COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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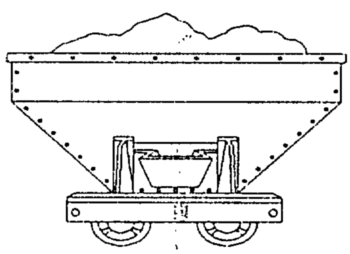
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1990 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1991



Revision of the report of the Commission
Doc. SEC (91) 471 final - July 1991 -

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Commission report on:

The market for solid fuels in the Community in 1990 and the outlook for 1991.

(revision)

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results obtained in 1990 and gives the Member States' forecasts for 1991, on the basis of information forwarded to the Commission in June 1991.

The purpose of the report is to inform the ECSC Consultative Committee and those concerned about developments on the market for solid fuels in the Community as soon as possible.

The report thus updates the information contained in the Commission's annual report on "the market for solid fuels in the Community in 1990 and the outlook for 1991"[1] which gave the forecasts made at the end of 1990. At the end of the year a new report will be drawn up with the provisional results for 1991 and the outlook for 1992.

The information contained in this document, unless specified to the contrary, does not cover the new German provinces, since the necessary data is mostly unavailable.

2. ECONOMIC SITUATION

2.1. Results for 1990

During the course of 1990, the world economy was affected by a series of exceptional events, including: the collapse of the planned economies of Eastern Europe, German reunification, mounting uncertainty in the Soviet Union and, lastly, the Gulf crisis. However, the Community was

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1 SEC(91) 471 Final

substantially unaffected by the international situation and many of the negative effects on the economy were offset by the favourable influence of German reunification and the progress made towards the creation of the single market. Nevertheless, there was an unavoidable slowing down of the Community's economic growth: the GDP growth rate in real terms was 2.7% (3.3% in 1989). This downturn in economic activity did not affect employment, where the annual growth rate (+ 1.6%) remained stable, although the job creation rate slowed down during the course of the year. Inflation rose slightly to 5% (4.9% in 1989).

2.2. Forecasts for 1991

The economic outlook for the Community in 1991 is slightly more pessimistic. However, the main indicators which form the basis of the current economic downturn seem to be disappearing: the Gulf crisis has been largely resolved, oil prices have returned to pre-conflict levels, economic activity in the United States should begin to pick up in the second half of the year and the value of the US dollar is now rising again. In short, there seems to be a gradual return of confidence to the financial markets.

The economic forecasts for the Community in 1991 are less favourable than those made at the end of last year. According to the Commission's forecasts made in May 1991, the recovery of investment and private consumption should lead to an upturn in economic activity during the second half of the year. However, real GDP growth will not exceed 1.5% in 1991, i.e. around half the rate achieved in 1990.

The growth rate of domestic demand in real terms is expected to fall sharply from last year's figure to 1.4%, which roughly ties in with the GDP forecasts. Investment is expected to be affected most, with a growthrate of less than 1% as compared to 4.3% in 1990. For the first time since 1986 this figure will be lower than the GDP growth rate. The reduction in investment is due to many factors, including: the increase in real unit salary costs (+0.6% in 1990 and +0.3% in 1991), the less promising outlook in respect of demand over the past year and a half and, lastly, a certain levelling of investment which had been very dynamic for several years.

The low growth rate of economic activity is likely to result in a job creation rate of less than 1/4% in 1991, that is, the lowest rate since 1984. This low growth of employment will be insufficient to meet the expected increase in the active population, so that the unemployment rate, on the decline since 1986, is expected to rise to around 8.7% in 1991.

Despite the slowing down of economic activity, the inflation rate, measured by the deflator of private consumption, should remain virtually unchanged at a relatively high level (5%). The persistence of inflationary pressure is essentially due to the development of unit salary costs, which could rise by 5.9%. The prices of imported goods and services could increase by only 1%.

Community exports of goods and services to the rest of the world could grow by 3 3/4% in volume, which is considerably less than the growth recorded in 1990 and 1989 (a drop of around 5%).

3. DEVELOPMENTS ON THE COMMUNITY ENERGY MARKET

3.1. The energy market in 1990[1]

In 1990 the demand for primary energy in the Community rose by around 2%, despite the economic downturn, the high oil prices recorded during the second half of the year and the good weather. There was an increase in the demand for all types of fossil fuel.

The demand for petroleum products rose by 0.9% in terms of domestic deliveries and by 2.1% in terms of domestic consumption, mainly owing to increased demand in the transport and heating sector, whilst power station consumption fell by 3.9%.

The demand for natural gas rose by 3.2% despite the good weather. It should be remembered that consumption of this fuel is more closely linked to weather conditions than that of other fuels. Moreover, as a result of

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1 Drawn up on the basis of the forecasts contained in "Energy in Europe. May 1991". Commission of the European Communities/DG XVII.

the Gulf crisis other fuels were to some extent replaced by natural gas for electricity generation: in the last quarter consumption shot up by more than 20%.

The demand for solid fuels in terms of consumption remained almost stable in absolute terms, rising by only 0.3%, although their share in meeting the Community's energy requirements once again fell in relative terms. The increased demand from power stations offset the decline recorded in most of the other sectors.

The demand for electricity rose by only 2.3%, the lowest figure since 1983. Hydroelectric production picked up to a certain extent, and at the end of 1990 was 10% up on the previous year's figure. However, it was still much lower than in 1988. Rainfall was slightly higher but, even so, the increase in production was achieved mainly at the cost of reducing water reserves in dams.

Conventional power stations had to compensate for the drop in electricity generation from other sources and this led to a substantial increase in the consumption of hard coal (+4.5%) and natural gas (+4.2%). Nuclear production fell by 0.5% in 1990.

Primary energy production in the Community decreased by 0.3%, mainly owing to the drop in the production of solid fuels and heat of nuclear origin.

GROSS DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (Mtoe)

	1989 (*)	1990 (**)	1991 (%)	1991/90
Solid fuels	230.8	231.5	228.6	- 1.3
Oil	491.6	502.0	504.8	+ 0.6
Natural gas	201.4	207.8	214.5	+ 3.2
Calor	158.8	158.3	165.6	+ 4.6
Other	15.7	16.6	18.8	+13.3
TOTAL	1098.4	1116.2	1132.6	+ 1.5

Source: DG XVII - Energy in Europe. May 1991.

(*) provisional
(**) estimate

3.2. Energy forecasts for 1991

On the basis of the economic forecasts given above and assuming an average price of around 20 dollars per barrel of crude - 13.4% lower than the average price recorded in 1990 - and normal weather conditions, the domestic energy demand, in terms of consumption, is expected to rise by 1.5% to 1133 Mtoe.

By type of fuel, the demand for petroleum products is unlikely to rise by more than 0.7%, despite the expected reduction in price. Only deliveries to power stations will probably fall as a result of the expected recovery of nuclear and hydraulic production and increased deliveries of solid fuels.

Of the fossil fuels, the biggest increase is likely to be for natural gas; on the basis of the above assumptions it could be around 3.2%.

The demand for solid fuels, in terms of consumption, is likely to fall by 1.3% as a result of the expected decreasing demand in all traditional markets with the exception of power stations. It is possible that more natural gas will be used for electricity production, at the expense of solid fuels.

This once again confirms that the demand for coal is increasingly linked to electricity generation. For example, while deliveries of hard coal to this sector accounted for 61% of total domestic deliveries in 1987, in 1990 the figure was 65% and in 1991 it will reach nearly 67%.

