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**THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY
IN 1994 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1995**

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THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1994 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1995

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

2. This report analyses the situation of the Community solid fuel market in 1994, makes forecasts for 1995 and gives corrected and updated data for 1993.

The data for 1993 and 1994 is that available in January 1995. The forecasts for 1995 were made by the Member States at the end of 1994 and updated as far as possible at the time of writing.

3. Three new Member States - Austria, Finland and Sweden - joined the European Union on the 1st of January 1995. Given that homogeneous data is not yet available for the new members at the time of writing, the term "Community or European Union" in this document refers to the 12 member States as of end 1994, except where a special indication is made. However a specific chapter is included presenting the main energy features of the new members of the European Union.

II. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4. 1994 has seen a relatively strong recovery of economic activity. Real GDP is estimated to have grown by more than 2½% in 1994 as a whole. For 1995 the overall outlook for the economy is favourable, with GDP growth forecasted to accelerate further to around 3%.
5. As a result of the economic growth, energy demand has also grown. Gross inland consumption may have risen by some 1½ % in 1994 compared to the previous year. For 1995, bearing in mind the current economic forecasts and assuming normal weather conditions, the growth in primary energy demand should not be far short of 2½%.
6. In spite of the observed rising energy demand, solid fuels continue to lose market share to the benefit of other primary energy sources. During 1994, natural gas and hydropower met both the increase in energy demand and also the fall registered by solid fuels. 1995 will see further gains for natural gas in the Community energy market.
7. Solids fuels are increasingly dependent upon the electricity generating sector as demand from the remaining sectors continues to decline. This trend will continue over the coming years.

Demand for solid fuels has declined by some 1% during 1994. However, whilst the demand for hard coal, in terms of consumption, may have risen by more than 1%, the demand for lignite may have dropped by more than 5% compared to 1993.

For 1995, current forecasts point to a similar trend; a modest recovery for hard coal and a further fall for lignite.

8. Total inland deliveries of hard coal fell for the third consecutive year, by some 14 Mt, to 260 Mt during 1994. This is the lowest volume of deliveries ever registered in the Community. Deliveries to all the sectors declined, particularly those to the power sector, with the only exception being deliveries of thermal coal to the steel-making industry. By Member State, the biggest drop once again was registered in the United Kingdom.

This fall has reduced the total volume of deliveries by more than 70 Mt compared to 1991.

Also it must be highlighted that there has been an important withdrawal of hard coal from the Community stocks of both the producers and the utilities. Producers' stocks may have decreased by around 11 Mt to a total of some 27-28 Mt, whilst stocks at power stations may have been reduced by more than 15 Mt, to some 54 Mt.

This would imply that real consumption of hard coal during 1994 was at a level similar to that registered during 1993.

9. For 1995, the volume of internal hard coal deliveries is expected to rise slightly, by 1.0 Mt, to reach 261 Mt. Despite the fact that this would be a very modest increase, it needs to be highlighted that this represents a positive step as it interrupts the strong decline in deliveries that has been observed over the last three years. By sector, the forecasts are for a generalized, modest rise. By Member State, the major variations are foreseen in three of the four largest consumers. The United Kingdom anticipates a drop of 3 Mt, which will be offset by the expected growth in Germany and France.
10. Hard coal production continues to be affected, to varying degrees, by the restructuring programs carried out by the Member States. Total hard coal production fell by 27 Mt in 1994 to 132 Mt. On the other hand, 1995 could see one of the smallest variations in production since the early 1980's as total production is currently forecast at 130 Mt, which is down by less than 2 Mt.
11. Lignite production and deliveries continue to decline as a result of the falling demand in Germany. Total lignite resources are estimated to be 287 Mt in 1994 and 272 Mt in 1995, compared to 302 Mt in 1993.
12. Production of coke continues to fall, whilst imports show an upwards trend. On the other hand, deliveries of coke to the steel-making industry rose for the first time in many years, due to the increase in crude steel production.

For 1995, forecast are for a continuation of the trends observed in recent years.

13. During 1994, imports of hard coal from third countries may have risen by 4 Mt to 120 Mt and forecasts for 1995 point to a new rise of more than 2 Mt. However, the volume of imports has been largely influenced by the withdrawal of coal from the stocks. Had there been no changes to the stock levels, total imports would have been some 135 Mt in 1994. When looking at the figures forecast for imports for 1995, it is evident that a further reduction in stocks can be anticipated.
14. In the international context, 1994 has seen a very tight balance between offer and demand on the international coal market, after several years that have seen important surpluses on the market. This situation has led to a significant pressure on prices. However, whilst the increase observed in spot prices was partly the result of the higher FOB prices, it was also due to the strong rise in freight rates.

In recent months there has been a certain scarcity of coal on the spot markets, and this situation could continue for a large part of 1995.

15. On the other hand, average CIF prices during 1994 for imported coal into the Community from third countries were some 4 % lower than in the previous year, when expressed in US dollars. Prices during 1995 should climb, particularly those for steam coals.

16. The solid fuels market is affected by the changes occurring in the energy market. Low prices for alternative fuels, together with the increasing environmental pressures, have paralyzed, to a large extent, any further penetration of solid fuels in the energy balances of most Member States in the short to medium term. Natural gas now remains the main competitor.

COMPARISON OF THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE SOLID FUEL MARKET					
(million tonnes)					
	1993	1994	1995	1994/93	1995/94
	actual	estimates	forecast	(%)**	(%)**
HARD COAL					
Resources					
- Production	158.6	132.0	130.4	-16.8	-1.2
- Recoveries	2.5	1.5	1.7	-38.6	7.5
- Imports from third countries	115.9	120.0	122.4	3.5	2.0
Total	277.1	253.5	254.4	-8.5	0.4
Deliveries					
- To coking plants	52.5	50.4	50.9	-4.0	0.9
- To power stations*	183.6	172.0	172.2	-6.3	0.1
- To others	37.9	37.3	37.7	-1.5	1.0
- Exports to third countries	0.4	0.3	0.3	-18.0	-5.2
Total	274.3	260.0	261.0	-5.2	0.4
COKE					
Resources					
- Production	39.4	37.7	37.0	-4.5	-1.8
- Imports from third countries	3.1	3.7	3.8	18.6	3.3
Total	42.5	41.4	40.8	-2.8	-1.3
Deliveries					
- To steel industry	37.1	39.4	38.3	6.2	-2.9
- Other deliveries within the Community	4.8	4.1	3.8	-14.4	-7.5
- Exports to third countries	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	-15.3
Total	42.6	44.2	42.7	3.8	-3.6
LIGNITE AND PEAT					
Resources					
- Production and imports	301.5	286.7	271.7	-4.9	-5.2
Deliveries					
- To briquetting plants	47.7	38.4	33.4	-19.6	-12.8
- To power stations	233.8	229.9	221.8	-1.6	-3.5
- Others (including exports to third countries)	20.0	18.8	16.5	-6.2	-12.2
Total	301.5	287.1	271.7	-4.8	-5.3

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

* Including industrial and pithead power stations.

** The variations are calculated on kt.

III. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY¹ IN 1994 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1995

17. Following a period of protracted slowdown which began in 1990, a slow and hesitant recovery emerged towards the summer of 1993. However, contrary to earlier expectations, economic activity staged a surprisingly vigorous revival during the first half of 1994. In effect, economic activity expanded at an annualized rate close to 3%, helped not only by strong exports and rebounding stocks but also by better-than-expected domestic demand. On the basis of recent trends in economic indicators and given the positive factors at work in the Community economy, there is concrete evidence that the growth momentum was maintained in the second half of 1994. Hence, according to the latest Commission forecasts of November 1994, real GDP is estimated to have grown by more than 2½% in 1994 as a whole.

The recovery has clearly been led by buoyant exports, driven by strong import demand in non-EC countries and the improved competitive edge of Community producers following a marked moderation in unit labour costs and the substantial effective depreciation of the EC currencies of more than 15% over the period August 1992 to February 1994. Also a strong impulse to GDP growth in the Community was provided by intense restocking by enterprises, with the latter increasing their stocks during 1994 in response to the much improved economic climate and better demand prospects.

The initial strong impulse from buoyant exports has increasingly spilled over into a revival in investment. The investment cycle appears to have bottomed out in late 1993 and investment is expanding rapidly in the Community. Gross fixed capital formation is estimated to have rebounded to 2½% growth in 1994 after a contraction of more than 5% in 1993. Despite adverse developments in real disposable income, private consumption also recovered in the course of 1994 thanks to falls in precautionary savings in line with the continued improvement in consumer confidence. Overall, private consumption grew by a moderate 1½% in the Community in 1994 compared to a fall of 0.1% a year earlier.

18. In 1994 the relative strength of the recovery varied across the Community's Member States. In broad terms, countries can be divided into three separate groups. The first group comprises Member States where growth was particularly strong and above the potential rate, such as Ireland, Denmark and the United Kingdom. The second group (Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) is made up of countries where, although the recovery was vigorous, the average GDP growth in 1994 was considerably lower than in the first group, because the upturn started at a much later date. The last group is that of Portugal and Greece where GDP growth was relatively weak in 1994.

(1) The term Community refers to the 12 Members as of the end-1994. Some information on the three new Members is provided in the last paragraph of this section.

The rather vigorous tone of the recovery helped to reverse the deterioration in labour market conditions faster than projected earlier. The rate of unemployment in the Community peaked in the spring of 1994 at 11% of the civilian labour force and has declined slowly since then. This early cyclical decline in the rate of unemployment is due both to a halt in the shedding of labour and to a mildly shrinking labour force, suggestive amongst other things of a substantial discouragement effect. However, employment lagged behind the pick-up in output growth by an unusual degree, implying historically high labour productivity growth of more than 3% in 1994.

The Community continued to register some progress with regard to inflation. The private consumption deflator decreased to about 3% in 1994 from an average of almost 4% in 1993. Wage moderation, high productivity increases, a relatively low degree of capacity utilization and the appreciation of EC currencies against the dollar since last February have all had a beneficial impact on restraining inflation in 1994.

In 1994, the budget deficit in the Community started to decline gently from the record 6% of GDP recorded a year earlier. Under the combined influence of improving cyclical conditions, lower borrowing costs and, in some countries, considerable consolidation efforts, the budget deficit fell to 5½% of GDP in 1994. Furthermore, the ratio of government debt to GDP is estimated to have increased in 1994, to reach 69% of Community GDP.

19. For 1995, the overall outlook for the Community economy is favourable, with GDP growth forecast to accelerate further to around 3%. The Community's external environment should continue to impact positively on output growth, as strong exports to the rest of the world as well as intra-EC trade will continue to provide Community exporters with fast-growing markets. Nevertheless, the rate of expansion of exports of goods and services is projected to decelerate slightly to 7% in 1995 from 8% last year. Progressively, the economy is expected to rely more on domestic factors and, in particular, on investment in equipment which should grow at a rate of 7% in 1995. This brisk revival should be supported by improved demand prospects, rising capacity utilization, easing of short-term interest rates and healthy investment profitability. In fact, these factors are expected to significantly outweigh the adverse impact of the rise in long-term interest rates since the beginning of 1994. The trend in private consumption experienced in 1994 is forecast to continue and to strengthen in 1995, following a renewed strength in real disposable incomes as job creation turns positive. Private consumption is projected to increase by 2% this year in the Community. Increased convergence of growth rates amongst Member States characterizes economic activity in 1995. Only in Ireland (5½%) and Greece (1%) are economic expansion rates expected to deviate more than half a percentage point from the average growth rate of the Community.

After three consecutive years of falls in employment, job creation is expected to

turn positive again in 1995 to the tune of ¾%. However given the expected increase in labour supply the increase in employment will not be fully mirrored in reductions in average unemployment in the Community. Consequently, the rate of unemployment, although diminishing, is expected to fall to a still high level of 10½% in 1995. With regard to inflation, the favourable price trends of the past three years are expected to continue in 1995. Unit labour costs are expected to increase somewhat but the projected rates of increase, at significantly less than 2% in 1995, will remain at historically low levels. The deflator of private consumption could register a slight slowdown in 1995, rising at a rate of a little below 3%. The outlook for the 1995 public finances, according to the latest Commission forecasts, suggests that further progress will be recorded in reducing the budget deficit to 4¾% of GDP, although structural deficits will remain high.

ACCESSION COUNTRIES:

20. In 1994, GDP growth in *Austria* recovered from its 1992/93 slowdown to almost 3% thanks to increased external demand but also to comparatively strong domestic demand, helped by higher investment and a fiscal boost. In 1995 growth should accelerate further to just above 3%, while inflation should fall to 2½%, from about 3% in 1994, mainly due to a decline in food prices emanating from accession to the Community. The general government deficit is expected to continue to deteriorate from 4½% of GDP in 1994 to just below 5% of GDP in 1995.

In 1994, *Finland* emerged from a severe four year recession during which GDP fell by 13% and unemployment reached 20%. Supported by strong export growth and a reversal of the downward trend in domestic demand, Finland's GDP is estimated to have grown by 3¾% in 1994 and to accelerate further to 5% in 1995, with investment and consumer spending gradually replacing exports as the main engine of the recovery. In 1995, labour market conditions will remain a source of concern despite a forecasted 2 point reduction in the rate of unemployment to 16¾%.

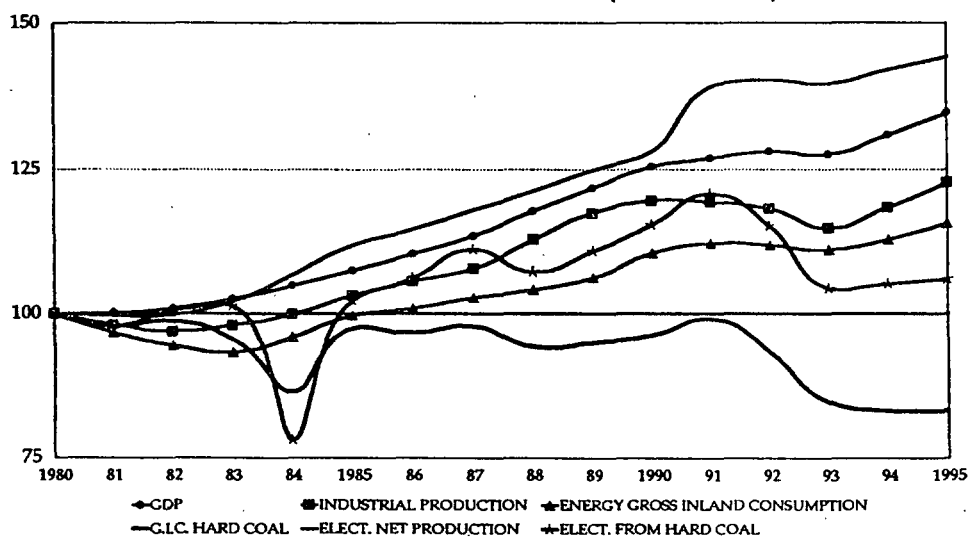
Sweden experienced in 1994 a sharp rebound from its worst recession of the past few decades. GDP increased by 2¼% mainly under the positive impact of expanding exports and surging investment in equipment of the order of 20%. In 1995 despite a certain slowdown in export growth, the persistence of buoyant investment in equipment and the revival in private consumption should aid the acceleration of output growth to close to 3%. The budget deficit constitutes a major area of concern for the Swedish economy. However, under the assumption of the already announced consolidation measures, the budget deficit could drop from close to 12% of GDP in 1994 to about 9½% of GDP in 1995.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY ENERGY MARKETS.⁽²⁾

21. According to the data available at the time of writing (covering the first 9 or 10 months of 1994), total primary energy demand in terms of gross inland consumption in the Community during 1993 is likely to have increased at least by some 1.6% compared to 1993. The Commission services are still working on the forecasts for 1995 but, bearing in mind that economic growth should accelerate further and assuming normal weather conditions, energy demand could increase by about 2.5%.

In broad terms, countries can be divided into three separate groups. The first group consists of those Member States where growth in gross inland consumption was particularly strong, such as Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The second group (Germany, Spain and Portugal) comprises those countries with moderate but positive growth. The last group is that of Greece, France, Ireland and Italy which, on the basis of the recorded data for the first 9 months of the year, had a negative growth.

