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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1989 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1990

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. Article 46 of the ECSC Treaty provides that the Commission shall, in order to provide guidance on the course of action to be followed by all concerned and to determine its own course of action : "conduct a continuous study of market and price trends".

This action entails, among other things, the drawing up of periodic market reports for solid fuels as well as short term forecasts. A first concise report covering the current year and first forecasts for the year to come is submitted to the ECSC Consultative Committee in December. The main market report is usually established at the beginning of each year, and submitted to the Consultative Committee at its March session; it is released to the public in May/June. It is followed by a "Revision of the market report" which is released during the last quarter of the year.

2. This report analyses the state of the Community solid fuels market in 1989; it forecasts developments for 1990 and provides final reference data for 1988.

The data for 1989 and 1990 are those available in January 1990. The forecasts for 1990 were drawn up at the end of 1989 by the member States and were updated as far as possible at the beginning of 1990. This document has been submitted to the ECSC Consultative Comittee at its meeting of 29/30 March 1990. The remarks made at this occasion have been included in this new version.

3. In 1989 economic growth in the Community continued to be strong at a rate of 3,5 %. For 1990 a slow down to a growth rate of 3,0 % is expected.

The Community's gross energy consumption increased, according to the latest figures available, by 1,8 %; solid fuels and oil consumption growth remained limited (+ 1,2 % for solid fuels and +0,7 % for oil).

Consumption of natural gas howeve increased by 2,1 % and that of nuclear energy by 9,5 %. Owing to a shortfall in hydroelectric power production, the "other energies", which in any case contribute very little (1 a 2 % of total energy consumption) to the Community's total energy requirements, went down by 22,5 %.

Forecasts for 1990 show a growth rate in energy consumption of 3 %. Consumption of oil should increase by 12,1 Miotoe, natural gas by 10,3 Miotoe and nuclear energy by 6,4 Miotoe. Solid fuels consumption on the other hand should only increase marginally by 1,5 Miotoe.

4. Consumption of solid fuels increased very slightly in 1989, owing to the better performance of brown coal. It should again increase marginally in 1990 (+0,7 %), owing to hard coal this time.

Deliveries of hard coal within the Community have been decreasing from year to year : in 1989 they again went down by 3,1 Miot (-1,0 %), but for 1990 a reversal of this tendency is expected, and deliveries should practically come back to their 1988 level. Brown coal and peat deliveries however, which increased by 5,1 % in 1989, should stabilize at the same level in 1990.

The relative share of solid fuels in total gross energy consumption of the Community has been decreasing for the last five years : it still reached 23,2 % in 1985, but represented only 21,2 % in 1989 and according to present forecasts should dip again to 20,7 % in 1990, although in absolute figures consumption should go up by 1,5 Miotoe.

5. Coal production within the Community also continues its yearly decline. In 1989 it was down to 208 Miot (-3,1 %) and the 1990 figure is forecast at 200,0 Miot (-3,8 %). Over five years, 33,4 Miot of production will have been lost or -14,3 %.

Lignite and peat production on the other hand reached 192,4 Miot (+12,9 Miot or +7,2 %) but should decline slightly in 1990 (-3,1 Miot or -1,6%). Imports of hard coal from third countries are following an opposite trend : they have reached 103,6 Miot in 1989, up by 8,2 % on the previous year, and should further grow to 113,1 Miot in 1990 (+9,2 %), thereby contributing to the stabilization of total coal resources of the community, of which they will represent 35,7 % in 1990, as compared to 32,7 % in 1989 and 30,4 % in 1988.

The Community's coke production has not undergone significant changes over these last years : it will have reached 51,7 Miot in 1989 as against 52,9 Miot in 1988. Forecasts for 1990 put it at 52 Miot.

6. Prices of coal imported from third countries have been gradually rising over the last two years. For coking coal, the average of the four quarterly guide prices went up from $ 53,15 in 1988 to
$ 56,53 in 1989 (+ 6,3 %), and there are strong indications that the prices at which new contracts for the supply of coking coal during 1990 are entered into, will again be slightly higher.

The increase of steam coal prices is of the same magnitude. In the second quarter of 1989 they were about 8 % higher than during the same period of the previous year. They should again increase somewhat in 1990, but maybe at a slightly lower pace than for coking coal.

The value of the US $ fluctuated rather heavily during 1989. Tables 15B and 15C give an overview of price developments for imported coal, expressed in national currencies of the Member States.

7. Coal stocks at pitheads of Community mines (the German "Nationale Steinkohlenreserve" included) had increased by 1,2 Miot (+3,9 %) in 1988 as compared to 1987. The first figures for 1989 show a decrease by 7,2 % to 29,5 Miot. Forecast for 1990 is again an increase by 2,5 Miot which would bring the stocks back to their 1988 level.

Coke stocks on the other hand fell from 10,3 Miot at the end of 1987 to 8,1 Miot one year later and 4,7 Miot at the end of 1989. This development is mainly due to the liquidation by the Federal Republic of Germany of the important stocks held there, thanks to the boom in steelmaking activity which started at the close of 1987.

(million tonnes)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional 30.03.90 update	1990 Forecasts	1990/1989 %
Coal				
Resources :				
- Production	214,7	208,0	200,0	- 3,8
- Recoveries	4,5	4,1	3,8	- 7,3
- Imports from third countries	95,7	103,6	113,1	+ 9,2
Total	314,9	315,7	316,9	+ 0,4
Deliveries :				
- to coking plants	71,5	68,3	68,9	+ 0,9
- to power stations	195,9	199,1	200,4	+ 0,7
- to others	48,3	45,2	45,5	+ 0,7
- Exports to third countries	1,6	1,4	1,3	- 7,1
Total	317,3	314,0	316,1	+ 0,7
Lignite and Peat				
Resources :				
- Production and imports	181,5	194,4	191,4	- 1,5
Deliveries :				
- to briquetting plants	14,5	16,4	17,2	4,9
- to power stations	163,8	171,8	169,7	- 1,2
- to others (exports to third countries included)	4,4	3,8	4,0	5,3
Total	182,7	192,0	190,9	- 0,6
Coke				
Resources :				
- Production	52,9	51,7	52,0	+ 0,6
- Imports from third countries	1,5	1,3	1,1	- 15,4
Total	54,4	53,0	53,1	+ 0,2
Deliveries :				
- to the steel industry	47,1	48,5	47,1	- 2,9
- Others within the Community	5,9	5,8	5,3	- 8,6
- Exports to third countries	1,8	2,2	0,7	- 68,2
Total	54,8	56,5	53,1	- 6,0

II. THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE COMMUNITY IN 1990

8. The economy of the Community is in a constant growth phase. The rate of increase in the GDP was 3 1/2 % in 1989. The spent year, growth was carried by exports (+ 7.7 %) and by investments (+ 6.9 %). In particular the formation of capital in the form of equipment developed at a high rate (+ 9.2 %), reflecting mainly the intense investment activity of undertakings. The strong growth in production went together with an appreciable increase in employment (+ 1.5 %). The unemployment rate thus fell by 1 point, to 9 %. Under the combined effects of the increase in import prices (mainly raw materials energy and rates of the dollar), of measure to raise indirect taxes in some countries, and of the high level of activity, inflation accelerated. Accordingly, the monetary policies of the Member States became gradually more restrictive.

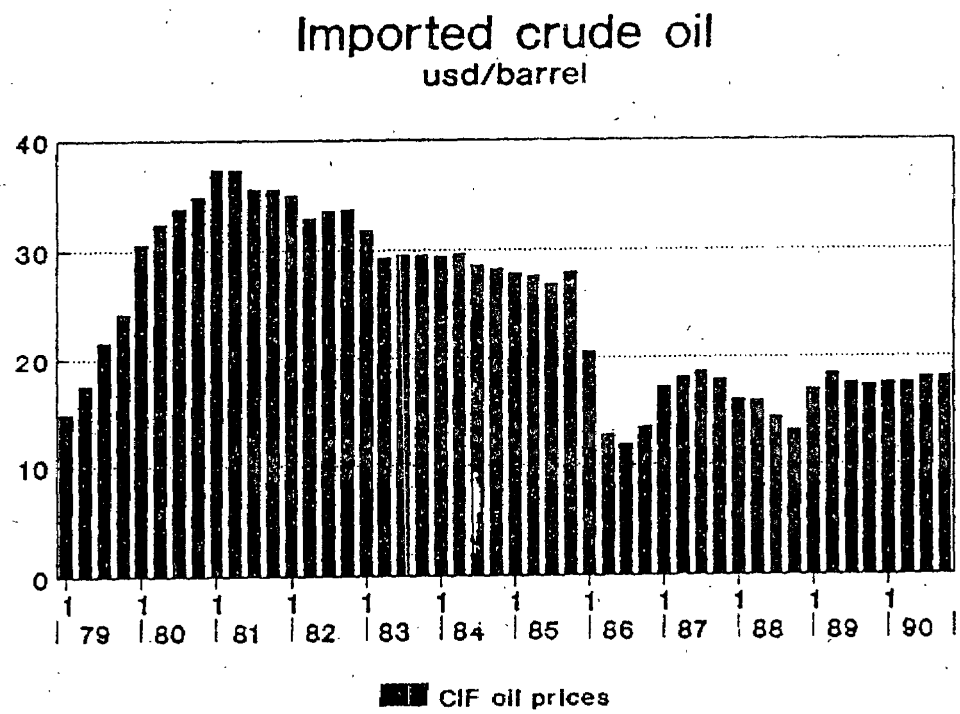
9. The outlook for 1990 remains good. For the third consecutive year the GDP growth rate of the Community could exceed 3 %, which suggests a new rise in employment (+ 1.1 %). Investment effort should remain vigorous (+ 4.8 %). Indeed, profitability remains good and the longer-term prospects (advances in achieving the large domestic market and on the economic and monetary union file) gives grounds for favourable expectations. In the short run, investment in manufacturing industry suggests growth (+ 10 %) slightly exceeding even the high rate of 1989, although the rise in the interest rates could mitigate these intentions. Private consumption, the expansion of which had slowed down to 3 % in 1989 under the negative effect on incomes of the return of inflation, should continue growing in 1990 at the same rate. Inflation should show a slight retreat (4.5 % in 1990 in relation to 4.8 % in 1989).

10. In addition, the economic outlook will be considerably influenced by the transformations which appear in the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe. In the medium term, the potential for growth of the economic links between those countries and the Community is enormous. With the horizon of 1990/91, the influence on the economy of the Community will be exerted mainly through the repercussions of alignment between the two German states. However, as long as the economic methods of alignment remain surrounded by major uncertainty, one can hardly be very precise as to the effects. In general, the economy of the FRG, would show increased activity, which, in view of the high use of supply capacities and of the links between the economies of the Community, will partially affect the other Member States. The effect of growth is likely however to be moderated by additional preventive tightening of the monetary policies throughout the Community.

III. DEVELOPMENT THE ENERGY MARKET IN THE COMMUNITY

11. On the basis of the short-term energy outlook (November 1989), continuing economic growth (3.5 % during 1989 and 3 % for 1990) and stable real energy prices, global energy demand should grow by 1.8 % in 1989 and by more than 3 % in 1990.

12. Crude oil prices strengthened gradually after the November 1988 OPEC meeting which decided new production quotas.



13. Owing to weak heating oil deliveries, demand for oil, in terms of total inland deliveries, increased by only 0.7 % during the first half of 1989. With higher oil prices in 1989, deliveries are now expected to grow by only 0.9 % this year. However, demand could grow by more than 2 % next year.

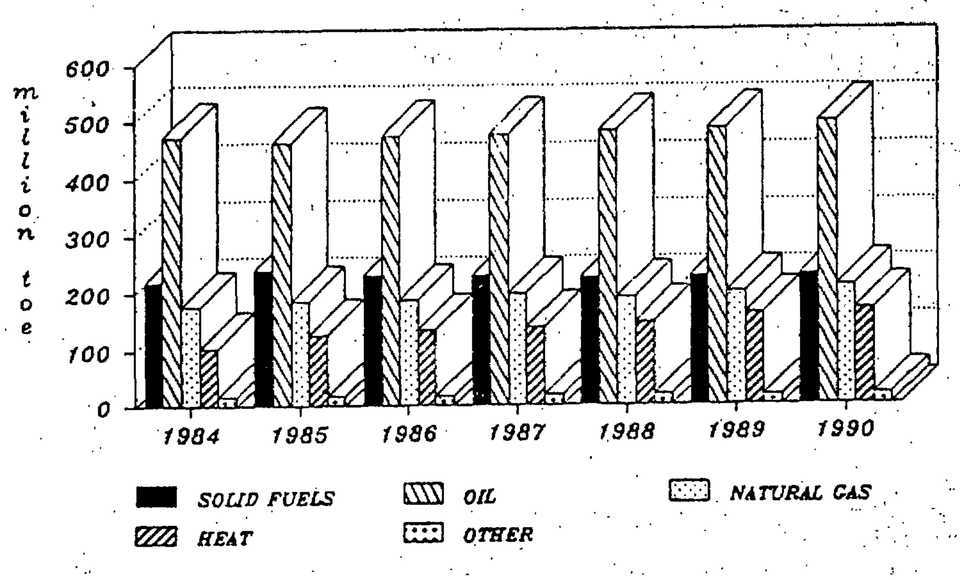
14. Demand for natural gas was seriously affected by the climate in 1989. Demand for natural gas in the domestic/tertiary sector is not expected to have significantly increased. However, demand for natural gas could increase substantially in 1990.

15. Electricity demand was also affected by the mild weather during the first quarter of 1989 but increased sharply in the second quarter. By mid-1989, it was 2.7 % higher than in the same period of 1988. By the end of 1989, electricity demand was about 3 % higher than in 1988. In 1990, demand could increase by 4.5 %.