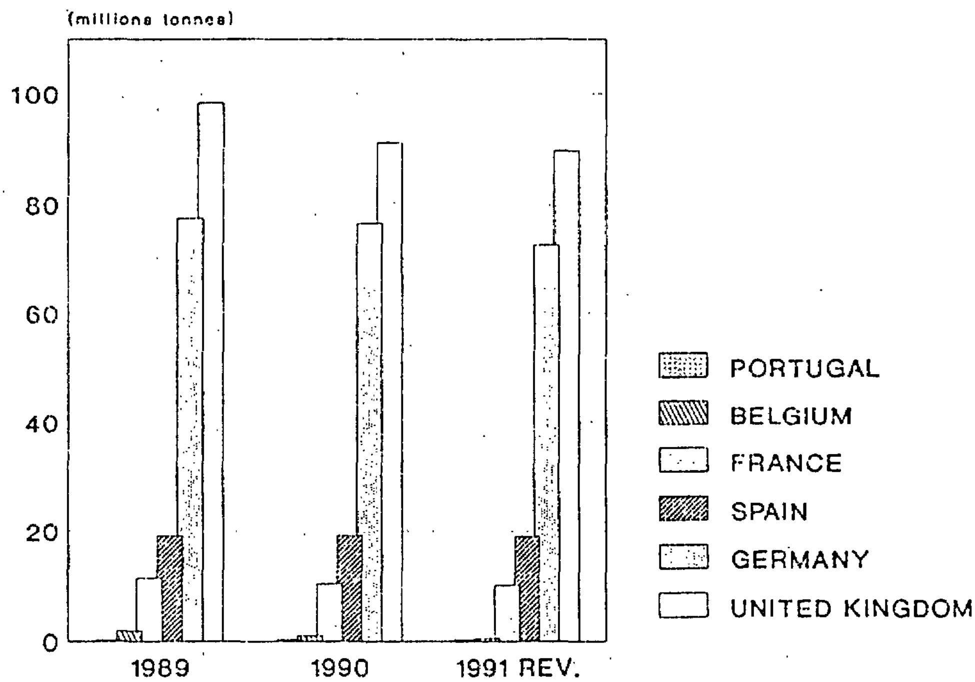
Lastly, the demand for electricity could rise by around 2.9%. Assuming that the nuclear sector will recover as a result of the increase in the number of power stations in operation and that hydroelectric production will also recover, electricity production in conventional power stations could decline slightly in 1991, especially in fuel oil fired power stations.

4. HARD COAL MARKET

4.1. Hard coal production in the Community (Table 10).

According to the latest information available, hard coal production in the Community amounted to 198.8 Mt in 1990, which is 1.1 Mt less than forecast in the previous report, owing to the fact that both France and the United Kingdom have revised their production figures downwards. Production in 1990 was 9.9 Mt down on the previous year's figure.

HARD COAL PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY



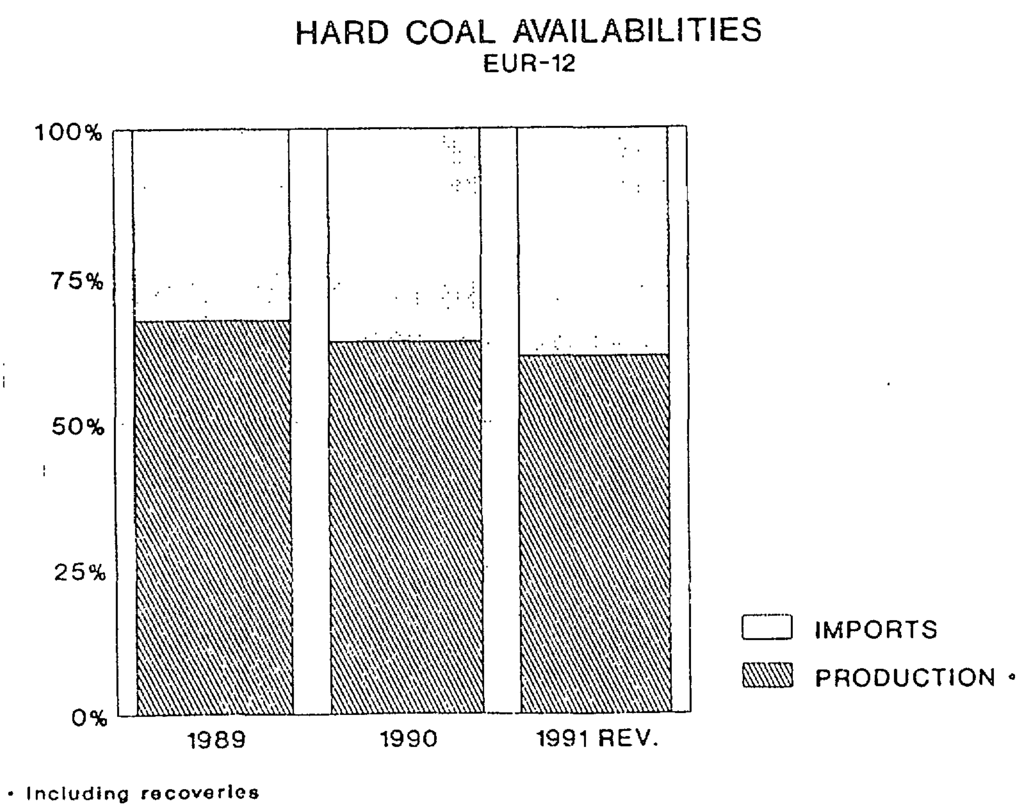
For 1991, production is expected to be 192.3 Mt, that is, 6.5 Mt less than in 1990. This figure is 2.8 Mt higher than that quoted previously, owing to Germany's and the United Kingdom's revision upwards.

The sharpest drop in production is expected in Germany (– 4.1 Mt), which, for the first time in many years, will put it ahead of the United Kingdom in terms of cutbacks in hard coal production.

4.2. Hard coal deliveries (Tables 2 to 4)

In 1990 hard coal deliveries in the Community totalled 319.9 Mt, nearly 5 Mt up on the previous year. The increase was due almost exclusively to the greater demand from power stations. Deliveries outside the Community amounted to 1.1 Mt.

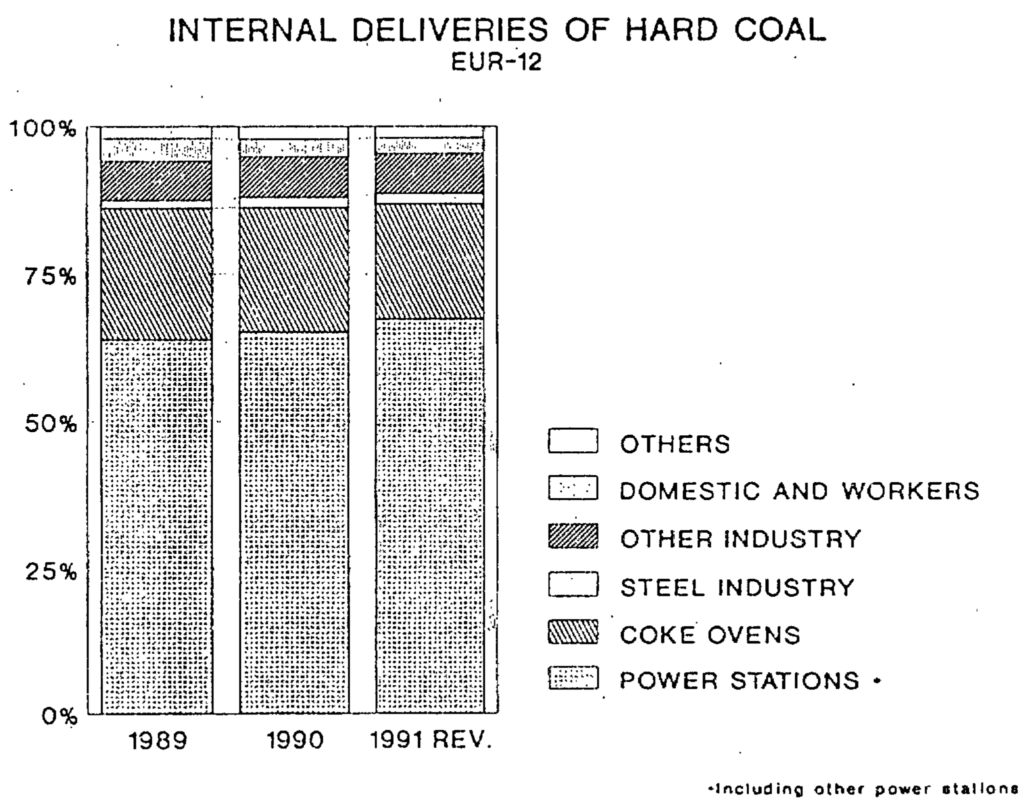
In comparison with the estimate made at the end of last year, there has been a significant increase (+ 5.3 Mt) owing to the fact that all the Member States, with the exception of Italy and the United Kingdom, have revised their deliveries upwards. Although all sectors have revised upwards, with the exception of "other", the sharpest increases have been in the electricity sector and, to a lesser extent, coking plants, although the actual volume of deliveries to the latter has dropped in relation to last year's figure.



