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COMMISSION REPORT

**THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY
IN 1992 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1993**

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THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1992 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1993

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Article 46 of the ECSC Treaty states that, to provide guidance on the course of action to be followed by all concerned, and to determine its own course of action, the Commission must conduct a study of market and price trends.

Amongst other things, this includes periodic reports on the solid fuel market and short-term forecasts. Each December the Consultative Committee of the ECSC receives a summary report covering the current year and giving the initial forecasts for the next. The main market report is then written early in the new year, presented to the Consultative Committee at its April meeting, and published in May or June. Later, in September, the Consultative Committee is presented with a revised version of the report, which is then published in the last quarter of the year.

2. This report analyses the situation of the Community solid fuel market in 1992, makes forecasts for 1993 and gives corrected and updated data for 1991.

The data for 1991 and 1992 is that available in January 1993. The forecasts for 1993 were made by the Member States at the end of 1992 and updated as far as possible at the time of writing.

3. Figures do not usually contain the new German Länder unless specifically mentioned.

In addition, at the time of writing, the whole issue of energy policy, and therefore coal policy, in the United Kingdom was under review by the British Government and Parliament. As a result, there were no forecasts available for 1993. For this reason, and

without prejudicing the final outcome of the review in the United Kingdom, the figures for 1993 have been kept the same as those for 1992 in order to facilitate comparisons between both years for the rest of the Community.

II. SUMMARY

4. On average, economic growth in 1992 in the European Community (excluding the new German Länder for statistical reasons) is now estimated to have been a scant 1.1%, which is down by more than a 1/4 of a percentage point on the previous year's already disappointing performance. Given the recent trend of economic indicators, growth should remain very weak during 1993 at a level of around 3/4% .
5. According to the first figures available for 1992, the Community's gross inland energy consumption is estimated to have fallen by 0.2%. This fall has mainly affected solid fuels and hydro-electricity and was mainly due to the slowing-down in the economic growth and, to a lesser extent, to the slightly warmer weather conditions compared with the previous year. The demand for solid fuels, in terms of gross inland consumption, may have fallen as much for hard coal as for lignite, the latter only when including the new German Länder.

Total primary consumption is likely to grow by 1.2% in 1993, assuming normal weather conditions and a certain decline in the price of oil in USD currencies.

6. Community hard coal production continues to decline steadily, as a result of the restructuring and rationalization policies adopted by the Member States. In 1992, total production was 183.7 Mt as compared with 193.2 Mt in 1991 (-9.5 Mt or -4.9%). For 1993, similar developments are expected with a drop in production of at least 9.0 Mt (approximately -4.9%) with respect to 1992, on the assumption that there will be no variations in the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, lignite and peat production continues to increase. 1992 saw a total production of 193.1 Mt and forecasts for 1993 estimate a small rise of 0.3 Mt to a total of around 193.4 Mt⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Former GDR not included

Community coke production continues to fall, partly as a result of cutbacks in the steel industry and partly as result of the technological changes introduced into steel production. 43.6 Mt of coke was produced in 1992 as compared with 47.1 Mt in 1991 and the forecast for 1993 is for some 42.3 Mt.

7. Imports of hard coal from third countries exhibit a long term trend that is contrary to that of Community hard coal production. In 1992 imports are expected to have risen by only 1.1 Mt to reach 131.3 Mt ⁽¹⁾ , compared to 130.2 Mt in 1991, which represents 40.7% of the total tonnage available in the Community.

For 1993, for the first time since 1986, hard coal imports may decline, with an anticipated decrease of 5 Mt to reach a total of 126.3 Mt

8. Deliveries of hard coal in the Community fell significantly in 1992 compared to 1991. Internal deliveries accounted for 309.4 Mt, which is 16.5 Mt lower than that of the previous year. Whilst broadly similar to that for 1988, it is the lowest figure registered since 1985. For 1993, the volume of internal deliveries, provided that there are no changes in the UK figures, are expected to fall slightly (-1.4 Mt, which is about -0.5%).
9. Imported hard coal prices declined steadily throughout 1992. The average guide price of coking coal for the fourth quarter of the year dropped from 59.2 US dollars/t in 1991 to 57.3 US dollars/t in 1992.

The CIF price of steam coal barely rose throughout 1992. The maximum rise in relation to the same period for the previous year was in the third quarter, when prices reached 52.3 US dollars/tce as compared with 51.0 US dollars/tce in 1991. However, the appreciation in the Community currencies more than offset this small rise to the extent that CIF prices for steam coal over the first three quarters of 1992 were almost 5% lower than those for the same period for the previous year, expressed in Community currencies.

⁽¹⁾ Former GDR not included

COMPARISON OF THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE SOLID FUEL MARKET **					
(million tonnes)					
	1991	1992	1993	1992/1991	1993/1992
	actual	estimates	forecast	(%)	(%)
HARD COAL					
Resources					
- Production	193.2	183.7	174.7	-4.9	-4.9
- Recoveries	8.1	7.6	5.9	-6.4	-21.7
- Imports from third countries	130.2	131.3	126.3	0.9	-3.8
Total	331.5	322.6	308.0	-2.7	-4.9
Deliveries					
- To coking plants	62.4	58.9	56.7	-5.6	-3.7
- To power stations*	220.5	209.4	210.8	-5.1	0.7
- To others	43.0	41.2	40.5	-4.2	-1.5
- Exports to third countries	0.7	0.3	0.3	-56.6	-22.4
Total	326.7	309.7	308.3	-5.2	-0.5
COKE					
Resources					
- Production	47.1	43.6	42.3	-7.5	-2.9
- Imports from third countries	1.7	1.5	1.4	-12.5	-3.5
Total	48.8	45.1	43.7	-7.6	-3.0
Deliveries					
- To steel industry	43.4	40.0	37.9	-7.7	-5.2
- Other deliveries within the Community	4.7	4.2	3.9	-11.4	-6.3
- Exports to third countries	0.9	0.9	0.7	-3.0	-17.0
Total	49.0	45.1	42.1	-8.0	-6.4
LIGNITE AND PEAT					
Resources					
- Production and imports	191.8	196.1	196.3	2.2	0.1
Deliveries					
- To briquetting plants	17.5	17.2	17.9	-1.5	4.1
- To power stations	167.3	174.7	174.2	4.4	-0.3
- Others (including exports to third countries)	6.5	5.1	5.2	-20.7	2.1
Total	191.3	197.0	197.3	3.0	0.1

(!) The sums may not add up due to rounding.

* Including industrial power stations

**Excluding new German Länder.

III. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1992 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1993(2)

10. With the hoped-for recovery failing so far to materialise, economic developments have defied forecasters, private and public alike, over the last two years. Hence the forecasters are still confronted with the difficult task of predicting the timing and the strength of the cyclical turning point.

The current short-term economic outlook for the Community is the most unfavourable since the early 1980s. After a prolonged period of buoyant growth during the second half of the 1980s, the Community has been experiencing, like all major industrial players, a deep and longer than expected slow-down of economic activity. In the case of the Community, the cooling-off of the economy, which commenced in early 1990, was initially attenuated by the strong growth stimuli emanating from the process of German re-unification. However, in the second half of 1991, as these expansionist impulses faded out, the downturn gathered pace.

11. Nevertheless, unexpectedly good growth figures for the first quarter of 1992 nurtured, until last spring, expectations that the cyclical slow-down would be short-lived and that recovery would take hold during the latter half of 1992. However, events did not turn out as predicted. Already, by the late summer of 1992, and before the eruption of the September currency turmoil, it had become clear that the economic recovery had been further delayed. Present expectations are for a continued and accelerated weakness with the heightened risk of the slow-down turning into a (mild) recession.

12. On average, economic growth in 1992 in the Community (excluding the new German Länder for statistical reasons) is now estimated to have been a scant 1.1%, down by more than a 1/4 of a percentage point on the previous year's already disappointing performance. Given the recent trend of economic indicators, growth should remain very weak during the first half of 1993. A gradual improvement in the Community's economic climate may occur during the course of the second half of 1993 on account of an assumed recovery of the world economy, a depreciation of EC currencies in nominal effective terms and an easing of the monetary conditions within the Community. Nevertheless, growth should remain sluggish basically because of the need to correct imbalances, particularly on the fiscal front. All told, growth is forecast at around 3/4% in 1993.

(2) Based on Commission forecasts of January 1993.

13. Investment is the component most affected by the current phase of slow growth in the Community and in the rest of the world. Following a fall of 0.3% in 1992, investment may decline by a further 1% in 1993 under the combined effects of sluggish domestic demand, falling foreign orders, a declining rate of capacity utilisation and tight monetary conditions. This is particularly true for investment in equipment, which is expected to decline by 1.5% in 1993.

Real domestic demand in the Community should grow by around a quarter of one per cent in 1993, which is more than three quarters of a percentage point less than in the previous year. These rates contrast sharply with the average annual increases of above 4% during the period 1987-90. The rate of expansion of private consumption is forecast to halve relative to the already slow rate of 1.3% in 1992.

14. With the continued depressed state of the Community's economy, employment is estimated to have fallen by 0.5% in 1992 and to fall by a further 3/4% in 1993. On an annual average, the rate of unemployment is estimated to have been 9.5% in 1992 and could attain 10.5% in 1993 in the Community as a whole.

Inflation (measured by the private consumption deflator) averaged 4.5% in 1992 for the Community as a whole, which is down on the previous year's figure of 5.3%. For 1993 the inflation performance is hardly expected to improve.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ENERGY MARKETS (3)

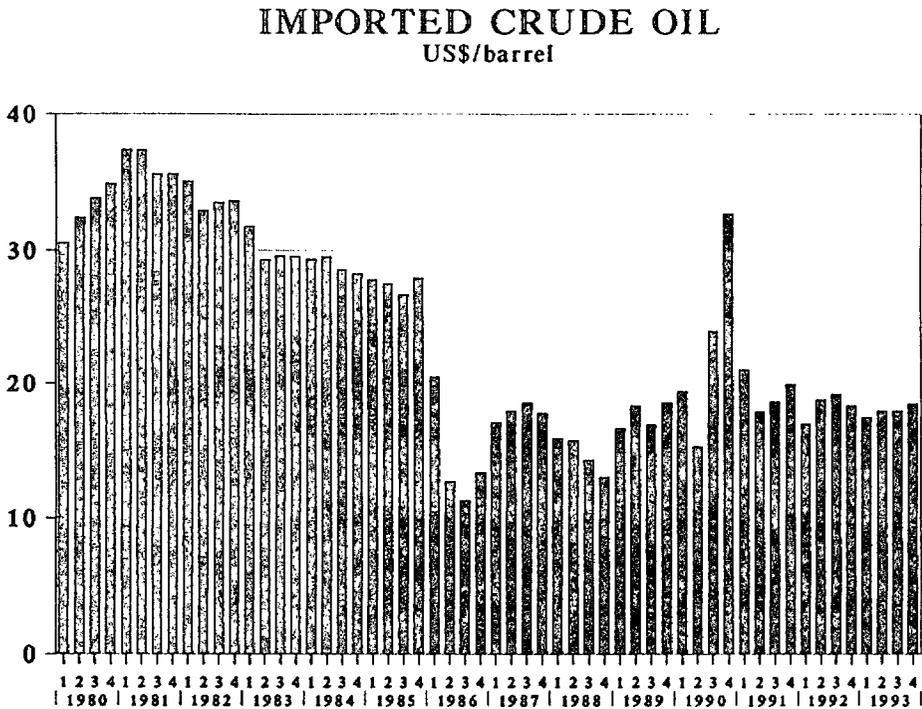
15. On the basis of the macroeconomic assumptions mentioned above, combined with a certain decrease in real oil prices during 1992 and 1993 with respect to 1991, total energy demand in 1992 may have decreased by 0.2%. Forecasts for 1993, assuming normal weather conditions, point to a growth of some 1.2%.

16. Crude oil CIF prices for the Community imports decreased by some 5% during 1992 compared to 1991. The average imported crude oil price for 1992 is likely to have been

(3) Based on the "Short term energy outlook for the European Community" ENERGY IN EUROPE. Directorate-General for Energy. Commission of the European Communities.

* Including the new German Länder

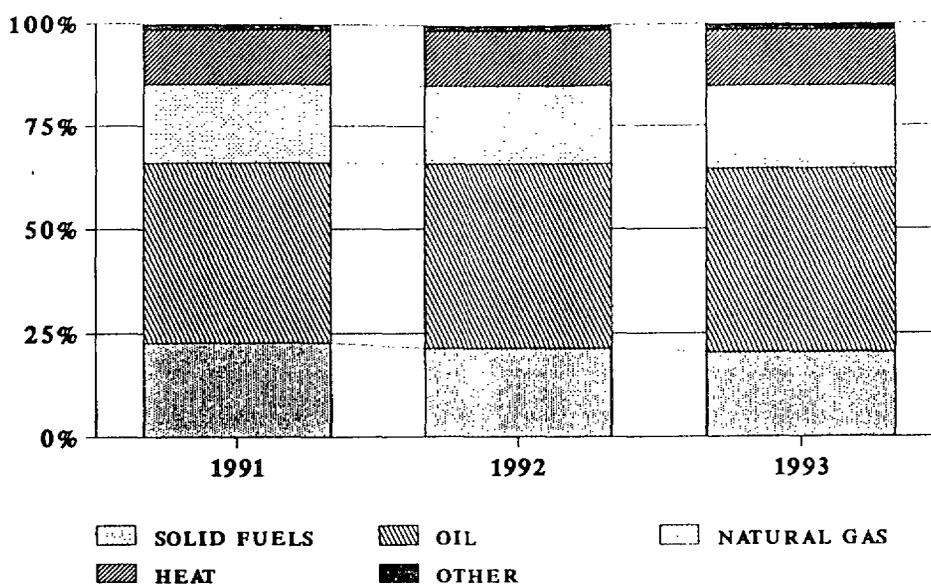
around 18.4 US dollars/barrel, according to first estimates, against 19.4 US dollars/barrel during 1991. In 1993, the price could remain at a around 18 US dollars/barrel.



17. There are two key factors which explain the changes in the growth of demand between 1991, 1992 and 1993. Firstly, the weather conditions during 1992 were warmer than in the previous year, resulting in a certain saving of energy; for 1993, however, normal weather conditions are assumed. Secondly, the slowing-down in economic growth, and therefore in industrial production which may have decreased by 0.2% during 1992 compared to the already disappointing performance of 1991, whilst forecasts for 1993 are somewhat some higher than 1%.

18. The demand for oil, in terms of total inland deliveries, which increased by 2.3% during 1991, may have grown by 2.2% in 1992 and could grow by 0.4% in 1993. A large proportion of these increases are due to the rising demand from transportation, which is expected to be even more marked in 1993.