**TRENDS OF VARIOUS PARAMETERS
ENERGY - ECONOMY (1980 = 100)**



* G.I.C.: GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION

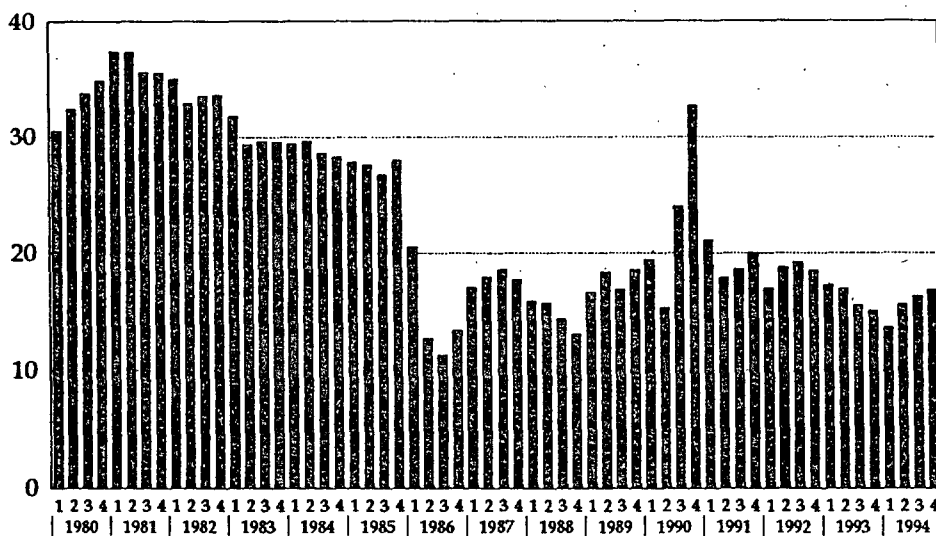
22. Crude oil CIF prices for imports into the Community decreased by some 4% during 1994 compared to 1993. The average imported crude oil price for 1994 is likely to have been around 15.4 US dollars/barrel, according to the first estimates, as against 16.1 US dollars/barrel during 1993.

⁽²⁾ Anticipated results in this chapter are based on consolidated data for the first nine or ten months of 1994.

23. The main factor which explains the growth in energy demand between 1993 and 1994 is the recovery of economic activity and, therefore, in industrial production (which may have risen by about 3.2% during 1994 compared to the previous year).
24. The demand for oil products, in terms of total inland deliveries, may have remained stable in 1994 compared to 1993. The lower demand for heavy fuels should have been compensated by the increase in demand from the transport sector.

IMPORTED CRUDE OIL

US\$/barrel



25. Demand for natural gas is expected to have increased by more than 4% during 1994, due to a large extent to the higher demand from power stations but also from industry and other consumer sectors. Demand for natural gas has risen in all of the Community countries, with the only two exceptions being Italy and Greece.

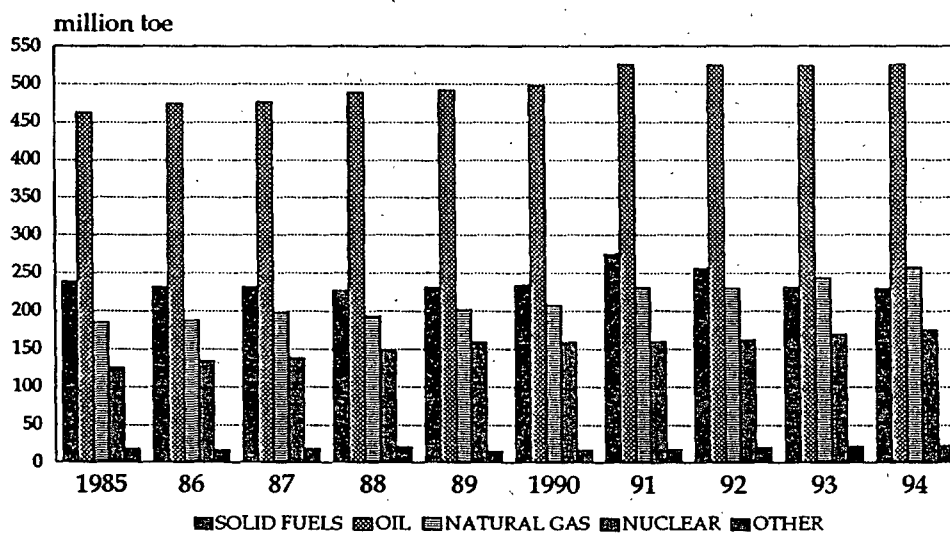
Demand from power stations has grown more than that from the other sectors. By way of example, demand increased by almost 80% in the United Kingdom, by more than 83% in Denmark, 30% in Spain and by about 20% in Germany.

26. Despite the rather vigorous increase in economic activity and therefore in energy demand during 1994 compared to 1993, the total demand for solid fuels, in terms of gross inland consumption, may have declined slightly by 1%, compared to the previous year. However, the demand for hard coal may have increased by more than 1%, whilst the demand for lignite may have declined by more than 5%, compared to 1993.

Hydro-electric production, on a Community level, may have seen a significant rise of some 30% during 1994 with respect to the previous year. The increase is generalized for all the Member States.

Production of electricity by conventional thermal power stations may have grown in 1994 by more than 1%. Only oil-fired power stations have reduced their levels of production. On the other hand, production from natural gas-fired power stations could have risen by more than 12%.

PRIMARY ENERGY BALANCE GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION



* Including new German Länder from 1991

28. With respect to energy supply, total Community primary energy production in 1993 has probably increased by about 20 Mtoe to 642 Mtoe, mainly as a result of the increase in production in all types of primary energy with the exception of solid fuels.

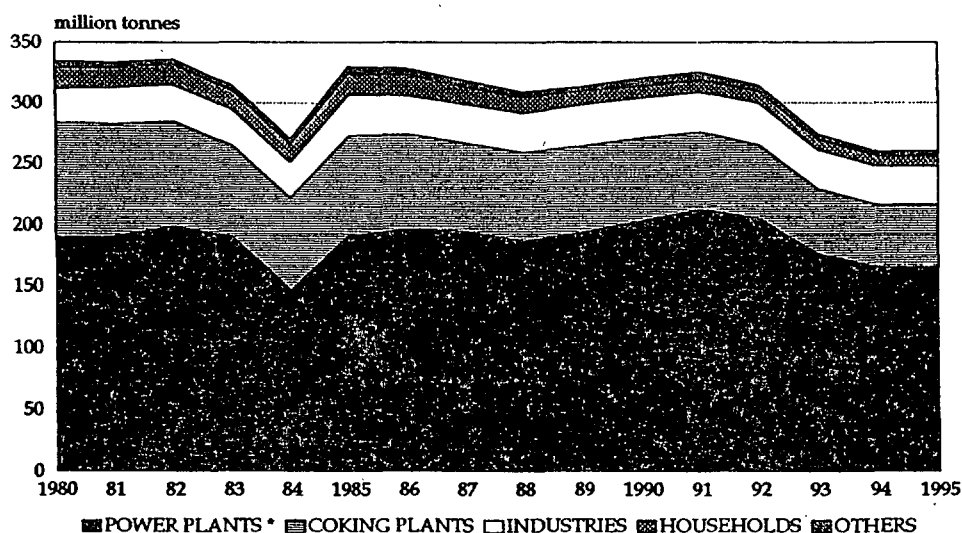
V. DEMAND FOR SOLID FUELS

Deliveries of hard coal (Table 3)

29. Deliveries of hard coal in the Community fell significantly in 1994 compared to 1993. Internal deliveries were 259.7 Mt, which is 14.2 Mt (-5.2%) lower than that for the previous year, according to the latest estimates. This fall is even more noticeable because it follows on from two consecutive years which witnessed significant decreases in production, to the extent that it has brought total inland deliveries to the lowest figure ever seen in the Community.

Deliveries to all sectors have been declining, with the only exception being deliveries of thermal coal to the steel-making industry. In absolute terms, the main decreases were in the deliveries to the public power stations (down 10.9 Mt, or -6.3%), deliveries to the cokeries (down 2.1 Mt, or -4.0%), deliveries to the "other industries" (down 1.6 Mt, or -6.3%; including own power-generating requirements) and deliveries to the domestic heating sector, down by some 0.1 Mt (or -0.8%).

INLAND DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL



* Public and pithead power stations

** Including new German Länder from 1992

The share of hard coal deliveries for electricity generation, including autoproducers, has moved down from 67% of total deliveries during 1993 to slightly more than 66% in 1994. However, it should be noted that the deliveries to the main consumer sectors, which are electricity generation (including colliery and industrial power stations) and cokeries, still account for some 86% of the total.

The countries with the most significant decreases were the United Kingdom with a drop of 16.1 Mt (-19.3%), followed by France with a decrease of 3.0 Mt (-13.1%), Germany with a fall of 0.4 Mt (-0.5%) and Ireland with a drop of 0.3 Mt (-9.0%). All

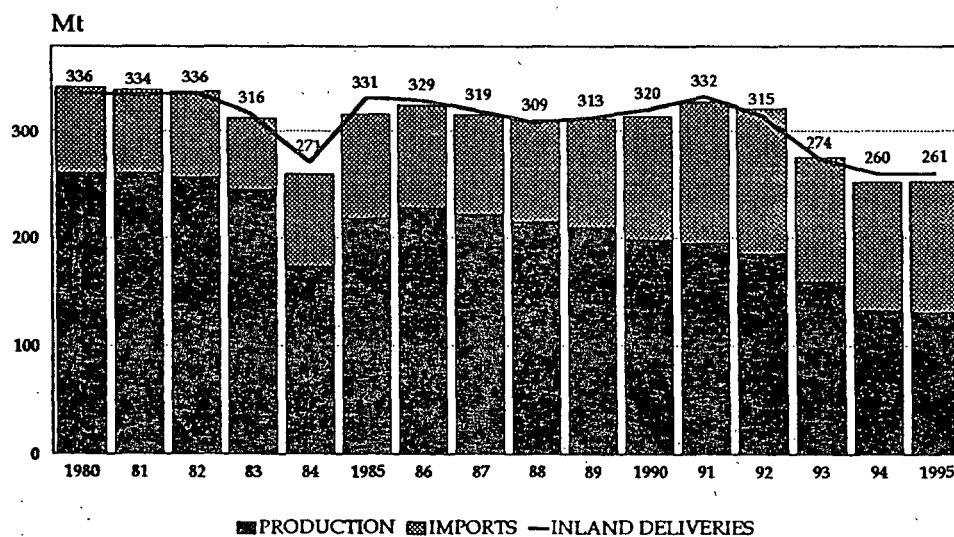
the other Member States have registered, to a greater or lesser extent, rises in the level of their deliveries; the most significant occurring in Belgium (1.7 Mt; 14.3%), the Netherlands (1.2 Mt; 9.1%) and Italy (1.1 Mt; 7.0%), to mention only those rises higher than 1 Mt.

Thus, the fall witnessed during 1994 was mostly due to the changes that occurred in the United Kingdom given that, if this country were to be excluded from the totals, then total inland deliveries would have seen an increase of almost 2 Mt compared to 1993.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the decreases have mostly affected the Community hard coal producers, with the only exception being Spain.

Also, the higher volumes of hard coal consumption as compared to deliveries should be noted. This is a result of the 15 Mt that have been drawn from the stocks at the power plants. Therefore, despite the fact that there has been a fall in hard coal deliveries, consumption should not differ very much from that seen in 1993.

TREND IN PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF HARD COAL



* INCLUDING NEW GERMAN LÄNDER FROM 1991

30. For 1995 the volume of internal hard coal deliveries in the Community is expected to rise by 1.0 Mt (0.4%), compared to the 1994 figures, to reach 260.8 Mt. By sector, the forecasts are for generalized, modest increases, with the only exceptions being deliveries to the pithead power stations and deliveries for domestic heating. As an example, the biggest increase in deliveries is that expected to coking plants, which could grow by a mere 0.5 Mt. Deliveries to public power plants may only account for 0.2 Mt of the increase and those to the steel-making industry and "other industries" slightly more than 0.1 Mt each.

A positive fact to mention is that although hard coal deliveries during 1995 could remain roughly steady compare to 1994, this would mean an end to the period of decline that has been observed since 1992 and which has led to a contraction of this market by some 72 Mt compared to the level in 1991.

A comparison with 1994, by Member State, reveals no major variations forecast, with the exception of the anticipated decrease in the United Kingdom (-3.0 Mt; -4.5%) and the expected increases in Germany (2.1 Mt; 2.8%) and in France (1.1 Mt; 5.5%). Other variations are less than 1 Mt.

Coke-making (tables 4 and 5)

31. After stabilizing at 132.3 in 1993, steel production in the Community started to increase in January 1994 and this trend has continued throughout the year

The increases in the first half of the year were mainly due to the continuing high levels of exports to the United States and, to a lesser extent, to China, while the second half of the year saw a more marked recovery in various steel-consuming sectors, such as vehicles and engineering, which made up for the slow-down in Community exports of steel products.

Crude steel production during 1994 may have totalled 138.9 Mt, which is almost 7 Mt higher than the 1993 figure.

The new Member States, Austria, Finland and Sweden, together produced a total of some 12.5 Mt of crude steel in 1994, compared to 11.7 Mt in 1993. For 1995, total output could see a further moderate increase to some 12.8 Mt.

32. The more sustained growth of the Community economy expected in 1995 should increase the demand for steel. Motor vehicles, mechanical engineering, shipbuilding and construction sectors should increase their activity and thus their demand for steel products.

In this economic and industrial environment, 1995 should see a further increase in crude steel production to the extent that it could attain 140 Mt.

In spite of the increase in Community steel production in 1994 and the further increase anticipated in 1995, capacity utilization rates (about 70%) are not sufficient to ensure an optimum return on assets.

33. In recent years, about 90% of the coke consumed in the Community has gone to the steel industry, mainly for use in the blast-furnaces. However, the running of these furnaces has undergone a number of technical modifications and improvements which have tended to reduce the amount of coke required for the production of pig-iron. Cheaper and lower quality steam coal is now increasingly being injected

into the blast furnaces. This has the advantage of not being burdened with the relatively high costs involved in producing coke. This evolution, together with other techniques being used to increase the efficiency of the blast-furnaces, has already resulted in a substantial reduction of the specific consumption of coke per tonne of pig iron.

Furthermore, crude steel production from electric furnaces has continuously increased over the recent years. The total production by this electric process was some 44 Mt in 1993 compared with 37 Mt in 1986, whilst production from the traditional blast furnaces decreased from 89 Mt in 1986 to 88 Mt in 1993.

Thus the changes which are taking place in the steel-making processes are leading to reduced requirements for coke and hence for coking coal, as well as to a lower input of coal per unit of steel output. Coal usage in this sector will therefore continue to be curtailed and only deliveries of steam coal for injection into blast furnaces, as a partial substitute for coke, will increase in the coming years.

34. Deliveries of coke to the steel plants may have risen by 2.3 Mt (6.2%) in 1994 compared to 1993, to a level of 39.4 Mt, as a result of the increase in crude steel production. For 1995, deliveries are forecast to be some 1.1 Mt down at 38.3 Mt.
35. The remaining internal coke deliveries appear to have barely reached 4.1 Mt in 1994, which represents a drop of 0.7 Mt with respect to the previous year (-14.4%). For 1995, all the indicators point to a further decrease of about 7.5% to 3.8 Mt.

Power stations (Tables 6A and 6B)

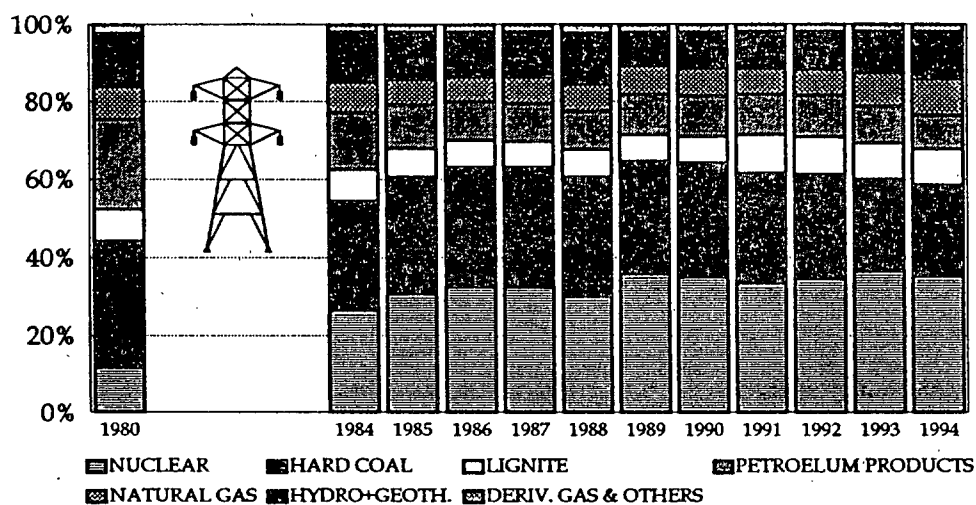
36. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing, the rise in demand in 1994 in the Community as a whole for electricity, in terms of gross inland consumption, may have been about 1.5%.