Forecasts for 1991 point to 318.9 Mt, which represents a volume of deliveries 1 Mt down on 1990's figure, so they can be regarded as remaining stable in general terms. Only deliveries to power stations and the steel industry are expected to increase, in the first case by a significant +6.6 Mt, in the second by a mere +0.4 Mt. Deliveries to the other sectors, without exception, are expected to drop, especially those to coking plants.

The most significant increases are expected in Denmark (+2.4 Mt) and France (+2.2 Mt). The sharpest declines are forecast for Germany (-2.7 Mt), the United Kingdom (-1.0 Mt) and Belgium (-1.0 Mt).

In short, the forecasts for this year have been revised upwards by a significant +10.1 Mt, owing almost exclusively to demand from the electricity sector.



4.2.1. Deliveries to power stations

Hard coal deliveries to public power stations increased considerably during 1990, reaching 197.1 Mt as a result of a decline in nuclear production (-0.5%), various plants being put out of operation, and the effects of the Gulf crisis.

In 1991, it is expected that there will be a fresh increase in consumption and, to a greater extent, deliveries, since some countries are planning to increase the stocks of hard coal in power stations. Rainfall remained low and, as a result, so did hydroelectric production. This points to a consistant demand on conventional power stations, especially the coal-fired ones. Supplies could thus reach 203.6 Mt.

By country, Belgium, Spain, Italy and Portugal expect deliveries to fall by not more than 1 Mt. This is due to the use of existing power station stocks and, in Belgium, the increasing use of natural gas.

The remaining countries expect increases, in particular France (+4.1 Mt), Denmark (+2.5 Mt), the United Kingdom (+1.4 Mt) and Germany (+1.1 Mt). There are various reasons for this. In Denmark the increases reflect the electricity demand from a united Germany. In France, EDF continues to increase its stocks as a safeguard against possible supply incidents within or outside the Community, as well as low hydroelectric production possibilities. In the other countries the increase is almost exclusively due to the growing demand for electricity.

There has been an increase of +11.3 Mt compared with the forecasts made at the start of the year, which is largely due to the increases in deliveries to France and Denmark.

4.2.2. Deliveries to coking plants and the steel industry

As in 1990, the production of both pig iron and steel is expected to decline throughout the year.

In 1991, allowing for certain adjustments in trade and the volume of stocks, the production of raw steel could be around 132 Mt as against 136.7 Mt in 1990. As regards consumption, the variation is expected to be similar in absolute terms.

In 1991 hard coal deliveries to coking plants, continuing the trend displayed in 1990, are almost certain to drop by around 5.4 Mt (-8.1%) to approximately 61.6 Mt.

This is mainly due to the present situation in the steel industry but also to the increasing use of steam coal as a partial substitute for coking coal in blast furnaces and, in Germany, the increased use of scrap in steel production.

By country, a generalized decline is expected. In absolute terms, the most substantial reductions will be in Germany (-2.0 Mt), the United Kingdom (-1.3 Mt) and France (-1.0 Mt).

Deliveries of steam coal to the steel industry seem to be moving in the opposite direction, with an expected increase of 0.4 Mt (+6.2%), so that deliveries could total 6.1 Mt by the end of 1991.

4.2.3. Deliveries to "other industries"

As a whole, the market may be regarded as relatively stable, since the amounts supplied remain fairly constant, although there is a slight downward trend which is almost permanent.

The forecasts for 1991 point to deliveries of 27.2 Mt as against 27.5 Mt in 1990. The variations by country are generally less than 0.1 Mt. A drop of 0.3 Mt is expected in France, not as a result of a reduced demand for energy from the consumers, but owing to an expected increase in the use of fuel oil, which is more competitively priced.

4.2.4. Deliveries for domestic consumption and "other consumers"

Deliveries of hard coal for domestic use are continuing to fall in the Community as a whole. In 1990, 8.6 Mt were supplied and 7.9 Mt are expected for this year, i.e. 0.7 Mt less. Almost all the Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom, estimate that deliveries will be exactly the same or slightly higher than in 1990. However, the drop of 0.5 Mt in the United Kingdom is big enough to drag total deliveries to this sector downwards.

Generally speaking, deliveries to other consumers, which include concessionary coal, are continuing to exhibit a downward trend which is unlikely to be reversed in the future. As a whole, these supplies - which represent 2.0% of domestic hard coal supplies in the Community - could amount to 6.3 Mt in 1991 as against 7.1 Mt in 1990.

4.3. Intracommunity trade in hard coal (Tables 14 to 16)

Prospects for intracommunity trade in hard coal are not good. In terms of imports, i.e. the amounts Member States expect to receive from other Community countries, the figure is expected to be around 7.1 Mt, which is 3.2 Mt down on last year's figure of 10.3 Mt (-31.4%). Countries which are expecting to reduce their purchases substantially are the United Kingdom (-1.5 Mt), France (-0.65 Mt) and Denmark (-0.5 Mt); the remaining variations are smaller.

In terms of exports, the estimated figure for 1991 is 8.0 Mt as against 10.1 Mt in 1990. Germany and the United Kingdom expect substantial reductions, the former around 1.3 Mt and the latter approximately 0.9 Mt, and shipments of 3.6 Mt and 0.7 Mt respectively for the year as a whole.

At all events, this trade, which is mostly in blast furnace coal will inevitably decline. This applies in particular to exports from Germany, given that under the terms of the 1987 Kohlerunde agreement and a government decision all aid for the marketing of such types of coal will be withdrawn after 1992. The withdrawal of aid, which will also affect the marketing of coke, will mean that this coal will have difficulty competing with coal from non-member countries because it will be more expensive.

5. LIGNITE (Tables 7 to 9)

5.1. Available lignite resources. Production and imports

Lignite production for 1991 is estimated at 196 Mt, which is 5.1 Mt up on 1990's figure. Imports are estimated at around 2 Mt, which will bring available lignite resources for 1991 up to 198 Mt.

Power stations will consume around 174.5 Mt, which represents a little over 88% of available resources and is +4.5 Mt up on deliveries for 1990. This increase is almost exclusively due to the expansion forecast in Greece (+5 Mt).

German reunification has incorporated vast resources of lignite into the Community. The eastern provinces produced more lignite in 1990 than the rest of the Community put together, 249 Mt compared to 191 Mt.

As a result, lignite is now Germany's biggest own energy resource: total resources reached 359 Mt, providing much more energy than their own production of hard coal. In addition, production costs in terms of energy content are substantially lower than for hard coal in the western provinces and hence closer to solid fuel prices on the international market.

However, a cut in production capacity in the eastern area seems inevitable owing to the environmental impact of burning lignite. This restructuring will be accompanied by a transfer of technology from the west to improve competitiveness. The results obtained in 1990 and the forecasts for 1991 are as follows:

LIGNITE AND BRIQUETTE RESOURCES
IN EASTERN GERMANY

(.000 t)

	1990	1991
LIGNITE		
RESOURCES:	248 962	185 600
- Production	248 924	185 000
- Imports	38	600
BRIQUETTES		
RESOURCES:	39 748	n.a.
- Production	39 495	n.a.
- Supplies from Western Germany	253	n.a.

Production forecasts for eastern Germany for the end of the decade are 130 Mt maximum.

As regards lignite briquettes for the Community, available resources in 1991 are estimated at 6.5 Mt, on a par with the figure for 1990; no substantial variations are expected in the consumption pattern either.

5.2. Lignite deliveries

Deliveries to power stations will amount to around 174.5 Mt in 1991, which is 4.5 Mt up on 1990. This increase is due to the increases expected in Greece (5 Mt) as a result of a new 400 MW generating unit being brought into operation.

Deliveries to briquetting plants are estimated at 17.1 Mt, which is also 0.8 Mt up on 1990, due to the increase expected in Germany.

The following table gives the results for 1990 and forecasts for 1991 for lignite deliveries in eastern Germany.