SHARE OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION



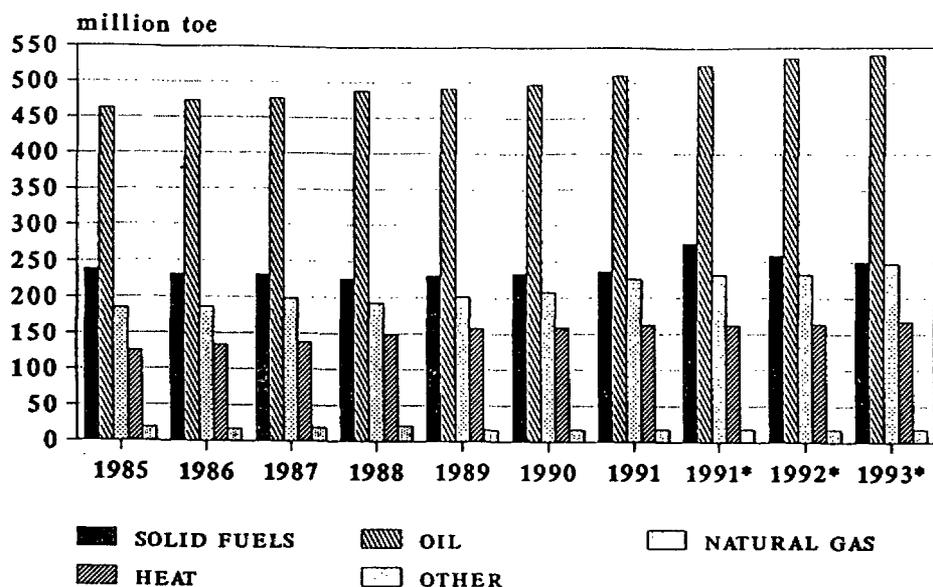
* INCLUDING NEW GERMAN LÄNDER

19. Demand for natural gas is expected to have increased by a mere 0.4% during 1992, due almost entirely to the higher demand from power stations. With the current economic and weather assumptions, demand in 1993 could increase by more than 6%, of which around 60% could be the result of the rising demand from gas-fired power generation.
20. Total demand for solid fuels, in terms of gross inland consumption, may have declined by 5.6% during 1992 compared to 1991. Of this, some 60% of the decline was accounted for by hard coal and the rest by lignite. For 1993, a further decline of 3.3% is expected, mainly due to the falling demand for lignite in the new German Länder.

With respect to hard coal, demand has fallen by some 4-5% during 1992. This fall is more noticeable because demand for hard coal in 1991 was the highest since 1982. However demand from all the consumer sectors decreased significantly during 1992. For 1993, a moderated decrease is expected (-0.4%), mainly as result of the decreasing demand from the steel industry and from the "other sectors".

With respect to lignite, global figures are seriously affected by the restructuring of the German lignite industry in the new Länder, as in the rest of the Community demand may have grown by 3% in 1992 and a mere 0.1% for 1993.

PRIMARY ENERGY BALANCE GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION



* INCLUDING NEW GERMAN LÄNDER

21. Electricity demand, measured by the gross inland consumption, has probably increased by significantly less than 1% in 1992 and could increase by around 1.4% in 1993.

Production by the nuclear sector has probably increased in 1992 as total generating capacity has itself slightly increased. Production of nuclear electricity could therefore have increased by some 2% in 1992 and increase by the same proportion in 1993.

Hydro-electric production fell significantly during 1992, mainly because rainfall was appreciably lower in Spain and Portugal than in the previous year. Hydro-electricity generation was some 21% below the 1988 level for the whole Community.

Production of electricity by conventional thermal power stations may finally have decreased in 1992 by 0.4%. This trend could be reversed in 1993, given that there are growth expectations for some 2%. During 1992, there was a slight increase in generation from oil and natural gas to detriment of hard coal and lignite. For 1993 some rise in the proportion generated from hard coal and, in particular, from gas should be expected, whilst oil and lignite (because the impact of the new German Länder) will probably decrease.

22. With respect to energy supply, total Community energy production in 1992 has probably decreased by 8 Mtoe, to a new total of 621 Mtoe, mainly due to the decrease in production of solid fuels and hydro-electricity.

Total net imports probably represented about 52.2% of total apparent gross consumption in 1992.

V. DEMAND FOR SOLID FUELS

Deliveries of hard coal (Table 3)

23. Deliveries of hard coal in the Community fell significantly in 1992 compared to 1991. Internal deliveries were 309.4 Mt, which is 16.5 Mt (-5.1%) lower than that for the previous year, according to the first estimates. Whilst this is the lowest figure registered since 1985, it is broadly similar to that for 1988.

Deliveries to all sectors have seen a decline, with the only exception being deliveries of thermal coal to the steel-making industry. In absolute terms, the main decreases were the deliveries to public power stations (down 9.6 Mt, or -4.6%), deliveries to cokeries (down 3.5Mt, or -5.6%) and deliveries to "other industries" (down 1.4 Mt, or -6.9%; excluding their own power-generating requirements). In relative terms, the biggest decrease in deliveries of hard coal was that for the domestic heating sector, down by some 8.2% (or -0.8Mt) and for the patent fuel plants sector with a drop of 0.6 Mt (-20.5%).

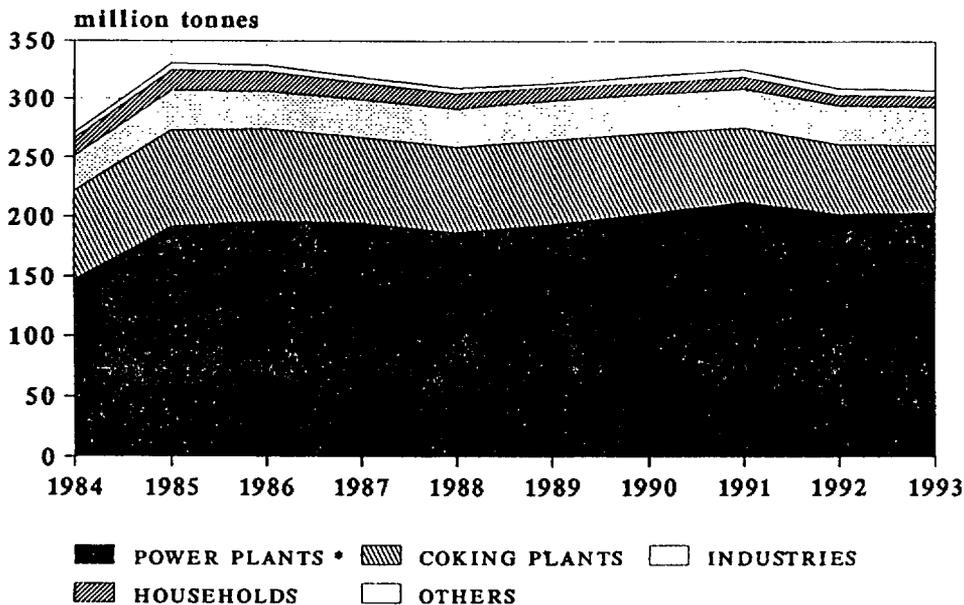
The share of the hard coal deliveries for electricity generation has remained unchanged at 67.7% of total deliveries. However, it should be noted that the deliveries to the main sectors, which are electricity generation (including colliery and industrial power stations) and cokeries, account for some 86.7% of the total.

The countries with the most significant decreases were the United Kingdom with a drop of 8.2 Mt (-7.4%), followed by Denmark with a decrease of 3.1 Mt (-22.9%), Germany with a fall of 2.5Mt (-3.1%), and Netherlands and Italy both with a drop of 2.3 Mt (-17.8% and -11.6% respectively). On the other hand, only in Spain there was a significant increase in hard coal deliveries of some 2.0 Mt. The remaining countries are not expected to have shown any significant changes with respect to 1991, as the variations are lower than 0.5 Mt.

24. For 1993 the volume of internal hard coal deliveries in the whole Community, assuming no significant changes in the United Kingdom, is expected to fall somewhat (-1.4 Mt; or -0.5%) compared to 1992 figures. While thermal hard coal deliveries for electricity generation and to the steel-making industry could rise by some 1.4 Mt (0.7%) and 0.5 Mt (6.7%) respectively, deliveries to the other sectors are expected to fall by a total of 3.3Mt (-3.6%), of which 2.2 Mt would be deliveries to the cokeries.

Comparison with 1992, by country, reveals no major variations forecast, with the exception of the anticipated decreases in France (-1.6 Mt; -5.1%) and in Germany (-0.8 Mt; -1.0%). On the other hand, Denmark expects to increase its deliveries by 1.1 Mt (+10.2%).

INLAND DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL



* Public and pithead power stations

25. Coke-making (tables 4 and 5)

Since the beginning of 1991 the steel industry has been going through a difficult period during which market conditions have deteriorated significantly.

As with energy demand, the downturn in this market is partly caused by the weakness of the general economic situation which has led to a contraction in the demand for steel and, above all, to a collapse in prices for steel products. These have averaged some 20 or even 30 per cent for certain steel products compared to the price levels at the end of 1989.

This fall in prices is attributable to several factors:

- the structural supply surplus on the Community market;
- the climate of uncertainty regarding sales on US market, owing to anti-dumping and anti-subsidy procedures initiated by the US administration;
- the growing pressure of imports into the Community market from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, at low prices.

26. The Community's very modest economic performance in 1992 has led to a pronounced slow-down in industrial activity in general, causing actual apparent steel consumption (which includes changes in stocks) to contract by some 2.2% (a figure which includes the new German Länder). Total steel production is likely to have been some 3.6% (or 3.3% if one excludes the new German Länder) below the level reached in 1991. Production has declined in virtually all the Member States, with the notable exception of Italy. The decline in absolute figures is most significant in Belgium and in Germany.

27. For 1993, the prospects for an internal recovery in the steel market are fairly uncertain and the situation on the international market remains generally weak. As a result, the forecasts indicate a continued decline in steel consumption this year and, consequently, reduced activity in the Community's steel industry. Apparent consumption for the whole Community could fall by some 2.5% and Community crude steel production by some 2.6%

28. In recent years, about 90% of the coke consumed in the Community goes to the steel industry, mainly in the blast-furnaces. However, the running of these furnaces has undergone technical modifications and improvements which tend to reduce the amount of coke required for the production of pig-iron. Cheaper and lower quality steam coal is now increasingly being injected into the blast furnaces. This has the advantage of not being burdened with the relatively high costs involved in producing coke. This evolution, together with other techniques being used to increase the efficiency of the blast-furnaces, has already resulted in a substantial reduction of the specific consumption of coke per tonne of pig iron.

The Community average of injected coal is of the order of some 80 kilo per tonne of pig

iron, although a level of 100 kilo could be achieved without any difficulty, which could in turn reduce the consumption of coke by as much as 2 Mt within a few years. The average for injected coal in the Netherlands is now around 150 kilo per tonne compared with slightly more than 60 kilo per tonne for Germany

The slow-down of activity in the Community steel industry, together with the considerable changes which are taking place in steel-making technology which are leading to reduced requirements for coke and hence for coking coal, as well as a lower input of coal per unit of steel output, will continue to curtail coal usage in this sector. Only deliveries of steam coal for injection into blast furnaces, as a partial substitute for coke, will increase in the coming years.

29. With the reduction of 5.2 Mt in the total amount of steel being produced in 1992, compared with 1991, to a new total of around 132.2 Mt, it is not surprising that deliveries of coke to steel plants have decreased by 3.4 Mt (-7.7%) in the same period to a level of 40 Mt. For 1993, no changes with respect to the trend observed in 1992 are expected since deliveries are forecast to be some 2.1 Mt down (-5.2%) at 37.9 Mt.

30. The remaining internal coke deliveries total barely 4.2 Mt, which is a sharp drop with respect to the previous year (-11.4%). Exports also slightly declined (-3.0%). For 1993, all the indicators points to a further decrease in internal deliveries of about 6.3% to 3.9 Mt.

31. **Power stations** (Tables 6A and 6B)

On the basis of the information available at the time of writing for the whole Community, the growth in demand for electricity in terms of gross inland consumption may have been lower than 1% in 1992. In terms of the electricity generated, the growth compared with that of the year before is not expected to be higher than 0.6%.

By sources, nuclear generation may have grown by some 2.4% whilst that generated by conventional power stations may have decreased by 0.4%. On the other hand, hydro-electric generation may have fallen by 14% with respect to the previous year due to the drought which has mainly affected Spain and Portugal although, to a much lesser extent, Italy as well. Hydro-electric generation may well have dropped by more than 40% in both Spain and Portugal.

By way of example, the above-mentioned variations in nuclear and hydro-electric

generation would represent almost 5.5 Mtce less coal, if nuclear had displaced coal, and 8 Mtce more coal if coal made up for the shortfall in hydro-electricity.

With respect to the conventional power stations, electricity generated from petroleum products may have increased by more than 10% whilst that from gas natural by less than 1%. On the other hand, electricity generated from the coal-fired power stations may have decreased by some 3%.

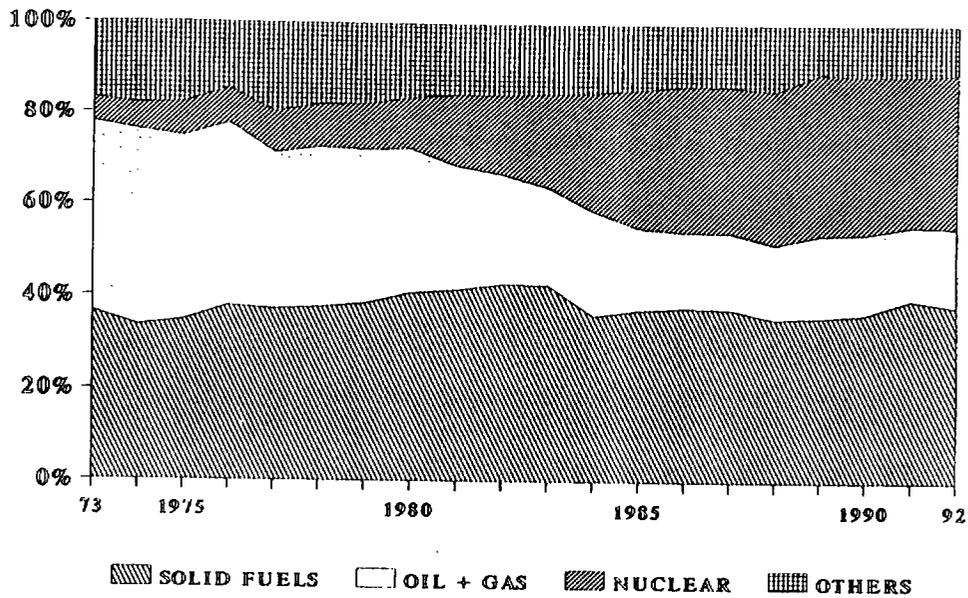
32. The most recent yearly figures concerning the share of the different input fuel sources used for the generation of electricity, for the whole Community (including the new Länder), are those for 1991:

SOURCE	%	%
HYDRO	9.4	
NUCLEAR	33.3	
CONVENTIONAL	57.1	
of which:		
Hard coal		53.1
Lignite		18.4
Petroleum products		17.5
Natural gas		9.9
Others		1.1
OTHERS	0.2	

33. In 1992, hard coal deliveries to public and industrial power stations were down by 11.2 Mt (-5.1%) on the previous year at 209.4 Mt. By Member State, only Spain saw a significant increase in deliveries, in the order of 2.0 Mt. On the other hand, the biggest decreases in absolute terms are expected to have been in the United Kingdom (6.3 Mt), in Denmark (3.0 Mt), in Italy (2.4 Mt) and in Netherlands (2.1 Mt).

