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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1998 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1999

Preliminary Report

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INTRODUCTION

Member States have presented to the Commission their estimates of production, supply and deliveries of coal and other solid fuels during 1998 and 1999. This brief report summarises the data presented by Member States. It has been necessary in some cases to estimates certain statistics because of delays by some Member States in submitting their data; estimates have also been made where returns were incomplete.

This report focuses on the expected results for 1998, it includes some comparison with 1997, and looks forward to prospects for 1999.

COAL

Production

Production of hard coal in the Member States in 1998 is expected to be about 106.9 million tonnes. This is some 1.1 million tonnes less than earlier estimates, a reduction of about 1%. This compares with coal production in Member States in 1997 of 122.2 million tonnes, and shows a drop of 15 million tonnes year on year, or a 12.5% reduction. These changes are mainly a result of the coal industry restructuring occurring in Germany and the effect of liberalising electricity markets and gas competition in the UK.

The reductions in production in 1998 compared with 1997 were most apparent in the UK and Germany (8.0 million tonnes and 5.7 million tonnes respectively, around 17% and 11.2%); production in France and Spain reduced by about 1.0 million tonnes (17%) and 0.5 million tonnes (2.8 %). The German reductions were part of their restructuring plan aiming to reduce high cost production, and included some colliery closures. In the UK, the Government's energy review included a moratorium on new gas-fired power generation, unless proposals include a substantial element of combined heat and power.

For 1999, forecasts for annual production show a continuing decline in indigenous production. Total production is expected to fall to just over 100 million tonnes, a drop of 6.1%. Much of this will occur in the UK where output is expected to fall to about 33 million tonnes, a loss of 15% of local production. It is expected that in Germany there will be a slight increase in production in 1999 resulting mainly from activities in Saar or small mines. France and Spain both continue their efforts to reduce the output, although the mining unions in France have expressed some concern in the light of difficulties with nuclear generation during 1998.

Imports

Imports for 1998 from third countries had been estimated at 146.3 million tonnes; current expectations are that imports will reach 151.0 million tonnes, some 4.7 million tonnes higher; this represents 58% of the total availability in Member States.

Both France and the UK imported over 4 million tonnes more than earlier estimates. In the UK this was mostly for the power generation market, although it also imported more coking coals than had been estimated. In France, it was reported in the press that a considerable increase in coal imports was for power generation; however this does not show up in the deliveries statistics, and appears as a stock addition.

Purchasing policies of coal importers continue to be reflected in changes in sources for the coals, and are demonstrated by the changes in expected import quantities compared with earlier estimates. With plenty of coal available on the market, there has been a trend over recent years to buy coal on a spot basis, moving away from long term contracts, this applies particularly for steam coals. Since coal prices continued to weaken during 1998, some coals had become uncompetitive (for example the US coals, the swing supplier) and were no longer being offered on the market, except where there were long term contracts. On the other hand South African coals were cheap, and the high quality Colombian coals were in ready supply; Poland was competing strongly in Community markets; these three suppliers increased their share of the European market. Because of the slump in world freight rates Australia also managed to increase its exports to Europe on the back of low transport costs and continuing low FOB prices.

In 1998 South Africa has become the leading exporter to Europe, overtaking the USA; it is expected to supply nearly a quarter of EC coal import requirements, shipping some 37 million tonnes (a million tonnes more than earlier estimates), of which 8 million tonnes is for delivery to Germany and 5.5 million tonnes to Spain. The USA will have supplied some 21% of the imports to Europe, but its shipments in 1998 seem likely to be some 4 million tonnes less than earlier estimates, largely because of switching for Danish supplies. Columbia is likely to have shipped some 3 million tonnes more than had been expected, reaching 22.2 million tonnes of imports, and has increased its share to 15%. Australia and Poland now account for 13% and 12% of imports respectively.