USE OF LIGNITE AND BRIQUETTES
IN EASTERN GERMANY

(.000 t)

	1990	1991
LIGNITE		
USE:	248 962	185 600
- Briquettes	101 341	70 000
- Power stations	106 894	85 000
- Other	40 727	30 600
BRIQUETTES		
USE:	38 748	n.a.
- Industry	12 948	n.a.
- Domestic use	23 843	n.a.
- Deliveries to other ECSC countries*	1 373	n.a.
- Exports	1 588	n.a.

6. COKE (Tables 4 to 6 and 17 to 19)

The production of coking coal continues to decline, with 46.8 Mt being forecast for 1991 as against the 50.9 Mt reached in 1990. The reasons for this decline are given in point 4.2.2.

The biggest variations are forecast for Germany (-2.0 Mt) and Italy (-0.7 Mt) where a coking plant has been closed down.

As regards coke deliveries, the biggest reduction is forecast in the steel sector (-2.5 Mt). Deliveries to other sectors are expected to be much the same as in 1990, exhibiting a slight downward trend.

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* Includes 1045 Kt sent to western Germany.

Intracommunity trade in coke is expected to remain relatively stable. In terms of imports they are estimated at 3.7 Mt, similar to 1990, and exports at 3.3 Mt, 0.3 Mt down on 1990.

7. IMPORTS OF HARD COAL FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES
(Tables 11 to 13)

Imports of hard coal continue to rise. In 1990 they went beyond 110 Mt for the first time to reach 115.8 Mt and everything points to a new record being reached in 1991, around 123.2 Mt, which is 7.4 Mt up on last year's figure.

The biggest increases are expected in the United Kingdom (+4.1 Mt), Denmark (+2.8 Mt) and France (+1.4 Mt). The remaining variations, whether up or down, are not expected to exceed 1 Mt.

During the first months of the year imports into the United Kingdom were already 67% up on the figure for the same period last year. This increase was partly a result of long term contracts concluded by National Power and Power Gen in 1989 which are now beginning to come into operation.

It is also due to the purchases made by Power Gen on the Australian "spot" market at the end of 1990 and delivered during earlier this year and, lastly, increased purchases by British Steel of both coking coal and steam coal from abroad.

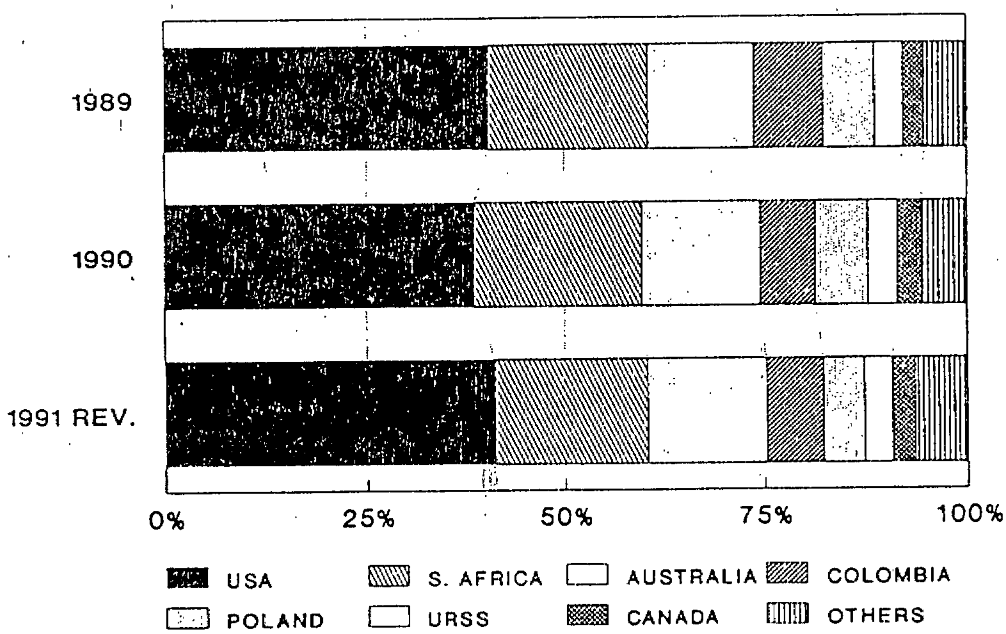
In Denmark, the increase in imports does not result from changes in domestic demand but from the greater demand for electrical energy from a united Germany. The increase in France's purchases is a result of EDF's wish to increase power station stocks as a safeguard against possible incidents.

As regards suppliers, the main increase has been in purchases from the United States (+5.6 Mt) and, to a lesser extent, Australia and Colombia. Purchases from Poland have dropped.

During the first months of the year the average indecative CIF price of coking coal in the Community's major ports was around 63.8 US$/t as against 61.9 US$/t for the same period in 1990. Freight costs, around 7.8 US$/t, have scarcely risen.

As regards the average CIF price of steam coal for use in power plants, the information available - as yet incomplete - for the first quarter of 1991 points to a drop in price compared to last year. The indicative price is little over 52 US$/tce.

COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



7.1. Coal situation in the Community's main suppliers

As regards the international coal market, and in particular the situation in those countries which supply large amounts of coal to the Community, recent developments in the United States, the Soviet Union and Poland are worth noting.

In the United States, there was a surplus during the first months of this year. The stagnation of economic growth has affected coal consumption in the US, so that stocks have increased considerably. In these circumstances, a number of small producers with relatively low costs may have reduced their production levels and sold at low prices.

In the Soviet Union, the political situation and the labour disputes in the coal industry during the first part of the year led to a certain drop in exports. The country most affected by this was Japan, which imports around 6 Mt, mainly coking coal, and, to offset this, had to increase its purchases from other suppliers (Australia, and, to a lesser extent, Canada). This led to a reduction in the amount of coal available and an increase in shipping costs in the Pacific and Indian oceans. However, it does not look as if supplies to the Community for the year as a whole will be affected.

Lastly, in Poland, the Community's fifth supplier, all the signs point to a substantial drop in exports. Production is lower than last year owing to unrest amongst the workers and the difficulty - sometimes impossibility - of making new investments as a result of government restrictions. A number of sources point to total exports of around 18-19 Mt for this year as against 28 Mt in 1990. In addition, firms' export earnings have fallen as a result of the increase in rail transport costs, taxes on exports (which were abolished in April) and the zloty/dollar exchange rate. For 1991 exports from Poland to the Community are estimated at 6.3 Mt, which is 1.2 Mt down on last year's figure.

8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Although the disquiet and uncertainty on the energy markets, in particular the oil market, during the second half of 1990 and and the first part of this year as a result of the Gulf crisis has abated, the same cannot be said of economic prospects, which are less promising than in the past, although the economic indicators point to a rapid return of confidence on the financial markets. Even so, GDP growth (1.5%) will be slightly over half the rate recorded in 1990.

Energy demand in terms of consumption is expected to rise by around 1.5% in 1991. In absolute terms there will be increases for all types of fuel or energy sources, with the possible exception of solid fuels which could drop by around 1.3%.

As regards the hard coal market, Community production will continue to decline (-9 9 Mt in 1990 and -6.5 Mt in 1991), owing to measures taken to reorganize and improve the competitiveness of the coal industry in the Member States. Supplies are still relatively stable and imports from non-member countries continue to rise in order to compensate for the cutbacks in production and balance demand.

A slight drop in total deliveries of hard coal is expected in 1991 (-1.0 Mt). However, if deliveries do remain at levels similar to last year's, it will be because the increased demand for hard coal from power stations has offset the reduction in demand from other sectors.

The greatest reduction in demand has been from the steel industry. Because steel production is by and large declining, and owing to the introduction of techniques such as the injection of coal in blast furnaces, which mean that a certain amount of expensive coking coal can be replaced by cheaper steam coal, coke deliveries are gradually falling and, consequently, so are deliveries of hard coal to coking plants.

Lignite, excluding the new German provinces, exhibits a slight upward trend, mainly owing to the expansion of electricity generation in Greece.

Imports of hard coal will again rise significantly (+7.4 Mt). Much of the increase in demand will be met by the United States.