Moreover, during 1992, stocks at the public power stations have increased by some 5.3 Mt to reach a new level of 74,3 Mt, compared to 69 Mt in 1991. The main increases in stocks were in the United Kingdom, with almost 3 Mt, followed by Denmark with 1.7Mt.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY SOURCE



• INCLUDING NEW GERMAN LÄNDER AFTER 1991

Examining those countries with the highest variations in hard coal deliveries to public power stations, the following can be noted:

- Spain saw a decrease in hydro-electricity generation due to the drought, which resulted in an increase in the demand from coal-fired power stations;
- In Denmark there has been a considerable rise in electricity imports, which may have displaced around 3 Mt of hard coal;
- In Italy there has been an increase of around 20% in the consumption of petroleum products in power stations, compared to the previous year, which has offset the increase in electricity demand (this is equivalent to some 3.2 Mt of hard coal) and a decrease in the amount of electricity produced from natural gas-fired and hard coal-fired power stations (which is estimated to be the equivalent of 1.0 Mt and 2.4 Mt of hard coal respectively);
- In the Netherlands the decrease in coal deliveries to the power stations is mainly due to the increasing gas fired-generation, which may have risen by more than 13% during 1992;
- Finally, in the United Kingdom, the estimated drop in electricity demand, which may be of the order of some 3%, together with the improvements in the nuclear electricity generation of around 6%, have led to a displacement of almost 4 Mt and 1.5 Mt of hard coal respectively. Furthermore, deliveries of hard coal to the electricity generating industry over the last few years have been at a higher pace than the consumption, to the

extent that stocks have risen substantially to the current level of more than 33 Mt. However stocks may have risen by some 1 Mt less in 1992 than in the previous year.

34. For 1993, forecasts for hard coal deliveries to public, colliery and industrial power stations for the Community as a whole point to a rise of 1.4 Mt (0.7%), provided that there are no changes in the United Kingdom. The main differences could be seen in Denmark, Italy and Spain, depending respectively on the level of electricity imports, whether there is any further penetration by petroleum products in electricity generation and, finally, if the level of rainfall reverts to normal levels.

In addition, bearing in mind the poor economic climate for the Community as a whole in 1993 (with growth forecast at only 3/4%), the prospect of any growth in energy demand and, therefore, in electricity is extremely limited, to the extent that any variation in the demand for coal from the electricity generating industry will come to a large extent from variations in the weather and from covering deficits cause by unforeseen events in electricity production, such as problems in nuclear power plants and variations in rainfall.

35. It is important to highlight that Community deliveries to power stations in 1993 are difficult to evaluate properly at the current time due to the situation in the United Kingdom. The whole industry is the subject of a lengthy report by the British House of Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry and is still undergoing an in-depth review by the Government department concerned. It would be useful, therefore, to highlight some of the main factors now influencing the electricity generating industry in the United Kingdom:

- In 1991, the major UK electricity generating companies consumed 82 Mt of coal, which represents some 76% of total UK coal consumption. During 1991, only one gas-fired power combined cycle gas turbine power station (CCGT) was operational (the 229 MW Roosecote station, which could have displaced some 0.5 Mt of coal);
- During 1992, PowerGen's 900 MW Killingholme CCGT became operational (representing the displacement of some 2 Mt of coal). The 1875 MW Teeside CCGT was due to be commissioned at the end of 1992 or early in 1993, and this will displace the equivalent of up to some 4 Mt of coal);
- The "Seven Year Statement of National Grid Company" (dated March 1992) shows that a further 4 CCGT, with a total capacity of 1752 MW, will have signed a connection and/or "use-of-system" agreement for connection during 1993 (representing, in a normal year, the displacement of some 4 Mt of coal);

- Nuclear output in England has continued to improve, by some 11% for the first half of 1992 compared with the same period in 1991;
- Coal stocks held by the generators in England and Wales are well in excess of legal requirements. There are now nearly 50 Mt of coal stockpiled in the United Kingdom, of which more than 33 Mt are at the public power stations and some 14 Mt with the coal producers.

36. Other industries (Table 7)

"Other industries" covers many varied industries. The most important for the potential consumption of hard coal is the cement industry and, to a lesser extent, the chemical, sugar, paper and ceramics industries.

For the Community as a whole, hard coal deliveries to this sector, excluding own power generation, may have fallen by some 1.4 Mt (-6.9%) in 1992, when compared to 1991, to a new level of 18.8 Mt. This decrease is general for all the Community countries to a larger or smaller extent, although the sharpest drops have been recorded in Germany and in France, both with 0.3 Mt, and in Belgium and the United Kingdom, both with 0.2 Mt, in relation to the previous year.

37. In 1993, the volume of hard coal deliveries to this sector is expected to fall by some 0.5 Mt (-2.9%). The main decreases are anticipated in France (-0.3 Mt) and in Germany and Spain (both with a fall of 0.1 Mt). On the other hand, Greece could well increase hard coal deliveries to this sector by some 0.1 Mt.

The Community's very modest economic performance in 1992, which has led to a pronounced slowing down of general industrial activity, the low prices for alternative fuels such as oil and natural gas and the recent trend of economic indicators showing that growth will remain very weak during a large part of 1993 could be the reason for the loss of penetration for coal in this sector.

38. Domestic use (Table 8)

The fall in consumption of solid fuels in this sector is undoubtedly one of the most pronounced. This market is declining steadily and is showing no signs of stability in the near future. The loss of sales is not due solely to the weather conditions of recent years and the competitive prices for alternative fuels but also, in many cases, to environmental

regulations which tend to discourage the use of solid fuels, especially in the urban areas, in favour of other fuels considered to be more environmentally friendly.

Deliveries of hard coal for domestic consumption, including supplies to miners' families, fell to 9.5 Mt in 1992 from 10.4 Mt in 1991, which represents a fall of some 8.2%.

Patent fuel, coke and lignite briquette deliveries also continue to decline steadily.

Total solid fuels deliveries to this sector, including hard coal, patent fuels, coke and lignite and peat briquettes were 14.5 Mt in 1992, as against 16.2 Mt in 1991 (down some 10.6%) and a further reduction to 14.0 Mt is forecast for 1993.

39. Deliveries of lignite and peat(4) (Table 9)

Total internal deliveries of lignite and peat fared well during 1992 reaching a total of 197.0 Mt, which is some 5.8 Mt up on the previous year. This was principally due to the increase in deliveries to power stations (+7.4 Mt) which more than offset the loss of market penetration in the other consuming sectors, such as deliveries to the briquetting plants and to "Others" which fell by 0.3 Mt and 1.3 Mt to 17.2 and 5.1 Mt respectively. Globally, the main increases of 5 Mt and 1.3 Mt were seen in Greece, due to the higher demand from power plants, and in Germany, likewise due to the power plants since deliveries to briquetting plants and to "others" fell by a total of 1.8 Mt.

40. Forecasts for 1993 show that deliveries are likely to rise somewhat (0.3 Mt ; +0.1%). This is mainly due to the anticipated increase in demand from the power stations in Greece (around 4 Mt) together with the rise in demand from the briquetting plants in Germany (0.7 Mt) which more than compensates for the expected decrease in demand from utilities in Germany (-3.6 Mt) and in Spain (-1.1 Mt). Deliveries to "others" is expected to rise slightly by 0.1 Mt.

With respect to the new German Länder, information can be found in Chapter VI under the section dealing with lignite.

(4) Former GDR not included

VI. COMMUNITY SOLID FUEL PRODUCTION

Hard coal (Table 10)

41. Community hard coal production in 1992 continued to be affected, to varying degrees, by the Member States' policies to restructure, rationalize, modernize and improve their competitiveness. Production decreased by 4.9% (-9.5 Mt) in 1992, with respect to the previous year, to 183.7 Mt.

The most significant changes for individual countries were to be seen in the United Kingdom with a drop in production of some 8.5 Mt (-9.3%), followed by France with a decrease of 0.7 Mt (-7.2%), Germany with a drop of 0.5 Mt (-0.7%) and Belgium with a decrease of 0.4 Mt (-65.6%). However, hard coal production in Spain is expected to increase by 0.7 Mt, due mainly to the increased production from the open cast mines which more than offset the fall in underground production.

42. 1993 is likely to see similar developments with a drop in total Community production of at least 9.0 Mt (around -4.9%) in relation to 1992, to attain a maximum of 174.7 Mt. This figure does not include any decrease in UK production given that the whole British energy situation is still under review by the Government. Undoubtedly, the final total figure for Community hard coal production will be greatly influenced by the outcome of this inquiry.

The most significant decrease is expected in Germany with 8.4 Mt, followed by France with around 0.4 Mt. Spanish forecasts do not anticipate any substantial variation in their total output and, in fact, indicate that production levels will be maintained by increasing the output from the opencast mines, which should offset the expected decrease in production from underground pits.

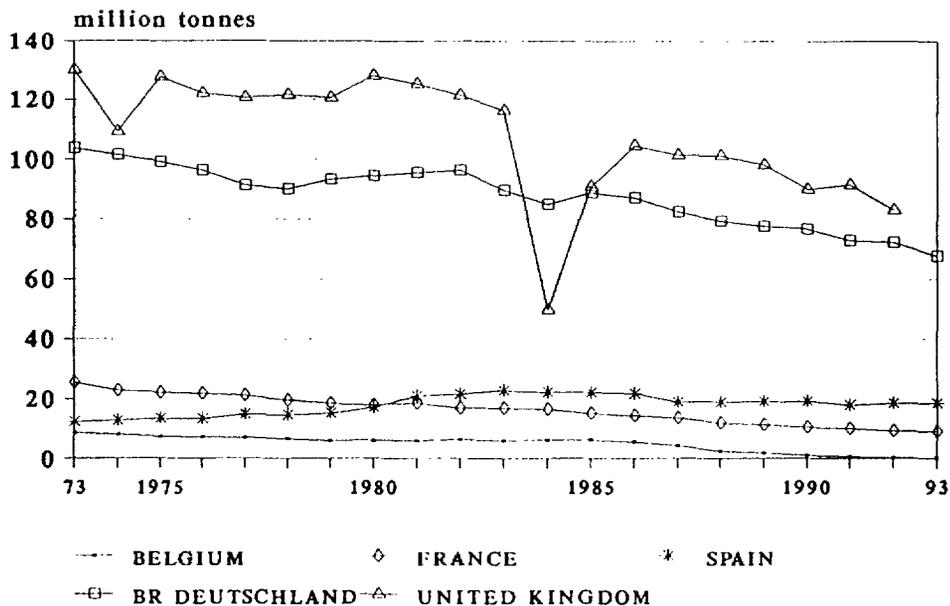
43. In France, the "Bassin du Nord" closed down at the end of 1990 whilst production continues to decline steadily in the "Lorraine" and Centre-Midi" coalfields. ChdF anticipated that the Blanzky mine in the "Centre-midi" coalfield would close during 1992 and further capacity reductions would occur both in the "Lorraine" and "Centre-Midi" coalfields.

44. In the United Kingdom there were further pit closures under the restructuring programme which began in 1985. At the end of 1991 there were 53 pits in operation compared to 50 remaining in October 1992 when British Coal announced its intention to cease production at a further 31 pits due to the reduced demand for its coal. The 31 earmarked for closure

produced 31.6 Mt of coal during the financial year 1991/92, whilst the remaining 19 pits produced 31.5 Mt during the same period.

Of the 31 pit earmarked for closure, 27 would close completely whilst the remaining four would be kept on a care and maintenance basis to maintain access to reserves.

HARD COAL PRODUCTION



However, political developments led to the British government announcing a full review of "the consequences of British Coal's pit closure programme for the electricity consumer, the Exchequer and the economy, and to examine alternatives in terms of energy policy". At the same time, a moratorium was declared on 21 of the 31 pits whilst the closure of the remaining 10 pits (which produced 8.2 Mt in 1991/92) were put in a 90-day review procedure (which has since been prolonged due to legal action).

At the time of writing, the negotiations between British Coal and the generators serving England and Wales for new five years contracts from April 1993 are still continuing. It

does appear, however, that the maximum volume under the new contracts is likely to be substantially lower than with the current contract. The current contracts with National Power and PowerGen were for 70 Mt/year in 1990/91 and 1991/92, and 63 Mt for 1992/93. Additionally, in March 1991, Scottish Power entered into a contract with British Coal for the provision of coal which expires in March 1995.

45. In Portugal, the only mine in operation is planned to close by 1995. On the other hand, the first unit of the new coal-fired power station (4 * 300 MW gross) under construction at Abrantes is expected to become operational in 1994.
46. In Spain further closures of underground mines and the restructuring of others took place during 1992 as result of the restructuring plans. These plans, which last up until the end of 1993, cover both the private mining sector and the mining companies under public control. The latter was submitted to the Commission early in 1992 and plans for the loss of around a quarter of the current production capacity and around one third of the total employment. This plan complements the previous plan that was presented in July 1990 and which affected only the private coal mining companies.
47. Production cuts in Germany have principally affected the Saar and Aachen coalfields. In 1992, production in the Saar fell by 0.4 Mt compared to 1991, whilst the Aachen coalfield saw production fall by 0.3 Mt. On the other hand, production from the Ruhr coalfield rose by 0.1 Mt. This was, to a large extent, due to the end of reduced working time.

The latest round of the German hard coal talks ("Kohlerunde") of November 1991 envisaged the closure of the "Minister Achenbach" pit by mid-1992 and the "Emil Mayrich" pit by the end of 1992. At the same time, the "General Blumenthal" and "Haard" mines would be merged together under one management and, at the same time, capacity would be reduced by some 0.6 million tonnes.

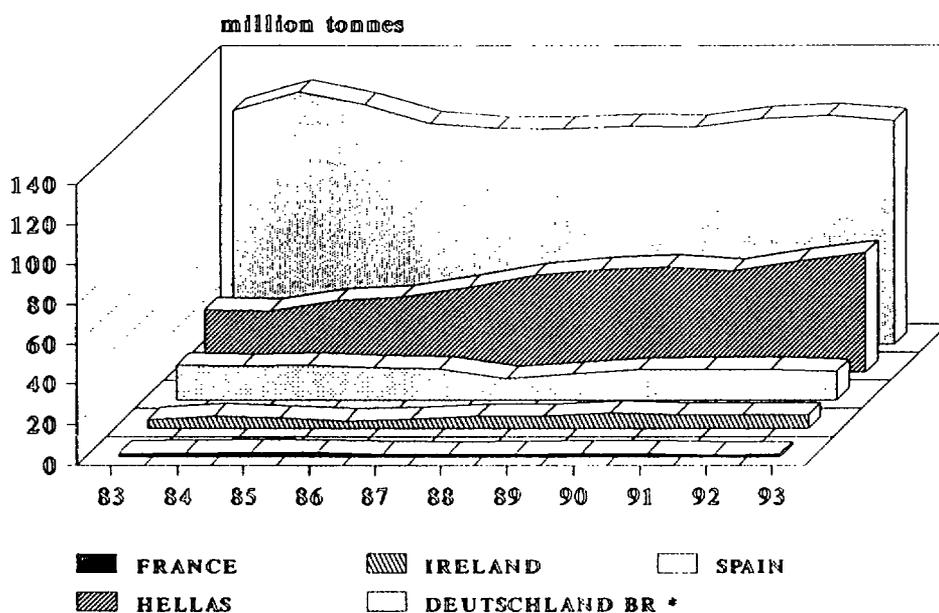
For 1993, it is planned that the "Consolidation/Nordstern" and "Hugo" mines will be merged. The annual capacity of the combined mine is expected to be some 2 Mt less than that of the two mines individually.

48. Lastly, in Belgium, the only operational colliery closed at the end of September 1992.

49. Lignite and peat (Tables 9, 26 and 27)

Lignite production and consumption are intimately linked to the generation of electricity (some 88-89% of the available resources). Lignite production in 1992 is estimated to have been some 193.1 Mt(5), which is 3.9 Mt (+2.1%) more than in the previous year, due to higher production in Greece (+3.3 Mt) and in Germany (+1.0 Mt).