The forecast of imports for 1999 is 143.9 million tonnes, down 7 million tonnes (-5%) from 1998. While there are variations in many countries' coal imports, the major reason for this is the expectation that France will import 4 million tonnes less than in 1998. UK imports are expected to reduce by 2 million tonnes, Denmark by 1 million tonnes, while German imports may rise by 2 million tonnes. A notable feature is the increasing prominence of other suppliers, amongst which Indonesia and Venezuela appear to be becoming significant players. The chief losers in the import market are Poland, South Africa and Colombia, each of whom may expect some 3 million tonnes less demand from Europe.

Deliveries

Inland deliveries of hard coal in Member States in 1998 were 251.6 million tonnes, some 5 million tonnes lower (1.9%) than had been expected in the earlier estimate. Deliveries were some 19.2 million tonnes less (-7.1%) than in 1997, when deliveries were 270.8 million tonnes. 1997 had been a year of economic growth, but this has not been sustained to the same degree through 1998, partly because of the South East Asian crisis late in 1997; some of the effects of the recession in Asia have been feeding through to Europe in 1998.

Looking at the deliveries in 1998 by sector, deliveries to power stations were 4 million tonnes lower than earlier forecasts, and were 15 million tonnes lower (-8%) than 1997 deliveries, which had amounted to 187.2 million tonnes. In Germany, coal deliveries to power stations were 54.5 million tonnes, slightly lower than estimated, and 1 million tonnes lower than the previous year. Power station deliveries in Spain were 3 million tonnes (11%) less than forecasts had suggested. Coal deliveries to Finnish power stations were cut substantially during the year and were likely to be only 2.8 million tonnes, some 2.4 million tonnes less than expected. Coal deliveries to UK power stations, on the other hand, were 4.7 million tonnes more than the forecasts had led us to expect, they amounted to 47.2 million tonnes, just exceeding the 1997 level of deliveries, 47.1 million tonnes. The UK market for the first time was able to benefit from electricity exports to France via the Interconnector since the nuclear industry in France had problems with maintenance of its reactors and delays in commissioning of the new installations at Chooz. The UK Energy Review promised a further study of the operations of the wholesale electricity market, the Electricity Pool. In addition a moratorium has been placed on the building of new gas-fired power generation, unless a proposal contains a substantial element of combined heat and power. The initial result has been to improve the short term position of coal in the UK.

Deliveries to coke ovens in 1998 were expected to be 1.2 million tonnes higher than had been forecast (an increase of 2.4%), and were likely to reach 48.8 million tonnes; on the other hand, coal delivered to the iron and steel industry decreased by 0.6 million tonnes compared to forecast. Certainly the iron and steel industry had benefited from restocking and growth in 1997, while growth was less vigorous in 1998, partly as a knock-on effect of the South East Asian financial crisis in 1997. On the other hand 'Other' industries saw their deliveries of coal reduce by nearly 2 million tonnes against their earlier expectations, reaching only 16.1 million tonnes (a 10% reduction). Compared to 1997 deliveries this represented a fall of 3 million tonnes, or 15%.

The domestic sector (including issues to workers) was showing signs of a faster decline than had been expected, deliveries were only 4.5 million tonnes, compared with an expectation of 5.5 million tonnes. There was a reduction in coal deliveries to 'Other Miscellaneous' sources which accounted for 1.0 million tonnes; partly because of lower deliveries to patent fuel plants as a result of the milder weather in many parts of Europe.

Looking at deliveries by country, most differences compared with earlier forecasts were strongly influenced by power station activity. The UK was a classic example, where total deliveries were 2.5 million tonnes higher than forecast levels; power station deliveries were 4.7 million tonnes higher, offset by reductions in 'Other' and domestic sectors. Spain reduced its power station deliveries by 3 million tonnes, while total deliveries were expected to have fallen by 2 million tonnes, contrasted with an increase of 1 million tons in the iron and steel market. Finland expected deliveries to the power generation market to be 2.4 million tonnes less than earlier forecasts, accounting for the change in expected deliveries in 1998.