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TABLE 1

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1991

08-Oct-91 ('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	590		72550	19094	10200		25	75			280	89500	192314
2. RECOVERIES	1200		1600	170	765							500	4235
3. ARRIVALS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	1585	97	700	600	1415		573	721	42	650	170	500	7053
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	12350	12153	9500	9600	18700	1500	2760	19869	220	15700	3840	17000	123192
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	15725	12250	84350	29464	31080	1500	3358	20665	262	16350	4290	107500	319741
6. INTERNAL DELIVERIES (TOTAL)	15030	12380	79600	29464	30600	1500	3320	20165	262	13950	4290	107500	318061
A. COLLIERY POWER STATIONS	90		1800		3500								5390
B. PUBLIC POWER STATIONS	5705	11600	45600	21694	11300		2070	10000		9000	3165	83500	203634
C. COKE OVENS	6900		20450	4200	8500			7958		3800	300	9500	61608
D. STEEL INDUSTRY	650		2200	400	1500	100		280	101	600		220 *	6051
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	60	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	60
E. OTHER INDUSTRIES	995	500	7700	2630	3700	1400	550	1412	160		824	7280 *	27151
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	5000	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	5000
F. DOMESTIC SECTOR	675		600	350	1600		700		1		1	4000	7927
G. MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL) OF	15	280	1250	190	500			515		550		3000	6300
WHICH : 1. ISSUES TO WORKERS	(-)	(-)	100	95	20	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	600	815
2. PATENT FUEL	5	(-)	870	(-)	370	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	1400	2645
3. OWN CONSUMPTION	10	(-)	80	95	100	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	100	385
4. GASWORKS	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
5. RAILWAYS	(-)	(-)	80	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	80
6. OTHERS	(-)	280	120	(-)	10	(-)	(-)	515	(-)	550	(-)	1000	2475
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC	695	50 *	3600		537 *		20			2350		700	7952
8. EXPORTS TO NON MEMBER COUNTRIES		*	150		103 *							600	853
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	15725	12430	83350	29464	31240	1500	3340	20165	262	16300	4290	108800	318914
10. MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS' STOCKS (5-9)		-180	1000 a		-160		18	500		50		-1300	827

* Commission Forecasts a : Including repurchases from the Nationale Kohlenreserve

TABLE 2

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

19-Jul-91 ('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	1036		76553	19312	10487		35	60			281	91031	198795
2. RECOVERIES	1321		2686	157	709							3600	8473
3. ARRIVALS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	1559	598	681	644	2069		573	1107	35	769	201	2043	10279
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	13201	9347	8638	9809	17321	1400	2765	19441	162	16366	4467	12900	115817
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	17117	9945	88558	29922	30586	1400	3373	20608	197	17135	4949	109574	323085
6. INTERNAL DELIVERIES (TOTAL)	16000	9990	80746	30220	28421	1400	3290	21237	197	14045	4950	108300	318796
A. COLLIERY POWER STATIONS	119		1970		3707								5796
B. PUBLIC POWER STATIONS	6515	9122	44463	22540	7210		2010	10615		8715	3763	82100	197053
C. COKE OVENS	7132		22541	4174	9495			8629		3870	377	10800	67018
D. STEEL INDUSTRY	513		1874	326	1807	100		151	39	670		220 *	5700
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	12	(-)	69	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	81
E. OTHER INDUSTRIES	995	531	7601	2626	4017	1300	550	1401	158	200	809	7280 *	27468
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	5037	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	5037
F. DOMESTIC SECTOR	704		639	384	1656		730		1		1	4500	8615
G. MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL) OF	22	337	1658	170	529			441		590		3400	7147
WHICH : 1. ISSUES TO WORKERS	2	(-)	117	80	34	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	600	833
2. PATENT FUEL	5	(-)	768	(-)	383	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	1500	2656
3. OWN CONSUMPTION	15	(-)	97	90	102	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	100	404
4. GASWORKS	(-)	(-)	91	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	91
5. RAILWAYS	(-)	(-)	182	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	182
6. OTHERS	(-)	337	403	(-)	10	(-)	(-)	441	(-)	590	(-)	1200	2981
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC	723	54 *	4900		483 *		25			2363		1555	10103
8. EXPORTS TO NON MEMBER COUNTRIES		*	94		133 *					146		700	1073
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	16723	10044	86006	30220	29037	1400	3315	21237	197	16554	4950	110555	319869
10. MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS' STOCKS (5-9)	394	-99	2552 a	-298	1549		58	-629		581	-1	-981	3216

* Commission Forecasts a : Including repurchases from the Nationale Kohlenreserve

22HARD

TABLE 3 : HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

MARKET REPORT - MARCH 1991

18-Jul-91

('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	1025	0	76553	18932	10800	0	35	0	0	0	280	92300	199925
2. RECOVERIES	1350	0	2687 b	146	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	7833
3. ARRIVALS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	1645	650	681	620	1700	0	573	901	43	1000	196	500	8509
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	12145	9050	8638	9648	14950	1300	2765	20317	155	14600	4375	14500	112443
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	16165	9700	88559	29346	28100	1300	3373	21218	198	15600	4851	110300	320201
6. INTERNAL DELIVERIES (TOTAL)	15555	9100	80655	29494	25980	1300	3290	21444	198	12750	4851	108400	313017
A. COLLIERY POWER STATIONS	110	0	1835	0	3700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5645
B. PUBLIC POWER STATIONS	5860	8200	44598	22367	6600	0	2010	10217	0	7800	3642	82000	193294
C. COKE OVENS	7200	0	22541	4048	8300	0	0	8783	0	4000	0	11000	65872
D. STEEL INDUSTRY	500	0	1874	330	1500	80	0	151	37	600	377	220 *	5669
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	12	(-)	50	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	62
E. OTHER INDUSTRIES	1255	500	7601	2185	3700	1220	550	1223	160	200	830	7280 *	26704
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	5037	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	5037
F. DOMESTIC SECTOR	605	0	639	394	1500	0	730	0	1	0	0	4500	8369
G. MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL) OF	25	400	1567	170	680	0	0	1070	0	150	2	3400	7464
WHICH : 1. ISSUES TO WORKERS	(-)	(-)	117	80	20	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	800	1017
2. PATENT FUEL	5	(-)	768	(-)	500	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	1500	2773
3. OWN CONSUMPTION	20	(-)	97	90	160	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	100	467
4. GASWORKS	(-)	(-)		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0
5. RAILWAYS	(-)	(-)	91	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	91
6. OTHERS	(-)	400	494	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	1070	(-)	150	2	1000	3116
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC	605	20 *	4900	0	520 *	0	25	0	0	2800	0	1600	10470
8. EXPORTS TO NON MEMBER COUNTRIES	5	80 *	360 c	0	100 *			0	0	50	0	1000	1595
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	16165	9200	85915	29494	26600	1300	3315	21444	198	15600	4851	111000	314612
10. MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS' STOCKS (5-9)	0	500	2644 a	-148	1500	0	58	-226	0	0	0	-700	5589

* Commission Forecasts   a : Including repurchases from the Nationale Kohlenreserve   b Other supplies included   c 266 T delivered to former GDR

COKE012

TABLE 4

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1991

08-Oct-91

('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION	5240		15900	3400	6500			5703		2800	230	7000	46773
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	360	35	400	45	1160	10	5	90	1281	200	13	100	3699
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	440		200	50	130	20	5	110	88	100		100	1243
4. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	6040	35	16500	3495	7790	30	10	5903	1369	3100	243	7200	48016
5. INLAND DELIVERIES (TOTAL)	5140	35	15300	3495	7180	30	10	5726	1369	2300	242	7000	47827
A. STEEL INDUSTRY	4955		13600	3200	6250	20	8	5110	1368	2000	222	6100	42833
B. OTHER INDUSTRIES	160	30	800	295	650	10	2			100	20	200	2267
C. DOMESTIC SECTOR	10		300		120				1			500	931
D. MISCELLANEOUS OF WHICH :	15	5	600		160			616		200		200	1796
- ISSUES TO WORKERS	10	(-)	330	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	340
- OWN CONSUMPTION	(-)	(-)	5	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	5
- OTHERS	5	5	265	(-)	160	(-)	(-)	616	(-)	200	(-)	200	1451
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	820		1400		189			49		750	2	100	3310
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	80		150		36			97			9	100	472
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	6040	35	16850	3495	7405	30	10	5872	1369	3050	253	7200	48299
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS (4-8)			-350		385			31		50	-10		-283