16. With increasing demand from the power generating sector, total demand for solids rose by 1.2 % in 1989. This upward tendency could continue in 1990.

17. Total primary production of energy decreased by 2.8 % during the first half of 1989 in spite of the high growth in the nuclear sector. This was due mainly to decreases in the production of hydroelectricity and crude oil. Both total indigenous production and net imports could increase in 1990. Dependency on imports, which increased sharply in 1989, could diminish slightly in 1990.

Primary energy balance
Gross inland consumption

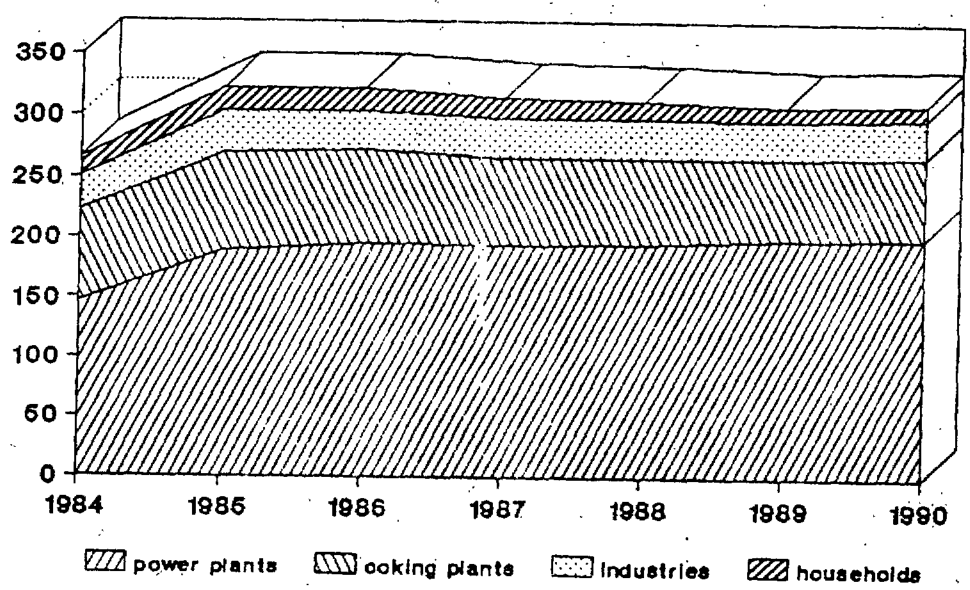


IV. DEMAND FOR SOLID FUELS

18. Demand by sector and country
Table 3.

Coal deliveries within the Community again fell slightly in 1989 : -3,1 Miot or -1,0 %. Only deliveries to power stations increased somewhat (+3,2 Miot or +1,6 %). No further drop in total deliveries is however foreseen for 1990, but a general stabilization is forecast, while deliveries to power stations could again increase as well as steam coal deliveries to steelmaking plants for direct injection into the blast furnaces as a substitute for coke. Steel plants which are already equipped to apply this technology will probably contribute but little to the expansion of this market, which can be estimated at 3,5 Miot in 1989, but there are still some blast-furnaces whose equipment was installed in 1989, or which will be ready in the course of 1990, and they will give the forecast impetus to this market sector.

Deliveries of hard coal
million tonnes



19. Deliveries of coal to coking plants dropped substantially in 1989 : -3,2 Miot or -4,5 % as compared to 1988, notwithstanding a sustained steel-producing activity : total steel production in the Community was higher in 1989 than in 1988. For 1990 a stabilization of coal deliveries to coking plants is forecast at a level slightly over that of 1989. This is explained by heavy use of stocks of coke.

Finally the "other industries" market witnessed a serious drop in 1989 (-1,1 Miot or -4,6%) as did the domestic sector where it was even more severe (-2,0 Miot or -14,8 %). In 1990 they both should stabilize, owing to a strong economic performance in the former case and to a return to more normal weather conditions in the latter.

20. Cokemaking

Tables 4 and 5.

Notwithstanding this favorable steelmaking performance, coal deliveries to the coking plants of the Community dropped in 1989 to 68,3 Mlot as compared to 71,5 Mlot in 1988 (-3,2 Mlot or -4,5 %). Although the use of steam coal for injection into the blast furnaces as partial substitution for coke has become a fairly common practice, this cannot explain the drop in coking coal deliveries to such an extent, especially when steel production itself was increasing : the specific coke consumption per ton of pig iron moreover varied very little from one year to the other with the exception perhaps of France, where it may have gone down by 4 % according to some sources.

Since, on the other hand, deliveries of coke to the steel plants went up by 3,0 % in 1989 (+1,4 Mlot), we must refer to table 21 "Producers' stocks at year end", from which we learn that coke stocks decreased by 2,2 Mlot in 1988, followed by another drop of 3,4 Mlot in 1989 and that even for 1990 a further reduction of about 0,8 Mlot is forecast. This destocking movement was mainly made possible by German's liquidation of, inter alia, the substantial coke stocks comprised in the "Nationale Kohlenreserve".

Although there have some signs of a slowdown in steel making activity for several months now, the conjuncture for steel is still quite favourable, and the activity indicators for the main steel consuming industries still remain positive. This explains why deliveries of coal to coking plants in 1990 are forecast to be higher by 0,6 % in 1990, while deliveries of coke to the steel industry, which should again draw on existing stocks to the tune of about 1 Mlot, should decrease by only 0,7 Mlot.

21. Although the steel industry is the most important coke "customer", some other industries as well as the domestic sector still consume about 10 % of total coke output.

As far as the "other industries" is concerned, it can be concluded, by examining more in detail coke deliveries over the last five years, that, except for Germany where this market sector is in constant decline, in the other member countries it is fairly stable although some temporary variations may occur.

The same cannot be said for the domestic sector, where the downward trend seems much more fundamental, as is the case for the consumption of coal. Coke deliveries to this sector dropped by 8,4 % in 1989, and the prospects for 1990 (-10,2 %) are hardly any more heartening, but this market sector is of relatively small importance.

22. Power station

Tables 6A and 6B.

Electricity consumption in the Community continues to grow at a sustained pace : +3,2 % in 1989 (estimation) and according to current forecasts, growth could reach +4,5 % in 1990.

In 1989, nuclear energy increased again substantially its contribution to the total energy requirements of the Community. Its share in total gross energy consumption was only 12,4 % in 1986 (or the equivalent of 132,2 Miotoe), but it grew to 13,8 % (= 145,8 Miotoe) in 1988 and to 14,8 % (= 159,6 Miotoe) in 1989. Production of nuclear energy increased by 7,2 % in 1988 and about 10 % in 1989. A slowdown of this growth rate to about 4 % is forecast for 1990, because only two additional nuclear electricity generating plants will come on stream in France this year.

Because of the drought, the production of hydro-electricity dropped sharply in 1989 (- 31,8 % for the period January-August 1989 as compared to the same period of 1988). In France the share of hydro-electricity in EdF's total energy sources dropped from 21 % to 13 % in 1989. Thermal power stations were put to greater use and the consumption of a fossil fuels increased. Coal deliveries to public and pithead power-stations increased by 3,2 Miot (+ 1.6 %) and those of lignite and peat by 8,0 Miot (+ 4,9 %).

Forecasts for 1990 are that the production of thermal power plants will again increase by about 3 %, because of lower growth of nuclear electricity production and because hydroelectricity production, even in case of normal rainfall during the winter 1989-1990, could not reach the 1988 level. Consumption of all fossil fuels will therefore increase : coal consumption should go up by 2,1 Miot (+1,1 %), while lignite and peat consumption should remain stationary. Consumption of natural gas on the other hand is increasing at a much more substantial rate, inter alia, because of new technology developments.

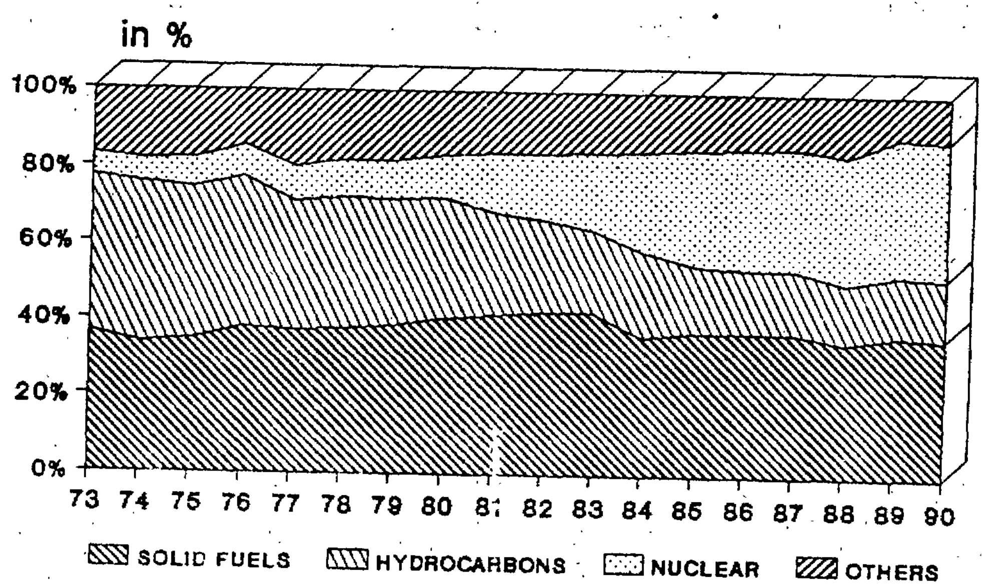
23. In 1989, total coal deliveries to the Community power plants increased by 3,2 Miot, while in 1988 they fell by 5,8 Miot as compared to 1987. This increase in 1989 is however essentially due to France (+4,0 Miot or +60,5 %) and to Spain (+3,7 Miot or +18,5 %), because of a shortfall in hydroelectricity production and of problems in the French nuclear power-stations. Portugal (+ 0,7 Miot) and Denmark (+ 0,3 Miot) also contributed to this increase at Community level, though in a minor way. An opposite trend was seen in the U.K. (-4,0 Miot or -4,8 %), owing partly to withdrawals from stocks, in Germany (-1,2 Miot or -2,5 %) and in Belgium (-0,3 Miot or -5,5 %). In the other Community countries deliveries remained practically stable.

For 1990, an increase of total coal deliveries for the production of electricity is again forecast : +1,3 Miot (+0,7 %). Because of the exceptionally high figures for 1989, there should be a drop in France (-1,1 Miot) and Spain (-2,1 Miot), whereas in the U.K. an increase by 3,0 Miot is forecast, by 0,7 Miot in Germany and by 0,4 Miot in Denmark. The situation should remain stable in the other member Countries.

24. Lignite and peat deliveries to public and pithead power stations increased markedly in 1989 : in total an additional 8,0 Miot were supplied in 1989 as compared to 1988. Spain delivered +5,6 Miot +43,1 %), because there were severe outlet problems in that country in 1988, Greece +3,5 Miot (+6,5 %) and Germany +1 Miot (+1 %). Lignite use in power plants is concentrated 96 % in these three countries. For 1990, the position is expected to remain unchanged everywhere.

25. The following graph shows the development since 1973 of the share of the different primary energies in the production of electricity.

Electricity generation by source



26. Other Industries

Table 7.

The "other industries" sector covers a large number of industrial sectors which have little in common. For lack of more detailed information, beyond the scope of the present report, it is therefore very difficult to analyze. At the most, it can be assumed that the building-related industries, such as cement plants and to a lesser extent brick-making, are its major potential coal consumers. In 1988, production of cement in the Community increased by 6,5 % according to CEMBUREAU (organization which regroups the cement producers of the Community plus 7 other European countries) data, from 154,5 Miot in 1887 to 164,5 Miot in 1988, while for the same period coal deliveries to the "other industries" increased by 3,7 % or 0,9 Miot.

On the other hand it is more difficult to explain why the same deliveries dropped by 0,8 Miot (-3,6 %) in 1989 as compared to 1988, at a time when building activity was still very high in most Community countries. Apparently prices of substitute fuels (petcoke, natural gas) went down in 1989, whereas coal prices increased slightly.

Total coal deliveries to the "other industries" within the Community reached 23,5 Miot in 1988 (+0,9 %) and then dropped to 22,7 Miot (-3,6 %) in 1989.

As seen over four years, coal deliveries to the "other industries" sector dropped mainly in Germany : -3,1 Miot, in the Netherlands - 0,4 Miot and in Italy (also -0,4 Miot). On the other hand they increased in the UK by 1,4 Miot (but the year 1986, still so close to the long and bitter 1984-'85 miners' strike in the UK is perhaps a bad reference year), and in France by 0,7 Miot. These two countries, where serious efforts were made to lure back the industry to coal, now seem to be reaping the benefits of their action.

In 1990, the position is expected to remain unchanged everywhere. Because loans have been getting more expensive over the last several months building activity may subside and cement production in the Community is not expected to grow more by than 2 %.

Deliveries of coke to the "other industries", as seen over five years, seem quite stable. For the Community as a whole, coke deliveries to this sector have varied from 3,2 Miot in '86 to 3 Miot in '87, 3,4 Miot in '88 (+ 10,6 %) and 3,3 Miot (-2,9 %) in '89. A figure of 3 Miot is forecast for 1990.

27. Domestic consumption.

Table 8.