By sources, nuclear generation may have remained steady, whilst that generated by conventional power stations may have increased by about 1%. On the other hand, hydro-electric generation may have seen a significant rise (about 27%) with respect to the previous year, although with notable variations between individual countries. However, all the Member States are expected to have registered a net increase in hydro-electric generation compared to the previous year.

With respect to the conventional power stations, natural gas consumption has seen a spectacular rise compared to 1993, particularly in the United Kingdom (around 80%), Denmark (more than 80%), Spain (more than 30%) and Germany (more than 20%). The consumption of solid fuels may have increased by a modest 1%, due to particularly hard coal. On the other hand, the consumption of petroleum products may have decreased by 5% compared to 1993.

Thus, the increase in electricity demand has been met mostly by natural-gas fired power stations and hydropower since the variations for coal-fired and nuclear power stations have been negligible.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION



* Including new German Länder from 1991

37. In 1994, hard coal deliveries to public power stations were down by 10.9 Mt (-6.3%) on the previous year at 161.3 Mt. By Member State, only four (the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Ireland) saw a decrease in deliveries (altogether in the order of 17.7 Mt); the most significant being that in the United Kingdom with -16.4 Mt. On the other hand, the biggest increases in absolute terms are expected to have occurred in the Netherlands (1.9 Mt), in Germany (1.8 Mt) and in Belgium (1.3 Mt), just to mention those greater than 1 Mt.

38. Moreover, during 1994, stocks at the public power stations decreased by at least 15 Mt to reach a new level of 54 Mt (confirmed figures for the end of September 1994), compared to 70 Mt in 1993. The main variations in stocks have been in the United Kingdom (-9.8 Mt), France (-1.7 Mt) and in Spain (-1 Mt).

Thus, taking into account the stock variations, total consumption may have been some 176 Mt in 1994, compared to 175 Mt in 1993. As noted before, the main variation has been in the United Kingdom as a result of the increasing penetration of natural gas in power generation. In 1994, the increase in the amount of electricity generated from natural gas represented a displacement of some 6.6 Mt of hard coal.

39. For 1995, the forecasts for hard coal deliveries to the public utilities for the Community are expected to remain steady, compared to 1994, at 161.5 Mt (+0.2 Mt; 0.1%).

In spite of this forecast stability, significant falls are expected in the level of deliveries in the United Kingdom (-3.0 Mt; -6.8%) and in France (-0.6 Mt; -14.0%). These falls could be compensated by the expected increase in deliveries in Germany (+2.5 Mt; 5.2%), in Belgium (0.7 Mt; 11.6%) and in Italy (0.5 Mt; 8.1%). The variations in other Member States are not greater than 0.1 Mt.

40. With respect to hard coal deliveries to the power stations at collieries and to the auto-producers, these may have fallen by 0.7 Mt (-6.3%) during 1994 to a total of 10.7 Mt. Deliveries for 1995 could remain steady or decrease slightly.

Other industries (Table 7)

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

Despite the positive growth in the economy of the Community in 1994, which has led to an increase in general industrial activity, it is the low prices for alternative fuels such as oil and natural gas which could be the principle reason for a loss of penetration by coal in this sector.

For the Community as a whole, hard coal deliveries to this sector, excluding own power generation, may have fallen by some 1.2 Mt (-6.9%) in 1994, when compared to 1993, to a new level of 16.5 Mt. This decrease is fairly general for all of the Member States, to a greater or lesser extent, with the most significant exceptions being Spain (+0.6 Mt) and the United Kingdom (+0.1 Mt). The sharpest decreases in comparison with the previous year, in absolute terms, have been recorded in Germany and France.

42. In 1995, the volume of hard coal deliveries to this sector is expected to stabilize or to increase slightly, as current forecasts are for a very small increase of 0.9%. The main increase is anticipated in France (0.7 Mt; 34.0%).

Domestic use (Table 8)

43. The fall in consumption of solid fuels in this sector is undoubtedly one of the most pronounced in relative terms. This market is declining steadily and is showing no signs of stability in the near future. The loss of sales is not due solely to the weather conditions of recent years but also to the fierce competition from alternative fuels or energy sources such as electricity, natural gas and, to a lesser extent, petroleum products. Also, in many cases, the new environmental regulations do not favour the use of solid fuels, especially in urban areas.

Deliveries of hard coal for domestic consumption, including supplies to miners' families, fell to 9.1 Mt in 1994 from 9.2 Mt in 1993 (which represents a fall of some

1.3%). Patent fuel, coke and lignite briquette deliveries also continue to decline steadily.

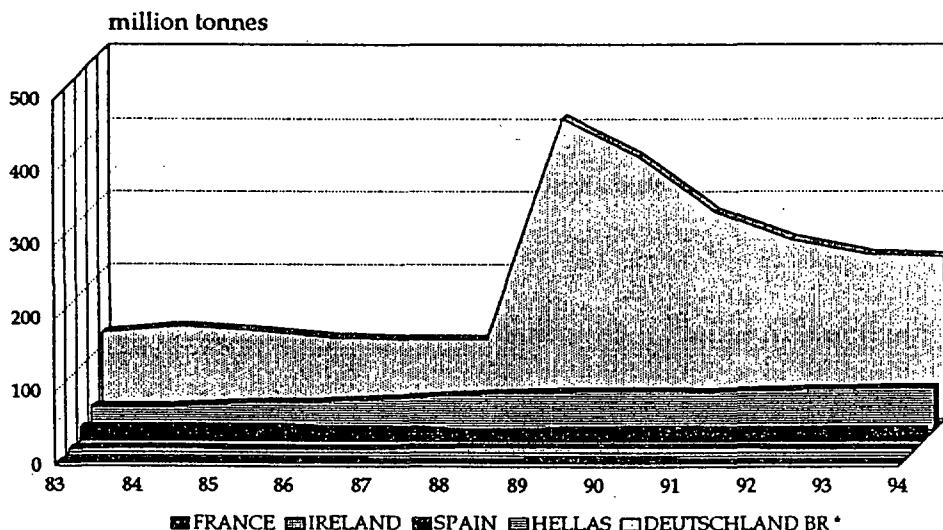
Total solid fuels deliveries to this sector, including hard coal, patent fuels, coke and lignite and peat briquettes, were 17.6 Mt in 1994, as against 21.4 Mt in 1993 (-17.5%) and a further reduction of 0.4 Mt is forecast for 1995.

Deliveries of lignite and peat (Table 9)

44. Total internal deliveries of lignite and peat decreased during 1994 to a new low of 287.1 Mt, which is some 14.4 Mt down on the previous year. This was due to the decrease in deliveries to briquetting plants (-9.3 Mt) and to power stations (-3.9 Mt), although deliveries to other sectors also declined by 1.2 Mt.

The main decrease of 13.8 Mt was seen in Germany. This was principally due to the lower demand from briquetting plants, but also from the power plants and other sectors. Spain followed with a 2.1 Mt reduction, caused by the lower demand from the power plants, which are partially replacing lignite by imported sub-bituminous coal. On the other hand, total deliveries could have risen by 2.2 Mt in Greece.

DELIVERIES OF LIGNITE AND PEAT



* Including new German Länder from 1989

45. The forecasts for 1995 indicate that deliveries are likely to continue to fall (-15.3 Mt; -5.3%). This is mainly due once again to the anticipated decrease in demand from all the consuming sectors in Germany. On the other hand, the demand from the utilities in Greece could increase by 1.0 Mt during 1995. No significant changes are forecast in the other Member States with respect to 1994.

VI. COMMUNITY SOLID FUEL PRODUCTION

Hard coal (Table 10)

46. Community hard coal production in 1994 continued to be affected, to varying degrees, by the policies of the Member States to restructure, rationalize and modernize their industries to improve their competitiveness. Production decreased by 26.6 Mt (-16.8 %) in 1994, with respect to the previous year, to 132.0 Mt.

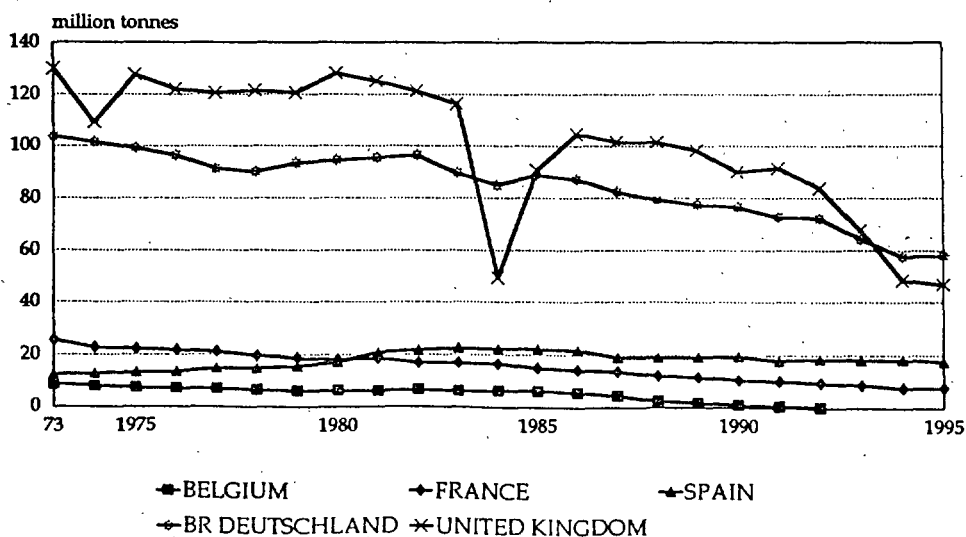
By Member State, the most significant changes were to be seen in the United Kingdom with a drop in production of some 18.9 Mt (-28.0%), followed by Germany with a decrease of 6.6 Mt (-10.4%) and France with a drop of 1.1 Mt (-13.0%). On the other hand, hard coal production in Spain may have risen by 0.1 Mt, due mainly to the increased production from the open cast mines which more than offset the fall in underground production.

47. 1995 is forecast to see one of the smallest variations in production since the early 1980's. Estimates for Community production are currently for some 130.4 Mt, which would only be some 1.6 Mt lower than the 1994 figure.

Once again, the most significant decrease is expected in the United Kingdom with 1.6 Mt (-3.3%), followed by Spain with around 0.6 Mt (-3.3%). On the other hand, Germany and France could see their production to increase by 0.6 Mt and 0.2 Mt, respectively.

Finally, Portugal closed its only hard coal mine during 1994.

HARD COAL PRODUCTION



48. In Spain further closures of underground mines and the restructuring of others took place during 1994. At the end of that year, the number of coal mining companies stood at around 90, compared to some 200 only a few years ago. Cuts in production during 1994 have mainly affected the "Asturias Central" and "Norte de León-Palencia" coalfields, whilst in those regions with important opencast sites, such as "Teruel" and "Aragón", production has increased.

Production cuts in Germany have principally affected the "Ruhr" coalfield. In 1994, production in the "Ruhr" fell by 6.5 Mt (-12.6%) compared to 1993. For 1995, production in this region is expected to rise by 0.9 Mt to total some 45.9 Mt.

In France, the drop in production seen in 1994 only affected the pits in "Lorraine" coalfield

49. In accordance with the new State aid scheme, Member States which had the intention of granting aid to their coal industry (France, Germany, Spain and the UK) submitted during 1994 their modernization, rationalization and restructuring plans to the Commission

The German restructuring plan included measures which are intended to reduce production by 14 Mt between 1994 and the end of 1999, compared with the 64 Mt produced in 1993. The production target set out in the plan is based on the guidelines agreed during the "Kohlerunde" negotiations of November 1991 by the mining undertakings, the Federal Government, the Federal Land Governments of North Rhine-Westphalia and the Saar, the trade union federations in the coal industry and the electricity producers.

The restructuring plan for Spain is based on the guidelines for coal contained in the "National Energy Plan 1991-2000". This plan is a continuation of that submitted in 1989 and 1990 for the period 1990-1993. The new plan covers the period 1994-1997 and has the objective of reducing the average production cost subject to operating aid, by 2 percentage points per annum in constant terms. The Spanish government also informed to the Commission of its intention to submit, at a later date, a new plan covering the period 1998-2002 in the light both of the Decision 3632/93/ECSC and of the progress made in restructuring.

In the United Kingdom, following the submission of the restructuring plan and the authorization of aid to cover the historical liabilities of the British Coal Corporation, the British government communicated its intention of not granting any operating aid in the near future. By December 1994 the privatization of British Coal was complete and a Coal Authority had been created to take over British Coal's responsibility of licensing coal mining in the UK.

The French Government submitted a restructuring plan at the end of 1994. However, at the time of writing, the Commission had not taken a decision on this matter.

Lignite and peat (Tables 9, 26 and 27)

50. Lignite production and consumption are intimately linked to the generation of electricity (some 80% of the available resources for the Community). Lignite production in 1994 is estimated to have been some 284.0 Mt, which is 14.5 Mt (-4.8%) less than in the previous year. This is due to the lower production in Germany (-13.5 Mt) and in Spain (2.0 Mt), since Greece may well have increased production by almost 2.2 Mt. By sector, the most significant decrease is expected to have been in deliveries to briquetting plants (-9.3 Mt; -19.6%), followed by the deliveries to the power stations (-3.9 Mt).

For 1995, total lignite production is forecast to decrease by 15.0 Mt (-5.3%) to around 269 Mt. Only Greece expects to significantly increase lignite production, by 1.0 Mt, to attain 58 Mt, whilst Germany believes that its lignite production will fall by some 15.6 Mt to reach 192.7 Mt. Once again, deliveries to the briquetting plants and power stations are expected to bear the main responsibility for this fall.

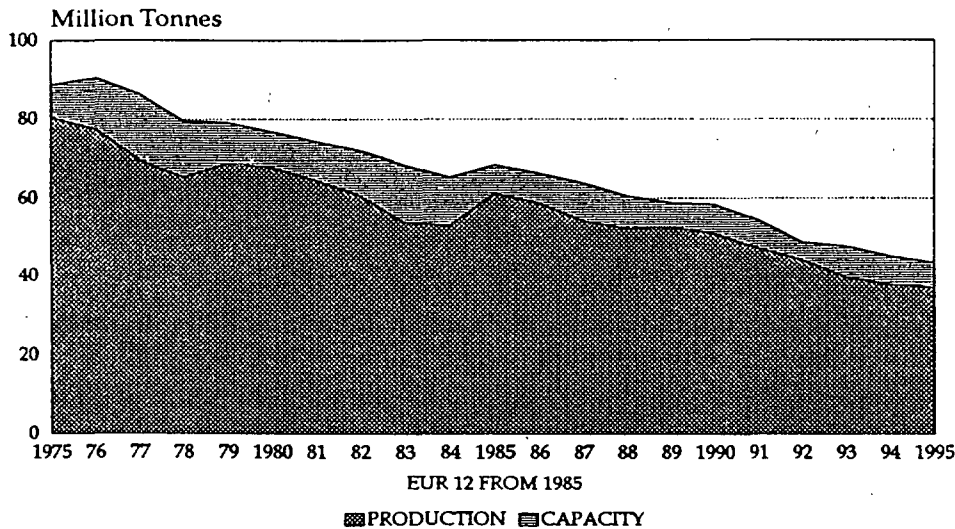
51. The production of lignite briquettes in 1994 is estimated to have been 11.3 Mt, compared with 14.4 Mt in 1993, with Germany producing around 96% of the total tonnage. For 1995, forecasts are for a new decrease (0.9 Mt) in comparison with previous year.