DELIVERIES OF LIGNITE AND PEAT



* Not including new Länder

For 1993, total lignite production is forecast to rise by a mere 0.3 Mt (+0.1%) to around 193.4 Mt. Only Greece expects to increase lignite production (+4.0 Mt), whilst both Germany and Spain believe that their lignite production to fall by some 2.7 Mt and 1.1 Mt to reach 110 Mt and 15.6 Mt respectively. It is important to note that Spain is starting to increase imports of sub-bituminous coal to be burnt in the brown lignite power stations.

Lignite briquettes production in 1992 has been estimated at 5.8 Mt, compared with 6.3 Mt in 1991. Germany produces around 91-92 % of the total tonnage.

(5) Former GDR not included

50. The Lignite industry in the new German Länder

The lignite industry in the new German Länder continues to be faced with restructuring due as much to structural reasons caused by declining demand as to the necessity to improve competitiveness to the levels of the old German Länder.

The declining demand is the result of the opening up the market to competing suppliers and to other sources of energy and also the introduction of stringent standards on environmental protection. On the other hand, the restructuring of industry in general, with its high intensity energy consumption of either lignite or electricity, has played a major role in the declining demand for lignite.

51. Production and utilization estimates during 1992 and forecast for 1993, compared to 1991 figures, are as follows:

LIGNITE PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION IN THE NEW GERMAN LÄNDER (million tonnes)					
	1991	1992 estimates	1993 forecast	1992/1991 (%)	1993/1992 (%)
RESOURCES	168.3	131.3	127.3	-22.0	-3.1
Production	167.7	130.4	126.4	-22.2	-3.1
Imports	0.6	0.9	0.9	48.0	-2.3
UTILIZATION	168.3	131.3	127.3	-22.0	-3.1
Power plants	81.0	71.5	73.0	-11.7	2.1
Briquetting plants	57.2	23.7	21.9	-58.6	-7.8
Others	30.1	36.1	32.4	20.0	-10.2

It should be noted that the slower decline both in production and in utilisation for 1993, compared to that registered during 1992, indicates that the restructuring of the lignite industry may be approaching its final stage. However, other estimates point to a final production figure of 100 Mt per year for the lignite industry.

52. As far as the briquetting industry is concerned, major changes have occurred in the last two years and are expected to continue in the near future. The total output of briquettes and their final use during 1992 and forecasts for 1993, are as follows:

PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES OF BRIQUETTES IN THE NEW GERMAN LÄNDER					
(million tonnes)					
	1991	1992 estimates	1993 forecast	1992/1991 (%)	1993/1992 (%)
RESOURCES	20.1	11.7	10.4	-42.1	-10.5
Production	19.8	11.5	10.2	-42.2	-11.1
Supplies from old Länder	0.2	0.1	0.2	-49.8	36.4
Imports from third countries	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.1	0.0
USE	20.1	11.7	10.4	-42.1	-10.5
Industry	5.2	2.5	2.2	-51.5	-12.4
Domestic use	14.4	8.9	8.0	-38.4	-10.4
Deliveries to old Länder	0.2	0.1	0.1	-46.5	-4.3
Deliveries to other ECSC countries	0.0	0.0	0.0	-66.7	+42.9
Exports	0.3	0.2	0.2	-48.5	1.2

The two main markets for briquettes are the domestic heating of households and industry. The main reasons for the decline of the briquettes market are:

- The decrease in the use of coke lignites due to their environmental impact.
- The removal of state subsidies for lignite briquettes, which has increased the competitiveness of fuel oil and natural gas.

53. Coke (Tables 11A and 11B)

Total Community coke production capacity in 1992 is estimated to have totalled 51.1 Mt, as compared to 54.4 Mt in 1991, whilst the forecast for 1993 is for 50.2 Mt. On the other hand, actual coke production in 1992 was 43.6 Mt (-3.5 Mt; -7.5%) which continues the steady decline that has been observed over the last few years. For 1993, all indicators point to a further reduction of 1.3 Mt (-2.9%) to a total of 42.3 Mt. Moreover, the coke-production/nominal-capacity ratio is deteriorating from some 87% in 1991 to 85% in 1992 and 84% in 1993.

With the downward trend in activity in the steel industry, which absorbs some 90% of the coke available in the internal market, together with the structural and technological changes which are taking place within the Community's steel industry, there will inevitably be a decline in the requirement for coke, and so it is not surprising that coke production is in continuous decline.

55. Productivity is still increasing, a logical consequence of the restructuring measures adopted by all coal-producing Member States which are concomitant with the closure of the least profitable, and generally least efficient, pits. On the other hand, in the process of closing a mine, it is the non-production workers who are first to leave and this is why very pronounced productivity gains can be observed in the stages leading up to the final closure of mining operations.

The productivity for underground workings, for the Community as a whole, rose from 665 kilograms per underground worker per hour in 1991 to 704 in 1992. The sharpest increase took place, once again, in the United Kingdom.

56. State aids

Financial aid from the Member States to the hard coal industry is discussed in a separate report, so only a brief summary of the financial aid to current production authorised by the Commission is given here.

	TOTAL INTERVENTION (MECU)			INTERVENTION PER TONNE (ECU)		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
Belgium	80.6	61.2	40.9	78.6	96.5	187.6
Germany	4204.8	4502.7	4334.6	54.9	61.9	60.0
France	166.2	165.3	186.9	15.4	16.3	19.9
Spain	499.2	667.4	483.3	26.4	37.3	26.0
Portugal	4.6	4.5	5.8	20.2	16.7	21.5
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4995.4	5401.1	5031.5	24.8	28.0	27.4

57. With respect to State aid to the coal industry, it should be noted that the current State aid regime for the coal industry (Decision No 2064/86/ECSC) will expire at the end of 1993. The Commission is conscious that the Community's coal industry remains dependent on State aid and of the necessity of invoking the first paragraph of Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty in order to allow the Community to continue to pursue the objectives set out in the opening Articles of the Treaty. To this end, the Commission approved on 25th November 1992 a draft decision establishing new Community rules for State aid to the coal industry. This Decision, which still requires the unanimous assent of the Council and the

consultation of the ECSC Consultative Committee, should enter into force on 1 January 1994 and expire on 23rd July 2002, which is the date of the expiry of the ECSC Treaty itself.

The main objective of the proposed new decision on State aid is to tighten the general objectives by clarifying the categories of aid which can be authorised, and specifying the extent to which the aid in question reflects the economic situation and prospects of individual undertakings.

Moreover, in order to make the existing aid schemes more transparent, the Commission believes that the cost of all direct and indirect aid measures should be gradually incorporated to the public budgets, by 1st January 1998 at the latest, and that, in addition, all aid received by undertakings should be entered into the profit and loss accounts as a separate item of revenue, distinct from turnover.

In the same context, only the following types of aid would be authorized under the new rules:

- operating aid;
- aid for the reduction of activity;
- aid to cover exceptional costs;
- aid for research and development;
- aid for environmental protection.

Another major innovation in the proposed decision is the establishment of the principle of convergence of Community coal production costs; the highest ones in the Community towards a more competitive level, by means of a Community guide cost.

This guide cost would be defined for the first period (1994-1997) as the weighted average of the Community production costs observed in 1992. For the second phase (1998-2002), the Commission will propose a new level to the Council.

All the aid for current production by units and/or undertakings moving towards economic viability, in the long term, would be classified in the single category of "operating aid".

In the absence of any possibility of convergence towards the guide cost (defined in constant prices of 1992), the Member States would have to submit to the Commission an activity reduction programme for the companies or pits concerned, envisaging a significant reduction of production capacity before the end of the proposed regime. However, aware of the social and regional dimension of this issue, the Commission proposes that a negotiated and flexible approach would be adopted when a reduction in activity proves inevitable. Therefore, under the heading "aid for activity reduction" original measures could be permitted that aimed at the simultaneous implementation of industrial reconversion and the maintenance of economic and social cohesion in the regions affected by the decline of the Community's coal-mining industry.

58. The Commission also decided, on 23rd December 1992, to approve the "Jahrhundertvertrag" (contract of the century) until the end of 1995. This is a set of agreements by which private and public German electricity producers are obliged to purchase amounts of German coal for the purpose of electricity generation. Whilst the Commission found that these agreements fall under the competition rules of the EEC and the ECSC Treaty, the Commission emphasized that this decision did not prejudice its assessment of the compatibility of aid to the German coal mining industry with Community rules.

59. Investment trends (Table 13)

First estimates indicate a further drop in investment compared to previous years. For the Community as a whole, investments are expected to have been some 824.4 MECU in 1992, which represents a reduction of 7.6% in relation to the previous year. Whilst Germany increased its investment in 1992 by 90.2 MECU compared with the previous year, UK investment is expected to have fallen by 106.6 MECU.

For 1993 a further decrease is forecast to 651.1 MECU. The biggest decreases, in absolute terms, are expected in Germany (down by 158.8 MECU) and, to a lesser extent, in the United Kingdom and Spain with drops of 18.6 and 28.0 Mecu respectively.

The reasons for these decreases are linked to the closure, or planned closure, of many

workings and cutbacks in production capacity. In other cases, they are due to the completion of large investment projects.

VII. SOLID FUEL PRICES

60. Exchange rate (Table 14)

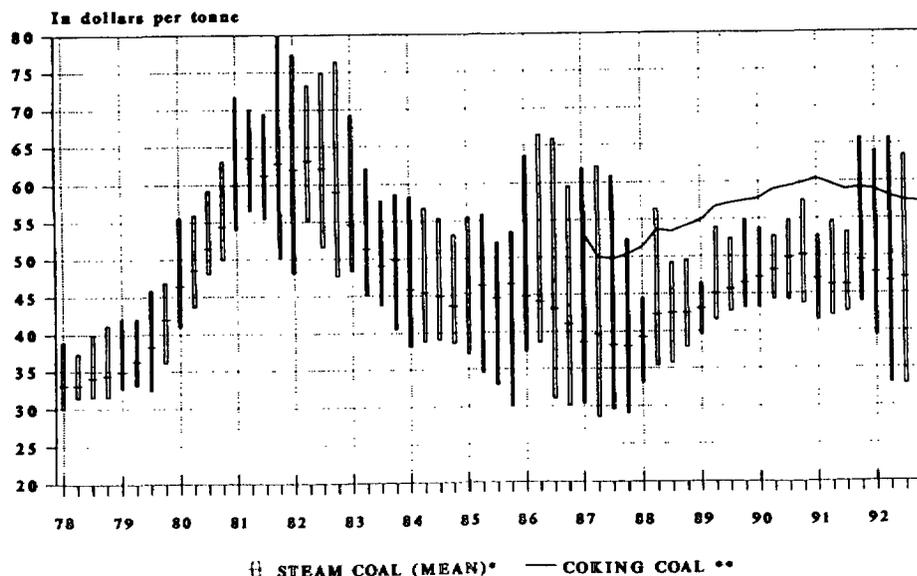
The value of the US dollar compared to Community currencies decreased during 1992, showing a trend opposite to that seen in 1991. The US dollar's average depreciation with respect to the ECU was close to 5% in 1992 compared to 1991, with the biggest depreciation being during the third quarter of 1992.

61. Trend of imported coal prices

World coal prices are continuing to fall steadily in real terms as result of the over-supplied market. Large quantities of uncontracted coal from South Africa were looking for buyers throughout 1992. Simultaneously, the former Soviet Union has been pushing coal through export terminals in the Baltic Sea and Black Sea, even though no buyers have been found. As a result, coal with significantly low prices was available on the market.

The world coking trade has been affected in 1992 by the lower production levels of Japan's steel industry and the drop in Community steel production of more than 2%. The world trade in steam coal, despite benefiting from the decline in output of a number of key coal producing countries, was affected by a weakening of the increase in demand for imported coal both in Japan and in the Community.

MEAN CIF PRICES FOR HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



• WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE (price range)
 ••GUIDE PRICE (new reference)

Both coking coal and steam coal CIF prices, in both US dollars and ECU currencies, declined during 1992 with respect to the prices quoted in the fourth quarter of 1991. However, on average, CIF prices in US dollars for steam coal were 1.8% higher in the first three quarters of 1992 in relation to the same period in the previous year, whilst for coking coal qualities average CIF prices for Community imports in 1992 were 2.7% lower than in 1991.

It is important to note that the ratio for CIF prices for Community imports between coking coal and steam coal have reduced from some 1.14 in 1991 to 1.11 for the first three quarters of 1992.

62. **(a) Coking coal** (Tables 15A and 15B)

Coking coal prices in the international market have been declining since the start of 1991. Information available on recent contracts for 1993 are for a certain discount with respect to 1992 prices, probably because demand in 1993 is not expected to increase.

In 1992 there have been no significant changes observed on a world-wide basis with respect to the volumes traded during 1991, and situation is expected to remain roughly the same for 1993 if no upswing is registered in economic growth compared to the current expectations.

The reasons for the decline at the beginning of the year can be found in:

- The slow-down in industrial activity in general;
- The poor expectations on economic growth;
- The uncertainties surrounding the U.S and Community steel industries;
- The expected decline in demand from large steel producers both inside, and outside, the Community.

63. For the future, the volume of coking coal needed to produce steel will decline proportionately as steel producers internationally adopt the new pulverised coal injection technology (PCI). While PCI cuts the requirements for the total amount of coal used in steel production, the quality of coke must be superior to withstand the higher pressure in the blast furnaces.

Indeed, the demand for good quality coal, far from falling in 1992, has risen with respect to previous years and 1993 could well see a steady demand, or even a slight increase.

The sea-borne coking coal trade has stabilised at around 170 Mt, although some expansion or growth could be expected in the next five years, with shipments climbing by some 10 Mt.

64. The guide CIF price for the major Community ports calculated by the Commission for coking coal imported from the United States, Australia, Poland and Canada under medium- and long-term contracts started 1991 on a downward trend, which has been continued during the whole of 1992.

The guide price per standard tonne for the fourth quarter of 1992 dropped to 57.30 US dollars from the 59.20 US dollars figure reached for the same period in 1991 and from the figure of 60.40 US dollars for the first quarter of 1991.

Ocean freight rates, on a quarterly average, declined to a minimum of 6.3 US dollars in the third and fourth quarters of 1992, which is 2.3-2.4 US dollars lower than in the same period for the previous year. On average freight rates were some 6.6 US dollars per tonne in 1992 compared to 8.23 US dollars in 1991.

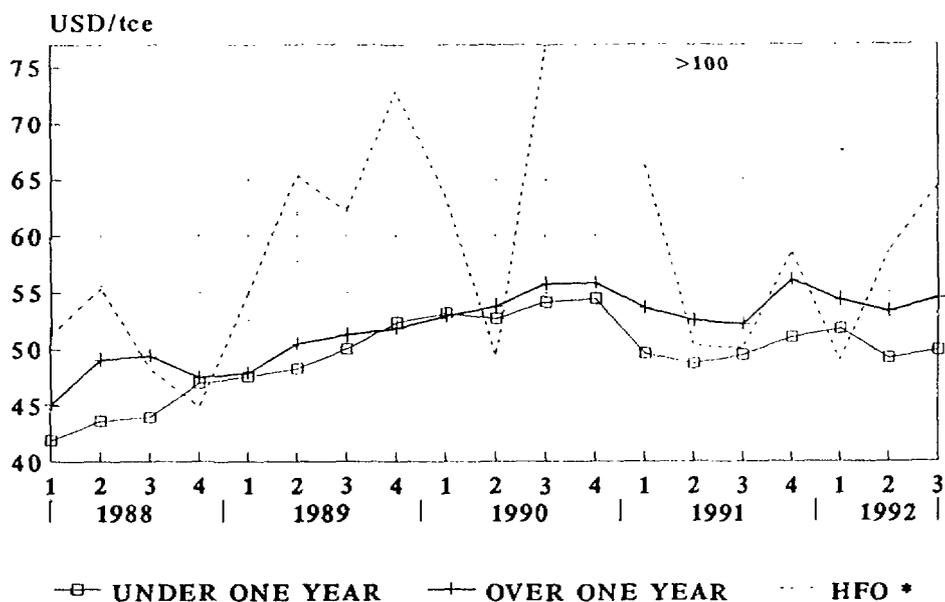
65. The Commission's guide price calculation was altered on 1st January 1987 in order to adapt the reference quality to the average qualities of the coking coal currently being imported from non-Community countries. Nevertheless, in its publications, the Commission continues to indicate the old guide price that used the previous formula.