There is no doubt that disaffection for solid fuels is at its strongest and most widespread in this sector. In 1989 deliveries of coal to the domestic sector, mineworkers included, fell to 11,5 Miot, down from 13,5 Miot in 1988, 14,2 Miot in 1987 and still as much as 17,6 Miot in 1986. This means a drop of 34,7 % over four years. For coke it is even worse : 1,6 Miot in 1989 against 1,7 Miot in 1988, 3,3 Miot in 1987 and 3,4 Miot in 1986, a drop of 52,9 % over four years. Luckily the domestic sector is a very minor coke consumer.

Forecasts of deliveries of domestic coal in 1990 have been maintained at their 1989 level, reckoning with a return during the 1989-'90 winter to climatic conditions less mild than during the two previous ones. Up to now, however, the current winter does not seem to be willing to respond to these expectations.

28. Deliveries of lignite and peat

Table 9.

Deliveries of lignite and peat in the Community go for about 89 % to power-stations, while 8 to 9 % are made into briquettes for certain industrial users and domestic heating.

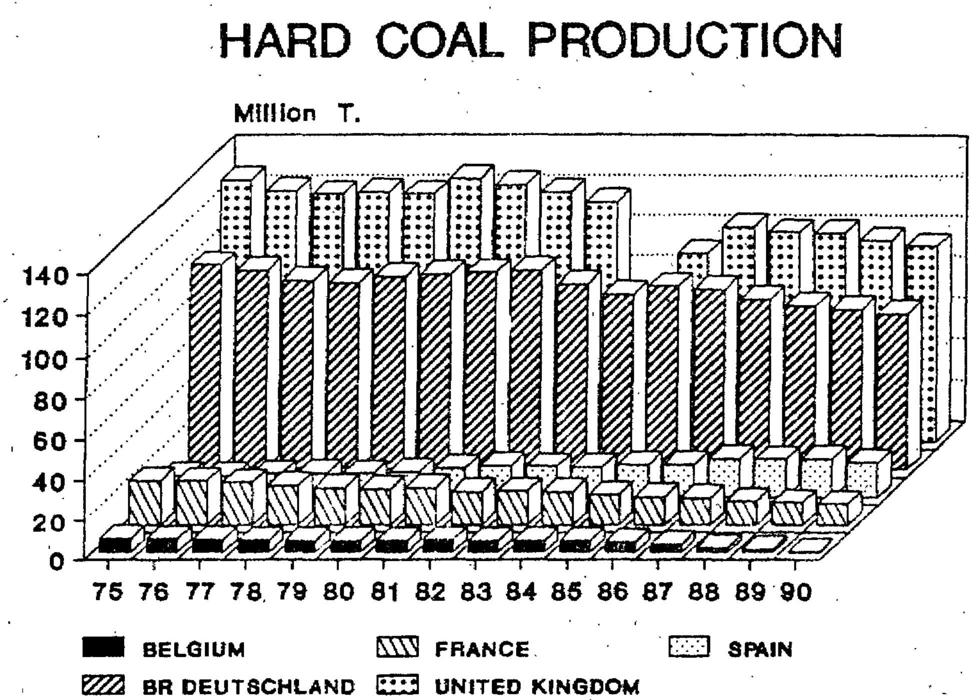
During the course of the year 1988 two opposite movements practically kept themselves in balance; on the one hand a drop by 2,8 Miot of lignite deliveries to power-stations in Spain, where hydro-electricity was abundant that year and prices of competitive fuels low, as well as a decrease by 3,9 Miot of deliveries to briquetting plants in Germany. In Greece on the other hand deliveries to power stations increased by 6,6 Miot. Overall 1988 deliveries, amounted to 182,7 Miot. Owing to a new increase in deliveries to Greek power plants by 3,1 Miot and to a return to more normal tonnages supplied to the same sector in Spain (+5,6 Miot), Community deliveries were propelled in 1989 to 192,0 Miot (+ 5,1 %). The 1990 figure is forecast to be at the same level.

V. COMMUNITY PRODUCTION OF SOLID FUELS

29. Hard Coal
Table 10.

Coal production in the Community dropped to 208 Miot in 1989 (-6,7 Miot or -3,1 %). Belgium produced 0,6 Miot (-24,2 %) less, Germany -1,9 Miot (-2,4 %), France - 0,6 Miot (-5,3 %) and the UK -3,9 Miot (-3,8 %). Production increased in Spain by 0,3 Miot (1,5 %).

Production should again decrease by 8,0 Miot (-3,8 %) in 1990 and all major producing countries will share in this fall in order to decrease the burden of State aids in support of indigenous hard coal production.



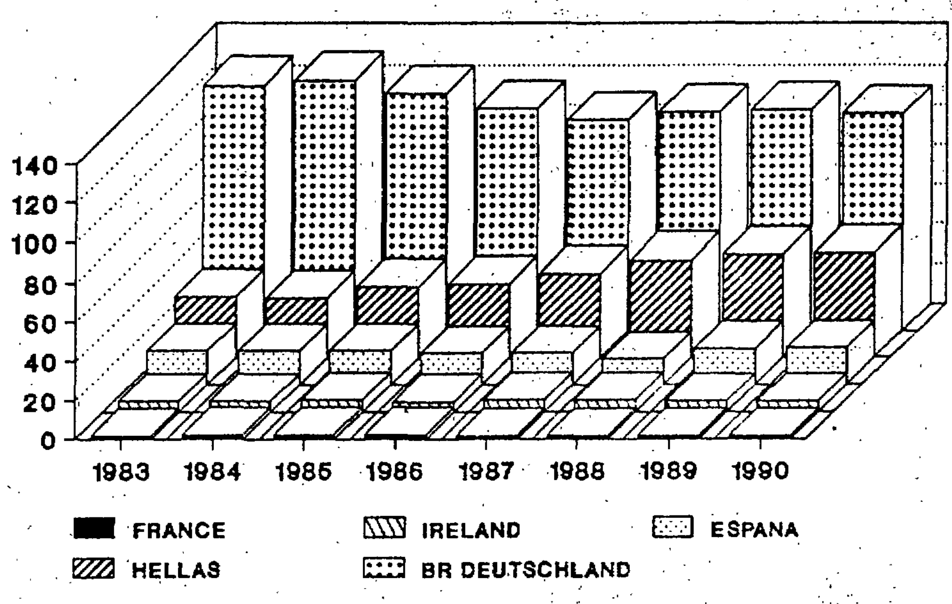
30. Lignite and Peat

Tables 9, 26 and 27.

Owing to a return to a more normal production level in Spain (+5,7 Miot) and Ireland (+2,7 Miot) and to an increase of production in Greece (+3,0 Miot) and in Germany (+1,2 Miot), the Community's production of lignite and peat increased by 13, 0 Miot + 7,2 %) in 1989 to reach a total of 192,4 Miot.

For 1990 a certain reduction is forecast in Ireland (-1,6 Miot), and in Germany (-2,4 Miot), which will bring Community production down to 189,3 Miot (-1,6 %), notwithstanding a slight expansion in Greece (+0,5 Miot) and in Spain (+0,3 Miot).

Deliveries of lignite
Million tonnes



Included peat for Ireland

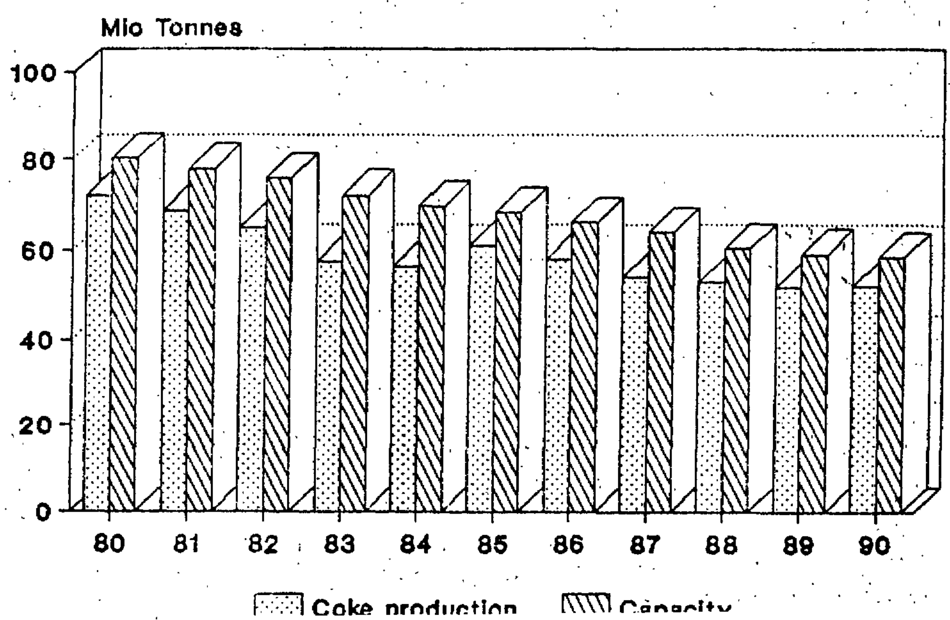
31. Coke

Tables IIA and IIB.

Coke production capacity in 1989 fell to 59,1 Miot against 60,4 Miot the year before. This capacity reduction is the consequence of the closure of two colliery plants in Germany. In the other member countries it remained stable.

Coking capacity should again drop by 0,7 Miot in 1990, of which - 0,4 Miot in Germany and -0,2 Miot both in Spain and Italy, while there should be a slight increase in the UK by 0,2 Miot. For the Community as a whole, coking capacity would therefore be 58,4 Miot.

Production of coke and capacity



32. Effective production of coke, taking into account production stops for technical reasons or for overhauling, and the relative obsolescence of certain plants, has fluctuated over the last five years between 85 and 90 % of nominal capacity. In 1988 production was 52,9 Miot i.e. 87,6 % of nom nal capacity and in 1989 51,8 Miot or 87,6 % of capacity. The rate of capacity utilization differs however from one member State to another : it seems to be the lowest in Italy (about 65 %). Leaving this country out, the Community capacity has been utilized over the last years at 92 %, which is close to the attainable optimum of 90 % to 95 %, with coking plants in full working condition.

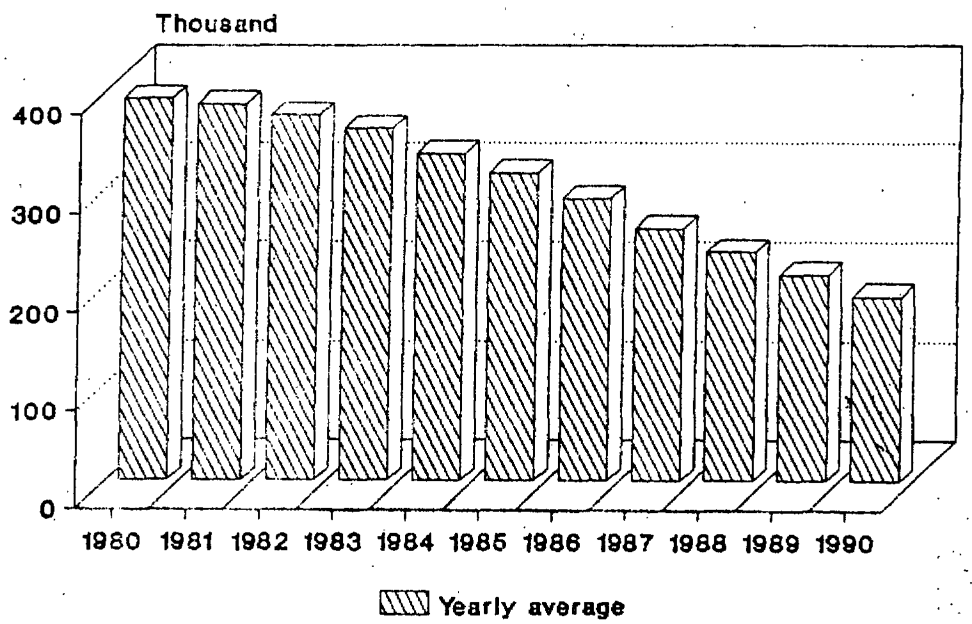
Since the important coke stocks, which existed mainly in Germany before the recent boom in steelmaking, which started at the end of 1987, have practically disappeared, it will be necessary to rely upon fresh production only in 1990 to satisfy demands for the order of 52 Miot of coke, which means that except Italy, capacity utilization of Community coking plants will reach 93,4 %.

33. <u>Personnel and productivity</u>

Tables 12A and 12B.

The average yearly work-force employed underground was again reduced by nearly 23.000 units in 1989, after 25.000 jobs had already disappeared in 1988. More than half of this reduction again occurred in the UK; British Coal's work-force has fallen from 170.000 in March 1985 to about 66.000 at present. The same trend exists in the other producing countries, though less brutal, with the exception of Belgium where the movement is gaining momentum since the decision was taken to close the last mine by end 1992 at the latest.

Personnel employed underground



In 1990 a new decrease of the work-force by nearly 21.000 units is foreseen, for the major part still in the UK.

Since the less productive mines are closed in the first place and underground preparatory work is reduced to a minimum in closing pits productivity increases. At the Community level it increased indeed from 505 K, per man/hour in 1986, to 600 K; in 1989 (figures for Portugal not included). The most important productivity gains since 1986 were achieved in France : (+ 38,2 %) and in the UK : + 33 %. No forecasts are available for 1990.

34. State aid

State aid granted by the Member States to the coal industry is dealt with in a separate report; the following table shows financial aid to current production authorised by the Commission until 15 march 1990.

	Total aid Mio ECU			aid/ton. ECU		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
Belgium	362,5	202,6	159,4	83,20	81,46	85,93
Germany*	3864,3	4505,3	3942,6	46,91	56,80	50,89
France	427,1	249,8	174,6	31,20	20,57	15,18
Spain	461,4	446,9	493,1	24,33	23,52	25,57
Portugal*	1,1	1,7		4,21	7,17	
United Kingdom*	842,7	315,2	1217,5	8,28	3,11	12,49
Total	5959,1	5721,5	5987,2	26,92	26,65	28,79

* Certain financial aid notified to the Commission by Germany (1988-1989) and by Portugal (1989) are still to be decided upon individually by the Commission.