Coke (Tables 11A and 11B)

52. Total Community coke production capacity in 1994 is estimated at 45.1 Mt, as compared to 47.5 Mt in 1993, whilst the forecast for 1995 is for 43.2 Mt. On the other hand, actual coke production in 1994 is expected to have been 37.7 Mt (-1.7 Mt; -4.5%). This continues the steady decline which has been observed over the past few years. For 1995, all indicators point to a further reduction of 0.7 Mt (-1.8%) to a total of 37.0 Mt. However, the coke-production/nominal-capacity ratio appears to be improving, from some 83% in 1993 to 84% in 1994 and 86% in 1995.

The steel industry absorbs about 90% of the coke available on the internal market. However structural and technological changes which are also taking place within the Community's steel industry, together with increasing production of crude steel from electric furnaces, will inevitably lead to a decline in the requirement for coke. In addition, imports of coke from third countries have also been increasing in recent years. It is not surprising therefore that Community coke production is in continuous decline.

COKE PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY



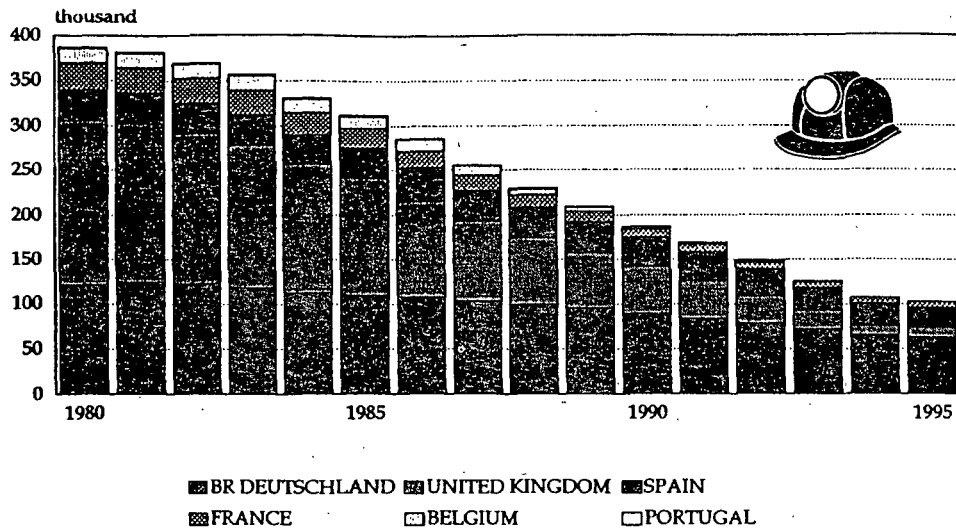
Labour and productivity (Tables 12A and 12B)

53. The annual average Community underground workforce is expected to have fallen once again by some 18,800 (or 15%) in 1994, compared to the 27,900 jobs lost in 1993, to a new total of around 106,700. The United Kingdom accounted for roughly one half of these losses, followed by Germany with one third and France and Spain for the most of the rest.

The forecasts for 1995 point to new job losses, although at a much more moderated pace than in past given that the period of intensive restructuring of the British coal industry is almost complete. Job losses for 1995 could be of the order of some 4,500 and are expected to be, to a large extent, the result of the redundancies taking place in Germany and Spain.

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

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND

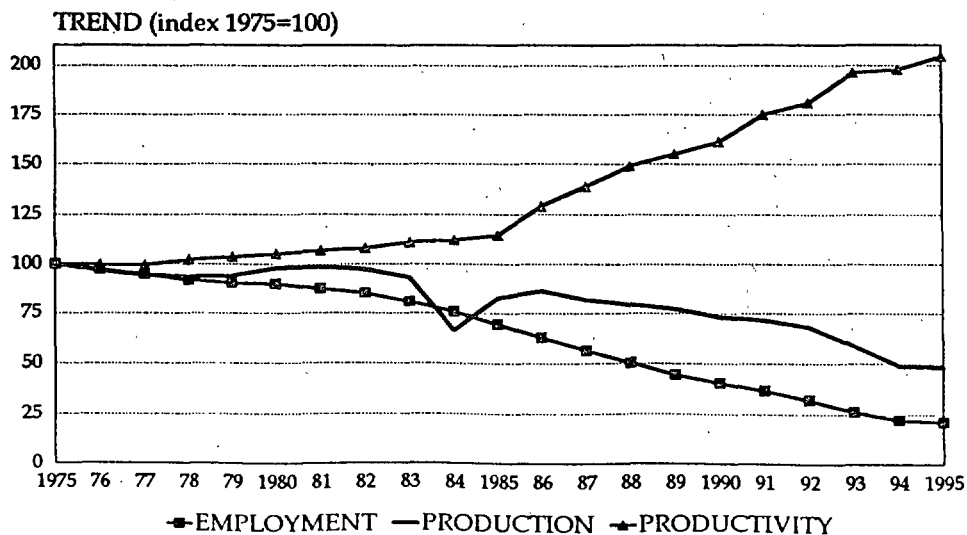


The productivity in underground workings, for the Community as a whole, are expected to have risen from 762 kilograms per underground worker per hour in 1993 to 768 in 1994. The sharpest increase probably took place, once again, in the United Kingdom which reached some 1860 kg/man-hour. Conversely France, after many years of rising productivity, may have seen a decrease in productivity of 8.6% to a yearly average some 650 kg/man-hour.

For 1995, as a result of the restructuring programmes in progress, productivity could increase once again by some 3.4% to reach almost 800 kg/man-hour.

TREND OF THE COAL INDUSTRY (EUR-12)

EMPLOYMENT, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY



State aids

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

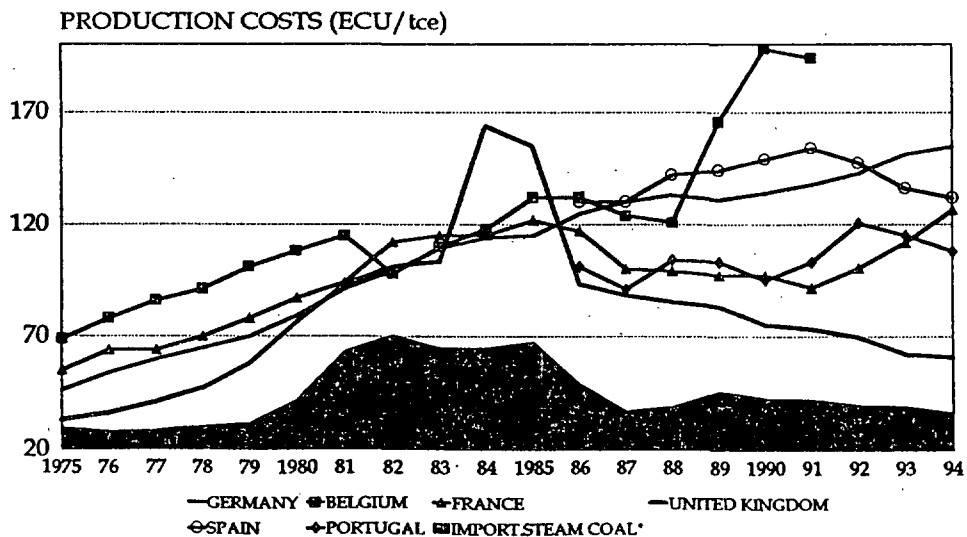
	TOTAL INTERVENTION TO CURRENT PRODUCTION (MECU)			INTERVENTION PER TONNE (ECU)		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
Belgium	40.9	—	—	187.6	—	—
Germany	4497.7	4462.6	**4649.5	62.3	69.5	**80.8
France	186.9	190.2	*	19.7	22.2	*
Spain	463.3	373.3	665.6	24.9	20.5	36.5
Portugal	5.8	6.4	1.8	26.2	32.5	12.1
United Kingdom	—	1.9	0.3	—	0.0	0.0
Total	5194.6	5034.4	5317.2	28.1	31.7	*42.7

*. At the time of writing the Commission has not yet taken a Decision.

** This amount does not include some DM 5350 million for the purpose of clearing debts from the compensation fund.

56. With respect to State aid to the coal industry, it should be noted that new State aid rules for the coal industry came into force on 1st January 1994 (Decision No 3632/93/ECSC⁽³⁾). These rules will expire on the 23 July 2002, at the same time as the ECSC Treaty itself. As foreseen in the Decision, Member States submitted their restructuring, modernization and rationalization plans during 1994.

COAL INDUSTRY COST TRENDS



* CIF

(3) O J. L 329 of 30.12.93, p. 12.

An important event was the ruling of the German Federal Constitutional Court at the beginning of December 1994 that the levy paid to support German coal production was not in conformity with the German Constitution. The Court did not call into question the fact that aid is paid to the coal industry, but only the system of financing. The levy, known as the "kohlepfenning", currently amounts to an additional 7.5% tax on electricity prices and openly appeared in the electricity bills. However, the Court allowed the Federal Government to continue the system until the end of 1995, during which time the system should be either adjusted or phased-out.

The main consequence of this decision of the Constitutional Court is that a new system to finance the supplies of steam coal to the power sector will have to be implemented by the 1st January 1996.

Under the provision of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission authorised aid for DM 14.3 billion to the German coal industry for 1994. This aid consisted of the following:

- aid for delivery of coal and coke to the Community steel industry totalling DM 2 853 million;
- aid under the scheme to maintain underground workers totalling DM 110 million;
- aid for compensation between coalfields and compensation for coal with a low volatile matter content totalling DM 185.7 million;
- a financial measure totalling DM 5 800 million, in the context of the third Law on electricity produced from coal;
- activating DM 5 350 million of a credit line of DM 6 000 million for the purpose of clearing debts from the compensation fund entered under the third Law on electricity produced from coal.

In its Decision the Commission stressed that, in accordance with Article 9(7) of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, schemes linked to agreements between electricity and coal producers must be altered before December 1996 to conform with the provisions of that Decision.

The Commission also took account of the priority which must be given to the need to make every possible effort to ease the social and regional impact of the restructuring of the German coal industry.

57. In Spain, as Decision 3632/93/ECSC come into force, coal producers and electricity generators gave their agreement to a "new freely negotiated price" for 1994, which led to an average decrease in prices for indigenous coals of more than 30% with respect to the previous "reference price". The difference between the old and the new price has emerged as an indirect operating, or reduction of capacity, aid, although it continues to be financed by the electricity tariffs. This is the reason

why State aid for 1994 displays such a large increase with respect to the previous year.

Under the provision of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission authorised aid for PTA 128 869 million to the Spanish coal industry for 1994. This aid consisted of the following:

- aid of PTA 105 780 million to cover operating losses by coal undertakings;
- aid of PTA 14 715 million to cover exceptional welfare aid paid to workers who lose their jobs as a result of the measures to modernize, rationalize restructure and reduce the activity of the Spanish coal industry;
- aid of PTA 8 374 million to cover technical costs of closing down extraction installations as a result of the measures to modernize, rationalize restructure and reduce the activity of the Spanish coal industry;

In its Decision the Commission stressed that schemes linked to agreements between electricity and coal producers must conform with the provisions of the article 9(7) of Decision 3632/93/ECSC.

The Commission also took account of the priority which must be given to the need to make every possible effort to ease the social and regional impact of the restructuring of the Spanish coal industry

58. In the United Kingdom in 1994, most of the aid authorized to current production was to cover exceptional costs consequent upon the privatization of British Coal.

With respect to the coal industry in the United Kingdom, the UK Government stated in 1988 its intention to return the activities of British Coal to the private sector. Legislation to enable this privatization and to introduce a new industry framework was introduced into Parliament in December 1993 and was enacted in July 1994, becoming the Coal Industry Act 1994. The UK Government then began the process of offering British Coal's colliery and opencast mining operations for sale as five Regional Coal Companies. In addition, a number of pits that had been kept open temporarily on a care and maintenance basis (not producing coal) were also offered for sale on an individual basis at the same time. The sale was finally completed at the end of December 1994.

The five regional packages were as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Sold to</u>	<u>1993/94 output</u>
South Wales	Celtic Energy Ltd	7.9 Mt
Scotland	Mining Ltd	5.3 Mt
Central North	RJB Mining	18.6 Mt
North East	RJB Mining	2.2 Mt
Central South	RJB Mining	11.5 Mt

The Coal Industry Act 1994 provides for the establishment of a new public sector licensing body, the Coal Authority, to which British Coal's title of unworked coal and coal mines were transferred. The Coal Authority is itself prohibited from commercial mining. In order to mine coal, a mine operator will need a lease, or other property interest in the coal, and an operating license which will be granted by the Coal Authority. Licenses under which present day private sector mines operate continue but with the Coal Authority taking over British Coal's position as licensor.

The Commission in three separate Decisions authorised aid for £ 1 117.6 million to the UK coal industry. This aid consisted of the following:

- investment grants totalling £ 1.39 million to 12 private coal undertakings, covering the period 1986 to 1993, under the framework of Decision 2064/86/ECSC;
- aid to cover operating losses at Monktonhall Mineworkers Ltd totalling £ 0.23 million;
- aid totalling £ 40 million in the 1994/95 financial year and £ 130 million in the 1995/96 financial year to the Coal Authority to cover liabilities for the environmental and physical damage caused by the production activities before the privatization of British Coal;
- aid totalling £ 216 million for the financial year 1995/96 to cover compensation of inherited social liabilities such as hearing loss and other industrial injury, concessionary fuel entitlement to coal and pension schemes for former British Coal workers;
- aid totalling £ 635 million for the 1994/95 financial year and £ 25 million for the 1995/96 financial year to British Coal to cover exceptional social-welfare payments to workers affected by the restructuring of the coal industry;
- aid totalling £ 70 million for the 1995/96 financial year to British Coal to cover cost arising from residual activities prior to the dissolution of British Coal following privatization;

In addition, a financial measure was authorized for the 1994/95 and 1995/96 financial years to British Coal to reflect the heavy burden of restructuring cost funded by loans and the fall in the value of the company's assets in recent years.

Investment trends (Table 13)

59. First estimates indicate a rise in investment compared to the previous year. For the Community as a whole, investments are expected to have been some 642.5 MECU in 1994, which represents an increase of 3.2% in relation to the previous year. Whilst Germany is estimated to have increased its investment in 1994 by 111.2 MECU compared with the previous year, UK investment is expected to have fallen by 72.9 MECU.

For 1995, no data is available for the United Kingdom. For the rest, a decrease is forecast to 466.4 MECU. The biggest decreases, in absolute terms, are expected in Spain (down by 56.3 MECU) and, to a lesser extent, in Germany with a drop of 36.3 MECU.

The reasons for these decreases are linked to the closure, or planned closure, of many workings and the cutbacks in production capacity. In other cases, they are due to the completion of large investment projects.

VII. SOLID FUEL PRICES

Exchange rate (Table 14)

60. The value of the US dollar decreased gently compared with Community currencies during 1994. This trend was the opposite to that displayed in 1993. The US dollar's average depreciation with respect to the ECU was of the order of some 1.2% in 1994 compared to 1993, with the biggest depreciation occurring during the fourth quarter of 1994.

Trend of imported coal prices

61. Coal prices on the international spot markets have shown an upwards trend since the second quarter of 1994 as a result of the scarce offer of coal.

The year started with a price cuts of 4 US dollars per tonne for Canadian coking coals. This cut in prices was followed by other exporters such as Australia to avoid the erosion of market share. The spot prices for steam coals continued at low levels and contracted prices also suffered cuts of about 2-3 US dollars per tonne compared to the previous year.

However, from the second quarter onwards, prices started to strengthen as a result of a tighter balance between supply and demand, to the extent that at the end of the 1994, spot CIF prices were in a certain cases 8-10 US dollars per tonne higher than at the beginning of the year.