Total inland deliveries for 1999 are forecast to be some 238.5 million tonnes in Member States, a drop of 13.1 million tonnes or 5% compared with 1998. This is expected to be predominantly (9.6 million tonnes) in the power station sector, although some fall in deliveries to coking plants, and to 'other' industries, is expected; there will also be small reductions in other sectors.

By country, the UK expects coal deliveries to fall 10 million tonnes, a reduction of 16%, predominantly at power stations. Denmark, France and Germany are forecasting reductions of between 1.5 and 1.0 million tonnes, while, in contrast, the forecast for coal deliveries in Spain in 1999 shows an increase of 2.3 million tonnes at power stations, with a net increase of 1.8 million tonnes because of the reduction in the iron and steel industry.

COKE

Total coke production in 1998 in Member States was 39.3 million tonnes compared with an estimate of 38.5 million tonnes. This improvement of 0.8 million tonnes above the estimate amounted to a 2% increase. It was mainly due to the restoration of production in Finland, together with some gains in the Spain and the United Kingdom, which were offset by a slight reduction in Germany. It compares with reported coke production in 1997 of 33.8 million tonnes, when statistical returns suggested that there was no coke production in Italy.

In terms of deliveries, total inland deliveries were 40.8 Mt in 1998, compared to the earlier estimate of 46.4 million tonnes. This was accounted for by 6 million tonnes of coke which had been expected for delivery to the French steel industry; other changes from the estimated deliveries included the increase in United Kingdom deliveries (1.1 million tonnes), offset by a reduction in Germany of 0.7 million tonnes. Deliveries in 1997 were 46.6 million tonnes.

By sector, 36.3 million tonnes, some 89% of the deliveries in 1998 went to the steel industry. Some 3.1 million tonnes went to other industries, and deliveries to the domestic sector (including workers' coal) were up slightly at 1 million tonnes.

It is forecast that 1999 coke production will fall to 34.6 million tonnes, a reduction of 12%, but still above the reported production levels in 1997 of 33.8 million tonnes. Deliveries will be slightly less in 1999 at 40.6 million tonnes, a reduction of 0.7 million tonnes.

Imports of coke from third countries in 1998 were slightly more than forecast, amounting to 7.3 million tonnes, but are expected to fall to 6.4 million tonnes in 1999.

LIGNITE

Lignite production in 1998 is estimated to be 236.4 million tonnes, some 3 million tonnes or 1.2% less than the forecast production of 239.3 million tonnes. 1998 estimated production is nearly 8 million tonnes lower than the 1997 production level of 244.3 million tonnes, while the forecast production for 1999 is 243.3 million tonnes, with an increase compared to production levels in 1998.

Production of lignite in Greece continues to rise, with an increase in 1998 of 1.6 million tonnes (2.7%) above 1997 levels. Almost all production goes to power generation. The increase in production forecast in 1999 is 0.7 million tonnes. Spain is also likely to have increased its production levels of lignite by some 1 million tonnes compared with 1997, to 9.4 million tonnes. This is in line with earlier forecasts.

By comparison, lignite production in Germany is reducing, although not quite as much as had been forecast. The likely production in 1998 is 167 million tonnes, compared with a forecast of 165 million tonnes. 1997 production was 177 million tonnes, so the reduction year on year is 5.7%. It is expected that 1999 production levels will be similar to those in 1998. It is noteworthy that in 1998 Germany accounted for 69% of total EC lignite utilisation.

In terms of sectors, the power station deliveries in 1998 are estimated to be 223.4 million tonnes, some 2.5 million tonnes more than the forecast amount. This is very similar to the level of 1997 deliveries. The forecast for 1999 is for deliveries to power stations of 226.1 million tonnes, an increase of 2.7 million tonnes, or about 1%. Deliveries to briquetting plants in 1998 were in line with forecast and amounted to 18.1 million tonnes, a reduction on the previous year of 4.6 million tonnes or 20%. A further decrease is forecast for 1999, when 16.9 million tonnes are forecast for delivery, a reduction of 6%. In 1998 nearly 60% of briquettes went to industry, while just over 30% went to the domestic market.