TABLE 5

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

19-Jul-91 ('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION	5420	-	17853	3404	7198			6356		2736	230	7700	50897
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	367	32	367	45	967	10	7	85	1329	224	13	200	3646
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	453	4	222	130	142	20	4	30	118	136		100	1359
4. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	6240	36	18442	3579	8307	30	11	6471	1447	3096	243	8000	52256
5. INLAND DELIVERIES (TOTAL)	5336	40	15972	3587	7663	30	11	6413	1447	2260	235	7600	50594
A. STEEL INDUSTRY	5161		14158	3112	6658	20	7	5888	1447	1960	211	6700	45322
B. OTHER INDUSTRIES	148	37	856	475	669	10	4			100	24	200	2523
C. DOMESTIC SECTOR	11		286		148				0			500	945
D. MISCELLANEOUS OF WHICH :	16	3	672		188			525		200		200	1804
- ISSUES TO WORKERS	9	(-)	361	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	370
- OWN CONSUMPTION	(-)	(-)	6	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	6
- OTHERS	7	3	305	(-)	188	(-)	(-)	525	(-)	200	(-)	200	1428
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	831		1628		254			52		773	2	91	3631
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	84		225		132			149		13	9	209	821
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	6251	40	17894	3587	8049	30	11	6614	1447	3046	246	7900	51415
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS (4-8)	-11	-4	548	-8	258			-143		50	-3	100	841

24COKE

TABLE 6 : COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

MARKET REPORT - MARCH 1991

08-Jul-91

('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION	5450	0	17852 a	3428	6600	0	0	6356	0	2900	260	8000	50846
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	415	20	367	45	1015	10	7		1319	300	12	100	3610
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	485	15	222	63	155	20	4	43	132	100	0	100	1339
4. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	6350	35	18441	3536	7770	30	11	6399	1451	3300	272	8200	52185
5. INLAND DELIVERIES (TOTAL)	5450	35	15950	3521	7740	30	11	6407	1451	2500	272	7900	51267
A. STEEL INDUSTRY	5265		14158	3165	6900	20	7	5900	1450	2200	260	7000	46325
B. OTHER INDUSTRIES	145	30	856	356	680	10	4			100	11	200	2392
C. DOMESTIC SECTOR	10		286		30				1			500	827
D. MISCELLANEOUS OF WHICH :	30	5	650	0	130	0	0	507	0	200	1	200	1723
- ISSUES TO WORKERS	10	(-)	361	(-)	130	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	501
- OWN CONSUMPTION	(-)	(-)	6	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	6
- OTHERS	20	5	283	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	507	(-)	200	1	200	1216
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	825	0	1628		140	0	0	52		750		100	3495
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	75	0	294 b		140	0	0	149		50		100	808
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	6350	35	17872	3521	8020	30	11	6608	1451	3300	272	8100	52075
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS (4-8)	0	0	569	15	-250	0	0	-209	0	0	0	100	110

a : other supplies (272 T) included b : 69 T delivered to former GDR included

LIGNO12

TABLE 7

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1991

08-Oct-91

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :			295825	16000	2350	60000	8000	1525					383700
PRODUCTION			293225 a	16000	2300	60000	8000	1500					381025
IMPORTS			2600		50			25					2675
- UTILIZATION :			295825	16000	2280	60000	7015	1525					382645
BRIQUETTING PLANTS			85410 b			400	1300						87110
POWER STATIONS			178365 c	16000	2000	58100	3500	1500					259465
OTHERS			32050 d		280	1500	2215	25					36070
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :	325	7	5375	400	50	150	40	100	15				6462
PRODUCTION			5325			150							5475
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	315	7		400	50		40	100	15				927
IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	10												10
- UTILIZATION :	325		5375	400	50		40	100	15				6305
POWER STATIONS			650	400				100					1150
INDUSTRY	275		2515						3				2793
DOMESTIC	50		1300		50		40		12				1452
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES			750										750
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES			160										160

a: including 185 miot from DDR b: including 70 miot from DDR c: including 85 miot from DDR d: including 30.6 miot from DDR

LIGN012

TABLE 8

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

17-Oct-91

('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12 (*)
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :	0	0	358563	16446	2404	55500	7623	1528	0	0	0	0	442064
PRODUCTION		0	356513 a	16446	2336	55500	7623	1500		0	0	0	439918
IMPORTS		0	2050	0	68	0	0	28		0	0	0	2146
- UTILIZATION :	0	0	358563	16605	2167	55000	6980	1528	0	0	0	0	440843
BRIQUETTING PLANTS		0	115943 b		0	400	1300			0	0	0	117643
POWER STATIONS		0	200337 c	16605	1861	53100	3500	1500		0	0	0	276903
OTHERS			42283 d	0	306	1500	2180	28					46297
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :	324	7	44728	331	67	150	30	100	19.8	0	0	0	45756.8
PRODUCTION	0	0	44698 e	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	44848
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	315	6		331	63	0	30	100	19.8				864.8
IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	9	1	30	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
- UTILIZATION :	324	0	44728	303	67	0	30	100	19.8	0	0	0	45571.8
POWER STATIONS	0		703	303	0	0	0	100	0		0		1106
INDUSTRY	277		16189	0	0	0		0	9		0		16475
DOMESTIC	47		25082 g		67	0	30		10.8				25236.8
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES	0		1038			0	0		0				1038
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	0		1716				0		0				1716

a: including 248924 kt from DDR   b: including 101341 kt from DDR   c: including 106894 kt from DDR   d: including 40727 kt from DDR

e: including 39495 kt from DDR   f: including 12946 kt from DDR   g: including 23843 kt from DDR

TABLE 9 : LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

MARKET REPORT - MARCH 1991

08-Jul-91

('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12 (*)
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :			353313	15411	2280	55500	7623	1600					435727
PRODUCTION			353313 a	15411	2200	55500	7623	1600					435647
IMPORTS					80								80
- UTILIZATION :			353313	15488	2138	55500	6980	1600					435019
BRIQUETTING PLANTS			113165 b			400	1300						114865
POWER STATIONS			189099 c	15488	1900	53600	3500	1600					265187
OTHERS			51049 d		238	1500	2180						54967
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :	275	5	6060	442	65	150	30		13				7040
PRODUCTION			6040						0				6040
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	265				60	150	30		13				518
IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	10	5	20	442	5								482
- UTILIZATION :	275		6060	442	65		30		13				6885
POWER STATIONS			775	442									1217
INDUSTRY	250		2985						3				3238
DOMESTIC	25		1515		65		30		10				1645
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES			665										665
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES			120										120

a: including 243748000 t from DDR b: including 98715000 t from DDR c: including 95464000 t from DDR d: including 49569000 t from DDR

ANNE034

TABLE 10

HARD COAL PRODUCTION BY AREA

08-Oct-91 ('000 TONNES)

	1989	1990	1991
KEMPEN	1893	1036	590
BELGIUM	1893	1036	590
RUHR	61271	60498	57200
AACHEN	4142	3866	3500
IBBENBUREN	2135	2074	2000
SAAR + KLEINZECHEN	9903	10115	9850
GERMANY	77451	76553	72550
CENTRAL ASTURIANA	4609	4437	4433
BIERZO, VILLABLINO, NARCEA	5544	5881	5866
LEON, PALENCIA	2443	2427	2264
SUR	1859	1988	1991
ARAGON,CATALUNA, BALEARES	4722	4579	4540
SPAIN	19177	19312	19094
NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	490	232	0
LORRAINE	8816	8360	8400
CENTRE-MIDI	2165	1895	1800
FRANCE	11471	10487	10200
IRELAND	43	35	25
ITALIA	75	60	75
PORTUGAL	258	281	280
SCOTLAND	1900	2073	NA
NORTH-EAST	NA	9519	NA
YORKSHIRE	26572	23453	NA
NORTH-WESTERN	7817	6390	NA
MIDLANDS-KENT	NA	26638	NA
SOUTH WALES	3782	3238	NA
BC OPENCAST	16799	16277	16000
LICENSED MINES + OPENCAST	2891	2861	2800
UNITED KINGDOM	98300	91031	89500
E U R 1 2	208668	198795	192314

