other	(—)	(—)	(1 318)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(27)	(—)	(—)	(1 345)
7. Total inland deliveries (4)	17 406	9 530	91 605	43 380	511	1 325	19 505	283	8 314	120 716	312 575
8. Deliveries of ECSC	551	—	8 675	620	—	3	—	—	270	5 877	(15 996)
9. Exports to third countries	77	—	927	128	—	—	—	—	193	1 511	2 836
10. Total deliveries (7 + 8 + 9)	18 034	9 530	101 207	44 128	511	1 328	19 505	283	8 777	128 104	315 411
11. Stock movements at production and import (5—10)	+ 584	+ 55	+ 5 713	— 1 526	(— 6)	— 38	—	—	+ 845	— 22	+ 5 605
12. Statistical difference	+ 13	+ 32	+ 653	— 906	—	+ 10	+ 77	—	+ 36	+ 626	— 549 (2)

(1) National statistics: 88 442.

(2) Total 12 + (3—8) for EUR-10.

(3) Other availabilities.

(.) not available.

TABLE 31 B  
Coal balance sheet for 1983  
(revised July 1983)

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production (t = t)	6 400	—	88 350	17 000	—	75	—	—	—	121 400	233 225
2. Recoveries	1 700	—	500 (*)	1 500	—	—	—	—	—	2 000	5 700
3. Receipts from ECSC	1 900	2 000	2 100	6 000	20	470	2 000	55	1 175	400	(16 120)
4. Imports from third countries	5 075	7 300	7 900	14 300	880	860	16 520	230	6 975	2 700	62 740
5. Availabilities (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	15 075	9 300	98 850	38 800	900	1 405	18 520	285	8 150	126 500	301 665
6. Inland deliveries											
(a) colliery power stations	350	—	3 000	8 000	—	30	—	—	—	50	11 430
(b) public power stations	5 855	8 500	42 300	12 000	—	—	7 600	—	4 400	84 500	165 155
(c) coke ovens	5 350	—	29 750	11 300	—	—	8 750	—	2 650	10 400	68 200
(d) steel industry (of which power stations)	25	—	1 000 (900)	1 150 (100)	75	—	—	140	—	200 (100)	2 590
(e) other industries (of which power stations)	1 300	550	8 200 (4 400)	2 950 (—)	820	305	2 000	140	450	7 100 (2 200)	23 815 (6 600)
(f) domestic sector	1 200	200	1 000	1 800	5	1 025	150	5	100	6 200	11 685
(g) miscellaneous	75	50	2 450	1 425	—	—	—	—	—	4 850	8 850
of which: 1. issues to workers	(30)	(—)	(200)	(25)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1 500)	(1 755)
2. patent fuel	(37)	(—)	(1 200)	(1 200)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1 000)	(3 437)
3. own consumption	(7)	(—)	(250)	(200)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(550)	(1 007)
4. gasworks	(—)	(50)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(20)	(70)
5. railways	(1)	(—)	(100)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(30)	(131)
6. other	(—)	(—)	(700)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1 750)	(2 450)
7. Total inland deliveries (*)	14 155	9 300	87 700	38 625	900	1 360	18 500	285	7 600	113 300	291 725
8. Deliveries to ECSC	500	—	9 110	535	—	—	20	—	445	5 510	(16 120)
9. Exports to third countries	120	—	1 040	165	—	—	—	—	105	1 090	2 520
10. Total deliveries (7 + 8 + 9)	14 775	9 300	97 850	39 325	900	1 360	18 520	285	8 150	119 900	294 245
11. Stock movements at production and import (5—10)	+ 300	—	+ 1 000	— 525	—	+ 45	—	—	—	+ 6 600	+ 7 420

(\*) Other availabilities.