PEAT

Production of peat in 1998 is expected to be only 7.7 million tonnes; this includes an estimated 1.3 million tonnes of sod peat in Ireland not recorded in the production table (the sod peat is not produced commercially); this compares with the initial forecast production of 13.0 million tonnes, and is a reduction of 40%, due to the failure of the peat harvest in Finland, where only 1½ million tonnes are expected to be produced, compared with a more usual level of 7 million tonnes (a reduction of nearly 80% in Finnish production). Total peat production in 1997 was 11.5 million tonnes. It is expected that the in 1999 the production level will improve from the 1997 level to reach 14.5 million tonnes, when increases in both Irish and Finnish production will take effect.

In 1998 the utilisation of peat is expected to be well below the earlier estimates, at 7.2 million tonnes, due entirely to the changes occurring in Finland; all sectors appear to be taking an equal share of the reduction. By comparison the 1997 utilisation was 13.2 million tonnes. By sector, in 1998 some 4.2 million tonnes is expected to go to the power sector, (down from the estimated 8.1 million tonnes) but is forecast to return to higher levels of 8.5 million tonnes in 1999. In 1998 only 0.9 million tonnes is expected to go to briquetting compared with an estimated 2.5 million tonnes, which was a level similar to that in 1997. The tonnage to briquetting in 1999 is expected to improve to 2.6 million tonnes.

OUTLOOK

The coal industries of the European Community have been continuing to decline because of the high costs of indigenous production relative to imported coal, which has been available on the market at very low prices, helped by a very weak freight market. Consumption of coal also faces challenges from other forms of power, particularly gas and electricity as the effects of liberalisation of those markets help to drive down prices. However the market outlook for 1999 is of a reduction in overall hard coal deliveries of 5.2%, compared with the 7.1% reduction estimated for 1998. However the coke market, which showed a 12.4% decrease in 1998, partly because of the introduction of new technologies in steel making, is forecast to maintain deliveries in 1999 at current levels. Lignite and peat appear to be on a relatively steady path, now that much of the brown coal restructuring has been completed in Germany.

TABLE 10A

HARD COAL PRODUCTION BY AREA

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1997	1998	1999
Ruhr	41643	36450	36550
Aachen	199		
Ibbenburen	1698	1720	1720
Saar + Kleinzechen	7672	7310	7680
GERMANY	**51212**	**45480**	**45950**
Central Asturias	3123	3300	3250
Bierzo-Villablino + Narcea	6861	6200	5935
Norte Leon + Palencia	2083	2150	2100
Sur	1809	1750	1600
Aragon-Cataluña, Baleares	4121	4100	4015
SPAIN	**17997**	**17500**	**16900**
Lorraine	5000	4100	3700
Centre-Midi	981	860	796
FRANCE	**5981**	**4960**	**4496**
IRELAND			
Sulcis (Sardinia)			
ITALY			
Deep-mined	30281	24300 *	19100 *
Opencast	16700	14700 *	14000 *
UNITED KINGDOM	**46981**	**39000 ***	**33100 ***
EUR 15	**122171**	**106940**	**100446**

* Commission estimates

TABLE 18

COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

(In thousands of metric tons)

1998	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total imports
Belgium	3500	450	2500	3700	600	300	150	200	200	11600
Denmark	500	100	800	3500	3000	500		1800	300	10500
Germany	1100	500	1300	8000	4500	50	30	3800	2020	21300
Spain	3650	350	1100	5500	200	100		500	2000	13400
France	3751	653	4161	3264	2143	51	668	2850	270	17811
Greece	100			850		150		250		1350
Ireland	1086 *		150	163 *	112			1122 *	151 *	2784
Italy	4530	978	2950	3435	500	745	600	2100	650	16488
Luxembourg				92						92
Netherlands	4500	500	1800	4150	1200	250		4200	3620	20220
Austria					1565 *	146 *			1691 *	3402 *
Portugal	937	192		1694				1824	288	4935
Finland	432	10		100	2530	700		200	386	4358
Sweden	930 *	51 *	514 *		1261 *	271 *	16 *		170 *	3213 *
UK	6300 *	2300 *	3700 *	2500 *	700 *	*	50 *	3400 *	550 *	19500 *
EUR-15	31316	6084	18975	36948	18311	3263	1514	22246	12296	150953