The rise in prices reflects not only higher FOB prices but also a very strong ocean freight market, which accounted for freight rises of about 4 US dollars per tonne

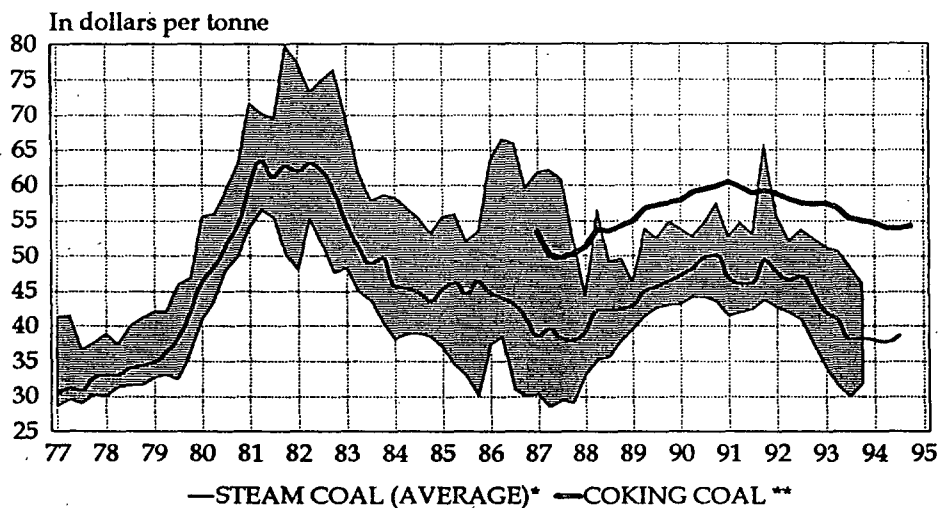
There were also some problems concerning the inland transport operations in Australia and South Africa and flooding in Colombia, which have contributed to increasing pressure on supplies and prices in the international markets.

62. For 1995, during the first half of the year, there will hardly be any coal on the spot market as most of the coal destined for the export market is already contracted. Contracted FOB prices to Europe for 1995 have already seen an increase of 2-3 US

dollars per tonne for coals from the East coast of the United States, whilst the increases for coals from South Africa, Australia and Colombia have been of the order of 6 US dollars per tonne.

However, it should be pointed out that prices for imported coals during 1993 and 1994 reached the lowest level in constant prices since the 1970's. This price situation was unsustainable in the long run as it would have seriously damaged the coal exporting industry.

AVERAGE CIF PRICES FOR HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



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

63. Both coking coal and steam coal CIF prices into the Community declined slightly during 1994 with respect to the prices quoted in the previous year. On average, CIF prices in US dollars for steam coal were 4.3% lower in the first three quarters of 1994 with respect to the same period in the previous year, whilst for coking coal qualities the average CIF prices for Community imports in 1994 were 3.5% lower than in 1993.

It is important to note that on average the ratio between coking coal and steam coal CIF prices for Community imports have remained steady at 1.25 during the first three-quarters of 1994, which is comparable to the average for 1993.

(a) Coking coal (Tables 15A and 15B)

64. Until the third quarter of 1994, coking coal prices on the international market had been declining from the peak reached in the first quarter of 1991. Information available on recent contracts for 1995 suggest an increase in prices due to the anticipated increase in demand.

65. The guide CIF price for the major Community ports calculated by the Commission for coking coal imported from the United States, Australia, Poland and Canada under medium- and long-term contracts started 1991 on a downward trend. This has continued through to the first three quarters of 1994.

The guide price per standard tonne for the fourth quarter of 1994 dropped to 54.30 US dollars from the 55.0 US dollars figure reached for the same period in 1993, and from the figure of 60.40 US dollars for the first quarter of 1991.

Atlantic ocean freight rates, on a quarterly average, declined to a minimum of 6.0 US dollars in the first and second quarters of 1994, which is 0.5-0.7 US dollars lower than in the same period for the previous year. On average, freight rates were some 6.4 US dollars per tonne in 1994, which is the same annual average value registered during 1993.

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

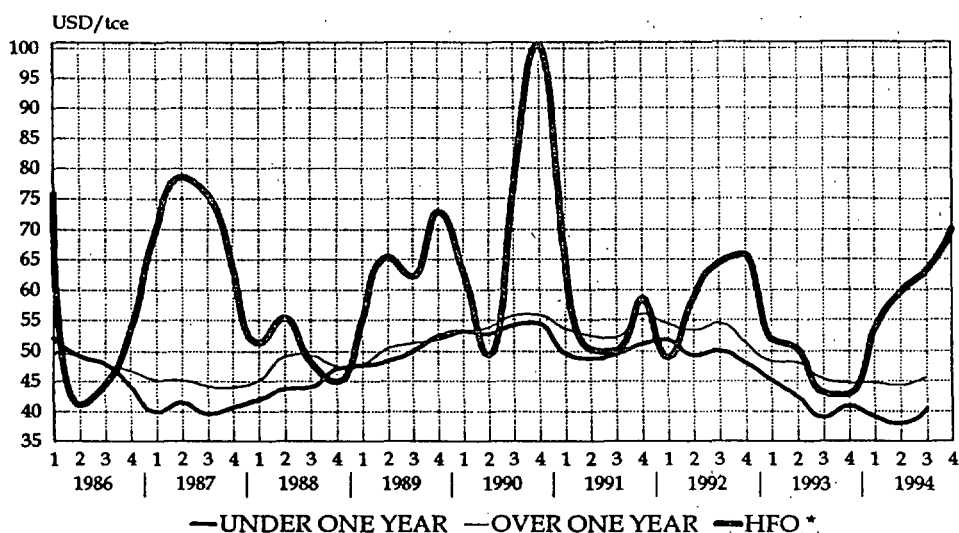
(b) Steam coal (Tables 15A and 15C)

67. In the third quarter of 1994 the average CIF price, at the major European ports, for steam coal imported from non-Community countries was 43.91 US dollars per tce, compared with 42.80 US dollars for the same period in the previous year (an increase of 2.6%). However, since the average US dollar exchange rate for the third quarter of 1994 was 0.815 ECU, compared to 0.877 ECU for the third quarter of 1993, the real variation in price in Community currencies was a decrease of 3.8%.

On average, for the first three quarters of 1994, CIF prices expressed in US dollars were 4.3% lower than in 1993.

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

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



* Spot price Rotterdam; 3.5% sulphur

VIII. TRADE IN SOLID FUELS

Hard coal: world trade and production

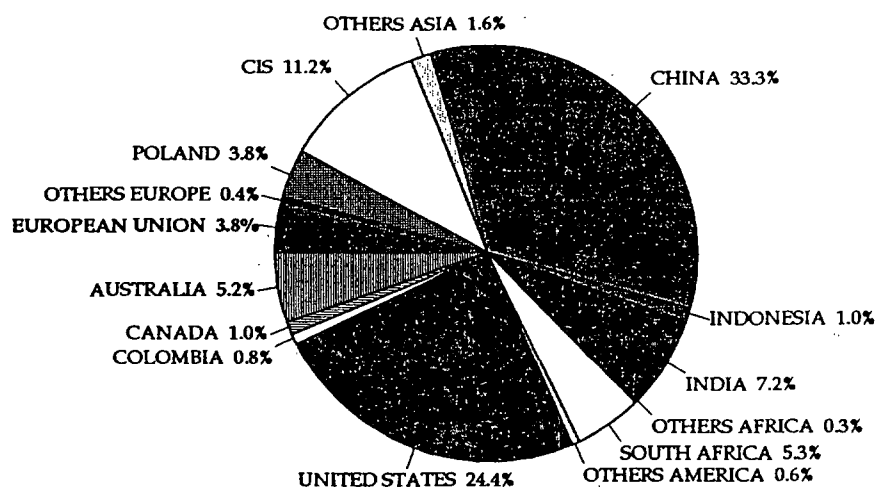
68. Although precise data for 1994 is not yet available for many of the hard coal producer countries, world hard coal production is estimated to have been some 3.5 billion tonnes, which is slightly higher than the total reached during 1993. However, there were regional differences within this general trend.

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

Countries with a sustained growth in production, such as China, India and Indonesia, amongst others, have more than offset the falling production of those countries which are rationalizing their coal mining industries.

69. The international coal market during 1994 has seen a change in the trend observed in the past with respect to prices and the balance between offer and demand. In just half a year, the market moved from a situation of a surplus of supplies to one of a tight balance between offer and demand.

WORLD HARD COAL PRODUCTION IN 1994 (Mt)



Some of the reasons for this tightening of supply are the following:

- Increasing demand in Europe and in the Far East as their economies started to emerge from the recession.
- Many of the United States suppliers' did not return to the exportation market due to the strong internal demand and the favourable prices due to the necessity of rebuilding stocks after the coal miners' strike and the cold winter.
- In South Africa, the port facilities at Richard's Bay were almost at their full capacity in such a way that hardly any additional quantities were accepted during the second half of the year.
- In Australia, total production was lower than the level of exports. This tighter market situation led to a lowering of exporters' stocks, which fell to their lowest level since August 1989.
- Exports from the Commonwealth of Independent States fell by 8 Mt on a yearly basis as they continue to have difficulties meeting supply commitments in Europe.
- In Colombia, almost all of the coal available for export was already contracted at the beginning of the year, to the extent that hardly any coal was available for the spot market.
- There has also been an exceptional increase on freight rates, reaching levels not seen since the early 1980's. The increase in trade movements linked to the steel industry and coal demand, together with other bulk commodities such as cement, ferrous scrap, etc., particularly in South-East Asia but also to a certain extent in the Western economies as they surge from the recession, have led to tight supply/demand conditions.

The tightening market situation has also led to a lowering of exporter's stocks.

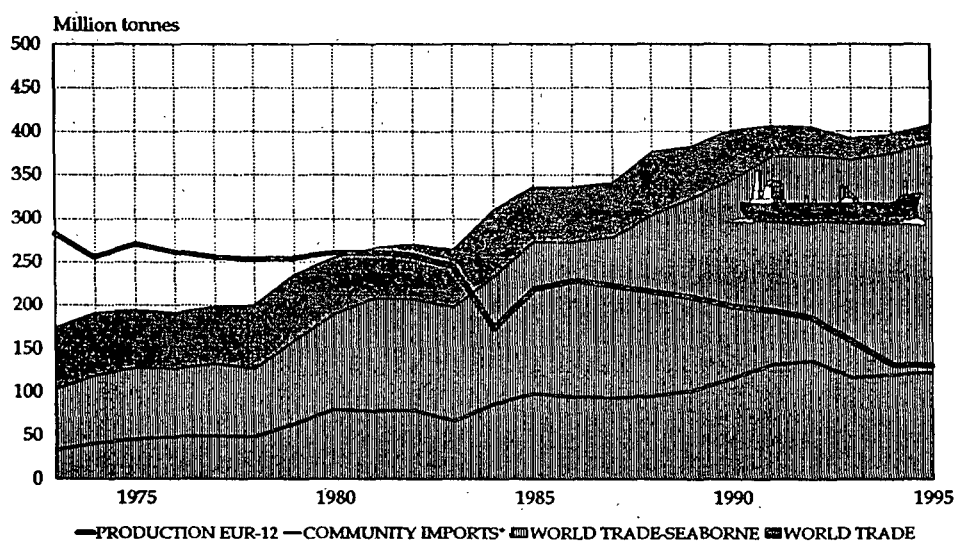
By coal qualities, whereas the growth of steam coal import demand in the Far East has provided much of the impetus for a rise in the steam coal trade in 1994, an overall reduction in the world's steel industry activity has impacted adversely on the trade for coking coal.

70. In 1994, world coal trade is estimated to have increased by 4 Mt to 396 Mt. This rise has been mainly due to the higher demand for thermal coal qualities. 1995 could see a further recovery, with some 12 Mt growth forecast.

Some 94% of the total coal traded is transported by sea. Coking coal accounted for 43% of this trade, whilst the rest consisted of different qualities of hard coal.

In the maritime hard coal trade, which itself represents less than 11% of total world hard coal production, the Community, Japan and South-East Asia (consisting of Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan) account for something over 83% of the total.

EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD TRADE FOR COAL COMMUNITY PRODUCTION & IMPORTS



* Including new German Länder from 1991

71. In a global context, the Asia-Pacific region has been continuing to progress not only as a major coal importing area (essentially South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong, which act as the locomotives for the increasing coal demand in the region); but also as the main exporting region in the world.

On the exporters' side, the United States and the CIS have seen a decrease in their exports compared to the previous year. This has probably been more than offset by the higher quantities exported from Canada, Poland, South Africa and, in particular, Indonesia.

On the demand side, whilst imports to the European Union have increased slightly, Asia has seen by far the strongest growth. This is largely because the question of power stations burning coal is less sensitive than in Europe in limiting the overall growth in the demand for power. Asia's growth in demand has therefore remained strong.

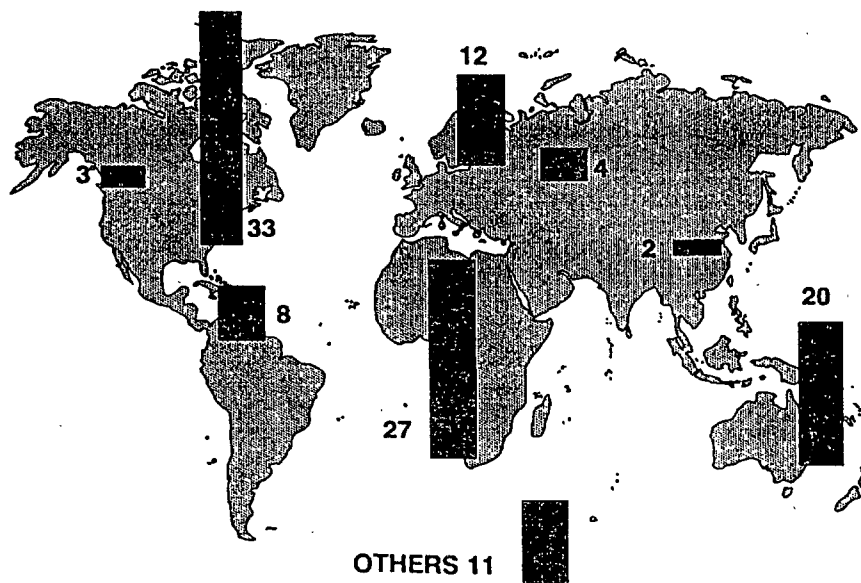
Community trade with third countries (Tables 17 and 18)

72. In 1994, imports of hard coal from non-Community countries are expected to have risen by 4.0 Mt (3.5%), compared to the previous year, to 120.0 Mt. This is more than 3 Mt higher than previous estimates. Coking coals have represented roughly some 26.5% of total imports; the rest being of thermal coal qualities. The increase in imports has been of thermal qualities.

The countries with the major variations with respect to the previous year have been: Belgium with an increase of 1.8 Mt, followed by Denmark with 1.5 Mt and Italy and the Netherlands both with 1.1 Mt, to mention the most significant. Only two countries escaped this trend, the United Kingdom (-1.9 Mt) and France (-0.9 Mt).

73. The variations have mostly affected thermal coal qualities and are largely the result of the changing demand from power stations.

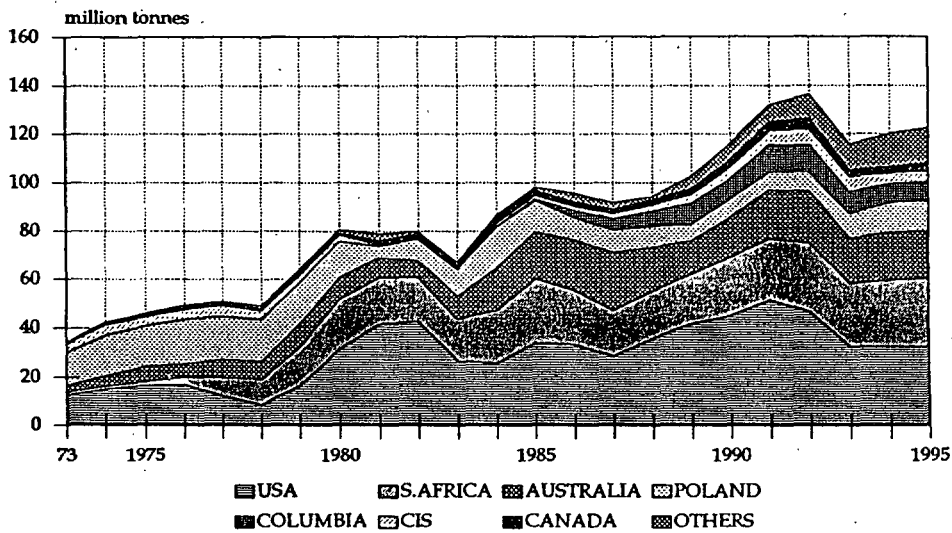
**MAIN HARD COAL SUPPLIERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
1994 (Mt)**



Of those countries with a lower level of imports, the reduction of imports in France reflects a good utilization rate of the nuclear power plants and the higher,

hydroelectricity production. In the United Kingdom, the generators have curtailed imports following the increased use of natural gas for power generation and the better performance of the nuclear plants, as well as the concentration on reducing the huge stockpiles of coal (by September 1994, these had been reduced by some 10 Mt, down to 19 Mt, compared to the end of 1993). This has had a direct impact on import requirements.

HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



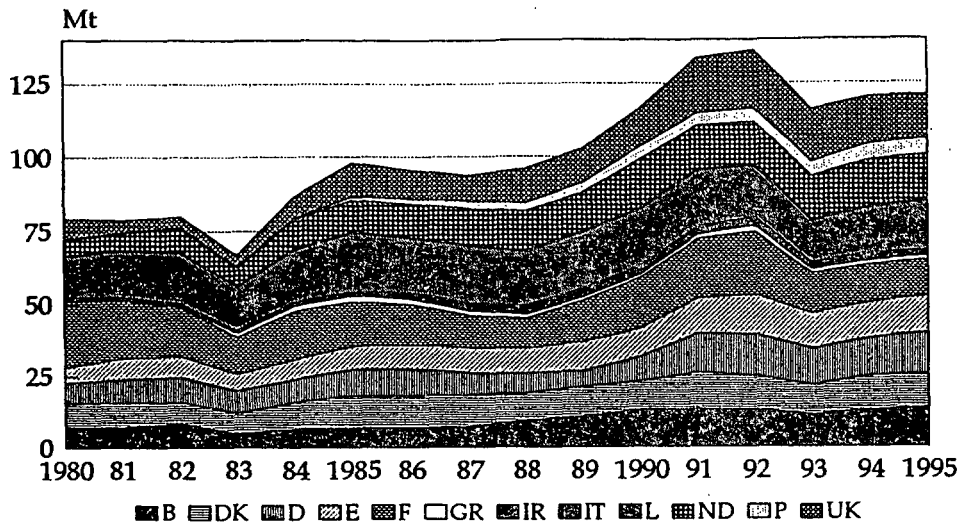
* Including new German Länder from 1991

74. For 1995, Community imports could rise again by a modest tonnage of 2.4 Mt to 122.4 Mt. Most countries anticipate a slight increase in import volumes, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Netherlands (down by 1.0 Mt and 0.4 Mt respectively). The biggest increase is forecast in Germany with some 1.3 Mt.

These import variations will reflect, to a large extent, the stock adjustments at the power plants since total hard coal deliveries to this sector are expected, once more, to hardly change.

75. On the supply side, the picture is one of modest gains spread across most of the traditional suppliers, with the only exceptions being the CIS and Colombia. The major gains are anticipated for Australia and Poland with some 1.7 and 1.6 Mt respectively, followed by the United States and "others" with some 1.0 Mt and 1.4 Mt respectively.

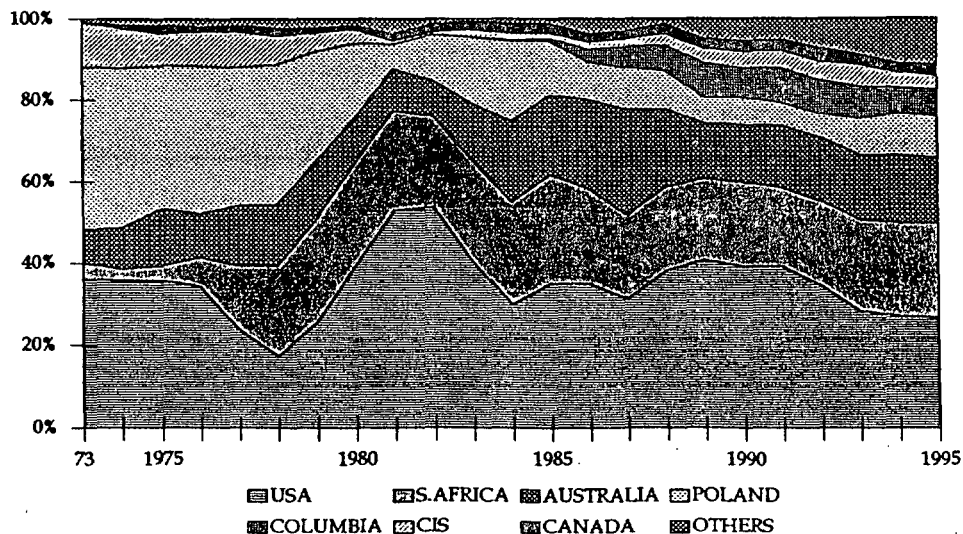
HARD COAL FROM THIRD COUNTRIES BY MEMBER STATE



*Including new German Länder from 1991

The United States, however, continues to be the Community's main supplier with 27% of the market, followed by South Africa with 23%, Australia 17%, and Colombia and Poland some way behind. In 1994, these countries combined supplied some 83% of the Community's imports (-1.5% compared to 1993). Only Poland and Australia may have made net gains.

HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES MARKET SHARES



*Including new German Länder from 1991

76. For 1995, no significant changes by supplier are expected, Variations by supplier countries are lower than 1 Mt in all cases. The biggest gains will be for South Africa

and Poland, whilst the main decrease is expected to be for supplies from Australia. Thus, it is clear that the dominant position of the major suppliers will not be affected.

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

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

However, since the 1st January 1993 and the implementation of the Single Market, the removal of custom checks has led to many Member States having difficulties in determining the volume of coal in intra-Community trade.

The hard coal trade may have slightly risen to some 3.2 Mt in 1994, from 3.0 Mt in 1993. The forecast for 1995 is for 3.0 Mt.

With regard to the hard coal produced within the Community, it is free to move between Member States. However, national arrangements, consumption and pricing systems do not favour such movements. In addition, the prices producers are paid for their exports are generally comparable to those of deliveries from non-Community countries and, taking account the Community production costs, are usually not profitable. Therefore any intra-community trade is only possible if subsidies are received which allow the price of this coal to be aligned with the coal coming from third countries. It should be borne in mind that the figures for intra-Community exchanges also includes coal coming from third countries which has been put in free practice within the Community.

78. The trade in coke coal is expected to have reached some 2.3 Mt in 1994 compared with 2.2 Mt in 1993. In 1995 the trade is expected to decline again to 1.7 Mt.

79. Since 1st January 1991 there have been no intra-Community restrictions on the imports of hard coal originating in third countries which have been put in free practice within the Community.

IX. STOCKS (Table 21)

80. Stocks of hard coal at the collieries may have decreased by more than 11 Mt during 1994, compared with 1993, to a total of some 27-28 Mt by the end of the year. The most significant decrease has been in Germany with some 6.2 Mt to a total of 14.0 Mt and in the United Kingdom some 4.2 Mt to 11.3 Mt.

Stocks at power plants during 1994 have declined by more than 15 Mt to 54 Mt, compared to 1993. The main decreases have been seen in the United Kingdom (around 11 Mt down) and in France (1.7 Mt down).

Stocks at coking plants may have also declined by 0.4 Mt to 4.5 Mt.

Total stocks (mines plus power stations) are estimated at 82 Mt. In absolute terms, the biggest stocks are those in the United Kingdom (29 Mt) and in Germany (26 Mt).

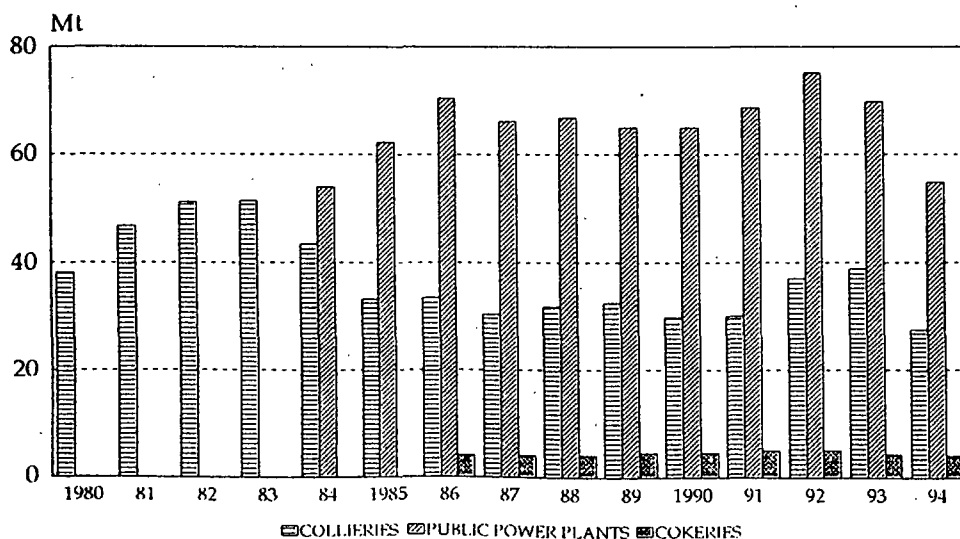
81. The combined (collieries and utilities) coal stocks represent:

- some 51% of the total hard coal deliveries to power plants in 1994 (67% in 1993), or 6.2 months of Community hard coal consumption by the utilities during 1994;
- around 32% of the total inland deliveries in the Community during 1994 (42% in 1993), or some 3.8 months of total Community hard coal demand;
- some 63% of the Community hard coal production during 1994 (72% in 1993), or 7.5 months of Community hard coal production, and
- some 69% of the hard coal imports to the Community from third countries during 1994 (94% in 1993).

Around 95% of these stocks are concentrated in five Member States: the United Kingdom with some 35% of the total, Germany with some 34% and Spain, France and Denmark with some 10%, 8% and 7% respectively.

82. For 1995, for the whole Community, hard coal stocks could still decrease, particularly at the utilities in Germany and Spain.

HARD COAL STOCKS AT THE END OF YEAR



X. THE NEW EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES. OVERVIEW.

AUSTRIA

83. Austria's total gross energy demand was about 26 Mtoe in 1992. Indigenous production accounted for about 34% and external sources the remaining 66%.

Oil, at 11.3 Mtoe, accounted for 44% of the total gross demand. Indigenous production of crude oil supplied some 11% whilst the imports accounted for 89%. Indigenous production is in decline and this will continue in the coming years.

Natural gas, totalling 5.4 Mtoe, accounted for 21% of the total gross demand, indigenous supplies meeting about 22% of the total. This was produced by ÖMV (57%) and RAG (43%). Natural gas production is expected to decline in the future. Except for some small volumes from Germany, Austria's main source of imported gas is Russia. Three principal transit pipelines move gas from east to west. Transit volumes through Austria are three times the local gas requirements.

Coal at 3.3 Mtoe, accounted for 13% of the gross energy demand. Austria does not have any hard coal mine in activity. Indigenous production of brown coal from Austria's three mines was 0.5 Mtoe. Brown coal production is in decline due to its relatively high production costs. By the end of 1993 one of these mines (Sakog) in Upper Austria was closed and another mine may close around the year 2000. Imported coal accounted for 4.5 Mtce (2.0 Mtce coking coal, 1.7 Mtce steam coal and 0.8 Mtce coke). A large proportion of this coal comes from Poland.

With respect to the generation of electricity, hydropower accounts for 65-70% of total annual production, gas accounts for some 14% and solid fuels for 11%. Steam coal imports will benefit to some extent from the decline in lignite production, but the main beneficiary will be natural gas.

AUSTRIA MAIN ENERGY FEATURES					
	PRIMARY PRODUCTION (Mtoe)	NET IMPORTS (Mtoe)	TOTAL DEMAND (Mtoe) (%)		ELECTRICITY GENERATION (%)
HARD COAL	0.5	*3.1	3.3	12.8	10.6
OIL	1.2	10.3	11.3	43.7	5.4
GAS	1.2	4.3	5.4	20.8	13.5
NUCLEAR	--	--	--	--	--
HYDR./ELECT.	3.0	--	3.0	11.6	69.8
OTHER FUELS	2.8	0.0	2.8	13.0	0.7
TOTAL	8.7	17.9	25.9	100.0	100.0

* Including 0.8 Mtce of coke

FINLAND

84. Total gross inland energy demand was about 28.0 Mtoe in 1992. Finland's only indigenous energy resources are hydropower, peat, wood and wood waste. It imports its oil, natural gas and coal, and net imports accounted for 55% of the total gross demand. Oil is the most important source of energy, accounting for some 34% of the total energy demand, followed by other solid fuels at 19%, nuclear power at 18%, hard coal at 13%, natural gas at 9%, hydropower at 5% and net electricity imports at 3%. Peat is the principal indigenous fuel.

All natural gas is imported from Russia (2.5 Mtoe), of which 1.0 Mtoe is used for electricity generation. Neste and Russia's Gazprom signed a new 20 year import contract in March 1994. Also in March 1994 Neste announced that it was replacing its gas division with a new company, Gasum.

Electricity generation is based on nuclear (34%), hydropower (26%), other solid fuels (15%) and hard coal (14%). On 24 September 1993, the Parliament ruled against enlarging the country's nuclear power base.

Finland produces no hard coal or lignite. Coal imports were 4.7 Mtce (3.1 Mtce steam coal, 0.9 Mtce coking coal and 0.7 Mtce coke). Most of the coal is coming from Poland and Russia.

Finland has a long history of peat use to the extent that it is an international leader in the production and use of fuel peat. It has the largest proportion of wetlands of any country in the world, some 30% of its area is classified as mire. Peat resources are estimated at 10 Mha, of which some 0.5 Mha might be economically utilized using modern techniques.

FINLAND MAIN ENERGY FEATURES					
	PRIMARY PRODUCTION (Mtoe)	NET IMPORTS (Mtoe)	TOTAL DEMAND (Mtoe)	(%)	ELECTRICITY GENERATION (%)
HARD COAL	—	3.3	3.8	13.4	14.1
OIL	—	8.8	9.4	33.6	2.0
GAS	—	2.5	2.5	8.8	8.9
NUCLEAR	5.0	—	5.0	17.9	33.6
HYDR./ELECTR.**	1.3	0.7	2.0	7.2	26.4
OTHER FUELS	5.4	—	5.3	19.0	15.0
TOTAL	11.7	15.3	28.0	100.0	100.0

* Including 0.3 Mtce of coke

** Including electricity trade

SWEDEN

85. Total gross energy demand was 47 Mtoe in 1992. Hydropower and biofuels are Sweden's most significant indigenous energy resources. Oil, coal and gas are imported, with total imports accounting for some 36% of the energy requirements.

Hard coal imports amounted to 3.2 Mtce (1.6 Mtce coking coal, 1.3 Mtce steam coal and 0.3 Mtce coke). Almost half of the coal was used for energy purposes in district heating plants, some of which are CHP, and in the cement and pulp and paper industries.

With respect to the generation of electricity, hydropower and nuclear provide 95% of Sweden's electricity. The country is committed to phasing out nuclear power by 2010, if environmentally acceptable alternatives are available.

Hard coal accounts for 5% of the total energy requirements and barely 2% of the electricity generation. Prospects for coal are unlike to improve in the light of environmental opposition and taxation measures.