TABLE 32 A  
Coke balance sheet for 1982  
(provisional figures)

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production											
— coke-oven coke	5 217	—	26 567	9 934	—	—	7 466	—	2 427	8 718	60 329
— gas coke	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
— Total	5 217	67	26 567	9 934	—	—	7 466	—	2 427	8 718	60 396
2. Receipts from ECSC	395	79	745	1 568	20	9	84	1 616	412	17	(4 945)
3. Imports from third countries	141	6	355	44	10	—	28	66	13	397	1 060
4. Availabilities (1 + 2 + 3)	5 753	152	27 667	11 546	30	9	7 578	1 682	2 852	9 132	61 456
5. Inland deliveries											
(a) steel industry	4 980	18	16 447	9 083	21	9	6 324	1 675	2 033	5 772	46 362
(b) other industries	223	24	1 349	879	16	—	564	—	179	271	3 505
(c) domestic sector	28	41	691	93	4	—	149	9	12	2 468	3 495
(d) miscellaneous	9	12	1 235	469	—	—	100	—	—	339	2 164
of which: — issues to workers	(8)	(—)	(578)	(159)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(745)
— own consumption	(1)	(12)	(290)	(308)	(—)	(—)	(100)	(—)	(—)	(186)	(897)
— other	(—)	(—)	(367)	(2)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(153)	(522)
6. Total inland deliveries (*)	5 240	95	19 722	10 524	41	9	7 137	1 684	2 224	8 850	55 526
7. Deliveries to ECSC	315	4	3 205	423	—	—	13	—	531	427	(4 918)
8. Exports to third countries	163	38	759	311	—	—	492	—	19	989	2 771
9. Total deliveries (6 + 7 + 8)	5 718	137	23 686	11 258	41	9	7 642	1 684	2 774	10 266	58 297
10. Stock movements at production and import (4—9)	+ 38	+ 10	+ 4 080	+ 126	—	—	+ 50	—	+ 11	— 618	+ 3 697
11. Statistical difference	— 3	+ 5	— 99	+ 162	— 11	—	— 114	— 2	+ 67	— 516	— 538 (1)

(\*) Total: 11 + (2—7) for EUR-10.

TABLE 32 B  
Coke balance sheet for 1983  
(revised July 1983)

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EUR-10
1. Production											
— coke-oven coke	4 600	—	23 100	8 500	—	—	6 700	—	2 000	7 300	52 200
— gas coke	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Total	4 600	35	23 100	8 500	—	—	6 700	—	2 000	7 300	52 235
2. Receipts from ECSC	330	100	550	1 000	20	10	80	1 600	600	10	(4 300)
3. Imports from third countries	70	5	150	50	180	—	20	—	—	390	865
4. Availabilities (1 + 2 + 3)	5 000	140	23 800	9 550	200	10	6 800	1 600	2 600	7 700	53 100
5. Inland deliveries											
(a) steel industry	4 450	10	15 700	7 800	30	5	5 600	1 590	1 800	4 500	41 485
(b) other industries	210	35	1 200	850	150	5	560	—	300	300	3 610
(c) domestic sector	30	65	600	150	20	—	140	10	10	1 500	2 525
(d) miscellaneous	10	5	1 150	150	—	—	80	—	—	800	2 195
of which: — issues to workers	(8)	(—)	(600)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(300)	(908)
— own consumption	(2)	(5)	(300)	(150)	(—)	(—)	(80)	(—)	(—)	(100)	(637)
— other	(—)	(—)	(250)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(400)	(650)
6. Total inland deliveries (1)	4 700	115	18 650	8 950	200	10	6 380	1 600	2 110	7 100	49 815
7. Deliveries to ECSC	235	—	2 955	455	—	—	20	—	360	275	(4 300)
8. Exports to third countries	50	25	1 100	380	—	—	400	—	130	825	2 910
9. Total deliveries (6 + 7 + 8)	4 985	140	22 705	9 785	200	10	6 800	1 600	2 600	8 200	52 725
10. Stock movements at production and import (4—9)	+ 15	—	+ 1 095	— 235	—	—	—	—	—	— 500	+ 375