(In thousands of metric tons)

1999	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total imports
Belgium	3400	425	2400	3500	500	285	140	190	190	11030
Denmark	400	100	700	3100	2650	450		1600		9000
Germany	1500	700	1500	8200	4500	100	50	4000	2450	23000
Spain	3700	400	1000	6100	200	100		600	2000	14100
France	3317	604	3552	1294		30	494	1015	3472	13778
Greece	100			850		150		250		1350
Ireland	850 *			6 *	194			750 *	400 *	2200
Italy	4650 *	800 *	2700 *	3300 *	400 *	450 *	900 *	2000 *	800 *	16000 *
Luxembourg				90						90
Netherlands	4500	500	1800	4100	1200	250		4200	3600	20150
Austria					1565 *	146 *			1691 *	3402 *
Portugal	610	1090	240	495				1750	560	4745
Finland	400	10		300	2600	700		220	470	4700
Sweden	930 *	51 *	514 *		1261 *	271 *	16 *		170 *	3213 *
UK	5800 *	1800 *	2800 *	2500 *	350 *	*	50 *	3400 *	400 *	17100 *
EUR-15	30157	6480	17206	33835	15420	2932	1650	19975	16203	143858

* Commission estimates

TABLE 22

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1999

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)			45950	16900	4496										33100 *	100446
2. RECOVERIES	375		200		491										1300 *	2366
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	301		1200	300	30		200		30	350	3 *			35 *		2449
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	11030	9000	23000	14100	13778	1350	2200	16000	90	20150	3402 *	4745	4700	3213 *	17100 *	143858
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	11706	9000	70350	31300	18795	1350	2400	16000	120	20500	3405 *	4745	4700	3248 *	51500 *	246670
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	10655	9000	70720	31300	13873	1350	2400	16000	120	14300	3120 *	4745	4700	3341 *	52910 *	238534
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES			7200		3228											10428
B.- POWER STATIONS	4800	8550	43000	26350	450	100	1900	7000		9000	1088 *	4020	3197	1039 *	38000 *	148494
C.- COKING PLANTS	3850		12250	300	6921			7100		4000	1700 *	470	1253	1592 *	7735 *	47171
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	1100		2100	3500	2952	88		1200	10					262 *	840 *	12052
(of which POWER STATIONS)																
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	475	350	5000	800		1154	170	700	110	1300	330 *	255	250	422 *	3725 *	15041
(of which POWER STATIONS)			3800												*	3800
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING	420		900	250	300		330								1630 *	3830
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1 - 6)	10	100	270	100	22	8					2 *			26 *	980 *	1518
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			50	50	15										370 *	485
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS	10		180		5										600 *	795
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES			20	50	2										10 *	82
4. GASWORKS																
5. RAILWAYS			2			1					2 *					5
6. OTHERS		100	18			7								26 *		151
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	1007		200							3500					300 *	5007
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	70		10		63	60				200					100 *	503
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	11732	9000	70930	31300	13936	1410	2400	16000	120	18000	3120 *	4745	4700	3341 *	53310 *	239037
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-9)			-580		4859	-60				2500	285 *			-93 *		7633