35. Trends in capital expenditure.

Table 13.

For 1989, capital expenditure (1367,8 Mio ECU) for the extraction and preparation of hard coal was 3,9 % lower than the actual expenditures of the year before. These investments are for 88 % concentrated in three countries : the UK with 48,1 % (11,7 % lower than in 1988), Germany with 25,3 % (4,6 % lower than the previous year) and Spain with 14,4 % (35 % higher than in 1988). Investments are decreasing substantially in France, and practically disappearing in Belgium and Portugal.

VI. PRICES FOR SOLID FUELS

36. Exchange rates
Table 14.

In the early months of 1990 the value of the US $ increased as compared to the ECU. One dollar equalled 0,8786 ECU in January. It reached it highest value in June : 0,9552 ECU. Then this trend was reversed and in December 1989, the year's lowest parity was reached: 0,8569 ECU.

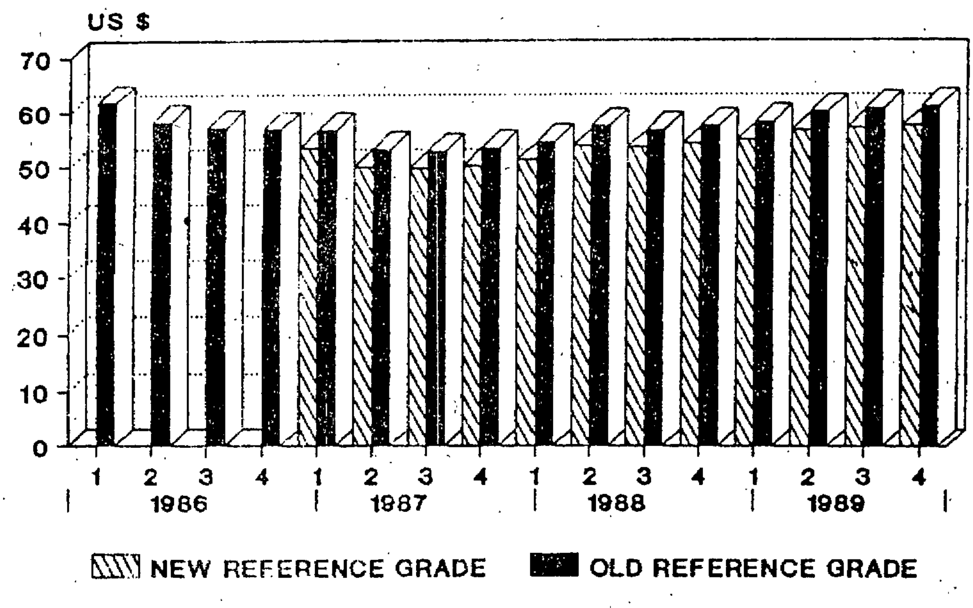
Table 14 gives an overview of the evolution of the exchange rates of the national currencies versus the US $.

37. Development in the prices of imported coal

a) Coking coal
Tables 15A and 15B.

The guide price cif main Community seaports calculated by the Commission for coking coal imported from the USA, Australia, Canada and Poland under medium or long term contracts, continued to rise steadily as it did last year. For the fourth quarter of 1989 it amounted to $ 57,50 as compared to $ 54,15 for the same period of 1988, which means an increase of $ 3,35 (+ 6,2 %) of which $ 1,30 was due to increasing freight rates and $ 2,05 to increasing FOB prices (+ 4,3 %). The average of the guide prices was $ 53,15 in 1988 and $ 56,53 (+ 6,3 %) for 1989. Apparently, contract prices for 1990 which have already been (or are being) concluded, will again be slightly higher. They will influence the guide price as from the second quarter of 1990, since prices for imported coal are often set for the duration of the Anglo-Saxon fiscal year which runs from April to March. The development of guide prices as expressed in national currencies is shown in table 15B.

GUIDE CIF PRICE
Coking coal



Note :

The calculation of the guide price by the Commission was modified on January 1st 1987, in order to adapt the reference quality to the actual average characteristics of the coking coal that is being imported from third countries. The Commission however continues to indicate also in its quarterly notifications the prices calculated by the previous method.

38. b) Steam Coal

Tables 15A and 15C.

The average CIF Community seaport price for steam coal imported from third countries was, for the 3rd quarter of 1989, 50,85 per tce against $ 47,10 for the same period of 1988 i.e. an increase of 8 %. For the third quarter of 1987 it was $ 42,50/tce, which means that over a two-year period imported steam coal prices increased by 19,6 %.

Table 15C gives an overview of the price evolution of imported steam coal expressed in national currencies. The comparison between the 3rd quarter '89 and the same quarter of 1988 is quite valid for the dollar prices and fairely representative of their yearly development (see remark in the previous paragraph regarding price fixing for the comparison of prices expressed in national currencies). In that case the comparison is merely "one-off" and cannot be extrapolated to the entire year, since during the 2nd quarter of 1989 the value of the US $ was at its highest. Thereafter the dollar started to depreciate against most European currencies.

The relevant data concerning imports of steam coal into the Community are communicated to the Commission by the member States according to decisions n° 77/707/ECSC and n° 85/161/ECSC.

39. Household coal prices

Table 16.

This table compares the ECU prices which small consumers had to pay for household coal (mainly anthracite) on the 1st of July 1989 with those of the previous year. In Belgium, France and the Netherlands these prices were decreasing, while in Germany, Spain and Ireland they were increasing. With the exception of Germany, prices in those countries where they were highest in 1988 tend to decrease, whereas the opposite is true for those countries where they were lowest. Data for 1989 Italy and the UK have not been communicated.

VII. TRADE IN SOLID FUELS

40. World trade and production

Table 17.

World coal production increased by only 1 % in 1989 to reach 3.515 Miot or 34 Miot more than for the previous year. Production increased substantially in China (+ 40 Miot) which, with 960 Miot is the world's leading coal producer, followed by the USA with 815 Miot (+ 16 Miot). The world's number 3, the U.S.S.R. on the other hand seems to have produced only 580 Miot, against 599 Miot in 1988, and Poland, which held the 4th position in 1988 with 193 Miot lost 16 Miot and with 177 Miot produced in 1989 became the world's number six, behind India and South Africa. The above two countries (U.S.S.R. and Poland) together with the European Community (and Japan : -1 Miot) are the only regions where production decreased (together - 43,0 Miot), whereas it increased in all other regions.

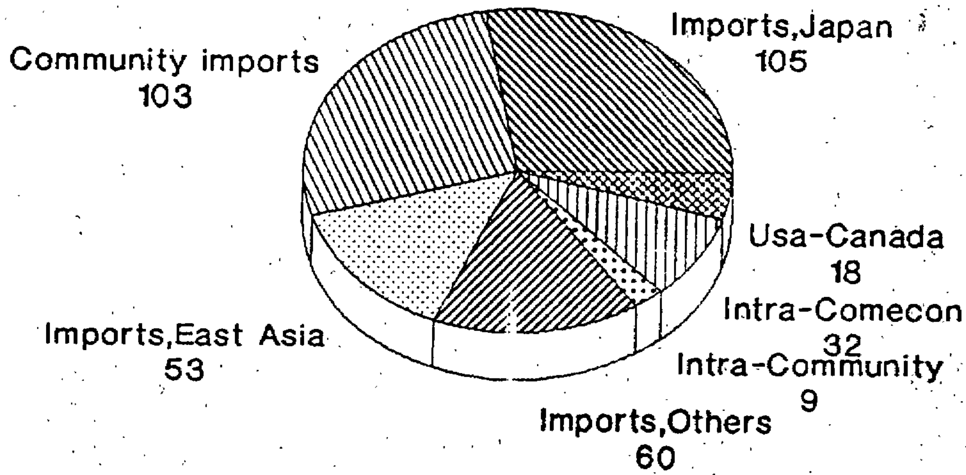
The intra-regional exchanges in 1989 were stable as far as the EEC is concerned, whereas they decreased from 36 to 32 Miot between the Comecon countries. USA-Canada coal trade remained stable at the level of 18 Miot.

The European Community, Japan and South-East Asia (Hong-Kong, South Korea and Taiwan) together absorbed 81,3 % of the world's sea-borne coal imports in 1989 (261 Miot against a total of 321 Miot). Coking coal's share of these imports was 52,3 % and the other coal qualities (essentially steam-coal) represented 47,7 %.

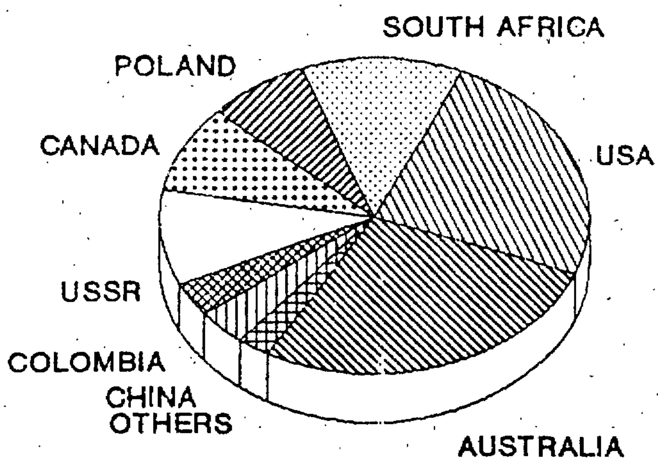
Finally sea-borne coal trade represents only 9 % of world production, notwithstanding the fact that coal reserves are geographically much better distributed than is the case for the other fossil fuels.

It is difficult to evaluate, at this time, the consequences for the energy market in general and the coal market in particular of the political upheavals which the world witnessed in 1989.

WORLD HARD COAL TRADE
1989
MIO TONNES



HARD COAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES
1989

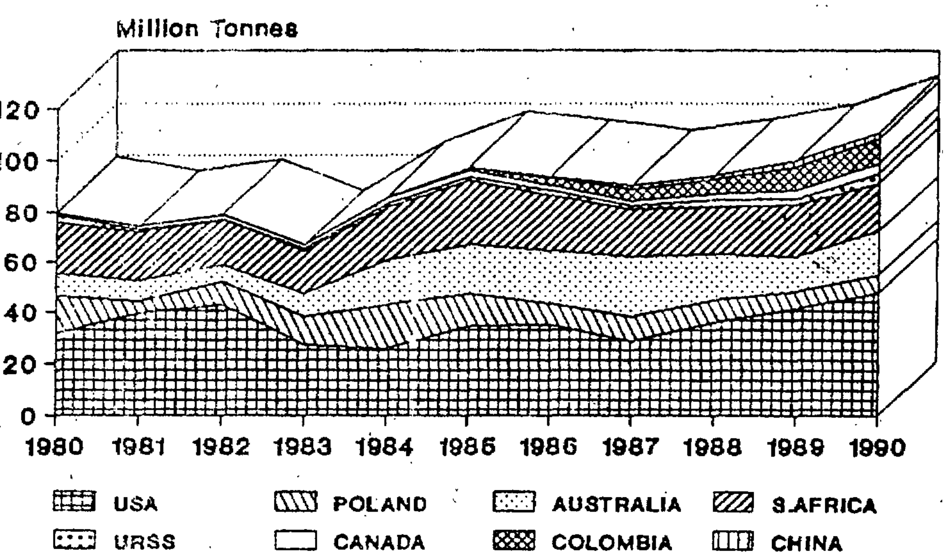


41. <u>Community trade with third countries</u>
Table 18.

Coal deliveries in the Community decreased in 1989 by 3,1 Miot, while coal production fell by 6,7 Miot. There should thus have been a supplementary contribution by imported coal of about 3 Miot in order to balance supply and demand. In fact, 7,9 Miot more have been imported in 1989 as compared to the previous year. It is therefore likely that the surplus tonnage went into the stocks, especially these of power plants. The two countries which had difficulties in 1989 with their electricity production of non-fossil origin, France and Spain, have indeed imported respectively 4,3 Miot and 2,5 Miot more coal than the previous year, that is together more than 90 % of the Community's supplementary imports. In the other member countries the variations were much less important; Belgium whose indigenous production is fading away has imported 0,7 Miot more, Italy +1,0 Miot, the Netherlands and Portugal each 0,6 Miot more. Germany on the other hand reduced its imports by 1,1 Miot (but is forecast to reach again its 1988 level in 1990). Overall Community coal imports from third countries went up from 95,7 Miot in 1988 to 103,6 Miot in 1989 (+8,3 %).

Together, five countries supply more than 90 % of the Community's imported coal : the USA, Australia, South Africa, Poland and Colombia. The US are by far the Community's largest coal supplier (41,2 Miot in 1989) and moreover they increase each year their market share : 31,3 % in 1987, 37,5 % in '88, 39,8 % in '89 and 42,3 % are forecast for 1990. Australia and South Africa have shown opposite developments : in 1987 Autralia exported 23,7 Miot to the EEC which dropped to 18,0 Miot in '88 and 14,0 Miot in '89 (1990 forecast : 17,6 Miot) whereas South Africa supplied only 18,7 Miot in 1987, going up to 19,3 Miot in '88 and then to 21,0 Miot in '89 (1990 forecast : 18,8 Miot). Poland supplied only 6,8 Miot in 1989 down 23 % over the previous year (and the U.S.S.R. 3,4 Miot or +25,9 %). Finally Colombia comfortably settled on the European market with 8,9 Miot in 1989 as compared to 6,- Miot in 1988 (+ 48,3 %). Canada (3,0 Miot) and China (2,9 Miot) remain minor suppliers of the Community.

HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



42. A further increase of imports by 9,5 Miot is forecasted for 1990 : indigenous production will decline by 8,0 Miot and deliveries will increase by 2,2 Miot. Apparently the UK would this time absorb more than half of these supplementary imports : 5,5 Miot on a total of 9,5 Miot. But this forecast depends on the coal supply policy that the newly privatised power generation companies will be following. In all other member countries, with the exception of Italy (-0,4 Miot) imports will increase moderately or at least remain stable in 1990.

The US will again take the lion's share and will supply 42,3 % of all Community imports. Australia is looking for 3,6 Miot more and South Africa will have to be satisfied with 2,2 Miot less. Poland and the USSR would supply respectively 0,3 Miot and 0,5 Miot more, if forecasts come true. Finally Colombia will add another 0,6 Miot to its previous tonnage.

In 1990 the Community is forecast to import 113,1 Miot against 103,6 Miot in 1989 and 95,7 Miot in 1988. Total imports will have increased by 17,4 Miot over just two years and the U.S.A. and Colombia together will have taken 15,4 Miot of those, or 88,5 %. The share of imports in coal consumption would therefore increase from 33,0 % in 1989 to 36 % in 1990.

43. <u>Intra-Community Trade</u>

Tables 19A and 19B, 20A and 20B.

There is always a difference between the tonnages that each country declares having exported (or wants to export) to the other member countries, and the total quantity resulting from the submissions of the other countries regarding coal imports (past or future) from that particular partner. In order to be able to compare figures from one year to another, only imports (which are always the lowest figures) are taken into account.

In 1989 intra-community coal exchanges were practically stable (8,5 Miot against 8,6 Miot) as compared to 1988, after several years of decline. Complete freedom in the movement of coal between Member States does not yet exist. Trade policy measures (such as autonomous national quotas with resulting mutual aid, or customs duties levied above certain tonnages on direct or indirect imports) are an obstacle to free circulation. The Commission is examining these restrictions with a view to the Single Market.

Intra-community coke trade expanded slightly in 1989 (+0,2 Miot) from 4,2 Miot in 1988, but again a drop of 0,4 Miot is expected in 1990, there being no more coke purchases foreseen by Italy from its EEC partners.

Complete freedom in the movement of coal between Member States does not yet exist. Trade policy measures (such as autonomous national quotas with resulting mutual aid, or customs duties levied above certain tonnages on direct or indirect imports) are an obstacle to free circulation. The Commission is examining these restrictions with a view to the Single Market.

VIII. STOCKS

Table 21.

44. Pithead coal stocks fell by 2,3 Miot in 1989, mainly due to France (-0,9 Miot), Germany (-0,8 Miot) and the UK (-0,7 Miot). They remained practically unchanged in the other producing countries. They represented 52 production days at the end of 1989, against 54 days the previous year. Forecasts for 1990 are for 32 Miot, that is practically the same level as in 1988, but since in the meantime Community production will have fallen, this tonnage would represent the equivalent of 58 production days.

45. Coke stocks again dropped by 3,4 Miot (- 42 %) at the end of 1989. They went down in all countries for which figures are available, but it is of course in Germany, which had the largest stocks (including the Nationale Steinkohlenreserve) at the outset, that the drop was most severe (-3,0 Miot). At the end of 1989 coke stocks represented only approximately one month of production, and a new drop by 0,8 Miot is forecast for 1990 (27 production days), which will bring them close to alarm level.

IX. CONCLUSION

46. Just as in previous years the share of solid fuels in the gross energy consumption of the Community continued to regress.

Coal deliveries to coking plants in 1989 fell by 4,5 %, whereas coke supplies to the steel industry increased by 3,0 %, which caused a depletion of coke stocks. Forecasts for 1990 are a status quo in coal deliveries to coking plants and lower coke deliveries to the steel mills. Steel production could fall slightly in 1990.

Deliveries of coal to power plants have increased by 1,6 % in 1989, mainly owing to a shortage of hydro-electricity power in France and Spain. A new slight increase (+ 0,7 %) of deliveries is forecast for 1990. The thermal power plants have also consumed more oil (estimation + 6,7 %) in 1989 and especially more natural gas (estimation + 9,6 %). Since only two new nuclear units will come on stream in 1990, and the nuclear option is still in abeyance in several member countries, the growth of nuclear electricity production (which still amounted to about 10 % in 1989) will be on a smaller scale in the next few years.
Higher electricity requirements will tend to depend on an increased use of natural gas.

Deliveries of coal to the "other industries" fell in 1989 by 4,6 %, notwithstanding a favourable level of general economic activity and of construction and civil engineering activity and of construction and civil engineering activity in particular. A status quo is forecast for 1990, although credit terms have become more expensive in the last months of 1989, which might result in a certain drop in new investments.

Deliveries to the domestic sector continued to regress in 1989, not only because of a second mild winter but also because of a more fundamental disaffection for solid fuels heating. Figures for 1990 have again been maintained at their 1989 level, in the expectation of more severe weather conditions, which however have not yet materialized.

Finally, the trend towards higher international coal prices found confirmation in 1989, and is likely to continue in 1990. This does not seem to be a temporary feature, for the past years' price levels had become unrewarding even for certain mines in low-cost coal producing countries. Moreover labour movements which took place in several countries, and more particularly in the two largest coal producing Comecon countries, have checked production in 1989 and have tended to close more rapidly than foreseen the gap between demand and supply of coal available for export.

Ongoing political uncertainty in the Comecon countries and also in South Africa makes it difficult to appraise clearly the short term development of coal supply for export, and therefore of international price levels.

TABLE 1 A

GROSS INTERNAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

COMMUNITY

	1988 Actual		1989 Provisional		1990 Forecasts	
	million toe	%	million toe	%	million toe	%
Solid fuels	225.9	21.35	228.7	21.23	230.2	20.75
Oil	473.2	44.71	476.4	44.23	488.5	44.02
Natural gas	191.2	18.07	195.2	18.12	205.5	18.52
Nuclear energy	145.8	13.78	159.6	14.82	166.0	14.96
Other	22.2	2.10	17.2	1.60	19.4	1.75
total	1058.3	100.00	1077.1	100.00	1109.6	100.00

Source : - Energy-Monthly statistics n°1/1990-Series 4B-EUROSTAT
- Energy in Europe-DG XVII

TABLE 1 B

Share of solid fuels in gross internal energy consumption

	Year	Hard coal		Lignite and peat		Total Solid Fuels	
		M Toe	%	M Toe	%	M Toe	%
E	73	194.489	20.87	27.529	2.95	222.018	23.82
U	74	187.700	20.62	29.336	3.22	217.036	23.84
R	75	166.917	19.42	27.188	3.16	194.105	22.58
	76	176.579	19.27	32.202	3.51	208.781	22.78
1	77	173.450	18.99	29.948	3.28	203.398	22.27
0	78	175.717	18.66	29.809	3.17	205.526	21.83
	79	191.291	19.39	31.859	3.23	223.150	22.62
E	80	202.458	19.75	35.541	3.47	237.999	23.22
U	81	200.988	20.27	37.515	3.78	238.503	24.06
R	82	197.263	20.46	37.341	3.87	234.604	24.34
	83	192.392	19.94	37.975	3.94	230.367	23.87
1	84	180.675	18.23	39.050	3.94	219.725	22.17
2	85	200.664	19.49	38.356	3.73	239.020	23.21
	86	195.695	18.71	35.795	3.42	231.490	22.13
	87	198.084	18.63	33.113	3.11	231.197	21.75
	88	193.100	18.25	32.800	3.10	225.900	21.35
	89	193.200	17.94	35.500	3.30	228.700	21.23
	90	194.400	17.24	35.800	3.17	230.200	20.41

TABLE 2

SHARE OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY IN GROSS INTERNAL CONSUMPTION
OF ENERGY BY COUNTRY IN 1989

(Million Toe)

		Solid fuels	Petroleum products	Natural gas	Nuclear	Other	Total
BELGIQUE		8.9	18.5	7.8	10.7	0.4	46.3
	%	19.2	40.0	16.8	23.1	0.9	100.0
DANMARK		5.3	8.8	1.5	0.0	1.0	16.6
	%	31.9	53.0	9.0	0.0	6.0	100.0
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)		75.3	102.6	44.4	36.1	2.7	261.1
	%	28.8	39.3	17.0	13.8	1.0	100.0
ESPANA		18.9	45.1	4.6	18.5	1.4	88.5
	%	21.4	51.0	5.2	20.9	1.6	100.0
FRANCE		18.1	84.0	23.8	75.8	0.9	202.6
	%	8.9	41.5	11.7	37.4	0.4	100.0
HELLAS		7.8	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.8
	%	39.4	59.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
IRELAND		3.9	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	9.5
	%	41.1	40.0	17.9	0.0	1.1	100.0
ITALIA		13.7	86.4	35.9	0.0	8.0	144.0
	%	9.5	60.0	24.9	0.0	5.6	100.0
LUXEMBOURG		1.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.4
	%	35.3	41.2	11.8	0.0	11.8	100.0
NEDERLAND		8.4	23.6	30.2	1.0	0.4	63.6
	%	13.2	37.1	47.5	1.6	0.6	100.0
PORTUGAL		2.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	14.5
	%	16.6	79.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0
UNITED KINGDOM		64.8	78.9	44.8	17.5	1.2	207.2
	%	31.3	38.1	21.6	8.4	0.6	100.0
EUR 12	1989	228.7	476.4	195.2	159.6	17.2	1077.1
	%	21.2	44.2	18.1	14.8	1.6	100.0
EUR 12	1990	230.2	488.5	205.5	166.0	19.4	1109.6
	%	20.7	44.0	18.5	15.0	1.7	100.0

TABLE 3

COMMUNITY HARD COAL DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

(Million tonnes)

	COMMUNITY				
	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts	1989/1988 % Difference	1990/1989 % Difference
A. SECTOR					
- Thermal power stations (1)	195.9	199.1	200.4	1.6	0.7
- Coke ovens	71.5	68.3	68.9	-4.5	0.9
- Iron and steel industry	4.4	4.7	5.1	6.8	8.5
- Other industries	23.8	22.7	22.7	-4.6	0.0
- Domestic sector and coal workers	13.5	11.5	11.5	-14.8	0.0
- Patent fuel plants	2.7	2.9	2.7	7.4	-6.9
- Own consumption at mines	1.0	0.3	0.3	-70.0	0.0
- Gasworks	-	-	-		
- Others	2.9	3.1	3.2	6.9	3.2
Total	315.7	312.6	314.8	-1.0	0.7
B. COUNTRY					
Belgium	14.0	13.9	14.4	-0.7	3.6
Denmark	11.0	10.2	10.8	-7.3	5.9
Germany (FR)	81.5	79.5	79.9	-2.5	0.5
Spain	27.8	30.8	28.9	10.8	-6.2
France	26.7	28.1	27.1	5.2	-3.6
Greece	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	7.1
Ireland	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	-3.0
Italy	20.3	20.0	20.5	-1.5	2.5
Luxemburg	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	13.1	13.4	13.5	2.3	0.7
Portugal	3.2	3.8	3.8	18.7	0.0
United Kingdom	113.3	108.0	111.0	-4.7	2.8
COMMUNITY	315.7	312.6	314.8	-1.0	0.7

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

TABLE 4

COKE DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

('000 tonnes)

	COMMUNITY				
	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts	1989/1988 % Difference	1990/1989 % Difference
A. SECTOR					
- Iron and steel industry	47133	48467	47086	2.8	-2.8
- Other industries	3366	3269	2955	-2.9	-9.6
- Domestic sector	1320	1209	1086	-8.4	-10.2
- Others	1255	1336	1296	6.5	-3.0
Total	53074	54281	52423	2.3	-3.4
B. COUNTRY					
Belgium	5437	5170	5345	-4.9	3.4
Denmark	43	40	50	-7.0	25.0
Germany (FR)	17721	18142	16650	2.4	-8.2
Spain	3168	3380	3100	6.7	-8.3
France	7916	8620	8150	8.9	-5.5
Greece	52	50	50	-3.8	0.0
Ireland	6	6	6	0.0	0.0
Italy	6219	6673	6625	7.3	-0.7
Luxemburg	1317	1486	1403	12.8	-5.6
Netherlands	2421	2300	2400	-5.0	4.3
Portugal	292	294	244	0.7	-17.0
United Kingdom	8482	8120	8400	-4.3	3.4
COMMUNITY	53074	54281	52423	2.3	-3.4

TABLE 5

DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL TO COKING PLANTS (1)

('000 tonnes)

1988 : Actual 1989 : Provisional 1990 : Forecasts		National hard coal	Hard coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total supplies
Belgium	1988	437	956	1393	6065	7458
	1989			N.A	N.A	7000
	1990			N.A	N.A	7250
Germany (FR)	1988	24031	-	24031	-	24031
	1989	23651	-	23651	-	23651
	1990	23800	-	23800	-	23800
Spain	1988	743	-	743	3610	4353
	1989			N.A	N.A	3700
	1990			N.A	N.A	3700
France	1988	1500	1220	2720	7420	10140
	1989			N.A	N.A	9400
	1990			N.A	N.A	9200
Italy	1988	-	927	927	7995	8922
	1989			N.A	N.A	9100
	1990			N.A	N.A	9400
Netherlands	1988	33	493	526	3740	4266
	1989			N.A	N.A	4100
	1990			N.A	N.A	4200
Portugal	1988	-	-	-	390	390
	1989			-	380	380
	1990			-	345	345
United Kingdom	1988	5008	-	5008	6980	11988
	1989			N.A	N.A	11000
	1990			N.A	N.A	11000
Community	1988	31752	3596	35348	36200	71548
	1989			N.A	N.A	68331
	1990			N.A	N.A	68895