66. **(b) Steam coal** (Tables 15A and 15C)

In the third quarter of 1992 the average CIF price, at the major European ports, for steam coal imported from non-Community countries was 52.34 US dollars per tce, as compared with 50.96 US dollars at the same time in the previous year (a rise of 2.7%). However, since the average US dollar exchange rates for the third quarter 1992 were 0.721350 ECU and 0.849479 ECU for the third quarter 1991, the real price variation in Community currencies was, in fact, a decrease of 12.8%. On average for the first three quarters of 1992, CIF prices were almost 5% lower than in 1991 in Community currencies because of the depreciation of the American dollar.

The Member States provided the Commission with the figures for steam coal imports in accordance with Decisions 77/707/ECSC and 85/161/ECSC.

CIF PRICES FOR COAL IMPORTS - EUR 12
CONTRACT PRICES FOR STEAM COAL



* Spot price Rotterdam; 3.5% sulphur

67. Price of hard coal for domestic use (Table 16)

Hardly any information was available for 1992 at the time of writing on prices for hard coal for domestic uses. Information will be provided in the revision of this report.

VIII. TRADE IN SOLID FUELS

68. Hard coal: world trade and production

World hard coal production is estimated to be slightly more than 3.4 billion tonnes, given that in 1992 total production may have fallen by 0.5%. However, there were regional differences within this general trend.

Community production continued to decline along with that of the Eastern European coal-producing countries, mainly in the former Soviet Union and Poland, which are continuing with a general political reorientation and the reorganization of the mining industry.

Production in the United States and South Africa could also have decreased slightly during 1992.

Countries with sustained growth in production, such as China, India, Australia, Indonesia and Colombia, increased their production, as a whole, throughout 1992 by around 30 Mt. On the other hand, in those countries with falling production caused either by the rationalization of their own mining industries due to high costs (EEC and Japan), or for socio-political reasons or labour troubles or a combination of both (such as Poland, the CIS and the other Eastern European countries) and, exceptionally for this year, the United States, the reduction in production amounts to a total of some 50 Mt according to the first estimations.

69. The world coal trade is triggered by import demand which has been growing steadily. In 1992, world coal trade is estimated to have increased by 8 Mt to 412 Mt, mainly due to the moderately rising demand for thermal coal qualities since coking coal demand may well have fallen by a few million tonnes.

Slightly more than 90% of the total coal trade is transported by sea. Coking coal accounted for 45% of this trade, whilst the rest consisted of the different qualities of hard coal.

According to the first data available, total sea-borne coal trade in 1992 slightly increased compared to 1991. This was because the slowing down of the increase in coal demand, as demand for imported coal by Japan and the European Community rose only moderately and to a much lesser extent than expected only one year ago.

70. Intra-regional trade is tending to fall in the main regions, especially in Eastern Europe and the European Community. Indeed, total regional trade in 1992 is estimated to be 3% down on the previous year.

Eastern European countries are facing great problems in their transition to a free market economy. They have great difficulties in securing the required supplies because of the breakdown of their multilateral trading arrangements and lack of funds for buying coal from the free market.

71. In the maritime hard coal trade, which itself represents around 11% of the total world hard coal production, the Community, Japan and South-East Asia (consisting of Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan) account for something over 81%. In all of these countries,

imported hard coal has satisfied a significant part of both the increasing energy requirements and the decline in domestic coal production (if they have any).

72. For the future, metallurgical coal and steam coal will become increasingly interchangeable as larger amounts of weaker and semisoft coals are incorporated into the coke blend or used as pulverized fuel (PCI) for direct blast furnace injection. On the other hand, some low sulphur hard coking coals will find their way into power generation where the worries on emissions and the environment will probably provoke an increase in demand for good quality coal.

In a global context, the Asia-Pacific region has been continuing to progress not only as a major coal importing area (essentially South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong, which act as the locomotives for the increasing coal demand in the region), but also as the main exporting region in the world. Australia, China and Indonesia have together been exporting more than the two North American countries.

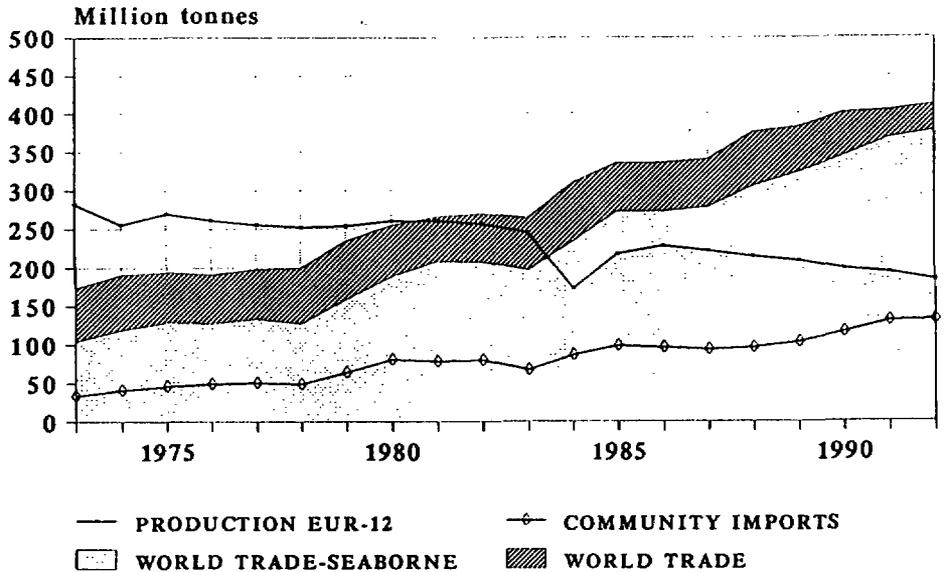
73. Total coal exports from the United States are estimated to be more than 10% down in 1992 compared to 1991, whilst steam coal could declined by some 5%. Community imports from the United States are expected to decrease by some 5 Mt due to the lower imports of coal by Denmark, Italy and Netherlands.

Exports from South Africa have benefited from the lifting of sanctions by Japan and a more relaxed attitude by the Community Member States. Exports to the Community are expected to rise some 3 Mt in 1992 compared to 1991 figures, due mainly to the higher purchases of Spain and France.

Australian exporters have benefited of the weakening of the Australian dollar against the American dollar. Australia has increased its exports by some 4-5% during 1992, which has resulted in a bigger penetration of the Asian markets, particularly South Korea and India (as the level of exports to Japan did not apparently alter very greatly) and to Brazil. At the same time, however, exports to the Community are expected to fall by 0.6 Mt.

Canada has experienced a bad year for its coal exports, in particular for coking coal, due to the weak performance of the Japanese crude steel industry where cuts in steel production have led to lower coking coal requirements. The resulting reduction in coking coal imports has principally affected Canada. Canadian imports to the Community have, meanwhile, shown no significant change during 1992 compared with 1991.

EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD TRADE FOR COAL COMMUNITY PRODUCTION & IMPORTS



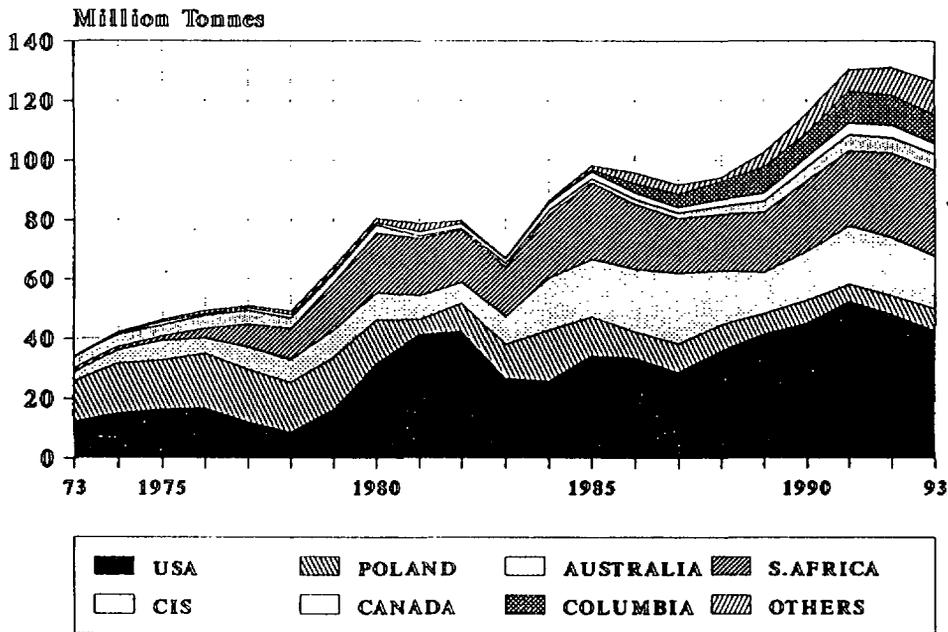
74. Community trade with third countries (Table 18)

In 1992, imports of hard coal from non-Community countries are expected to have reached 131.3 Mt (excluding the new German Länder), an increase of only 1.1 Mt on the previous year. The countries with the major variations with respect to the previous year were: Spain with an increase of 2 Mt, followed by the United Kingdom with 1 Mt, France with 0.8 Mt and Germany with 0.5 Mt. On the other hand, both the Netherlands and Italy decreased their imports by 2.4 Mt and 1.6 Mt, respectively. In the remaining countries, the variations were lower than 0.5 Mt.

75. For 1993, Community imports could fall by 5 Mt to 126.3 Mt, assuming that there are no changes in imports into the United Kingdom following the completion of the Government's review. Most countries anticipate stability in import volumes with the exception of three Member States: Denmark, France and Spain, where imports could fall by 2 Mt, 1.6 Mt and 1.3 Mt respectively.

76. The reasons for these drops are the imports of electricity into Denmark, a normal performance for the nuclear electricity generating industry in France and the expected normal hydro-electricity generation in Spain.

HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



The weakness of economic growth, together with the pronounced slow-down in the industrial sector and the resulting virtually steady energy demand, could be considered as the main reasons for the trend observed in 1992 and the forecasts for 1993 on coal imports.

77. The United States continues to be the Community's main supplier with 36.6% of the market, followed by South Africa with 21.7%, Australia 14.8%, and Colombia and Poland some way behind. All these countries combined supplied 85.7% of the Community's imports in 1992.

For 1993, all the main supplier countries likely to lose some of their market share, with the exception of South Africa, to suppliers such as Indonesia and other minor suppliers. However, it is clear that this will not affect their position as the Community's major suppliers.

78. Intra-Community trade (Tables 19A and 19B, 20A and 20B)

As usual, there remain discrepancies between the figures that each country claims to have exported to the other Member States and what the latter claim to have actually imported from the former. Therefore, for the purposes of historical comparison, the figures for imports, which are usually lower, will be taken as the basis for this report.

The hard coal trade continued to decline slowly, but steadily, to 4.9 Mt in 1992 from 7.1 Mt in 1991. On the basis of this trend, the forecast for 1993 is for 4.7 Mt. If this drop is not more marked, it is because there may be some increase in coal coming from third countries that are put in free practice within the Community.

Community exchanges will probably decline even further in the near future. German subsidies for exporting coking coal to other Member States are going to stop and this will therefore prevent this type of coal having any chance of competing with the coking coal coming from third countries. In addition, the current non-subsidised exports account for only a few hundred thousand tonnes.

With regard to the hard coal produced within the Community, it is free to move between Member States. However, national arrangements, consumption and pricing systems do not favour such movement. In addition, the prices producers are paid for their exports are generally comparable to those of deliveries from non-Community countries and, taking account the Community's production costs, are therefore not profitable. This encourages the steady decline in intra-Community trade.

79. The trade in coke is also to decline, reaching 2.8 Mt in 1992 compared with 3.1 Mt in 1991. In 1993 the trade is expected to decline further to 2.5 Mt.

80. Since 1st January 1991, with respect to the circulation of hard coal within the Community, there have been no intra-Community restrictions on imports of coal originating in third countries.

IX. STOCKS

81. Stocks of hard coal at the collieries and at the public power stations may have both increased, by a combined total of some 15 Mt during 1992 compared with 1991. Of this increase, 9.7 Mt is expected to have been in colliery stocks and some 5.3 Mt in stocks at the

Utilities, to a new level of something more than 112 Mt. Stocks at traders and importers are not available for the whole Community.

The main increases have been seen in the United Kingdom with some 5.7 Mt (of which 3 Mt is accounted for by the Utilities' power plants), in Germany with 5.4 Mt (of which 5.2 Mt were at the coal producers stocks), in Denmark with 1.7 Mt at the Utilities' stocks and in Spain with 0.7 Mt (although stocks at collieries climbed by 1.1 Mt, the stocks at the Utilities dropped by 0.4 Mt).

82. The combined (collieries and Utilities) coal stocks represent:

- some 54% of the total hard coal deliveries for electricity generation in 1992; or 6.5 months of Community hard coal consumption by the Utilities;
- around 36% of the total inland deliveries in the Community during 1992, or some 4.3 months of total Community hard coal consumption;
- some 61% of the Community hard coal production during 1992, or 7.3 months of Community hard coal production, and
- some 85% of the hard coal imports to the Community from third countries.

83. These stocks are essentially concentrated in two countries: the United Kingdom with some 42% of the total and Germany with some 30%. Spain, Denmark and France account for some 9%, 8% and 6% respectively.

84. For 1993, for the whole Community, hard coal stocks (at collieries and at the Utilities) are forecast to remain roughly stable as they are only expected to decrease by some 1.3 Mt.

X. CONCLUSIONS (6)

85. Total energy demand may have fallen by 0.2% in 1992. This is due to the weakness of economic growth and, therefore, of general industrial activity which has had an important impact on energy demand.

Forecasts for 1993 point to a very modest increase in energy demand of only 1.2%, assuming normal weather conditions, with respect to 1992, since the depressed state of the Community's economy is expected to continue for the greater part of the year.

(6) Excluding the new German Länder.

86. Hard coal deliveries in the Community fell significantly in 1992 to a level of 309.4 Mt, compared to 325.9 Mt in 1991. There was a general loss of hard coal penetration in all the traditional markets, with the only exception being in deliveries of thermal coal to the steel-making industry.

The fall in terms of inland consumption has mainly affected hard coal and the energy from renewables sources (hydro-electricity in particular due to the drought). Only the consumption of oil products and nuclear-generated electricity rose during 1992 compared to 1991.

This marked drop is the result of a fall in total energy demand. This has affected, to an extent, the electricity generating sector but, more particular, the demand for hard coal from the Utilities which has been the locomotive for hard coal demand over the recent years, especially since demand from the remaining consuming sectors has been in continuous decline.