* Commission estimates

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1998

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)			45480	17500	4960 *										39000 *	106940
2. RECOVERIES	400		500		545										1500 *	2945
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	320		1200	300	34		244	2	63	360	3 *			35 *	100 *	2661
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	11600	10500	21300	13400	17811	1350	2784	16488	92	20220	3402 *	4935	4358	3213 *	19500 *	150953
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	**12320**	**10500**	**68480**	**31200**	**23350**	**1350**	**3028**	**16490**	**155**	**20580**	**3405 ***	**4935**	**4358**	**3248 ***	**60100 ***	**260838**
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	11020	10500	71795	29500	15213	1350	3028	16090	155	14340	3120 *	4935	4358	3341 *	62860 *	251605
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES			7700		3627											11327
B.- POWER STATIONS	4900	10000	43000	24000	647	100	2518	7000		9000	1088	3960	2813	1039 *	47200 *	157265
C.- COKING PLANTS	4000		12600	300	7495			7040		4000	1700	480	1303	1592 *	8270 *	48780
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	1200		2200	4000	2555	88		1335	42					262 *	895 *	12577
(of which POWER STATIONS)											*					
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	480	400	5000	870	440	1154	180	715	113	1305	330 *	495	242	422 *	3985 *	16131
(of which POWER STATIONS)			3800												*	3800
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING	430		1000	250	430		330			10					1500 *	3950
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1 - 6)	10	100	295	80	19	8				25	2 *			26 *	1010 *	1575
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			60	40	5						*				400 *	505
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS	10		190		3										600 *	803
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES			20	40	11										10 *	81
4. GASWORKS																
5. RAILWAYS			2			1					2 *				*	5
6. OTHERS		100	23			7				25				26 *		181
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	1064		240		47 *					3430					700 *	5481
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	75		10		4 *	60				170					200 *	519
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	**12159**	**10500**	**72045**	**29500**	**15264**	**1410**	**3028**	**16090**	**155**	**17940**	**3120 ***	**4935**	**4358**	**3341 ***	**63760 ***	**252124**
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-9)			-3565	1700	8086	-60		400		2640	285 *			-93 *	-800 *	8714

* Commission estimates

TABLE 24

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1999

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	3100		10100	2500	1404			5200 *		3000	1300 *		790	1150 *	6100 *	34644
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	52	5	300	50	300	10	20	50 *		100	51 *		240	149 *	30 *	1357
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	389	20	3000	200	580	10	*	350 *		300	549 *		230	217 *	600 *	6445
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	3541	25	13400	2750	2284	20	20 *	5600 *		3400	1900 *		1260	1516 *	6730 *	41089
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	3187	25	12895	2500	1961	20	20 *	5650 *		2300	2000 *	250	1260	1582 *	6400 *	40050
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY	3100		11200	2500	1000	6		5400 *		2000	1440 *	240	1235	1477 *	6100 *	35698
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	85	25	1000		763	14		250 *		300	260 *	10	25	105 *	100 *	2937
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR	2		220		15		20 *	*			273 *				200 *	730
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which :			475		183						27 *				*	685
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			*270*		*183*										*	*453*
2. OWN CONSUMPTION			*4*													*4*
3. OTHERS			*201*								*27 **					*228*
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	260		100	230	425 *			50 *		900					100 *	2065
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	38		75	20	22 *			60 *		150		30			200 *	595
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	3485	25	13070	2750	2408	20	20 *	5760 *		3350	2000 *	280	1260	1582 *	6700 *	40645
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT																
PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4-8)	56		330		-1104			-160 *		50	-100 *	50		-66 *	50	444

* Commission estimates

TABLE 25

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1998

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15
1. PRODUCTION (t = t)	3300		10350	2700	5289			5210		2900	1300 *		800	1150 *	6300 *	39299
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	57	5	500	30	276	10		29		85	51 *		224	149 *	40 *	1456
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	418	25	3400	145	883	10	11	338		315	549 *		233	217 *	800 *	7344
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	3775	30	14250	2875	6448	20	11	5577		3300	1900 *		1257	1516 *	7140 *	46643
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	3593	30	14175	2555	992	20	11	5435		2300	2000 *	250	1257	1582 *	6600 *	40800
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY	3500		12400	2555		6		5175		2000	1440 *	240	1232	1477 *	6250 *	36275
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	90	30	1100		788	14		230		300	260 *	10	25	105 *	150 *	3102
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR	3		250		20		11	30			273 *				200 *	787
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which :			425		184						27 *				*	636
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			*200*		*55*										*	*255*
2. OWN CONSUMPTION			*4*		*129*											*133*
3. OTHERS			*221*								*27* *					*248*
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	282	282	60	300	434 *			76		870					100 *	2404
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	40		30	20	22 *			26		80		30			300 *	548
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	3915	312	14265	2875	1448	20	11	5537		3250	2000 *	280	1257	1582 *	7000 *	41348
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4-8)	-140		135		5000			40		50	-100	50		-66 *	140	5295