(1) For 1989 and 1990 the breakdown by origin is not available

TABLE 6 A

DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL TO POWER STATIONS

(tonnes)

1988 : Actual 1989 : Provisional 1990 : Forecasts		Public power stations (1) National hard coal	Hard coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total public power stations	Private generating plants: collie-ries	Private generating plants: other industry	Total
Belgium	1988	3034	0	3034	1988	5022	280	-	5302
	1989			0		4800	210	-	5010
	1990			0		5000	160	-	5160
Denmark	1988	-	425	425	8579	9004	-	-	9004
	1989			0		9352	-	-	9352
	1990			0		9800	-	-	9800
Germany (FR)	1988	38416	256	38672	3701	42373	1730	5433	49536
	1989			0		42142	1812	4345	48299
	1990			0		43100	1800	4100	49000
Spain	1988	17641	-	17641	2268	19909	-	-	19909
	1989			0		23602	-	-	23602
	1990			0		21500	-	-	21500
France	1988	473	0	473	1210	1683	4940	20	6643
	1989			0		6900	3700	60	10660
	1990			0		6000	3500	60	9560
Greece	1988	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
	1989			0		0	-	-	0
	1990			0		0	-	-	-
Ireland	1988	45	0	45	1829	1874	-	-	1874
	1989					1980	-	-	1980
	1990					1900	-	-	1900
Italy	1988	-	119	119	9410	9529	-	-	9529
	1989			0		9500	-	-	9500
	1990			0		9700	-	-	9700
Luxemburg	1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1989			0		-	-	-	-
	1990			0		-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1988	25	499	524	7524	8048	-	-	8048
	1989			0		8000	-	-	8000
	1990			0		8000	-	-	8000
Portugal	1988	230	112	342	1657	1999	-	-	1999
	1989			0		2675	-	-	2675
	1990			0		2770	-	-	2770
United Kingdom	1988	82048	-	82048	19[illegible]3	84021	NA	NA	84021
	1989		-	0		80000	NA	NA	80000
	1990		-	0		83000	NA	NA	83000
Community	1988	141912	1411	143323	40139	183462	6950	5453	195865
	1989	0	0	0	0	188951	5722	4405	199078
	1990	0	0	0	0	190770	5460	4160	200390

(1) For 1989 and 1990 the breakdown by origin is not available

TABLE 6 B

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

(Million tonnes)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts	1989/1988 % Difference	1990/1989 % Difference
BELGIUM					
- Hard coal	5.3	5.0	5.1	-5.7	2.0
DENMARK					
- Hard coal	9.0	9.3	9.8	3.3	5.4
GERMANY (FR)					
- Hard coal	44.1	44.0	44.5	-0.2	1.1
- Black lignite	1.9	1.8	1.8	-5.3	0.0
- Brown coal	94.1	93.9	90.8	-0.2	-3.3
SPAIN					
- Hard coal	19.9	23.6	21.5	18.6	-8.9
- Brown coal	13.0	18.6	19.0	43.1	2.2
FRANCE					
- Hard coal	6.6	10.6	9.5	60.6	-10.4
- Black lignite	1.0	1.1	1.2	10.0	9.1
- Brown coal	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GREECE					
- Hard coal	-	-	-	-	-
- Brown coal	47.9	51.0	51.5	6.5	1.0
IRELAND					
- Hard coal	1.9	2.0	1.9	5.3	-5.0
- Peat	3.6	3.3	3.3	-8.3	0.0
ITALY					
- Hard coal	9.5	9.5	9.7	0.0	2.1
- Brown coal	1.7	1.5	1.5	-11.8	0.0
NETHERLANDS					
- Hard coal	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
PORTUGAL					
- Hard coal	2.0	2.7	2.8	35.0	3.7
UNITED KINGDOM					
- Hard coal	84.0	80.0	83.0	-4.8	3.8
COMMUNITY					
- Hard coal	190.3	194.7	195.8	2.3	0.6
- Black lignite	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	3.4
- Brown coal *	160.9	168.9	166.7	5.0	-1.3

* Including peat

TABLE 7

HARD COAL AND COKE DELIVERIES TO OTHER INDUSTRIES
(EXCLUDING POWER STATIONS)

('000 tonnes)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts	1989/1988 % Difference	1990/1989 % Difference
A. HARD COAL					
Belgium	966	785	850	-18.7	8.3
Denmark	626	450	500	-28.1	11.1
Germany (FR)	2996	3155	3000	5.3	-4.9
Spain	2898	2400	2500	-17.2	4.2
France	4328	4400	4400	1.7	0.0
Greece	1307	1300	1400	-0.5	7.7
Ireland	571	486	480	-14.9	-1.2
Italy	761	800	800	5.1	0.0
Luxemburg	118	135	135	14.4	0.0
Netherlands	223	200	150	-10.3	-25.0
Portugal	839	786	666	-6.3	-15.3
United Kingdom	7900	7800 *	7800 *	-1.3	0.0
COMMUNITY	23533	22697	22681	-3.6	-0.1
B. COKE					
Belgium	173	140	140	-19.1	0.0
Denmark	37	30	25	-18.9	-16.7
Germany (FR)	927	989	800	6.7	-19.1
Spain	578	430	350	-25.6	-18.6
France	627	740	700	18.0	-5.4
Greece	18	20	20	11.1	0.0
Ireland	6	6	6	0.0	0.0
Italy	507	400	400	-21.1	0.0
Luxemburg	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	170	200	200	17.6	0.0
Portugal	23	14	14	-39.1	0.0
United Kingdom	300	300 *	300 *	0.0	0.0
COMMUNITY	3366	3269	2955	-2.9	-9.6

* Estimations of the Commission of the European Communities

TABLEAU B

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

('000 TONNES)

1988 : Actual 1989 : Provisional 1990 : Forecasts		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR 12
A. HARD COAL, PATENT FUELS, COKE														
Hard coal	1988	826	580	725	580	1734	-	1086	65	1	22	-	7857	13476
	1989	750	425	728	800	1630	-	870	-	1	-	-	6300	11504
	1990	750	500	600	900	1630	-	850	-	1	-	-	6300	11531
Patent fuels	1988	41	-	509	10	810	-	-	-	-	3	-	807	2180
	1989	30	-	230	-	800	-	-	-	1	-	-	1300	2361
	1990	30	-	190	-	720	-	-	-	1	-	-	1300	2241
Coke	1988	24	6	821	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	1741
	1989	20	10	700	-	180	-	-	-	1	-	-	700	1611
	1990	20	25	650	-	150	-	-	-	1	-	-	600	1446
Total	1988	891	586	2055	590	2734	-	1086	65	1	25	-	9364	17397
	1989	800	435	1658	800	2610	-	870	0	3	0	-	8300	15476
	1990	800	525	1440	900	2500	-	850	0	3	0	-	8200	15218
% 1989/1988		-10.2	-25.8	-19.3	35.6	-4.5	-	-19.9	-100.0	200.0	-100.0	-	-11.4	-11.0
% 1990/1989		0.0	20.7	-13.1	12.5	-4.2	-	-2.3	..	0.0	..	-	-1.2	-1.7
B. LIGNITE BRIQUETTES AND PEAT BRIQUETTES	1988	67	10	1977	-	77	60	NA	-	18	-	-	-	2209
	1989	30	10	1285	-	65	60	NA	-	15	-	-	-	1465
	1990	30	15	1300	-	70	60	NA	-	15	-	-	-	1490

TABLE 9

DELIVERIES OF LIGNITE AND PEAT BY SECTOR AND BY MEMBER STATE

(MILLION TONNES)

1988 : Actual 1989 : Provisional 1990 : Forecasts	RAW PRODUCTS											
	POWER STATIONS			BRIQUETTING PLANTS			OTHERS			TOTAL		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
BELGIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DANMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	94.1	95.7	92.6	14.8	14.8	15.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	110.5	111.8	109.6
ESPANA	13.0	18.6	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	18.6	19.0
FRANCE	1.6	1.7	1.8	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.0	2.1
HELLAS	47.9	51.0	51.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	49.5	52.5	53.0
IRELAND	3.6	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	6.2	5.6	5.7
ITALIA	1.7	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.5	1.5
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEDERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNITY	161.9	171.8	169.7	16.4	16.4	17.2	4.4	3.8	4.0	182.7	192.0	190.9

TABLE 10

HARD COAL PRODUCTION BY AREA

('000 TONNES)

	1988	1989	1990
KEMPEN	2487	1885	920
BELGIUM	2487	1885	920
RUHR	61862	61271	59620
AACHEN	4748	4142	3740
IBBENBUREN	2361	2135	2110
SAAR + KLEINZECHEN	10348	9903	10120
GERMANY	79319	77451	75590
CENTRAL ASTURIANA	4560	5289	4135
BIERZO, VILLABLINO, NARCEA	5594	5151	4960
LEON, PALENCIA	2298	2279	2235
SUR	1866	1625	1530
ARAGON,CATALUNA, BALEARES	4683	4942	4350
SPAIN	19001	19286	17210
NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	1137	506	315
LORRAINE	8959	9000	8700
CENTRE-MIDI	2046	1994	1885
FRANCE	12142	11500	10900
ITALY	49	62	94
IRELAND	52	62	92
PORTUGAL	237	225	220
SCOTLAND	1977	2000	
NORTHERN	10359	10000	
YORKSHIRE	27534	N.A.	
NORTH-WESTERN	9629	N.A.	
MIDLANDS-KENT	28535	N.A.	
SOUTH WALES	4852	4000	
BC OPENCAST	18493	N.A.	
LICENSED MINES + OPENCAST	(a)	N.A.	
UNITED KINGDOM	101379	97500	95000
E U R 1 2	214666	207971	200026

(a) Amount included in NCB opencast

TABLE 11 A

COKE PRODUCTION

(MILLION T PER ANNUM)

	Coke production capacity	% difference compared with the previous year	Hard coal consumption	Coke production
1988 : Actual				
BELGIQUE	6.1	0.0	7.5	5.6
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	21.1	-7.5	24.0	18.4
ESPANA	3.8	-11.6	4.4	3.0
FRANCE	7.6	-9.5	10.1	7.4
ITALIA	10.2	0.0	8.9	6.7
NEDERLAND	3.0	0.0	4.3	2.9
PORTUGAL	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
UNITED KINGDOM	8.3 *	-4.6	12.0	8.6
COMMUNITY	60.4	-5.3	71.6	52.9
1989 : Provisional				
BELGIQUE	6.1	0.0	7.0	5.3
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	19.9	-5.7	23.7	18.4
ESPANA	3.8	0.0	3.7	3.2
FRANCE	7.5	-1.3	9.4	7.3
ITALIA	10.2	0.0	9.1	6.6
NEDERLAND	3.0	0.0	4.1	2.9
PORTUGAL	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
UNITED KINGDOM	8.3 *	0.0	11.0	7.8
COMMUNITY	59.1	-2.2	68.4	51.8
1990 : Forecasts				
BELGIQUE	6.1	0.0	7.2	5.5
DEUTSCHLAND (BR)	19.5	-2.0	23.8	18.4
ESPANA	3.6	-5.3	3.7	2.9
FRANCE	7.5	0.0	9.2	7.1
ITALIA	10.0	-2.0	9.4	6.8
NEDERLAND	3.0	0.0	4.2	3.0
PORTUGAL	0.2	-33.3	0.4	0.3
UNITED KINGDOM	8.5 *	2.4	11.0	8.0
COMMUNITY	58.4	-1.2	68.9	52.0

* Without LTC for United Kingdom

TABLE 11 B

COKING PLANT CAPACITY DISTRIBUTION

(Million tonnes)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts
- Colliery plants	16.7	15.4	15.0
- Iron and steel industry	40.9	40.9	40.8
- Independent (*)	2.8	2.8	2.6
Total	60.4	59.1	58.4

* Without LTC for the United Kingdom

TABLE 12 A

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND
(yearly average)

('000)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts
Belgium	6.2	4.5	1.8
Germany (FR)	99.1	94.8	90.8
Spain (1)	36.1	35.0	34.1
France	14.2	11.4	9.8
Portugal	0.8	0.6 *	0.6 *
United Kingdom	75.8	63.0	51.5
Ireland	0.3	0.3	0.3
COMMUNITY	232.5	209.6	188.9

* Carbonifera do Dovro

TABLE 12 B

OUTPUT PER MAN/HOUR UNDERGROUNG

(Kg per man/hour)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts
Belgium	334	321	369
Germany (FR)	630	645	660
Spain	333	328	340
France	534	590	NA
Portugal	NA	NA	NA
United Kingdom	633	681	NA
COMMUNITY	579	600	NA

NA : Not available

TABLE 13

INVESTMENTS IN THE COAL INDUSTRY
(COAL EXTRACTION AND PREPARATION)

(million ECU)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts
Belgium	11.7	2.7	-
Germany (FR)	362.8	346.0	257.0
Spain	155.4	209.8	169.7
France	58.7	41.4	36.9
Italy	40.5	67.6	68.1
Portugal	3.0	0.9	-
United Kingdom	791.9	699.4	610.6
COMMUNITY	1424.0	1367.8	1142.3