87. Despite the fact that deliveries of hard coal to public power stations have declined (by some 9.6 Mt), the total share of hard coal deliveries to this sector has remained unchanged at close to 68%. Deliveries to the other main sectors have declined as in previous years. Cokeries are down by 3.5 Mt, whilst domestic heating is down by 0.8 Mt and even "other industries" have declined by 1.4 Mt due to the slow-down in industrial activity and the low prices for alternative fuels, which has broken the almost virtual stability shown in recent years.

88. 1993 is expected to show a virtual stabilisation of the hard coal deliveries as forecasts point to a fall of only 1.4 Mt compared to 1992, on the assumption that there are no changes in the UK situation with respect to 1992. Overall trends are expected to be roughly the same as for previous years, with a moderate increase in thermal coal deliveries to the electricity generating industry and to the steel-making industry and an general decrease in all the other main sectors, such cokeries, industry, domestic heating, etc.

89. As in previous years, an increasing share of the hard coal market is covered by imports from third countries, which accounts for some of the room left by the contraction of Community hard coal production.

In 1992, imports of hard coal from non-Community countries are expected to have climbed by a mere 1.1 Mt to reach 131.3 Mt. For 1993, Community coal imports could even fall by

5Mt to 126.3 Mt, assuming that the volume of imports into the United Kingdom remains similar to that observed in 1992.

90. The slow-down in activity in the steel industry, together with the changes which are taking place in steel-making technology, will continue to curtail coal usage in this sector. Only deliveries of steam coal for injection into blast furnaces, as a partial substitute for coke, is expected to increase in the coming years. For this reason, it is not surprising that hard coal deliveries to cokeries and coke deliveries to the steel-making industry have fallen by 3.5 Mt and 3.4 Mt respectively. For 1993, little change in the past trends is expected.
91. The demand for solid fuels for domestic use continues to decline steadily as in previous years and is showing no signs of stability in the near future. Environmental regulations will tend to discourage the use of solid fuels in favour of other fuels considered to be more environmentally friendly.
92. The production and demand for lignite (excluding the former GDR) continues to increase gradually, due mainly to the stronger demand from power stations, especially in Greece.
93. Hard coal production continues to be affected, to varying degrees, by the policies to restructure, rationalize, modernize and improve competitiveness. Production decreased by 9.5 Mt to 183.7 Mt in 1992 and, for 1993, a similar trend is expected with a further drop of at least 9 Mt to a maximum total output of 174.7 Mt.
94. CIF prices for both imported coking coal and imported steam during 1992, expressed both in terms of US dollars and Community currencies, were lower than the prices observed in the fourth quarter of 1991. This decline was more accentuated in the Community currencies given that the yearly average depreciation of the US dollar, with respect to the Community currencies, was almost 5% during 1992. A substantial portion of these price decreases were due to the low freight rates which, on annual basis, were some 1.6 US dollars per tonne lower than in the previous year.

Once more the international coal market has been characterized by a surplus in supply over demand.

There are no significant changes expected for 1993 both for coal prices and freight rates if the forecasted slow-down in economic activity proves correct.

95. Current forecasts indicate that the trends observed over recent years, namely a steady decline in production, whilst imports cover an increasing proportion of the Community coal market, will display little change. This is currently combined with the economic slump affecting not only the Community but also the rest of the world which will obviously affect energy demand.

The coking coal and coke market is in continuous decline, whilst the necessity for extra steam coal imports has come from the decline in domestic steam coal production. This could change quite substantially over the next few years, however, due to the situation in the United Kingdom and the planned large-scale switch to gas-fired electricity generation, especially if other countries should follow suit.

In addition, deliveries of coal to the electricity generating industry over the last two years have increased at a faster rate than consumption, with the result that stocks at power plants have climbed to the extent that, by the end of 1992, they were more than 5 Mt higher than at the end of the previous year. Coking coal deliveries, and therefore coke, will continue to decline over the coming year. Finally, the size of the most of the other market available for hard coal within the Community are much smaller and also declining, with no possibility of stabilisation apparent over the next few years.

ANNEXES

Gross internal energy consumption *
Community

24-Feb-93

	1991 Actual		1992 Provisional		1993 Forecasts	
	M Toe	%	M Toe	%	M Toe	%
Solid fuels	275.4	22.7	259.9	21.5	251.3	20.5
Oil	525.1	43.3	535.3	44.2	539.5	44.0
Natural Gas	231.5	19.1	232.5	19.2	248.1	20.2
Nuclear energy	160.0	13.2	162.9	13.5	165.6	13.5
Other	20.6	1.7	19.8	1.6	21.0	1.7
Total	1212.6	100.0	1210.4	100.0	1225.5	100.0

Source : "Energy in Europe" of the Directorate-General for Energy, Commission of the European Communities

* Including the new German Länder

Share of solid fuels in gross internal energy consumption

24-Feb-93

	Year	Hard coal		Lignite and peat		Total Solid Fuels	
		M Toe	%	M Toe	%	M Toe	%
E U R 1 0	1973	194.5	20.9	27.5	3.0	222.0	23.8
	1974	187.7	20.6	29.3	3.2	217.0	23.8
	1975	166.9	19.4	27.2	3.2	194.1	22.6
	1976	176.6	19.3	32.2	3.5	208.8	22.8
	1977	173.5	19.0	29.9	3.3	203.4	22.3
	1978	175.7	18.7	29.8	3.2	205.5	21.8
	1979	191.3	19.4	31.9	3.2	223.2	22.6
E U R 1 2	1980	202.6	19.6	35.7	3.5	238.3	23.1
	1981	201.1	20.1	37.5	3.8	238.6	23.9
	1982	197.3	20.2	37.2	3.8	234.5	24.0
	1983	192.4	20.0	38.0	3.9	230.4	23.9
	1984	180.6	18.2	39.1	3.9	219.7	22.2
	1985	200.7	19.5	38.3	3.7	239.0	23.2
	1986	195.8	18.8	35.8	3.4	231.5	22.2
	1987	198.1	18.6	33.2	3.1	231.3	21.8
	1988	193.0	17.9	33.8	3.1	226.8	21.0
	1989	195.6	17.8	35.4	3.2	231.0	21.0
	1990	199.4	17.9	34.9	3.1	234.3	21.0
	EUR12*	1991	204.8	16.9	70.6	5.8	275.4
1992		195.4	16.1	64.5	5.3	259.9	21.5
1993		193.6	15.8	57.7	4.7	251.3	20.5

* Including the new German Länder

TABLE 3
COMMUNITY HARD COAL DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

15-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1992/1991	1993/1992
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	% Difference	% Difference
A. Sector					
- Thermal power stations (1)	220.5	209.4	210.8	-5.1	0.7
- Coke ovens	62.4	58.9	56.7	-5.6	-3.7
- Iron and steel industry	6.0	7.2	7.7	20.2	6.7
- Other industries	20.1	18.8	18.2	-6.9	-2.9
- Domestic sector & coal workers	10.4	9.5	9.2	-8.2	-3.3
- Patent fuel plants	3.0	2.4	2.2	-20.5	-6.3
- Own consumption at mines	0.4	0.2	0.2	-41.3	-1.3
- Gasworks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Others	3.1	3.0	2.9	-1.1	-3.3
Total	325.9	309.4	308.0	-5.1	-0.5
B. Country					
Belgium	15.4	14.9	14.9	-3.1	0.4
Denmark	13.5	10.4	11.4	-22.9	10.2
Germany	82.6	80.1	79.3	-3.1	-1.0
Spain	30.8	32.8	32.5	6.5	-0.8
France	30.6	30.7	29.1	0.3	-5.1
Greece	1.5	1.5	1.6	-2.3	6.7
Ireland	3.1	3.2 +	3.2 *	4.6	0.0
Italy	19.6	17.3	17.8 *	-11.6	2.8
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	-3.0	0.0
Netherlands	13.1	10.8	10.7	-17.8	-0.7
Portugal	4.5	4.8	4.4	5.4	-7.6
United Kingdom	111.0	102.8	102.8 *	-7.4	0.0
Community	325.9	309.4	308.0	-5.1	-0.5

(1) Including pithead power stations and "other" power stations

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 4
COKE DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1992/1991	1993/1992
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	% Difference	% Difference
A. Sector					
- Iron and steel industry	43353	40000	37934	-7.7	-5.2
- Other industries	1953	1847	1732	-5.4	-6.2
- Domestic sector	874	454	434	-48.1	-4.4
- Other	1872	1864	1735	-0.4	-6.9
Total	48052	44165	41835	-8.1	-5.3
B. Country					
Belgium	4997	4680	4830	-6.3	3.2
Denmark	40	44	44	10.0	0.0
Germany	15308	14300	13000	-6.6	-9.1
Spain	3379	3430	3400	1.5	-0.9
France	7237	6750	6050	-6.7	-10.4
Greece	25	30	30	20.0	0.0
Ireland	15	15 +	15 *	0.0	0.0
Italy	6102	5184	4800 *	-15.0	-7.4
Luxembourg	1344	1180	1100	-12.2	-6.8
Netherlands	2174	2000	2000	-8.0	0.0
Portugal	190	252	266	32.6	5.6
United Kingdom	7241	6300	6300 *	-13.0	0.0
Community	48052	44165	41835	-8.1	-5.3

(1) Including pithead power stations and "other" power stations

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 5
DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL TO COKING PLANTS BY MEMBER STATES (1)

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

1991 : Actual 1992 : Estimates 1993 : Forecasts		National hard coal	Hard coal from other ECSC	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total supplies
Belgium	1991		404	404	6022	6426
	1992					6000
	1993					6200
Germany	1991	20168		20168		20168
	1992					18850
	1993					18050
Spain	1991	59	285	344	4155	4499
	1992					4500
	1993					4250
France	1991	1532	622	2154	6872	9026
	1992					9000
	1993					8300
Italy	1991		460	460	7337	7797
	1992					7228
	1993					6800 *
Netherlands	1991		343	343	3806	4149
	1992					3900
	1993					3800
Portugal	1991		11	11	296	307
	1992					407
	1993					300
United Kingdom	1991	2149		2149	7862	10011
	1992					9000
	1993					9000 *
Community	1991	23908	2125	26033	36350	62383
	1992					58885
	1993					56700

(1) For 1992 and 1993 the breakdown by origin is not available

* Commission estimates

TABLE 6A
DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL TO POWER PLANTS BY MEMBER STATES

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

1991 : Actual 1992 : Estimates 1993 : Forecasts	Public power stations (1)					Private generating plants		Total	
	National hard coal	Hard coal from other ECSC	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total public power stations	Collieries	Other industry		
Belgium	1991	1470		1470	4456	5926	124		6050
	1992					6223	63		6286
	1993					6090			6090
Denmark	1991		154	154	12451	12605			12605
	1992					9567			9567
	1993					10764			10764
Germany	1991	39135	283	39418	8394	47812	1970	4942	54724
	1992					47600	1800	4910	54310
	1993					47600	1800	4900	54300
Spain	1991	17487		17487	5882	23369			23369
	1992					25410			25410
	1993					25500			25500
France	1991	2241	247	2488	7418	9906	3703	53	13662
	1992					11300	2730		14030
	1993					10100	3500		13600
Greece	1991				57	57			57
	1992					100			100
	1993					100			100
Ireland	1991				1876	1876			1876
	1992					2038 +			2038
	1993					2038 *			2038
Italy	1991				9471	9471			9471
	1992					7100			7100
	1993					8000 *			8000
Luxembourg	1991								
	1992								
	1993								
Netherlands	1991				7794	7794			7794
	1992					5700			5700
	1993					5700			5700
Portugal	1991	270		270	3099	3369			3369
	1992					3578			3578
	1993					3442			3442
United Kingdom	1991	77992		77992	7580	85572		1996	87568
	1992					79500		1750	81250
	1993					79500 *		1750	81250
Community	1991	138595	684	139279	68478	207757	5797	6991	220545
	1992					198116	4593	6660	209369
	1993					198834	5300	6650	210784

(1) For 1992 and 1993 the breakdown by origin is not available

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 6B
 DELIVERIES OF SOLID FUELS TO PUBLIC AND PITHEAD POWER STATIONS
 (EXCLUDING OTHER INDUSTRIES)

15-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Forecast	1992/1991 % Difference	1993/1992 % Difference
Belgium					
- Hard coal	6.1	6.3	6.1	3.9	-3.1
Denmark					
- Hard coal	12.6	9.6	10.8	-24.1	12.5
Germany					
- Hard coal	49.8	49.4	49.4	-0.8	
- Black lignite	2.2	2.2 a	2.2 a	0.1	
- Brown coal	92.8	95.9 a	92.3 a	3.3	-3.7
Spain					
- Hard coal	23.4	25.4	25.5	8.7	0.4
- Brown coal	15.6	15.6	14.5	0.0	-6.8
France					
- Hard coal	13.6	14.0	13.6	3.1	-3.1
- Black lignite	1.6	1.1 a	1.2 a	-28.3	5.7
- Brown coal	0.3	0.3 a	0.3 a	-7.7	
Greece					
- Hard coal	0.1	0.1	0.1	75.4	
- Brown coal	49.7	54.6	58.6	9.9	7.3
Ireland					
- Hard coal	1.9	2.0 b	2.0 a	8.6	
- Peat	3.6	3.6 b	3.6 a	-1.4	
Italy					
- Hard coal	9.5	7.1	8.0	-25.0	12.7
- Brown coal	1.6	1.5	1.5 a	-3.7	
Netherlands					
- Hard coal	7.8	5.7	5.7	-26.9	
Portugal					
- Hard coal	3.4	3.6	3.4	6.2	-3.8
United Kingdom					
- Hard coal	85.6	79.5	79.5 a	-7.1	
Community					
- Hard coal	213.6	202.7	204.1	-5.1	0.7
- Black lignite	3.8	3.3	3.4	-11.8	1.9
- Brown coal *	163.5	171.4	170.8	4.8	-0.4

* Including peat

(a) Commission estimates; (b) Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 7
HARD COAL AND COKE DELIVERIES TO OTHER INDUSTRIES
(EXCLUDING THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AND POWER STATIONS)

15-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1992/1991	1993/1992
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	% Difference	% Difference
A. HARD COAL					
Belgium	1222	985	975	-19.4	-1.0
Denmark	500	476	452	-4.8	-5.0
Germany	3372	3100	3000	-8.1	-3.2
Spain	2507	2500	2400	-0.3	-4.0
France	3620	3300	3000	-8.8	-9.1
Greece	1388	1300	1400	-6.3	7.7
Ireland	472	464 +	464 *	-1.7	
Italy	1401	1290	1300 *	-7.9	0.8
Luxembourg	121	116	116	-4.1	
Netherlands	199 *	200 *	200 *	0.5	
Portugal	845	783	666		
United Kingdom	4497	4250	4250 *	-5.5	
Community	20144	18764	18223	-6.9	-2.9
B. COKE					
Belgium	131	85	90	-35.1	5.9
Denmark	36	36	36		
Germany	729	750	720	2.9	-4.0
Spain	221	200	200	-9.5	
France	694	650	560	-6.3	-13.8
Greece	18	20	20	11.1	
Ireland	6	6 +	6 *		
Italy					
Luxembourg					
Netherlands					
Portugal	17				
United Kingdom	101	100	100 *	-1.0	
Community	1953	1847	1732	-5.4	-6.2

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 8

DELIVERIES OF SOLID FUELS TO THE DOMESTIC SECTOR (WORKERS INCLUDED)