* Commission estimates

TABLE 26

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEETS FOR 1999

LIGNITE (In thousands of metric tons) — **PEAT** (In thousands of metric tons)

	LIGNITE											PEAT			
	Belgium	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	EUR-15	Ireland	Finland	Sweden	EUR-15
A. RAW PRODUCT															
- **AVAILABILITIES :**	200	168900	9400	650	65000	40	140 *	9	80	1105 *	245524	5709 *	8000	814 *	14523
PRODUCTION		167000	9400	650	65000		130 *			1105 *	243285	5709 *	8000	800 *	14509
IMPORTS	200	1900				40	10 *	9	80		2239			14 *	14
- **UTILIZATION :**	200	168900	9400	930	64725	40 *	140 *	9	80	998 *	245422	4764 *	8000	809 *	13573
BRIQUETTING PLANTS		16657			170		10 *		30	80 *	16947	400 *	2240		2640
POWER STATIONS		151200	9400	450	64000		130 *			898 *	226078	3090 *	5440		8530
OTHERS	200	1043		480	555	40 *		9	50	20 *	2397	1274 *	320	809 *	2403
B. BRIQUETTES															
- **AVAILABILITIES :**	19	5320			100	6 *		4		172 *	5421	273 *	600		873
PRODUCTION		5200			100						5300	273 *	600		873
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	19					6 *		4		171 *	200				
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES		120								1 *	121				
- **UTILIZATION**	20	5320			100	6 *		4		151 *	5141	271 *	600		871
POWER STATIONS		320			55					10 *	385		408		408
INDUSTRY		3005				6 *				19 *	3030	5	168		173
DOMESTIC	10	1415						4		120 *	1549	258 *			258
DELIVERIES TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES	10	450									460				
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES		20									20				
- OTHERS		110			45					2 *	157	8 *	24		32

* Commission estimates

TABLE 27

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEETS FOR 1998

LIGNITE (In thousands of metric tons) — PEAT (In thousands of metric tons)

	Lignite: Belgium	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	EUR-15	Peat: Ireland	Finland	Sweden	EUR-15
A. RAW PRODUCT															
AVAILABILITIES :	210	169111	9400	750	57900	40	212	9	70	1105 *	238807	5341	1581	814 *	7736
PRODUCTION		167111	9400	750	57900		200			1105 *	236466	5341	1581	800 *	7722
IMPORTS	210	2000				40	12	9	70		2341			14 *	14
UTILIZATION :	210	169111	9400	1205	62725	40	212	9	70	998 *	243980	4761	1581	809 *	7151
BRIQUETTING PLANTS		17810			170		12			80 *	18072	413	443		856
POWER STATIONS		150253	9400	625	62000		200		30	898 *	223406	3090	1075		4165
OTHERS	210	1048		580	555	40		9	40	20 *	2502	1258	63	809 *	2130
B. BRIQUETTES															
AVAILABILITIES :	20	5732			100	6		4		172 *	6833	273	313		586
PRODUCTION		5587			100						5687	273	313		586
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	20					6		4		171 *	201				
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES		145								1 *	146				
UTILIZATION	20	5732			100	6		4		161 *	6558	248	313		561
POWER STATIONS		340			55					10 *	405		213		213
INDUSTRY		3205				6				19 *	3230		88		88
DOMESTIC	10	1607						4		120 *	1741	240			240
DELIVERIES TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES	10	445									455				
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES		15									15				
OTHERS		120			45					2 *	167	8	12		20

* Commission estimates