TABLE 14

Exchange rates : US $ - European currencies

1 US Dollar =	BFR	DKR	DM	PTA	FF	DR	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	£	ECU
1988												
1st.quarter	34.5958	6.3430	1.6545	112.13	5.5917	132.13	0.6222	1219.22	1.8588	135.47	0.5554	0.8105
2nd.quarter	35.3333	6.4712	1.6895	112.08	5.7262	135.00	0.6321	1255.77	1.8948	138.02	0.5376	0.8212
3rd.quarter	38.3608	7.0048	1.8362	122.22	6.1718	144.71	0.6853	1349.10	2.0708	147.76	0.5942	0.8977
4th.quarter	37.1714	6.8404	1.7750	116.23	6.0552	146.53	0.6631	1315.79	2.0002	146.75	0.5584	0.8547
YEAR 1988	36.7266	6.7244	1.7543	116.37	5.9506	141.72	0.6560	1300.09	[illegible]	143.82	0.5619	0.8457
1989												
1st.quarter	38.7497	7.1885	1.8496	115.55	6.2901	154.59	0.6925	1356.26	2.0876	151.98	0.5720	0.8879
2nd.quarter	40.4595	7.5215	1.9326	121.50	6.5428	164.98	0.7238	1407.75	2.1785	160.21	0.6152	0.9300
3rd.quarter	40.2527	7.4728	1.9231	120.54	6.5042	166.20	0.7205	1385.66	2.1684	161.02	0.6263	0.9272
4th.quarter	38.0520	7.0467	1.8115	115.87	6.1658	163.61	0.6838	1334.92	2.0448	156.42	0.6308	0.8852
YEAR 1989	39.3743	7.3059	1.8790	118.36	6.3752	162.32	0.7051	1370.97	2.1196	157.40	0.6111	0.9076
% Difference												
4th.Qu.89/4th.Qu.88	2.4	3.0	2.1	-0.3	1.8	11.7	3.1	1.5	2.2	6.6	13.0	3.6
Year1989/Year1988	7.2	8.6	7.1	1.7	7.1	14.5	7.5	5.5	7.3	9.4	8.8	7.3

TABLE 15 A

AVERAGE CIF PRICES FOR COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

(US $)

	1988				1989			
	1Q/1988	2Q/1988	3Q/1988	4Q/1988	1Q/1989	2Q/1989	3Q/1989	4Q/1989
A. STEAM COAL (1)								
NCV (Kj/Kg)	26264	26282	26466	26356	26327	26460	26297	
- per tonne (t=t)	39.28	42.31	42.52	42.55	42.88	45.00	45.65	..
- per tonne = 29.3 GJ	43.85	47.20	47.10	47.30	47.75	49.85	50.85	..
B. COKING COAL (2)								
NCV (Kj/Kg)	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386
per standard tonne (3) (4)	51.30	53.70	53.45	54.15	54.85	56.65	57.10	57.50
- per tonne = 29.3 GJ	51.15	53.55	53.30	54.00	54.70	56.50	56.95	57.35
Ratio B/A (%) per tonne = 29.3 GJ	117	113	113	114	115	113	112	

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 15 B

Coking Coal Imports

Guide price in national currencies per tonne of 29.3 GJ, new reference grade

Reference date :	USD	DM	FB	FF	£	FL	ESC	PTA	LIT
1_9_8_8									
1st. quarter	51.30	81	1700	275	27	91	6670	5540	59800
2nd. quarter	53.70	89	1870	303	28.5	100	7280	6010	66300
3rd. quarter	53.45	97	2050	328	31	102	7400	6060	72300
4th. quarter	54.15	101	2115	344	32	114	8310	6680	75200
1_9_8_9									
1st. quarter	54.85	101	2125	345	31	115	8336	6338	74391
2nd. quarter	56.65	109	2292	371	35	123	9076	6883	79749
3rd. quarter	57.10	110	2298	371	36	124	9194	6883	79121
4th. quarter	57.50	104	2188	355	36	118	8995	6663	76758
Difference in % 4th. quarter 1989 / 1st. quarter 1988	12.09	28.40	28.71	29.09	33.33	29.67	34.86	20.27	28.36

TABLE 15 C

Average price for imported steam coal (in national currencies per tonne of 29.3 GJ)

Reference date :	USD	DM	FB	FF	FL	UK £	DR	PTA	ESC	DKR	IR £
1_9_8_8											
1st quarter	43.85	72.55	1517.00	245.19	81.51	24.35	5794.00	4917.00	5940.00	278.14	27.28
2nd quarter	47.20	79.75	1668.00	270.28	89.43	25.37	6372.00	5290.00	6515.00	305.44	29.83
3rd Quarter	47.10	86.48	1807.00	290.69	97.53	27.98	6816.00	5757.00	6960.00	329.93	32.28
4th quarter	47.30	83.96	1758.21	286.41	94.61	26.41	6931.00	5498.00	6941.00	323.55	31.36
1_9_8_9											
1st quarter	47.75	88.32	1850.30	300.35	99.68	27.32	7382.00	5517.00	7257.00	343.25	33.07
2nd quarter	49.85	93.34	2016.91	326.16	108.60	30.67	8224.00	6057.00	7987.00	374.95	36.08
3rd Quarter	50.85	97.79	2046.85	330.74	110.26	31.85	8451.27	6129.46	8187.87	379.99	36.64
Difference in % 2nd quarter 1989 / 2nd quarter 1988	7.96	13.08	13.27	13.78	13.06	13.84	23.99	6.47	17.64	15.17	13.50

TABLE 16

DELIVERED PRICE FOR DOMESTIC COAL

(INCLUDING TAXES)

(Ecu/tce)

	1 July 1988	1 July 1989	+/- %
Belgium	255.74	236.83	-7.39
France	291.09	279.60	-3.95
Germany (FR)	272.17	281.86	3.56
Ireland	164.23	178.81	8.88
Italy	279.73	292.81	4.68
Netherlands	305.67	292.79	-4.21
Spain	147.15	154.92	5.28
United Kingdom	206.18		

Exchange rates:ECU/national currencies:

	1.07.89	1.07.88
DM	2.06858	2.07521
BFR	43.3127	43.4741
FF	7.02389	6.99875
HFL	2.332134	2.34037
LIT	1497.47	1539.75
PTA	130.813	138.686
IRL	0.778575	0.772392
UKL	0.68129	0.667628

TABLE 17

WORLD COAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

(Million tonnes)

I. WORLD TRADE BY COUNTRY AND REGION	1987	1988	1989 (1)	1990 (2)
Community imports from third countries	93	96	103	113
Imports, Japan	93	104	105	105
Imports, NIC-East Asia (3)	43	52	53	54
Imports, other countries	60	58	60	60
Sub-total coal sea-borne trade (a)	289	310	321	332
Coking coal	(147)	(162)	(168)	(171)
Others	(142)	(148)	(1153)	(161)
Intra-Community coal trade	10	9	9	8
Intra-Comecon trade (4)	35	36	32	30
United States - Canada trade	15	18	18	18
Sub-total coal regional trade (b)	60	63	59	56
Total : Coal world trade (c) (c) = (a) + (b)	349	373	380	388
Coking coal	(170)	(186)	(190)	(193)
Others	(179)	(187)	(190)	(195)
Difference from year to year (%)	2.3	6.9	1.9	2.1
II. WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	
Western Europe	222	215	208	
(EUR)	(222)	(215)	(208)	
North America	794	838	855	
(United States)	(761)	(799)	(815)	
(Canada)	(33)	(39)	(40)	
USSR	595	599	580	
China	889	920	960	
Poland	193	193	177	
South Africa	177	178	178	
Australia	145	141	149	
India	177	187	194	
Japan	13	11	10	
Latin America	35	39	44	
Rest of the World	159	160	160	
Total world production of coal (d)	3399	3481	3515	
III. SEA-BORNE TRADE OF COAL IN % OF WORLD PRODUCTION : (a)/(d)	8.5	8.9	9.1	

(1) Estimates
(2) Forecasts
(3) Newly Industrialising Countries in East Asia: Hongkong, South Korea, Taiwan
(4) Countries with centrally planned economy (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR)

0018EN.00

TABLE 18

IMPORTS OF HARD COAL FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

1988 - 1990

(Million tonnes)

	1988 Actual	1989 Provisional	1990 Forecasts
A. BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION			
Belgium	9.4	10.1	11.5
Denmark	9.7	9.5	10.0
Germany (FR)	6.8	5.7	6.6
Spain	8.7	11.2	11.4
France	10.3	14.6	15.4
Greece	1.5	1.3	1.6
Ireland	2.9	2.8	2.8
Italy	18.7	19.7	19.3
Luxemburg	0.1	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	13.5	14.1	14.4
Portugal	2.8	3.4	3.4
United Kingdom	11.3	11.0	16.5
COMMUNITY	95.7	103.6	113.1
B. BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN			
USA	35.9	41.2	47.8
Canada	2.2	3.0	3.3
Australia	18.0	14.0	17.6
South Africa	19.3	21.0	18.8
Poland	8.8	6.8	7.1
USSR	2.7	3.4	3.9
China	1.5	2.9	2.7
Colombia	6.0	8.9	9.5
Others	1.3	2.4	2.4
COMMUNITY	95.7	103.6	113.1

TABLEAU HOUILLE
TABLE 19 A COAL
TABELLE STEINKOHLE

ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES 1990
INNERGEMEINSCHAFTLICHER AUSTAUSCH

('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELG'QUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL RECEPTION RECEIPT BEZUG
BELGIQUE		0	1100	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
		0	1365	0	20	0	0	0	0	50	0	15	1450
DANMARK	0		0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	500	NA
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850	850
DEUTSCHLAND	80	0		0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	100	NA
	50	0		0	350	0	0	0	0	20	0	80	500
ESPANA	10	0	400		NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
	10	0	20		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	50
FRANCE	195	0	1100	0		0	0	0	0	NA	0	200	NA
	300	0	1300	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	300	1900
HELLAS	0	0	0	0	NA		0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	5	0	0	0	NA	0		0	0	NA	0	400	NA
	15	0	31	0	55	0		0	4	75	0	140	320
ITALIA	0	0	1100	0	NA	0	0		0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	895	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	895
LUXEMBOURG	40	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0		NA	0	0	NA
	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	18
NEDERLAND	100	0	400	0	NA	0	0	0	0		0	0	NA
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	1400
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA		300	NA
	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1		160	163
UNITED KINGDOM	25	0	200	0	NA	0	20	0	0	NA	0		NA
	100	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		500
TOTAL EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES LIEFERUNGEN	455	0	4300	0	480 *	0	20	0	0	2100	0	1500	8855
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8046

* Commission Forecasts N.A : not available

TABLEAU HOUILLE
TABLE 19 B COAL
TABELLE STEINKOHLE

ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES 1989
INNERGEMEINSCHAFTLICHER AUSTAUSCH

('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL RECEPTION RECEIPT BEZUG
BELGIQUE		NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
		0	1365	0	20	0	0	0	0	50	0	15	1450
DANMARK	0		NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	500	NA
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	726	726
DEUTSCHLAND	90	NA		0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	100	NA
	73	0		0	410	0	0	0	0	70	0	100	653
ESPANA	10	NA	NA		NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
	13	0	200		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	222
FRANCE	225	NA	NA	0		0	0	0	0	NA	0	200	NA
	350	0	1350	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	200	1900
HELLAS	0	NA	NA	0	NA		0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	5	NA	NA	0	NA	0		0	0	NA	0	400	NA
	15	0	31	0	55	0		0	4	75	0	180	360
ITALIA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0		0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	1250	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1250
LUXEMBOURG	40	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0		NA	0	0	NA
	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	22
NEDERLAND	125	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0		0	0	NA
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	1300
PORTUGAL	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA		300	NA
	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1		180	183
UNITED KINGDOM	30	NA	NA	0	NA	0	20	0	0	NA	0		NA
	100	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		500
TOTAL EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES LIEFERUNGEN	525	5 *	5277	0	500 *	0	20	0	0	1680	0	1500	9507
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8566

* Commission forecasts N.A : not available

TABLEAU / TABLE 20 A / TABELLE

COKE DE FOUR / COKE OVEN COKE / STEINKOHLENKOKS

ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES / INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES / INNERGEMEINSCHAFTLICHER AUSTAUSCH

1990

('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL RECEPTION RECEIPT BEZUG
BELGIQUE		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
		0	285	0	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	405
DANMARK	0		NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
	20		0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
DEUTSCHLAND(BR)	330	0		0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
	180	0		0	50	0	0	0	0	60	0	10	300
ESPANA	0	0	NA		NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
	0	0	10		30	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	70
FRANCE	260	0	NA	0		0	0	27 *	0	NA	NA	0	NA
	300	0	800	0		0	0	0	0	300	0	0	1400
HELLAS	0	0	NA	0	NA		0	8 *	0	NA	NA	0	NA
	0	0	0	0	10		0	10	0	0	0	0	20
IRELAND	0	0	NA	0	NA	0		0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	6	6
ITALIA	20	0	NA	0	NA	0	0		0	NA	NA	0	NA
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	75	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0		NA	NA	0	NA
	123	0	1173	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1296
NEDERLAND	25	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0		NA	0	NA
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	300
PORTUGAL	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA		0	NA
	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0		9	14
UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA		NA
	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0		200
TOTAL EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES LIEFERUNGEN	710	0	1700	0	180 *	0	0	35 *	0	1000	40	0	3665
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4051

* Commission Forecasts   N.A : not available

TABLEAU
TABLE 20 B
TABELLE

COKE DE FOUR
COKE OVEN COKE
STEINKOHLENKOKS

ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES
INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGES
INNERGEMEINSCHAFTLICHER AUSTAUSCH

1989

('000 TONNES)