SWEDEN MAIN ENERGY FEATURES					
	PRIMARY PRODUCTION (Mtoe)	NET IMPORTS (Mtoe)	TOTAL DEMAND (Mtoe) (%)		ELECTRICITY GENERATION (%)
HARD COAL	0.0	*2.2	2.4	5.1	1.7
OIL	0.0	14.3	14.8	31.6	1.6
GAS	—	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.5
NUCLEAR	16.6	—	16.6	35.4	43.6
HYDR./ELECTR.**	6.4	-0.2	6.2	13.3	51.0
OTHER FUELS	6.2	—	6.2	13.2	1.5
TOTAL	29.1	16.9	46.7	100	100

* Including 0.3 Mtce of coke

** Including electricity trade

ANNEXES

TABLE 1

**Gross internal energy consumption
European Union**

	1993 Provisional		1994 Provisional		1995 Forecasts	
	M Toe	%	M Toe	%	M Toe	%
Solid fuels	231.6	19.4	229.8	19.0	234.1	18.9
Oil	523.5	44.0	523.9	43.3	532.8	43.0
Natural Gas	244.0	20.5	255.5	21.1	271.0	21.9
Nuclear energy	170.2	14.3	173.2	14.3	177.0	14.3
Other (1)	21.4	1.8	27.3	2.3	25.0	2.0
Total	1190.6	100.0	1209.7	100.0	1239.9	100.0

Source : Based on Eurostat
(1) includes hydro and the balance of foreign trade

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TABLE 2

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 U R 1 0	1973	194.5	20.9	27.5	3.0	222.0	23.8
	1974	187.7	20.6	29.3	3.2	217.0	23.8
	1975	166.9	19.4	27.2	3.2	194.1	22.6
	1976	176.6	19.3	32.2	3.5	208.8	22.8
	1977	173.5	19.0	29.9	3.3	203.4	22.3
	1978	175.7	18.7	29.8	3.2	205.5	21.8
	1979	191.3	19.4	31.9	3.2	223.2	22.6
E U R 1 2	1980	202.6	19.6	35.7	3.5	238.3	23.1
	1981	201.1	20.1	37.5	3.8	238.6	23.9
	1982	197.3	20.2	37.2	3.8	234.5	24.0
	1983	192.4	20.0	38.0	3.9	230.4	23.9
	1984	180.6	18.2	39.1	3.9	219.7	22.2
	1985	200.7	19.5	38.3	3.7	239.0	23.2
	1986	195.8	18.8	35.8	3.4	231.5	22.2
	1987	198.1	18.6	33.2	3.1	231.3	21.8
	1988	193.0	17.9	33.8	3.1	226.8	21.0
	1989	195.6	17.8	35.4	3.2	231.0	21.0
	1990	199.4	17.9	34.9	3.1	234.3	21.0
	EUR12*	1991	203.3	16.9	70.9	5.9	274.2
1992		192.8	16.1	63.6	5.3	256.5	21.5
1993		172.7	14.6	58.8	5.1	231.6	19.7
1994		173.5	n.a.	55.3	n.a.	228.8	n.a.
1995		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Including the new German Länder

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TABLE 3

COMMUNITY HARD COAL DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

(In millions of metric tons)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimates	1995 Forecasts	1994 / 1993 % Difference	1995 / 1994 % Difference
A. Sector					
- Thermal power stations (1)	183.6	172.0	172.2	-6.3	0.1
- Coke ovens	52.5	50.4	50.9	-4.0	0.9
- Iron and steel industry	7.2	8.5	8.7	18.3	1.6
- Other industries	17.7	16.5	16.7	-6.9	0.9
- Domestic sector & coal workers	9.2	9.1	9.0	-1.3	-1.0
- Patent fuel plants	2.3	2.0	2.1	-13.8	7.1
- Own consumption at mines	0.2	0.1	0.1	-66.3	33.3
- Gasworks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Others	1.2	1.1	1.1	-9.4	1.5
Total	274.0	259.7	260.8	-5.2	0.4

B. Country					
Belgium	11.9	13.6	14.2	14.3	4.9
Denmark	12.0	12.7 *	12.7 *	5.8	0.0
Germany	75.8	75.4	77.6	-0.5	2.8
Spain	30.5	30.8	30.6	0.7	-0.6
France	22.7	19.7	20.8	-13.1	5.5
Greece	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	2.7
Ireland	3.1	2.8	3.0	-9.0	4.8
Italy	15.0	16.1	16.5	7.0	2.3
Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.3	21.2	-8.0
Netherlands	13.1	14.3	14.2	9.1	-0.7
Portugal	5.0	5.5	5.3	10.2	-2.4
United Kingdom	83.2	67.1	64.1	-19.3	-4.5
EUR-12	274.0	259.7	260.8	-5.2	0.4

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

* Commission estimates

TABLE 4

COKE DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1993	1994	1995	1994 / 1993	1995 / 1994
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	% Difference	% Difference
A. Sector					
- Iron and steel industry	37134	39425	38265	6.2	-2.9
- Other industries	2599	2303	2112	-11.4	-8.3
- Domestic sector	762	645	635	-15.4	-1.6
- Other	1396	1125	1020	-19.4	-9.3
Total	41891	43498	42032	3.8	-3.4

B. Country					
Belgium	3948	4250	4305	7.6	1.3
Denmark	40	40 *	40 *	0.0	0.0
Germany	13029	14270	13900	9.5	-2.6
Spain	3079	3400	2600	10.4	-23.5
France	6122	5956	5595	-2.7	-6.1
Greece	17	16	21	-5.9	31.3
Ireland	20	19	30	-5.0	57.9
Italy	5295	5525	5400	4.3	-2.3
Luxembourg	1208	1127	1040	-6.7	-7.7
Netherlands	2298	2000	2200	-13.0	10.0
Portugal	287	295	301	2.8	2.0
United Kingdom	6548	6600	6600	0.8	0.0
EUR-12	41891	43498	42032	3.8	-3.4

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 5

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

(In thousands of metric tons)

1993 : Actual 1994 : Estimates 1995 : Forecasts		National hard coal*	Hard coal from other ECSC countries*	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total supplies
Belgium	1993		12	12	4694	4706
	1994					5050
	1995					4950
Germany	1993	15370		15370		15370
	1994					13800
	1995					13400
Spain	1993		9	9	4556	4565
	1994					4450
	1995					4300
France	1993	1942	3	1945	6155	8100
	1994					6647
	1995					7420
Italy	1993		150	150	6711	6861
	1994					7250 *
	1995					7400 *
Netherlands	1993		41	41	4049	4090
	1994					4000
	1995					4000
Portugal	1993		2	2	350	352
	1994					395
	1995					395
United Kingdom	1993	1388		1388	7038	8426
	1994					8800
	1995					9000
EUR-12	1993	18700	217	18917	33553	52470
	1994					50392
	1995					50865

(1) For 1994 and 1995 the breakdown by origin is not available

* The breakdown by origin for 1993 is a Commission estimation

TABLE 6A

DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL TO POWER PLANTS BY MEMBER STATES

(In thousands of metric tons)

1993 : Actual 1994 : Estimates 1995 : Forecasts		Public power stations (1) (2)				Private generating plants		Total	
		National hard coal	Hard coal from other ECSC countries	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total public power stations	Collieries		Other industry
Belgium	1993	504		504	4586	5090		5090	
	1994					6360		6360	
	1995					7100		7100	
Denmark	1993		146	146	11061	11207		11207	
	1994					12000 *		12000	
	1995					12000 *		12000	
Germany	1993	39035	288	39323	6948	46271	1481	4522	52274
	1994					48050	1500	4500	54050
	1995					50550	1500	4500	56550
Spain	1993	17991		17991	6845	24836			24836
	1994					24570			24570
	1995					24500			24500
France	1993	1800		1800	3323	5123	2978	134	8235
	1994					4300	2700		7000
	1995					3700	2650		6350
Greece	1993				97	97			97
	1994					100			100
	1995					100			100
Ireland	1993				2144	2144			2144
	1994					2000			2000
	1995					2102			2102
Italy	1993				5483	5483			5483
	1994					6200			6200
	1995					6700			6700
Luxembourg	1993								
	1994								
	1995								
Netherlands	1993				7544	7544			7544
	1994					9400			9400
	1995					9500			9500
Portugal	1993	191		191	3655	3846			3846
	1994					4226			4226
	1995					4173			4173
United Kingdom	1993	56020		56020	4509	60529		2330	62859
	1994					44100		2000	46100
	1995					41100		2000	43100
EUR-12	1993	115541	434	115975	56195	172170	4459	6986	183615
	1994					161306	4200	6500	172006
	1995					161525	4150	6500	172175

(1) For 1994 and 1995 the breakdown by origin is not available

* Commission estimates

TABLE 6B

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

(In millions of metric tons)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Forecast	1994 / 1993 % Difference	1995 / 1994 % Difference
Belgium					
- Hard coal	5.1	6.4	7.1	25.0	11.6
Denmark					
- Hard coal	11.2	12.0 *	12.0 *	7.1	
Germany					
- Hard coal	47.8	49.6	52.1	3.8	5.0
- Brown coal	182.3	157.4	149.0	-13.7	-5.3
Spain					
- Hard coal	24.8	24.6	24.5	-1.1	-0.3
- Brown coal	14.7	11.3	11.0	-23.3	-2.7
France					
- Hard coal	8.1	7.0	6.4	-13.6	-9.3
- Brown coal	0.2	1.4	1.2	457.1	-12.1
Greece					
- Hard coal	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	
- Brown coal	53.8	56.2	57.2	4.4	1.8
Ireland					
- Hard coal	2.1	2.0	2.1	-6.7	5.1
- Peat	3.3	2.9	3.0	-11.5	3.1
Italy					
- Hard coal	5.5	6.2	6.7	13.1	8.1
- Brown coal	1.5	0.8	0.4	-49.0	-47.7
Netherlands					
- Hard coal	7.5	9.4	9.5	24.6	1.1
Portugal					
- Hard coal	3.8	4.2	4.2	9.9	-1.3
United Kingdom					
- Hard coal	60.5	44.1	41.1	-27.1	-6.8
EUR-12					
- Hard coal	176.6	165.5	165.7	-6.3	0.1
- Brown coal +	255.9	229.9	221.8	-10.2	-3.5

* Commission estimates; + Including peat

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TABLE 7

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

(In millions of metric tons)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimates	1995 Forecast	1994 / 1993 % Difference	1995 / 1994 % Difference
A. HARD COAL					
Belgium	718	685	650	-4.6	-5.1
Denmark	465	400 *	400 *	-14.0	
Germany	3987	3200	3200	-19.7	
Spain	900	1500	1500	66.7	
France	2925	2000	2680	-31.6	34.0
Greece	1287	1290	1328	0.2	2.9
Ireland	277	237	247	-14.4	4.2
Italy	1250	1000	850	-20.0	-15.0
Luxembourg	117	172	150	47.0	-12.8
Netherlands	579	250	150	-56.8	-40.0
Portugal	764	847	770	10.9	-9.1
United Kingdom	4478	4950	4750	10.5	-4.0
EUR-12	17747	16531	16675	-6.9	0.9

B. COKE					
Belgium	123	100	100	-18.7	
Denmark	40	40 *	40 *		
Germany	1049	1150	1000	9.6	-13.0
Spain	100				
France	718	560	510	-22.0	-8.9
Greece	17	16	21	-5.9	31.3
Ireland	7	7	11		57.1
Italy					
Luxembourg					
Netherlands	150				
Portugal	30	30	30		
United Kingdom	365	400	400	9.6	
EUR-12	2599	2303	2112	-11.4	-8.3

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 8

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

(In thousands of metric tons)

1993 : Actual 1994 : Estimates 1995 : 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													
1993	613	328	1358	240	1292		683	60	1	6		4638	9219
1994	550	300 *	1350	240	1275		586	100	1			4700	9102
1995	525	300 *	1340	260	1275		609	50	1			4650	9010
Patent fuels													
1993	40		399		541				1			1036	2017
1994	20		325		475							1100	1920
1995	15		305		451				1			1100	1872
Coke													
1993	14		768		127			100	1			92	1102
1994	10		730		80			80				100	1000
1995	10		720		80			80				100	990
Total													
1993	667	328	2525	240	1960		683	160	3	6		5766	12338
1994	580	300 *	2405	240	1830		586	180	1			5900	12022
1995	550	300 *	2365	260	1806		609	130	2			5850	11872
% 1994 / 1993	-13.0	-8.5	-4.8		-6.6		-14.2		-66.7			2.3	-2.6
% 1995 / 1994	-5.2		-1.7	8.3	-1.3		3.9		100.0			-0.8	-1.2
B. LIGNITE BRIQUETTES AND PEAT BRIQUETTES													
1993	15	5	8607				390		11				9028
1994	20	5 *	5208				364		8				5605
1995	20	5 *	5000				295		8				5328

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 9

DELIVERIES OF LIGNITE AND PEAT BY SECTOR AND MEMBER STATE

(In millions of metric tons)

1993 : Actual 1994 : Estimates 1995 : Forecasts	Raw Products											
	Power stations			Briquetting plants			Others			Total		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Belgium							0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark												
Germany	160.3	157.4	149.0	47.5	37.2	32.5	16.6	16.2	13.6	224.5	210.7	195.1
Spain	13.4	11.3	11.0							13.4	11.3	11.0
France	1.6	1.4	1.2				0.2	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.5	1.6
Greece	54.2	56.2	57.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	54.8	57.0	58.0
Ireland	3.2	2.9	3.0		1.0	0.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	5.8	5.5	5.4
Italy	1.0	0.8	0.4							1.0	0.8	0.4
Luxembourg							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands				0.0			0.0			0.1		
Portugal												
United Kingdom												
EUR-12	233.8	229.9	221.8	47.7	38.4	33.4	20.0	18.8	16.5	301.5	287.1	271.7

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 10A
HARD COAL PRODUCTION BY AREA

14/3/95

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1993	1994	1995
Ruhr	51474	45010	45900
Aachen	1560	1580	1580
Ibbenburen	2066	2050	2030
Saar+Kleinzechen	9075	8890	8590
GERMANY	64175	57530	58100
Central Asturias	3714	3420	3240
Bierzo-Villablino + Narcea	6359	6575	6330
Norte Leon + Palencia	2176	1975	1860
Sur	1802	1980	2100
Aragon-Cataluña, Baleares	4132	4300	4120
SPAIN	18183	18250	17650
Lorraine	7412	6347	6450
Centre-Midi	1164	1111	1160
FRANCE	8576	7458	7610
IRELAND	1	1	1
Sulcis (Sardinia)	20		
ITALY	20		
PORTUGAL	197	150	
Scotland			
North-East			
Yorkshire			
Nottinghamshire			
Midlands			
BC Opencast	14414		
Licensed mines + Opencast	3663		
UNITED KINGDOM	67463	48600	47000
EUR 12	158615	131989	130361

TABLE 10B
LIGNITE AND PEAT PRODUCTION BY AREA

14/3/95

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1993	1994	1995
Rheinland	102100	101600	101000
Helmstedt	3900	3740	3950
Hessen	100	140	145
Bayern	100	60	60
Lausitz	87400	80292	71000
Mitteldeutschland	28200	22460	16570
GERMANY	221800	208292	192725
Ptolemais	31800	35000	36500
Megalopolis	11800	12000	11500
Amindeo	7600	7000	7000
Others	3600	3000	3000
GREECE	54800	57000	58000
La Coruña	13347	11300	11000
SPAIN	13347	11300	11000
Centre-Midi	1671	1600	1550
FRANCE	1671	1600	1550
IRELAND	5827	5082	5325
Valdamo	1000	700	400
ITALY	1000	700	400
EUR 12	298445	283974	269000

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TABLE 11A

COKE PRODUCTION

(In millions of metric tons)

	Coke production capacity	% difference compared with the previous year	Hard coal deliveries	Coke production
1993 : Actual				
Belgium	4.5	-11.8	4.7	4.0
Germany	13.9	-9.2	15.4	12.1
Spain	3.8		4.6	3.1
France	6.7	-9.5	8.1	6.2
Italy	8.3	-2.4	6.9	4.9
Netherlands	3.1		4.1	2.9
Portugal	0.4		0.4	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	6.8	-12.8	8.4	6.1
EUR-12	47.5	-7.6	52.5	39.4
1994 : Provisional				
Belgium	4.4	-2.2	5.1	3.9
Germany	12.4	-10.5	13.8	10.9
Spain	3.2	-15.8	4.5	3.3
France	6.4	-4.5	6.6	5.2
Italy	8.3	0.5	7.3	5.2
Netherlands	3.1		4.0	2.9
Portugal	0.4		0.4	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	6.8		8.8	6.1
EUR-12	45.1	-5.1	50.4	37.7
1995 : Forecasts				
Belgium	4.4		5.0	3.8
Germany	12.3	-1.1	13.4	10.6
Spain	2.6	-18.8	4.3	2.5
France	5.5	-14.1	7.4	5.4
Italy	8.2	-1.7	7.4	5.3
Netherlands	3.1		4.0	3.0
Portugal	0.4		0.4	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	6.8		9.0	6.1
EUR-12	43.3	-3.9	50.9	37.0