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

1991 : Actual 1992 : Estimates 1993 : Forecasts		Belgique	Danmark	Deutch- land	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
A. HARD COAL, PATENT FUELS, COKE														
Hard coal	1991	799	250	867	318	1738		708		1			5700	10381
	1992	701	234	550	300	1545		696 a		1			5500	9527
	1993	675	151	440	300	1445		696 *		1			5500 *	9208
Patent fuels	1991	37		545		710							1179	2471
	1992	35		400		625				1			1000	2061
	1993	35		350		565				1			1000 *	1951
Coke	1991	20	3	732		168							469	1392
	1992	20	4	650		100							400	1174
	1993	20	4	580		100							400 *	1104
Total	1991	856	253	2144	318	2616		708		1			7348	14244
	1992	756	238	1600	300	2270		696 a		2			6900	12762
	1993	730	155	1370	300	2110		696 *		2			6900 *	12263
% 1992/1991		-11.7	-5.9	-25.4	-5.7	-13.2		-1.7		100.0			-6.1	-10.4
% 1993/1992		-3.4	-34.9	-14.4		-7.0								-3.9
B. LIGNITE BRIQUETTES AND PEAT BRIQUETTES														
AND PEAT BRIQUETTES	1991	50	6	1608		68		333		12				2077
	1992	50	2	1300				333 a		12				1697
	1993	50	1	1320				333 *		12				1716

* Commission estimates; (a) Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 9

DELIVERIES OF LIGNITE AND PEAT BY SECTOR AND MEMBER STATE

15-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

1991 : Actual 1992 : Estimates 1993 : Forecasts	Raw Products											
	Power stations			Briquetting plants			Others			Total		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Belgium							0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Denmark												
Germany (b)	95.0	98.1	94.5	16.1	15.8	16.5	2.9	1.4	1.6	113.9	115.3	112.6
Spain	15.6	15.6	14.5							15.6	15.6	14.5
France	1.9	1.4	1.5				0.3	0.2	0.3	2.2	1.7	1.8
Greece	49.7	54.6	58.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	51.0	56.0	60.0
Ireland	3.6	3.6 a	3.6 *	1.0	1.0 a	1.0 *	2.1	2.1 a	2.1 *	6.7	6.7 a	6.7 *
Italy	1.6	1.5	1.5 *	0.1			0.0	0.0	0.0 *	1.6	1.5	1.5 *
Luxembourg							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands								0.1			0.1	
Portugal												
United Kingdom												
COMMUNITY	167.3	174.7	174.2	17.5	17.2	17.9	6.5	5.1	5.2	191.3	197.0	197.3

* Commission estimates; (a) Data supplied in June 1992

(b) figures for old Länder only

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TABLE 10
HARD COAL PRODUCTION BY AREA

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993
Campine	634	218	0
BELGIUM	634	218	0
Ruhr	57075	57220	50540
Aachen	3861	3530	1690
Ibbenburen	2033	2030	2040
Saar + Kleinzechen	9775	9420	9570
GERMANY	72744	72200	63840
Central Asturias	3848	4366	3525
Bierzo-Villablino + Narcea	5901	6172	6315
Norte Leon + Palencia	2088	2360	2085
Sur	1956	1806	1875
Aragon-Cataluña, Baleares	4124	3892	4700
SPAIN	17917	18596	18500
Lorraine	8386	7900	7700
Centre-Midi	1743	1500	1350
FRANCE	10129	9400	9050
IRELAND	5	5 +	5 *
ITALIA	20	30	30 *
PORTUGAL	270	270	270
Scotland	2253	2000	2000
North-East	7906	6000	6000
Yorkshire	27216	27000	27000
Nottinghamshire	17192	16000	16000
Midlands	17215	13000	13000
BC Opencast	16648	16000	16000
Licensed mines + Opencast	3074	3000	3000
UNITED KINGDOM	91504	83000	83000
EUR 12	193223	183719	174695

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 11A
COKE PRODUCTION

15-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

	Coke production capacity	% difference compared with the previous year	Hard coal deliveries	Coke production
1991 : Actual				
Belgium	5.3	-11.7	6.4	4.9
Germany	18.2	-6.2	20.2	15.9
Spain	3.8		4.5	3.4
France	5.7	-24.0	9.0	6.9
Italy	8.5	-12.4	7.8	5.7
Netherlands	3.7	19.4	4.1	2.9
Portugal	0.2	-33.3	0.3	0.2
United Kingdom (a)	8.9	6.0	10.0	7.1
Community	54.4	-6.7	62.4	47.1
1992 : Provisional				
Belgium	5.1	-3.8	6.0	4.6
Germany	16.0	-12.1	18.9	14.7
Spain	3.8		4.5	3.4
France	5.6	-1.8	9.0	6.8
Italy	8.5		7.2	5.4
Netherlands	3.7		3.9	2.8
Portugal	0.4	100.0	0.4	
United Kingdom (a)	7.9	-11.2	9.0	6.0
Community	51.1	-6.1	58.9	43.6
1993 : Forecasts				
Belgium	5.1		6.2	4.7
Germany	16.0		18.1	14.1
Spain	3.8		4.3	3.4
France	5.3	-5.4	8.3	6.3
Italy	8.5		6.8 *	5.0
Netherlands	3.7		3.8	2.8
Portugal	0.4		0.3	
United Kingdom (a)	7.4	-6.3	9.0 *	6.0
Community	50.2	-1.8	56.7	42.3

(a) Without LTC for the United Kingdom

* Commission estimates

TABLE 11B
COKING PLANT CAPACITY DISTRIBUTION

15-Feb-93 (Million tonnes)

	1991	1992	1993
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts
- Colliery plants	13.6	11.0	11.0
- Iron and steel industry	38.0	37.3	36.4
- Independent (*)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Community	54.4	51.1	50.2

* Without LTC for the United Kingdom

TABLE 12A
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND
(yearly average)

15-Feb-93 (in thousands)

	1991	1992	1993
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts
Belgium	1.7	0.9 *	0.0 *
Germany	83.6	78.3	73.0 *
Spain	32.0	26.8	22.9
France	8.1	7.5	6.9
Portugal	0.6	0.6	0.6
United Kingdom	42.3	36.4 *	na
Ireland	0.3	0.3 *	0.3 *
Community	168.6	150.8	na

* Commission estimates

TABLE 12B
OUTPUT PER MAN/HOUR UNDERGROUND

15-Feb-93 (Kg per man/hour)

	1991	1992	1993
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts
Belgium	383	268 *	0
Germany	681	695	705 *
Spain	315	376	402
France	727	718 *	721 *
Portugal	na	na *	na *
United Kingdom	801	898 *	950 *
Community	665	704	na

* Commission estimates

TABLE 13
INVESTMENTS IN THE COAL INDUSTRY
(COAL EXTRACTION AND PREPARATION)

15-Feb-93 (million ECU)

	1991	1992	1993
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	232.3	322.5	163.7
Spain	214.3	195.0	167.0
France	42.2	24.3	26.0
Italy	59.0	44.7	75.6
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.0
United Kingdom	344.1	237.5	218.9
Community	892.4	824.4	651.1

TABLE 14

Exchange rates : US \$ - European currencies

15-Feb-93

1 US Dollar =	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL	ECU
1991												
1st quarter	32.3658	6.0404	1.57233	169.006	97.917	5.34216	0.589485	1175.12	1.77243	138.100	0.535424	0.765850
2nd quarter	35.6929	6.6555	1.73497	189.150	107.579	5.87723	0.648523	1287.80	1.95468	151.150	0.586022	0.842838
3rd quarter	35.8973	6.7375	1.74341	192.181	109.153	5.92505	0.651988	1301.71	1.96452	149.904	0.593679	0.849479
4th quarter	33.1358	6.2543	1.60900	182.820	101.979	5.49566	0.603630	1211.71	1.81300	141.123	0.559144	0.788326
Year 1991	34.2730	6.4219	1.66493	183.289	104.157	5.66003	0.623407	1244.09	1.87616	145.069	0.568567	0.811623
1992												
1st quarter	33.3140	6.2780	1.61846	186.931	102.108	5.50756	0.607015	1217.33	1.82193	139.588	0.564722	0.792343
2nd quarter	33.2169	6.2354	1.61417	191.799	101.367	5.43995	0.604756	1217.06	1.81754	135.505	0.553570	0.786939
3rd quarter	30.1333	5.6443	1.46232	181.347	95.110	4.95708	0.551234	1132.53	1.64825	126.220	0.525378	0.721350
4th quarter	31.8978	5.9827	1.54999	202.512	110.743	5.26234	0.588047	1361.27	1.74362	138.504	0.634410	0.789634
Year 1992	32.1405	6.0351	1.56124	190.647	102.332	5.29173	0.587763	1232.05	1.75784	134.954	0.569520	0.772567
% Difference												
4th Qu.92/4th Qu.91	-3.74 %	-4.34 %	-3.67 %	10.77 %	8.59 %	-4.25 %	-2.58 %	12.34 %	-3.83 %	-1.86 %	13.46 %	0.17 %
Year 1992/year 1991	-6.22 %	-6.02 %	-6.23 %	4.01 %	-1.75 %	-6.51 %	-5.72 %	-0.97 %	-6.31 %	-6.97 %	0.17 %	-4.81 %

Quarterly average CIF prices for coal imported from third countries

15-Feb-93

(US \$)

	1991				1992			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
A. STEAM COAL (1)								
NCV (Kj/Kg)	26367	26463	26545	26959	26383	26515	26411	n.a.
- per tonne	46.95	46.12	46.16	49.47	47.82	46.63	47.17	n.a.
- per tonne = 29.3 GJ	52.18	51.08	50.96	53.78	53.12	51.54	52.34	n.a.
B. COKING COAL (2)								
NCV (Kj/Kg)	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386
- per standard tonne (3) (4)	60.40	59.70	58.90	59.20	58.90	58.00	57.50	57.30
- per tonne = 29.3 GJ	60.25	59.55	58.75	59.05	58.75	58.75	57.35	57.15
Ratio B/A (%) per tonne = 29.3 GJ	115.47 %	116.58 %	115.29 %	109.80 %	110.60 %	113.99 %	109.57 %	

(1) As per the quarterly reports from the Member States (Decision 86/161/ECSC of the 26th February 1985 modifying Decision 77/707/ECSC of the 7th November 1977).

(2) Guide price (Decision 73/287/ECSC of the 25th July 1973 and Decision 2064/86/ECSC of the 30th June 1986). Reference date : the beginning of the quarter.

(3) Specification of the standard quality : ashes 7.5%, water 8%, volatile matter 26%.

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

1970	17.50	1976	62.75	1982	82.45	1988	51.30
1971	23.90	1977	61.65	1983	76.25	1989	54.85
1972	23.65	1978	62.10	1984	66.20	1990	57.80
1973	26.05	1979	63.95	1985	62.75	1991	60.40
1974	31.90	1980	68.50	1986	61.90	1992	58.90
1975	59.55	1981	75.70	1987	53.40		

TABLE 15B

COKING COAL IMPORTS
 Guide price in national currencies per 29.3 GJ, new reference grade

15-Feb-93

Reference date	USD	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL	ECU
1991													
1st quarter	60.40	1955	364.84	94.97	10208	5914	322.67	35.60	70977	107.06	8341	32.34	46.257
2nd quarter	59.70	2131	397.33	103.58	11292	6422	350.87	38.72	78882	116.69	9024	34.99	50.317
3rd quarter	58.90	2114	396.84	102.69	11319	6429	348.99	38.40	76671	115.71	8829	34.97	50.034
4th quarter	59.20	1962	370.25	95.25	10823	6037	325.34	35.73	71733	107.33	8354	33.10	46.669
1992													
1st quarter	58.90	1962	369.77	95.33	11010	6014	324.40	35.75	71701	107.31	8222	33.26	46.669
2nd quarter	58.00	1927	361.65	93.62	11124	5879	315.52	35.08	70590	105.42	7859	32.11	45.642
3rd quarter	57.50	1733	324.55	84.08	10427	5469	285.03	31.70	65120	94.77	7258	30.21	41.478
4th quarter	57.30	1828	342.81	88.81	11604	6346	301.53	33.70	78001	99.91	7936	36.35	45.246
% Difference													
4th Qu.92/4th Qu.91	-3.21 %	-6.83 %	-7.41 %	-6.76 %	7.22 %	5.12 %	-7.32 %	-5.68 %	8.74 %	-6.91 %	-5.00 %	9.82 %	-3.05 %

TABLE 15C

STEAM COAL IMPORTS
Average price in national currencies per tonne of 29.3 GJ

15-Feb-93

Reference date	USD	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL	ECU
1991													
1st quarter	52.18	1689	315.19	82.04	8819	5109	278.75	30.76	61318	92.49	7206	27.94	39.962
2nd quarter	51.08	1823	339.96	88.62	9662	5495	300.21	33.13	65781	99.84	7721	29.93	43.052
3rd quarter	50.96	1829	343.34	88.84	9794	5562	301.94	33.23	66335	100.11	7639	30.25	43.289
4th quarter	53.78	1782	336.36	86.53	9832	5484	295.56	32.46	65166	97.50	7590	30.07	42.396
1992													
1st quarter	53.12	1770	333.49	85.97	9930	5424	292.56	32.24	64665	96.78	7415	30.00	42.089
2nd quarter	51.54	1712	321.37	83.19	9885	5224	280.37	31.17	62727	93.68	6984	28.53	40.559
3rd quarter	52.34	1577	295.42	76.54	9492	4978	259.45	28.85	59277	86.27	6606	27.50	37.755
4th quarter													
% Difference													
3rd Qu.92/3rd Qu.91	2.71 %	-13.78 %	-13.96 %	-13.85 %	-3.08 %	-10.50 %	-14.07 %	-13.18 %	-10.64 %	-13.82 %	-13.52 %	-9.09 %	-12.78 %

TABLE 17
WORLD COAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

15-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

I. WORLD TRADE BY COUNTRY AND REGION	1990	1991	1992 *	1993 *
Community imports from third countries	116	129	131	126
Imports : Japan	104	112	113	115
Imports : NIC-Asia (1)	53	57	62	66
Imports : other countries	71	70	71	73
(a) Subtotal coal sea-borne trade	344	368	377	380
Coking coal	162	171	170	170
Others	182	197	207	210

Intra-Community coal trade	10	8	5	5
Intra-Eastern European trade (2)	32	18	17	16
USA-Canada trade	15	10	13	13
(b) Subtotal regional trade	57	36	35	34

TOTAL WORLD TRADE (c = a+b)	401	404	412	414
Coking coal	180	183	180	179
Others	221	221	232	235
<i>Difference from year to year (%)</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>

II. WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL				
Western Europe	197	193	184	
<i>(EUR)</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>184</i>	
North America	892	863	859	
<i>(USA)</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>819</i>	
<i>(Canada)</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>40</i>	
CIS	472	409	385	
CHINA	1066	1086	1095	
POLAND	148	140	131	
South Africa	175	177	174	
Australia	159	168	183	
India	210	222	230	
Japan	9	8	8	
Latin America	36	40	41	
<i>(Colombia)</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	
Rest of the world	135	133	131	
TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL (d)	3499	3439	3421	

III. SEA-BORNE TRADE OF COAL IN % OF WORLD PRODUCTION (a/d)	9.8	10.7	11.0
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* Commission estimates

(1) Newly-Industrialised Countries in East Asia : Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan

(2) Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Poland and the CIS

TABLE 18A
IMPORTS OF HARD COAL FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