DE-FROM-VON / EN-TO-A	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL RECEPTION RECEIPT BEZUG
BELGIQUE		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
		0	290	0	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	410
DANMARK	0		NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
	15 *		5 *	0	12 *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
DEUTSCHLAND(BR)	320	0		0	NA	0	0	3	0	NA	0	0	NA
	234	0		0	50	0	0	0	0	60	0	10	354
ESPANA	0	0	NA		NA	0	0	4	0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	5		24	0	0	27	0	9	0	5	70
FRANCE	250	0	NA	0		0	0	29	0	NA	0	0	NA
	250	0	900	0		0	0	0	0	330	0	0	1480
HELLAS	0	0	NA	0	NA		0	8	0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	0	0	10		0	10	0	0	0	0	20
IRELAND	0	0	NA	0	NA	0		0	0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	6	6
ITALIA	20	0	NA	0	NA	0	0		0	NA	0	0	NA
	0	0	264	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	264
LUXEMBOURG	75	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0		NA	0	0	NA
	142	0	1278	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1420
NEDERLAND	25	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0		0	0	NA
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	200
PORTUGAL	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA		0	NA
	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0		9	18
UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	0		NA
	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0		200
TOTAL EXPEDITIONS DELIVERIES LIEFERUNGEN	690	0	2541	0	270 *	0	0	44	0	1000	0	0	4545
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4474

* Commission Forecasts N.A : not available

TABLE 21

PRODUCERS' STOCKS OF HARD COAL AND COKE

(AT THE END OF THE YEAR)

('000 tonnes)

	1988	1989 Provisional		1990 Forecasts	
	Actual	1000 TONNES	Number of calendar days covered	1000 TONNES	Number of calendar days covered
A. HARD COAL					
Belgium	144	129	25	129	51
Germany (FR) (1)	18925	18125	85	17563	85
Spain	1624	1750	33	1600	34
France	3528	2614	83	(N.A)	..
Ireland	20	20	118	20	79
Portugal	7	7	11	10	17
United Kingdom	7559	6872	26	(N.A)	..
COMMUNITY	31807	29517	52	32000*	58*
B. COKE					
Belgium	59	55	4	55	4
Germany (FR) (1)	6851	3844	76	3018	60
Spain	138	102	12	130	16
France	384	357	18	(N.A)	..
Greece	18	17	-	17	-
Italy	213	(N.A)	12	(N.A)	..
Netherlands	17	(N.A)	5	(N.A)	..
Portugal	10	10	14	10	14
United Kingdom	409	359	17	200	9
COMMUNITY	8099	4744	34	3900*	27*

N.A: not available

(1) Including the "nationale Kohlereserve".

* Forecasts of the Commission of the European Communities

02290EN

TABLE 22

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	920	0	75590	17210	10900	0	92	94	0	0	220	95000	200026
2. RECOVERIES	1050	0	300	200	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	3800
3. ARRIVALS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	1450	850	500	50	1900	0	320	895	18	1400	163	500	(8046)
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	11455	9950	6600	11450	15400	1600	2788	19332	156	14450	3400	16500	113081
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	14875	10800	82990	28910	28450	1600	3200	20321	174	15850	3783	114000	316907
6. INTERNAL DELIVERIES													
A. COLLIERY POWER STATIONS	160	0	1800	0	3500	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	5460
B. PUBLIC POWER STATIONS	5000	9800	43100	21500	6000	-	1900	9700	0	8000	2770	83000	190770
C. COKE OVENS	7250	0	23800	3700	9200	-	0	9400	0	4200	345	11000	68895
D. STEEL INDUSTRY	350	0	1800	310	1700	100	0	0	38	700	0	200 *	5198
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(60)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(NA)	(60)
E. OTHER INDUSTRIES	850	500	7100	2500	4400	1400	480	800	135	150	666	7800 *	26781
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	(4100)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(NA)	(4100)
F. DOMESTIC SECTOR	750	500	500	700	1600		850	-	1	-	-	5500	10401
G. MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL) OF	15	(-)	1750	200	750	-	0	597	-	450	2	3500	7264
WHICH : 1. ISSUES TO WORKERS	(-)	(-)	(100)	(200)	(30)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(800)	(1130)
2. PATENT FUEL	(5)	(-)	(620)	(-)	(570)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1500)	(2695)
3. OWN CONSUMPTION	(10)	(-)	(90)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(200)	(300)
4. GASWORKS	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
5. RAILWAYS	(-)	(-)	(40)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(40)
6. OTHERS	(-)	(-)	(900)	(-)	(150)	(-)	(-)	(597)	(-)	(450)	(2)	(1000)	(3099)
7. TOTAL INTERNAL DELIVERIES (6)	14375	10800	79850	28910	27150	1500	3230	20497	174	13500	3783	111000	314769
8. DELIVERIES TO ECSC	455	0	4300	0	480 *	0	20	0	0	2100	0	1500	(8855)
9. EXPORTS TO NON MEMBER COUNTRIES	45	0	300	0	120 *	100	0	0	0	250	0	500	1315
10. TOTAL DELIVERIES (7+8+9)	14875	10800	84450	28910	27750	1600	3250	20497	174	15850	3783	113000	316084
11. MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS' STOCKS (5-10)	0	0	-1460**	0	700	-	-50	-176	-	-	0	1000	823

* Commission Forecasts **Including purchases from the Nationale Kohlenreserve n.a. not available

TABLE 23

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1989

('000 TONNES)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	1885	0	77451	19286	11500	0	62	62	0	0	225	97500	207971
2. RECOVERIES	950	0	314	134	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	4098
3. ARRIVALS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	1450	726	653	222	1900	0	360	1250	22	1300	183	500	(8566)
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	10125	9526	5693	11180	14600	1300	2798	19706	145	14050	3435	11000	103558
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	14410	10252	84111	30822	28700	1300	3220	21018	167	15350	3843	111000	315627
6. INTERNAL DELIVERIES													
A. COLLIERY POWER STATIONS	210	0	1812	0	3700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5722
B. PUBLIC POWER STATIONS	4800	9352	42142	23602	6900	-	1980	9500	0	8000	2675	80000	188951
C. COKE OVENS	7000	0	23651	3700	9400	-	0	9100	0	4100	380	11000	68331
D. STEEL INDUSTRY	300	0	1855	320	1300	85	0	0	31	600	0	200 *	4691
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(60)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(NA)	(60)
E. OTHER INDUSTRIES	785	450	7500	2400	4400	1300	486	800	135	200	786	7800 *	27042
(OF WHICH POWER STATIONS)	(-)	(-)	(4345)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(NA)	(4345)
F. DOMESTIC SECTOR	750	425	616	650	1600	-	870	-	1	-	-	5500	10412
G. MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL) OF	20	(-)	1949	150	820	-	10	628	-	470	2	3500	7549
WHICH : 1. ISSUES TO WORKERS	(-)	(-)	(112)	(150)	(30)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(800)	(1092)
2. PATENT FUEL	(5)	(-)	(743)	(-)	(640)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1500)	(2886)
3. OWN CONSUMPTION	(15)	(-)	(103)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(200)	(318)
4. GASWORKS	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
5. RAILWAYS	(-)	(-)	(39)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(39)
6. OTHERS	(-)	(-)	(952)	(-)	(150)	(-)	(10)	(628)	(-)	(470)	(2)	(1000)	(3212)
7. TOTAL INTERNAL DELIVERIES (6)	13865	10227	79525	30822	28120	1385	3346	20028	167	13370	3843	108000	312698
8. DELIVERIES TO ECSC	525	5 *	5277	0	500 *	0	20	0	0	1680	0	1500	(9507)
9. EXPORTS TO NON MEMBER COUNTRIES	85	20 *	289	0	200 *	15	0	0	0	300	0	500	1409
10. TOTAL DELIVERIES (7+8+9)	14475	10252	85091	30822	28820	1400	3366	20028	167	15350	3843	110000	314107
11. MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS' STOCKS (5-10)	-65	0	-980**	0	-120	-100	-146	990	-	-	0	1000	1520

* Commission Forecasts **Icluding repurchases from the Nationale Kohlenreserve n.a. not available

TABLE 24

COKE BALANCE SHEET 1990

('000 T.)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION	5500	0	18400	2900	7100	-	-	6825	-	3000	270	8000	51995
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	405	40	300	70	1400	20	6	-	1296	300	14	200	(4051)
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	230	10	350	130	100	30	-	-	107	100	0	-	1057
4. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	6135	50	19050	3100	8600	50	6	6825	1403	3400	284	8200	53052
5. INLAND DELIVERIES													
A. STEEL INDUSTRY	5175	0	14900	2750	7300	30	-	6099	1402	2200	230	7000	47086
B. OTHER INDUSTRIES	140	25	800	350	700	20	6	400	-	200	14	300	2955
C. DOMESTIC SECTOR	10	25	300	-	150	0	0	-	1	-	-	600	1086
D. MISCELLANEOUS OF WHICH	20	0	650	-	-	-	-	126	-	0	-	500	1296
- ISSUES TO WORKERS	(10)	(-)	(350)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(360)
- OWN CONSUMPTION	(-)	(-)	(5)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(5)
- OTHERS	(10)	(-)	(295)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(126)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(500)	(931)
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES (5)	5345	50	16650	3100	8150	50	6	6625	1403	2400	244	8400	52423
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	710	0	1700	-	180 *		-	35 *	-	1000	40	-	(3665)
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	80	0	350	-	120 *	-	-	165 *	-	-	-	-	715
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	6135	50	18700	3100	8450	50	6	6825	1403	3400	284	8400	53138
10. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION AND IMPORT (4-9)	-	0	-350**	0	150	-	-	0	-	-	0	-200	-86

* Commission Forecasts

** Including repurchases of 50,000 tonnes from the Nationale Kohlenreserve

024EN.00

TABLE 25

COKE BALANCE SHEET 1989

('000 T)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM*	EUR - 12
1. PRODUCTION	5300	0	18373	3180	7300	-	-	6620	-	2900	270	7780	51723
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	410	32	354	70	1480	20	6	264	1420	200	18	200	(4474)
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	230	8	376	130	220	30	-	-	66	200	6	-	1266
4. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	5940	40	19103	3380	9000	50	6	6884	1486	3300	294	7980	52989
5. INLAND DELIVERIES													
A. STEEL INDUSTRY	5000	0	16131	2950	7700	30	-	6173	1485	2100	278	6620	48467
B. OTHER INDUSTRIES	140	30	989	430	740	20	6	400	-	200	14	300	3269
C. DOMESTIC SECTOR	10	10	308	-	180	0	0	-	1	-	-	700	1209
D. MISCELLANEOUS OF WHICH	20	0	714	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	2	500	1336
- ISSUES TO WORKERS	(10)	(-)	(392)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(402)
- OWN CONSUMPTION	(-)	(-)	(7)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(7)
- OTHERS	(10)	(-)	(315)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(100)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(500)	(927)
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES (5)	5170	40	18142	3380	8620	50	6	6673	1486	2300	294	8120	54281
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	690	0	2541	-	270 *	-	-	44	-	1000	-	-	(4545)
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	80	0	1612	-	180 *	-	-	167	-	-	-	200	2239
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	5940	40	22295	3380	9070	50	6	6884	1486	3300	294	8320	56520
10. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION AND IMPORT (4-9)	-	0	-3192**	0	-70	-	-	0	-	-	0	-340	-3531

* Commission Forecasts

** Including repurchases from the Nationale Kohlenreserve

TABLE 26

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1990

('000 TONS)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :													
PRODUCTION	-	-	107500	19000	2150	53000	6150	1500	-	-	-	-	189300
IMPORTS	-	-	2000	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2050
TOTAL :	-	-	109500	19000	2200	53000	6150	1500	-	-	-	-	191350
- UTILIZATION :													
BRIQUETTING PLANTS	-	-	15500	-	-	500	1150	-	-	-	-	-	17150
POWER STATIONS	-	-	92550	19000	1800	51500	3335	1500	-	-	-	-	169685
OTHERS	-	-	1450	-	290	1000	1250	-	-	-	-	-	3990
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :													
PRODUCTION	-	-	4830	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	4950
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	275	-	-	-	50	-	-	100	21	-	-	-	446
IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	5	15	1070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1090
TOTAL :	280	15	5900	0	50	120		100	21	-	-	-	6486
- UTILIZATION :													
POWER STATIONS	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	750
INDUSTRY	250	-	3200	-	-	60	-	-	6	-	-	-	3516
DOMESTIC	30	15	1300	-	70	60	-	-	15	-	-	-	1490
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES	-	-	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140

TABLE 27

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1989

('000 TONS)

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCH-LAND	ESPANA	FRANCE	HELLAS	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEM-BOURG	NEDER-LAND	PORTUGAL	UNITED KINGDOM	EUR - 12
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :													
PRODUCTION	-	-	109876	18694	2150	52500	7710	1500	-	-	-	-	192430
IMPORTS	-	-	1974	-	50	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	2025
TOTAL :	-	-	111850	18694	2200	52500	7711	1500	-	-	-	-	194455
- UTILIZATION :													
BRIQUETTING PLANTS	-	-	14821	-	-	500	1120	-	-	-	-	-	16441
POWER STATIONS	-	-	95709	18600	1650	51000	3335	1500	-	-	-	-	171794
OTHERS	-	-	1320	-	290	1000	1200	0	-	-	-	-	3810
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :													
PRODUCTION	-	-	4723	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	4843
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	275	-	-	-	60	-	-	100	21	-	-	-	456
IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	5	10	1022	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1042
TOTAL :	280	10	5745	0	65	120	-	100	21	-	-	-	6341
- UTILIZATION :													
POWER STATIONS	-	-	587	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	687
INDUSTRY	250	-	2935	-	-	60	-	-	6	-	-	-	3251
DOMESTIC	30	10	1490	-	65	60	-	-	15	-	-	-	1670
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES	-	-	617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116