IMPO012

TABLEAU IMPORTATION DE HOUILLE EN PROVENANCE DES PAYS TIERS

TABLE 11 COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES 1991

TABELLE EINFUHR VON KOHLE AUS DRITTLAENDERN

18-Jul-91

('000 T)

Origine/Origin/Herkunft — Destination/Bestimmung	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	URSS	China	Colombia	Other countries	All countries
A) Anthracite et maigres Low volatile coal Anthrazit und Magerkohle										
BELGIQUE	70		5	140		70	55		35	375
DANMARK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESPANA										
FRANCE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HELLAS										
IRELAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ITALIA				298		125			10	433
LUXEMBOURG				20		80				100
NEDERLAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
PORTUGAL				10						10
UNITED KINGDOM				100				200		300
E U R - 1 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B) Charbon a coke/Coking coal/Kokskohle										
BELGIQUE	5290	230	1525	3470	335	185	285	115	15	11450
DANMARK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESPANA	2800		700		200					3700
FRANCE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HELLAS										
IRELAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ITALIA	5738	305	1115		141	55			70	7424
LUXEMBOURG										
NEDERLAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
PORTUGAL	1300			1820		80		350		3550
UNITED KINGDOM	3700	1000	3000		500					8200
E U R - 1 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C) Autres categories de houille/Others categories of coal/Sonstige Kohle										
BELGIQUE	525									525
DANMARK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESPANA	500		200	4500		300			400	5900
FRANCE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HELLAS										
IRELAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ITALIA	4230		100	4844	589	489	300	300	1160	12012
LUXEMBOURG				120						120
NEDERLAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
PORTUGAL	80	120		80						280
UNITED KINGDOM	3300		500	900		1000		2300		8000
E U R - 1 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E U R - 1 2 (A+B+C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

IMPO012

TABLEAU IMPORTATION DE HOUILLE EN PROVENANCE DES PAYS TIERS
TABLE 12 COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES 1990
TABELLE EINFUHR VON KOHLE AUS DRITTLAENDERN

18-Jul-91 ('000 T)

Origine/Origin/Herkunft — Destination/Bestimmung	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	URSS	China	Colombia	Other countries	All countries
A) Anthracite et maigres Low volatile coal Anthrazit und Magerkohle										
BELGIQUE	70		5	173		66	50		36	400
DANMARK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESPANA				11						11
FRANCE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HELLAS										
IRELAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ITALIA				168		114				282
LUXEMBOURG				14.2		24				38.2
NEDERLAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
PORTUGAL				5						5
UNITED KINGDOM				100	100			100		300
E U R - 1 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B) Charbon a coke/Coking coal/Kokskohle										
BELGIQUE	5243	302	1398	4348	347	169	242	170	17	12236
DANMARK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESPANA	2898		672		233					3803
FRANCE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HELLAS										
IRELAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ITALIA	6236	212	1045		158	131		15	35	7832
LUXEMBOURG										
NEDERLAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
PORTUGAL	1554			2107		54		390		4105
UNITED KINGDOM	3800	1000	3000		800	100				8700
E U R - 1 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C) Autres categories de houille/Others categories of coal/Sonstige Kohle										
BELGIQUE	565									565
DANMARK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESPANA	275		272	4653	16	285		405	89	5995
FRANCE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HELLAS										
IRELAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ITALIA	4553			4716	507	495	310	290	456	11327
LUXEMBOURG				124						124
NEDERLAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
PORTUGAL	155	162			40					357
UNITED KINGDOM	1600		100	300	200	500	100	900	200	3900
E U R - 1 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E U R - 1 2 (A+B+C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

IMP0012

TABLEAU IMPORTATION DE HOUILLE EN PROVENANCE DES PAYS TIERS
TABLE 13 COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES
TABELLE EINFUHR VON KOHLE AUS DRITTLAENDERN

23-Oct-91 ('000 T)

Origine/Origin/Herkunft — Destination/Bestimmung	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	URSS	China	Colombia	Other countries	All countries
1 9 9 0										
BELGIQUE	5878	302	1403	4521	347	235	292	170	53	13201
DANMARK	3225	647	1129	0	972	1142	57	2078	97	9347
DEUTSCHLAND	665	45	414	4490	2229	282	0	0	513	8638
ESPANA	3173	0	944	4664	249	285	0	405	89	9809
FRANCE	6604	687	3550	863	395	777	1776	2033	636	17321
HELLAS	0	0	0	1100	0	300	0	0	0	1400
IRELAND	1400	0	150	90	400	0	7	0	718	2765
ITALIA	10789	212	1045	4884	665	740	310	305	491	19441
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	138	0	24	0	0	0	162
NEDERLAND	6166	436	5562	1194	1129	31	149	1498	201	16366
PORTUGAL	1709	162	0	2112	40	54	0	390	0	4467
UNITED KINGDOM	5400	1000	3100	400	1100	600	100	1000	200	12900
E U R - 1 2	45009	3491	17297	24456	7526	4470	2691	7879	2998	115817
1 9 9 1										
BELGIQUE	5885	230	1530	3610	335	255	340	115	50	12350
DANMARK	4514	815	1606	0	573	1684	118	2419	424	12153
DEUTSCHLAND	700	50	500	4700	2500	300	0	0	550	9500*
ESPANA	3300	0	900	4500	200	300	0	0	400	9600
FRANCE	10400	500	3560	860	180	50	1550	1550	50	18700
HELLAS	0	0	0	1200	0	300	0	0	0	1500
IRELAND	1400	0	150	100	370	0	10	0	730	2760
ITALIA	9968	305	1215	5142	730	669	300	300	1240	19869
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	140	0	80	0	0	0	220
NEDERLAND	6100	400	5300	1250	900	0	150	1400	200	15700
PORTUGAL	1380	120	0	1910	0	80	0	350	0	3840
UNITED KINGDOM	7000	1000	3500	1000	500	1000	0	2500	500	17000
E U R - 1 2	50647	3420	18261	24412	6288	4718	2468	8634	4144	123192

* DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN UNKNOWN FOR 0.2 MT
* VENTILATION PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE INCONNUE POUR 0.2 MT
* DAVON 0.2 MT UNBEKANNTER HERKUNFT

TABLEAU HOUILLE ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
TABLE 14 COAL INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES 1991
TABELLE STEINKOHLE ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES

08-Oct-91 ('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	RECEPTIONS RECEIPT/BEZUG
BELGIQUE			800							450			1250
			1410		20					45		110	1585
DANMARK												100	100
			31									66	97
DEUTSCHLAND	65									1400			1465
	130				380					40		150	700
ESPANA	40		400									100	540
	30		400		20							150	600
FRANCE	350		1100							250		200	1900
	100		1095									220	1415
HELLAS													
IRELAND												200	200
	8		70		45					50		400	573
ITALIA	5		600										605
	5		625		91								721
LUXEMBOURG	55												55
	40		2										42
NEDERLAND	170		500										670
	200		450										650
PORTUGAL	5											100	105
												170	170
UNITED KINGDOM	5		200				20			250			475
	100		400										500
EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES	695	50 *	3600		537 *		20			2350		700	7952
LIEFERUNGEN	613		4483		556					135		1266	7053

1ERE LIGNE/ 1ST LINE/ 1.LINIE : EXPEDITEUR/SENDER/LIEFERLAND 2EME LIGNE/ 2ND LINE/ 2.LINIE : RECEPTION/RECEIVER/BEZUGSLAND

* Commission Forecasts

TABLEAU / TABLE / TABELLE 15

HOUILLE / COAL / STEINKOHLE

ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES
ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES

1990

18-Jul-91

('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	RECEPTIONS RECEIPT/BEZUG
BELGIQUE			1174		16					452		103	1745
			1411		19					30		99	1559
DANMARK	1		3							2		366	372
	1		41									556	598
DEUTSCHLAND	67				355					1379		214	2015
	137				376					29		139	681
ESPANA	43		456		10					25		138	672
	57		407		11					13		156	644
FRANCE	359		1685							254		271	2569
	191		1536								31	311	2069
HELLAS													
IRELAND			5		40					46		248	339
	8		70		45					50		400	573
ITALIA	5		886		60								951
	5		913		189								1107
LUXEMBOURG	61		1										62
	33.7		1.3										35
NEDERLAND	179		486									25	690
	232		536		1								769
PORTUGAL	4				1					3		190	198
					1					3		197	201
UNITED KINGDOM	4		204		1		25			202			436
	60	3	241		14		21			1704			2043
EXPEDITIONS													
DELIVERIES	723	54 *	4900		483 *		25			2363		1555	10103
LIEFERUNGEN	724.7	3	5156.3		656		21			1829	31	1858	10279

1ERE LIGNE/ 1ST LINE/ 1.LINIE : EXPEDITEUR/SENDER/LIEFERLAND

2EME LIGNE/ 2ND LINE/ 2.LINIE : RECEPTION/RECEIVER/BEZUGSLAND

* Commission Forecasts

TABLEAU
TABLE 16
TABELLE

H O U I L L E
C O A L
S T E I N K O H L E

ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES
ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES

1990

08-Jul-91

MARKET REPORT - MARCH 1991

('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	RECEPTIONS RECEIPT/BEZUG
BELGIQUE			1100							400		70	1570
			1475		20					60		90	1645
DANMARK												500	500
												650	650
DEUTSCHLAND	65									1850		270	2185
	100				300					50		250	700
ESPANA	30		500									110	640
	43		460		14							103	620
FRANCE	255		1600							300		280	2435
	140		1380							10		170	1700
HELLAS													
IRELAND												260	260
	8		70		45					50		400	573
ITALIA	10		1000										1010
			901										901
LUXEMBOURG	60												60
	40		3										43
NEDERLAND	170		500									20	690
	200		700		100								1000
PORTUGAL	10											90	100
				10	3							183	196
UNITED KINGDOM	5		200				25			250			480
	50		450										500
EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES	605	20 *	4900		520 *	0	25	0	0	2800	0	1600	10470
LIEFERUNGEN	581		5439	10	482	0	0	0	0	170	0	1846	8528

1ERE LIGNE/ 1ST LINE/ 1.LINIE : EXPEDITEUR/SENDER/LIEFERLAND

2EME LIGNE/ 2ND LINE/ 2.LINIE : RECEPTION/RECEIVER/BEZUGSLAND

* Commission Forecasts

TABLEAU 17 COKE DE FOUR ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
TABLE 17 COKE OVEN COKE INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES 1991
TABELLE 17 STEINKOHLENKOKS ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES

08-Oct-91 ('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	RECEPTIONS RECEIPT/BEZUG
BELGIQUE			100							300			400
			110		15					235			360
DANMARK	5												5
	9		2	1								23	35
DEUTSCHLAND	275							3		100			378
	190				100					100		10	400
ESPANA								7			2		9
			10		20							15	45
FRANCE	280		100					35		300			715
	360		510							290			1160
HELLAS								4					4
								10					10
IRELAND													
	3											2	5
ITALIA	15		200										215
													90
LUXEMBOURG	205		900										1105
	240		1041										1281
NEDERLAND	40		80										120
	50		100		50								200
PORTUGAL													
				6	6					1			13
UNITED KINGDOM			20							50			70
			75							25			100
EXPEDITIONS													
DELIVERIES	820		1400		189 a			49		750	2	100 a	3310
LIEFERUNGEN	852		1848	7	191			10		651		50	3699

1ERE LIGNE/ 1ST LINE/ 1.LINIE : EXPEDITEUR/SENDER/LIEFERLAND 2EME LIGNE/ 2ND LINE/ 2.LINIE : RECEPTION/RECEIVER/BEZUGSLAND

* Commission Forecasts a : break down by country not available

TABLEAU | COKE DE FOUR | ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
TABLE 18 | COKE OVEN COKE | INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES | 1990
TABELLE | STEINKOHLENKOKS | ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES

08-Oct-91 ('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	RECEPTIONS RECEIPT/BEZUG
BELGIQUE			107		16					363		30	516
			114		18					235			367
DANMARK	8		3		1							28	40
	9		2	1								20	32
DEUTSCHLAND	278				105			3		103		3	492
	173			3	81			3		93		14	367
ESPANA			4		23			7			2	1	37
			8		25			6			5	1	45
FRANCE	283		250					35		208		1	777
	283		435	9				34		206			967
HELLAS	1							7				1	9
								10					10
IRELAND												1	1
	3		1							1		2	7
ITALIA	17		95		46					42			200
													85
LUXEMBOURG	205		1109										1314
	214		1107		0					7			1329
NEDERLAND	39		58		38							26	161
	50		92		61							21	224
PORTUGAL					5					1			6
				6	6					1			13
UNITED KINGDOM			2		20					56			78
	24		102		21		2			51			200
EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES	831		1628		254			52		773	2	91 a	3631
LIEFERUNGEN	756		1861	19	212		2	53		594	5	58	3646

1ERE LIGNE/ 1ST LINE/ 1.LINIE : EXPEDITEUR/SENDER/LIEFERLAND   2EME LIGNE/ 2ND LINE/ 2.LINIE : RECEPTION/RECEIVER/BEZUGSLAND

* Commission Forecasts   a : break down by country not available

TABLEAU 19 COKE DE FOUR — ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
TABLE 19 COKE OVEN COKE — INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES — 1990
TABELLE 19 STEINKOHLENKOKS — ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES

08-Jul-91 MARKET REPORT - MARCH 1991- ('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	RECEPTIONS RECEIPT/BEZUG
BELGIQUE			100							300			400
			165		20					230			415
DANMARK													0
													20
DEUTSCHLAND	295							3		100			398
	200				90					100		10	400
ESPANA								7					7
			8		27			8				2	45
FRANCE	330		200					35		300			865
	320		413							230			1015
HELLAS								7					7
								10					10
IRELAND													0
	3		1							1		2	7
ITALIA	20		100										120
													0
LUXEMBOURG	155		1100										1255
	201		1110		1					7			1319
NEDERLAND	25		80										105
	100		100		100								300
PORTUGAL													0
				7	5								12
UNITED KINGDOM			20							50			70
													100
EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES	825	0	1600	0	140	0	0	52	0	750	0	100 a	3467
LIEFERUNGEN	824	0	1797	7	243	0	0	18	0	568	0	14	3643

1ERE LIGNE/ 1ST LINE/ 1.LINIE : EXPEDITEUR/SENDER/LIEFERLAND 2EME [illegible]NE/ 2ND LINE/ 2.LINIE : RECEPTION/RECEIVER/BEZUGSLAND

* Commission Forecasts a : break down by country not available

TABLEAU
TABLE 20
TABELLE

CONSOMMATIONS EFFECTIVES DES CENTRALES ELECTRIQUES
EFFECTIVE CONSUMPTION BY POWER STATIONS
EFFEKTIVER VERBAUCH DER ELEKTRIZITAETSWERKE

08-Oct-91 ('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1990 LIVRAISONS DELIVERIES LIEFERUNGEN	6634	9122	46433	22540	10917	0	2010	10615	0	8715	3763	82100	202849
VARIATIONS STOCKS	154	56	-310	-1118	1039	0	105	NA	0	NA	504	-446	NA
CONSOMMATION CONSUMPTION (1) VERBRAUCH	6480	9066	46743	23658	9878	0	1905	NA	0	NA	3259	82546	NA
1991 LIVRAISONS DELIVERIES LIEFERUNGEN	5795	11600	47400	21694	14800	0	2070	10000	0	9000	3165	83500	209024
VARIATIONS STOCKS	-57	-480	150	-8964	NA	0	12	NA	0	NA	-400	NA	NA
CONSOMMATION CONSUMPTION (2) VERBRAUCH	5852	12080	47250	30658	NA	0	2058	NA	0	NA	3565	NA	NA
DIFFERENCE (2) - (1)	-628	3014	507	7000	NA	0	153	NA	0	NA	306	NA	NA

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