24-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

	1990 Actual	1991 Actual	1992 Estimates	1993 Forecasts
A. By country of destination				
Belgium	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6
Denmark	9.7	11.9	12.1	10.1
Germany	8.6	10.8	11.3	11.3
Greece	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Spain	9.8	12.0	14.0	12.7
France	17.3	20.2	20.9	19.4
Ireland	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8 *
Italy	19.5	19.5	18.0	18.0 *
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	16.5	15.2	12.7	12.6
Portugal	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.1
United Kingdom	12.7	19.0	20.0	20.0 *
Community	116.0	130.2	131.3	126.3
B. By country of origin				
USA	45.2	52.5	48.1	42.6
Canada	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.5
Australia	16.3	19.5	19.4	17.6
South Africa	24.0	25.2	28.5	29.0
Poland	7.7	5.7	6.2	7.2
CIS	4.6	5.6	5.3	5.3
China	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.0
Colombia	8.8	10.6	10.3	9.8
Others	3.4	4.4	7.2	9.5
Community	116.0	130.2	131.3	126.3

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 18B
COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

16-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

1992	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total Imports
Belgique	5490	205	2240	4085	385	380	330	220	45	13380
Danmark	3746	1216	1620	468	898	1558	115	1960	508	12089
Deutschland	1100	300	500	5300	1400	200			2500	11300
Espana	4680	330	1250	6620	170	200		750		14000
France	8810	270	4390	2370	690	860	1180	1420	950	20940
Hellas				1200		300				1500
Ireland +	1386			82	498	8	8	20	787	2789
Italia	8657	222	1801	4134	425	939	260	540	980	17958
Luxembourg				117		60	2			179
Nederland	5100	400	3000	1200	800	5	30	1500	700	12735
Portugal	1388	202	125	2104	44	87		515		4465
UK	7700	900	4500	860	900	740	300	3400	700	20000
EUR-12	48057	4045	19426	28540	6210	5337	2225	10325	7170	131335

1993	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total Imports
Belgique	5295	205	2180	4270	385	325	440	350	195	13645
Danmark	807	612	930	1459	1607	1600		1657	1410	10082
Deutschland	1100	300	500	5300	1400	200			2500	11300
Espana	4400	150	1200	5400	150	200		750	450	12700
France	7000	600	3400	2800	1000	800	950	1200	1600	19350
Hellas				1300		300				1600
Ireland *	1386			82	498	8	8	20	787	2789
Italia *	8705	220	1800	4100	425	950	250	550	1000	18000
Luxembourg				117		60	2			179
Nederland	5000	400	3000	1200	800			1500	700	12600
Portugal	1160	80	100	2073	40	85		400	140	4078
UK *	7700	900	4500	860	900	740	300	3400	700	20000
EUR-12	42553	3467	17610	28961	7205	5268	1950	9827	9482	126323

* Commission estimates; + Data from June 1992

TABLE 19A

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COAL IN 1993

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutch-land	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland *	Italia *	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom *	Total Receipts
Belgique			290							400		130	820
			885		10							130	1025
Danmark												84	84
												106	106
Deutschland	130									1500		65	1695
	220				390					80		10	700
Espana	100									100		112	312
	205		160		20					145		270	800
France	240		200							500		155	1095
	50		250									150	450
Hellas													
Ireland *										100		236	336
	23		23		22					97		310	475
Italia *			50										50
			50										50
Luxembourg	65												65
	16		1										17
Nederland	215		10									3	228
	200	500											700
Portugal												44	44
												60	60
United Kingdom *			150				26						176
	15	2	240		1		29			16			303
Deliveries	750		700		571 *		26			2600		829	5476
	524	502	1449		423		29			193		766	4686

1st Line : data supplied by the exporting Member State; 2nd Line : data supplied by the importing Member State

* Commission estimates

TABLE 19B

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COAL IN 1992

15-Feb-93

(in thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland +	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom	Total Receipts
Belgique			500							400		130	1030
			860		10							135	1005
Danmark										5		84	89
												114	114
Deutschland	130									1475		65	1670
	215				390					85		10	700
Espana	105		78							25		112	320
	180		160		20					120		170	650
France	240		400							400		155	1195
	50		480									230	760
Hellas													
Ireland +										20		236	256
	23		23		22					97		310	475
Italia			200										200
			144										144
Luxembourg	65		2										67
	16		1										17
Nederland	215		140									3	358
	225	440											665
Portugal												44	44
												33	33
United Kingdom			180				26			100			306
	15	2	240		1		29			16			303
Deliveries	755	60 a	1500		484 *		28			2425		829	6079
	544	442	1748		423		29			198		832	4866

1st Line : data supplied by the exporting Member State; 2nd Line : data supplied by the Importing Member State

* Commission estimates; a : no breakdown given

TABLE 20A

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COKE IN 1993

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutch-land	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland *	Italia *	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom *	Total Receipts
Belgique			7							400			407
			45		15					250			310
Danmark			3									13	16
	1		8		9					2		24	44
Deutschland	230							7		150			387
	200				120					80			400
Espana								4		50	3		57
	10		5		25				5		5		50
France	115							23		250			388
			150							100			250
Hellas								16					16
								10					10
Ireland *													
	5									7		3	15
Italia *	15												15
Luxembourg	185		450										635
	140		890										1030
Nederland	30		40								9		79
	50		100		50								200
Portugal													
				8									8
United Kingdom *										50			50
	51			17	33					63			164
Deliveries	575		500		378 *			50		900	12	13	2428
	447		1193	25	227			10		502		27	2481

1st Line : data supplied by the exporting Member State; 2nd Line : data supplied by the Importing Member State

* Commission estimates

TABLE 20B

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COKE IN 1992

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	España	France	Hellas	Ireland +	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom	Total Receipts
Belgique			6							400			406
			45		15					250			310
Danmark			2									13	15
	1		8		9					2		24	44
Deutschland	230							9		150			389
	180				100					70			350
España								5		50	5		60
	15		1		25			3			6		50
France	115		2					30		250			397
	50		350							150			550
Hellas								21					21
								10					10
Ireland +													
	5									7		3	15
Italia	15		15										30
Luxembourg	185		825										1010
	150		950										1100
Nederland	30		50								15		95
	50		100		50								200
Portugal													
				8									8
United Kingdom										50			50
	51			17	33					63			164
Deliveries	575		900		297 *			65		900	20	13	2770
	487		1453	25	207			10		542		27	2801

1st Line : data supplied by the exporting Member State; 2nd Line : data supplied by the importing Member State

* Commission estimates

TABLE 21

STOCKS

24-Feb-93

(In millions of metric tons)

	Producers (Hard coal)			Power Stations			Coking plants					
							(Coke)			(Hard coal)		
	(A) 1991	(B) 1992	(B) 1993	(A) 1991	(B) 1992	(B) 1993	(A) 1991	(B) 1992	(B) 1993	(A) 1991	(B) 1992	(B) 1993
Belgium	0.112	0.066	0.066	0.601	0.600	0.600	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.500	0.500	0.500
Denmark				7.410	9.137	7.850						
Germany	14.384	19.540	20.020	13.812	14.000	14.300	3.954	4.554	6.250	0.280	0.250	0.250
Spain	1.252	2.383	1.963	8.362	8.000	8.000	0.100	0.110	0.100	0.360	0.360	0.360
France	1.763	2.500	2.600	3.946	4.100	3.500	0.300	0.375	0.400	0.809	0.401	0.334
Greece												
Ireland				0.438	0.500	0.500						
Italy				1.386	1.800	2.000	0.314	0.180	0.200	0.900	0.900	0.900
Luxembourg												
Netherlands				1.752	1.750	1.750 *	0.211	0.240	0.240	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Portugal				0.844	0.960	0.880	0.060	0.084	0.084			
United Kingdom	10.977 *	13.714 *	13.700 *	30.456	33.500	33.500	0.733	0.348	0.350	1.631	N.A.	N.A.
COMMUNITY	28.488	38.203	38.349	69.007	74.347	72.880	5.742	5.961	7.694	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(A) Actual; (B) Estimates.

* Excluding low grade

TABLE 22

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1993

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	España	France	Hellas	Ireland *	Italia *	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom *	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t = t)			63840	18500	9050		5	30			270	83000	174695
2. RECOVERIES	1025		1000	110	350							3447	5932
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	1025	106	700	800	450		475	50	17	700	60	303	4686
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	13645	10082	11300	12700	19350	1800	2789	18000	179	12600	4078	20000	126323
5. AVAILABILITIES (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	15695	10188	76840	32110	29200	1800	3269	18080	196	13300	4408	106750	306950
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	14945	11430	79300	32530	29120	1800	3198	17800	196	10700	4408	102800	308027
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES			1800		3500								5300
B.- POWER STATIONS	6090	10764	47800	25500	10100	100	2038	8000		5700	3442	79500	198834
C.- COKING PLANTS	6200		18050	4250	8300			6800		3800	300	9000	56700
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (of which POWER STATIONS)	1000		2750		2200	100		1100	79			500	7729
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES (of which POWER STATIONS)	975	452	7900	2400	3000	1400	464	1300	116	200 *	666	6000	24873
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING	675	151	350	230	1420		696		1			5000	8523
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1 - 6)	5	63	850	150	600			600		1000 *		2800	6068
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			90	70	25							500	685
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS	5		560		450							1200	2215
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES			50	80								100	230
4. GASWORKS													
5. RAILWAYS			30										30
6. OTHERS		63	120		125			600		1000		1000	2908
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	750		700		571 *		26			2600		829	5476
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES			20		109 *							121	250
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6 + 7 + 8)	15695	11430	80020	32530	29800	1800	3224	17800	196	13300	4408	103750	308277
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-9)		-1242	-3180	-420	-600		45					3000	-2397

* Commission estimates

TABLE 23

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1992

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland +	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t = t)	218		72200	18596	9400		5	30			270	83000	183719
2. RECOVERIES	975		2600	54	500							3447	7576
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	1005	114	700	650	760		475	144	17	665	33	303	4866
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	13380	12089	11300	14000	20940	1500	2789	17958	179	12735	4465	20000	131335
5. AVAILABILITIES (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	15578	12203	86800	33300	31600	1500	3269	18132	196	13400	4768	106750	322630
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	14880	10374	80120	32790	30700	1500	3198	17322	196	10775	4768	102800	309423
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES	63		1800		2730								4593
B.- POWER STATIONS	6223	9567	47600	25410	11300	100	2038	7100		5700	3578	79500	198116
C.- COKING PLANTS	6000		18850	4500	9000			7228		3900	407	9000	58885
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	900		2400		2200	100		1074	79			500	7253
(of which POWER STATIONS)			10										10
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	985	476	8000	2500	3300	1300	464	1290	116	200 *	783	6000	25414
(of which POWER STATIONS)			4900									1750	6650
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING	701	234	450	230	1520		696		1			5000	8832
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1 - 6)	8	97	1020	150	650			630		975 *		2800	6330
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			100	70	25							500	695
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS	5		660		500							1200	2365
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES	3		50	80								100	233
4. GASWORKS													
5. RAILWAYS			60										60
6. OTHERS		97	150		125			630		975		1000	2977
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	755	60	1500		484 *		26			2425		829	6079
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	15		50		136 *							121	322
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6 + 7 + 8)	15650	10434	81670	32790	31320	1500	3224	17322	196	13200	4768	103750	309745
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-9)	-72	1684	5130	510	280		45	810		200		3000	11587

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 24

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1993

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch-land	España	France	Hellas	Ireland *	Italia *	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom *	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	4730		14100	3400	6300			5000		2800		6000	42330
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	310	44	400	50	250	10	15		1030	200	8	164	2481
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	390		500			20			70	100		336	1416
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1 + 2 + 3)	5430	44	15000	3450	6550	30	15	5000	1100	3100	8	6500	43746
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	4830	44	13000	3400	6050	30	15	4800	1100	2000	266	6300	41835
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY	4695	4	11400	3200	5300	10	9	4350	1100	2000	266	5600	37934
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	90	36	720	200	560	20	6					100	1732
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR	10	4	280		40							100	434
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which :	35		600		150			450				500	1735
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS	10		300		60							300	670
2. OWN CONSUMPTION			5										5
3. OTHERS	25		295		90			450				200	1060
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	575		500		378 *			50		900	12	13	2428
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	25		100		72 *			150		200		200	747
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5 + 6 + 7)	5430	44	13600	3400	6500	30	15	5000	1100	3100	278	6513	42582
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT													
PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4-8)			1700	50	50							-13	1787

* Commission estimates

TABLE 25

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1992

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Denmark	Deutsch-land	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland +	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	4580		14700	3350	6800			5385		2800		6000	43615
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	310	44	350	50	550	10	15		1100	200	8	164	2801
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	390		450	70		20		22	80	100		336	1468
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	5280	44	15500	3470	7350	30	15	5407	1180	3100	8	6500	45083
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	4680	44	14300	3430	6750	30	15	5184	1180	2000	252	6300	44165
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY	4550	4	12800	3230	5850	10	9	4715	1180	2000	252	5600	40000
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	85	36	750	200	650	20	6					100	1847
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR	10	4	300		40							100	454
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which :	35		650		210			469				500	1864
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS	10		350		60							300	720
2. OWN CONSUMPTION			5										5
3. OTHERS	25		295		150			469				200	1139
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	575		900		297 *			65		900	20	13	2770
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	25		150		153 *			158		200	14	200	900
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	5280	44	15350	3430	7200	30	15	5407	1180	3100	286	6513	45065
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4-8)			600	40	150							-13	777

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992

TABLE 26

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1993

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutch- land ^a	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland [*]	Italia [*]	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :	270		112560	14500	1750	60000	5665	1532	9				196286
PRODUCTION			110000	14500	1750	60000	5600	1500					193350
IMPORTS	270		2560				65	32	9				2936
- UTILIZATION :	270		112560	14500	1750	60000	5665	1532	9				197286
BRIQUETTING PLANTS			16500			400	1000						17909
POWER STATIONS			94500	14500	1500	58600	3550	1500					174150
OTHERS	270		1560		250	1000	2115	32	9				5236
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :	60	2	6060			140	400	100	12				6774
PRODUCTION			5900			140	400						6440
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	60	2	110 ^b					100	12				284
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES			50										50
- UTILIZATION	60	2	6060			140	400	100	12				6774
POWER STATIONS								100					100
INDUSTRY	10		3840			80	21						3951
DOMESTIC	50	1	1320				333		12				1716
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER													
ECSC COUNTRIES			750 ^c										750
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER													
COUNTRIES			150										150
- OTHERS		1				60	46						107

* Commission estimates; a : figures for old Länder only; b : imports from new Länder, c : includes exports to new Länder

TABLE 27

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1992

15-Feb-93

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch- land a	Espana	France	Hellas	Ireland +	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :	270		115280	15603	1675	56000	5665	1532	9	50			196084
PRODUCTION			112720	15603	1675	56000	5600	1500					193098
IMPORTS	270		2560				65	32	9	50			2986
- UTILIZATION :	270		115280	15550	1675	56000	6665	1532	9	50			197031
BRIQUETTING PLANTS			15800			400	1000						17209
POWER STATIONS			98070	15550	1435	54600	3550	1500					174705
OTHERS	270		1410		240	1000	2115	32	9	50			5126
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :	60	4	5469			140	400	100	12				6185
PRODUCTION			5304			140	400						5844
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	60	4	115 b					100	12				291
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES			50										50
- UTILIZATION	60	4	5469			140	400	100	12				6185
POWER STATIONS								100					100
INDUSTRY	10		3359			80	21						3470
DOMESTIC	50	2	1300				333		12				1697
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER													
ECSC COUNTRIES			660 c										660
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER													
COUNTRIES			150										150
- OTHERS		2				60	46						108

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1992; a : figures for old Länder only; b : imports from new Länder, c : includes exports to new Länder