(a) Without LTC for the United Kingdom

TABLE 11B

COKING PLANT CAPACITY DISTRIBUTION

(Million tonnes)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimates	1995 Forecasts
- Colliery plants	8.3	7.1	6.0
- Iron and steel industry	37.5	36.5	35.7
- Independent (*)	1.7	1.6	1.5
EUR-12	47.5	45.1	43.2

* Without LTC for the United Kingdom

TABLE 12A

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND
(yearly average)

(in thousands)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimates	1995 Forecasts
Belgium	0.3	0.1 *	0.0 *
Germany	71.8	65.0	62.8
Spain	25.0	23.4	22.1
France	7.0	6.6	6.3
Portugal	0.4	0.4 *	0.0 *
United Kingdom	21.0	11.2 *	11.0 *
Ireland	0	0.0	0.0
EUR-12	125.5	106.7 *	102.2 *

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 12B

OUTPUT PER MAN/HOUR UNDERGROUND

(Kg per man/hour)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimates	1995 Forecasts
Germany	707	705	740 *
Spain	396	386	388
France	711	650	698
Portugal	na	na	na
United Kingdom	1239	1860 *	1900 *
EUR-12	762	768 *	794 *

* Commission estimates

TABLE 13

INVESTMENTS IN THE COAL INDUSTRY
(COAL EXTRACTION AND PREPARATION)

(million ECU)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimates	1995 Forecasts
Germany	199.7	310.9	274.7
Spain	215.1	223.2	166.3
France	29.9	24.3	25.4
Italy	21.1	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	157.1	84.2	n.a.
EUR-12	622.8	642.5	466.4

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TABLE 14

Exchange rates : US \$ - European currencies

1 US Dollar =		BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL	ECU
1993													
	1st quarter	33.69	6.289	1.635	219.91	116.62	5.546	0.6549	1544.6	1.839	149.12	0.6775	0.840
	2nd quarter	32.94	6.209	1.618	220.09	121.19	5.457	0.6635	1503.7	1.816	152.31	0.6513	0.829
	3rd quarter	35.39	6.732	1.677	234.78	134.66	5.815	0.7080	1585.3	1.885	168.94	0.6647	0.869
	4th quarter	35.86	6.700	1.684	242.20	136.64	5.836	0.7048	1652.7	1.889	172.67	0.6704	0.877
Year :	1993	34.47	6.482	1.653	229.24	127.28	5.663	0.6828	1571.6	1.857	160.76	0.6660	0.853
1994													
	1st quarter	35.62	6.723	1.724	249.18	141.06	5.862	0.6999	1684.8	1.933	175.16	0.6721	0.889
	2nd quarter	34.22	6.513	1.662	246.54	136.35	5.688	0.6816	1604.6	1.865	171.22	0.6650	0.860
	3rd quarter	32.18	6.156	1.562	236.76	129.38	5.349	0.6531	1571.6	1.752	159.73	0.6451	0.815
	4th quarter	31.75	6.044	1.543	237.57	128.90	5.299	0.6400	1587.4	1.729	157.84	0.6309	0.806
Year :	1994	33.44	6.359	1.623	242.51	133.92	5.550	0.6687	1612.1	1.820	165.99	0.6533	0.842
% Difference													
4th Qu. 1994 /4th Qu. 1993		-11.5 %	-9.8 %	-8.4 %	-1.9 %	-5.7 %	-9.2 %	-9.2 %	-4.0 %	-8.5 %	-8.6 %	-5.9 %	-8.1 %
Year 1994 /year 1993		-3.0 %	-1.9 %	-1.9 %	5.8 %	5.2 %	-2.0 %	-2.1 %	2.6 %	-2.0 %	3.3 %	-1.9 %	-1.2 %

TABLE 16 A

Quarterly average CIF prices for coal imported from third countries

(US \$)

	1993				1994			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
A. STEAM COAL (1)								
NCV (Kj/Kg)	26298	26135	26103	26064	25737	25990	25811	n.a.
- per tonne	42.15	40.96	38.13	38.36	38.04	37.78	38.68	n.a.
- per tce	46.96	45.92	42.80	43.12	43.31	42.60	43.91	n.a.
B. COKING COAL (2)								
NCV (Kj/Kg)	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386
- per standard tonne (3) (4)	57.50	56.80	55.30	55.00	54.70	54.00	53.80	54.30
- per tce	57.34	56.64	55.14	54.84	54.54	53.85	53.65	54.14
Ratio B/A (%) per tce	122.1 %	123.3 %	128.8 %	127.2 %	125.9 %	126.4 %	122.2 %	

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

(2) Guide price (Decision 73/287/ECSC of the 25th July 1973 and Decision 3632/93/ECSC of the 28th December 1993). Reference date : the beginning of the quarter.

(3) Specification of the standard quality : ashes 7.5%, water 8%, volatile matter 26%, sulphur 0.8%.

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

1970	17.50	1977	61.65	1984	66.20	1991	60.40
1971	23.90	1978	62.10	1986	62.75	1992	58.90
1972	23.65	1979	63.95	1986	61.90	1993	57.50
1973	26.05	1980	68.50	1987	53.40	1994	54.70
1974	31.90	1981	75.70	1988	51.30		
1975	59.55	1982	82.45	1989	54.85		
1976	62.75	1983	76.25	1990	57.80		

TABLE 16B

COKING COAL IMPORTS

Guide price in national currencies per tce, new reference grade

Reference date	USD	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL	ECU
1993													
1st quarter	57.50	1937.18	361.59	93.99	12645	6706	318.87	37.66	88815	105.74	8574	38.96	48.30
2nd quarter	56.80	1870.99	352.67	91.90	12501	6884	309.96	37.69	85410	103.15	8651	36.99	47.09
3rd quarter	55.30	1957.07	372.28	92.74	12983	7447	321.57	39.15	87667	104.24	9342	36.76	48.06
4th quarter	55.00	1972.30	368.50	92.62	13321	7515	320.98	38.76	90899	103.90	9497	36.87	48.24
1994													
1st quarter	54.70	1948.41	367.75	94.30	13630	7716	320.65	38.28	92159	105.74	9581	36.76	48.62
2nd quarter	54.00	1847.88	351.70	89.75	13313	7363	307.15	36.81	86648	100.71	9246	35.91	46.43
3rd quarter	53.80	1731.28	331.19	84.04	12738	6961	287.78	35.14	84552	94.26	8593	34.71	43.86
4th quarter	54.30	1724.03	328.19	83.78	12900	6999	287.74	34.75	86196	93.88	8571	34.26	43.77
% Difference													
4th Qu. 1994 /4th Qu. 1993	-1.3 %	-12.6 %	-10.9 %	-9.5 %	-3.2 %	-6.9 %	-10.4 %	-10.3 %	-5.2 %	-9.6 %	-9.8 %	-7.1 %	-9.3 %

TABLE 16C

STEAM COAL IMPORTS
Average price in national currencies per tce

Reference date	USD	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL	ECU
1993													
1st quarter	46.96	1582.08	295.31	76.76	10327	5476	260.42	30.75	72534	86.36	7003	31.82	39.45
2nd quarter	45.92	1512.60	285.12	74.30	10107	5565	250.59	30.47	69050	83.39	6994	29.91	38.07
3rd quarter	42.80	1514.69	288.13	71.78	10049	5763	248.88	30.30	67851	80.68	7231	28.45	37.19
4th quarter	43.12	1546.28	288.90	72.61	10444	5892	251.65	30.39	71264	81.45	7446	28.91	37.82
1994													
1st quarter	43.31	1542.70	291.17	74.67	10792	6109	253.88	30.31	72969	83.72	7586	29.11	38.60
2nd quarter	42.60	1457.77	277.45	70.80	10503	5809	242.31	29.04	68356	79.45	7294	28.33	36.63
3rd quarter	43.91	1413.02	270.31	68.59	10396	5681	234.87	28.68	69009	76.93	7014	28.33	35.79
4th quarter	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
% Difference													
3rd Qu 1994 /3rd Qu. 1993	2.6 %	-6.7 %	-6.2 %	-4.4 %	3.5 %	-1.4 %	-5.6 %	-5.4 %	1.7 %	-4.6 %	-3.0 %	-0.4 %	-3.8 %

TABLE 16

WORLD COAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

(In millions of metric tons)

I. WORLD TRADE BY COUNTRY AND REGION	1992	1993	1994 (1)	1995 (2)
Community imports from third countries	136	116	120	122
Imports : Japan	109	111	115	118
Imports : NIC-Asia (3)	64	73	77	81
Imports : other countries	63	67	62	65
(a) Subtotal coal sea-borne trade	372	367	374	386
of which: - Coking coal	160	162	163	164
- Others	212	205	211	222
Intra-Community coal trade	4	5	5	5
Intra-Eastern European trade (4)	13	7	8	8
USA-Canada trade	17	13	9	9
(b) Subtotal regional trade	34	25	22	22
(c) TOTAL WORLD TRADE (=a+b)	406	392	396	408
of which: - Coking coal	172	173	174	175
- Others	234	219	222	233
Difference from year to year (%)		-3.4	1.0	3.0
II. WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL				
Western Europe	185	159	132	
(EUR)	185	159	132	
North America	855	810	880	
(USA)	823	775	845	
(Canada)	32	35	35	
CIS	468	417	390	
China	1138	1142	1155	
Poland	132	130	132	
South Africa	175	182	184	
Australia	175	178	182	
India	239	246	249	
Japan	8	7	7	
Latin America	39	40	41	
(Colombia)	24	24	24	
Rest of the world	121	120	121	
(d) TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL	3535	3431	3473	
III. SEA-BORNE TRADE OF COAL IN % OF WORLD PRODUCTION (a/d)				
	10.5	10.7	10.8	

(1) Commission estimates

(2) Commission forecasts

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

(4) Countries with an economy in transition (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, CIS)

TABLE 17

IMPORTS OF HARD COAL FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

(In millions of metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995
	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Forecasts
A. By country of destination				
Belgium	13.1	11.2	13.0	13.6
Denmark	11.0	10.3	11.8 *	11.8 *
Germany	11.8	12.6	13.1	14.4
Greece	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Spain	13.7	12.2	12.2	12.6
France	21.4	13.9	13.0	13.1
Ireland	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6
Italy	18.0	14.3	15.4	16.7
Luxembourg	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	14.7	14.9	16.0	15.6
Portugal	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.3
United Kingdom	20.1	17.9	16.0	15.0
EUR-12	133.2	115.9	120.0	122.4

B. By country of origin				
USA	46.6	31.5	32.6	32.7
Canada	4.2	2.6	2.9	3.4
Australia	20.8	18.2	19.9	19.5
South Africa	28.4	26.3	27.1	28.0
Poland	6.5	10.4	12.1	12.6
CIS	5.7	6.2	4.3	4.3
China	2.7	1.2	1.7	2.0
Colombia	10.4	9.2	7.8	7.8
Others	7.8	10.3	11.7	12.1
EUR-12	133.2	115.9	120.0	122.4

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 18

COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

(In thousands of metric tons)

1994	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total Imports
Belgium	4480	170	2400	4465	305	380	405	225	175	13005
Denmark	430 *	280 *	990 *	3160 *	4140 *	1180 *		1300 *	360	11840 *
Germany	580	10	670	4700	3180	130			3830	13100
Spain	4100	600	1000	4910		100		900	610	12220
France	4100	47	2962	1897	980	291	847	867	1008	12999
Greece				860		340			150	1350
Ireland	1132			26	426	20	2	10	900	2516
Italy	6450	950	2870	2710	400	940	150	360	600	15430
Luxembourg				246						246
Netherlands	6500		5100	1150	800		100	1000	1300	15950
Portugal	960	255	201	2265	291	176		990	180	5318
UK	3832	565	3669	698	1529	784	151	2192	2580	16000
EUR-12	32564	2877	19862	27087	12051	4341	1655	7844	11693	119974

* Commission estimates

(In thousands of metric tons)

1995	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total Imports
Belgium	4350	170	2500	4870	440	380	460	220	175	13565
Denmark	430 *	280 *	990 *	3160 *	4140 *	1180 *		1300 *	360	11840 *
Germany	500		650	5000	4000	100			4150	14400
Spain	4000	600	1000	4900		200		900	1000	12600
France	3256	650	3079	1910	957	219	867	1106	1104	13148
Greece				910		340			150	1400
Ireland	1186 *			27 *	446 *	21 *	2 *	10 *	943 *	2635
Italy	8250	900	2650	2900	200	900	400	200	300	16700
Luxembourg				181		45				226
Netherlands	6100		5000	1250	800		100	1000	1300	15550
Portugal	1060	255	201	2212	230	210		990	180	5338
UK	3593	530	3440	654	1434	735	142	2055	2417	15000
EUR-12	32725	3385	19510	27974	12647	4330	1971	7781	12079	122402

* Commission estimates

TABLE 19A

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COAL IN 1995

(In thousands of metric tons)

To	From →											Total deliveries	Total receipts	
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom		
Belgium			466 *		3 *					150				619
			455		5					20		50		530
Denmark												200		200
Germany	165				257 *					1300		200		1922
	185				115					390		10		700
Spain	5		6 *		19 *					50				80
	25		35		10					150		80		300
France	250		307 *							100		100		757
	5		128									56		189
Greece														
Ireland					16 *							400		416
	8 *		13 *		9 *					33 *		281 *		344
Italy	5		12 *		8 *									25
Luxembourg	20													20
	44		1							20		19		84
Netherlands	200		221 *											421
	200		150	50										400
Portugal					2 *									2
United Kingdom	5		338 *		7 *		14 *			100				464
	50		200		25		25			200				500
Total deliveries	650		1350		420 *		14			1700		900		5034
Total receipts	492		947	50	154		25			663		416		3047

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

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 19B

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COAL IN 1994

(In thousands of metric tons)

To	From ---->												Total deliveries	
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	Total receipts	Total receipts
Belgium			380		3 *					350				733
			490		5					20		50		565
Denmark												200		200
Germany	170				286 *					1200		200		1856
	225				125					395		55		800
Spain	5		5		21 *					100				131
	18		35		10					150		77		290
France	260		250							300		100		910
	6		136									58		200
Greece														
Ireland					18 *					50		400		468
	8		12		9					31		268		328
Italy	5		10		9 *									24
					30									30 *
Luxembourg	20				0 *									20
	57		1							14		19		91
Netherlands	215		180											395
	200		150	50										400
Portugal					2 *									2
United Kingdom	5		275		8 *		13			100				401
	50		200		25		25			200				500
Total deliveries	680		1100		468 *		13			2100		900		5261
Total receipts	546		989	50	194		25			660		450		3204

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

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 20A

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COKE IN 1995

(In thousands of metric tons)

To	From --->											Total deliveries	
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	Total receipts
Belgium			3 *		33 *					150			187
			5		65								70
Denmark													
	8 *		0 *					2 *		0 *		4 *	14 *
Germany	135				113 *					350			598
	130				40					30			200
Spain					11 *					100			111
	8		1		10			6				15	40
France	60		2 *							150			212
	360												360
Greece													
								20 *					20
Ireland													
	10 *		6 *							5 *		3 *	24
Italy			5 *		33 *								38
Luxembourg	385		80 *		1 *								466
	354		437							249			1040
Netherlands	20		10 *		9 *								39
	50		50										100
Portugal													
				1						1			2
United Kingdom					34 *					50			84
			10	50						40			100
Total deliveries	600		100		294 *					800			1794
Total receipts	912		509	51	105			22		325		7	1970

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

* Commission estimates

TABLE 20B

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COKE IN 1994

(In thousands of metric tons)

(In thousands of metric tons)

To	From →												Total deliveries
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	Total receipts
Belgium			12		43 *					350			404
			5		65								70
Denmark					0 *								0
	8 *		0 *					2 *		0 *		4 *	14 *
Germany	145				145 *					400			690
	120				40					40			200
Spain					15 *					50			65
	8		1		10			6				15	40
France	65		6							100			171
	480												480
Greece					0 *								0
								20 *					20
Ireland													
	6		4							3		2	15
Italy			18		43 *								60
					35								35
Luxembourg	415		280		1 *								696
	381		476							270			1127
Netherlands	25		35		11 *								71
	75		50		50								175
Portugal					0 *								0
				1						1			2
United Kingdom					44 *					50			94
				10	50					40			100
Total deliveries	650		350		264 *					950			2214
Total receipts	1070		535	11	240			22		354		6	2278

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

* Commission estimates

TABLE 21
STOCKS

(In millions of metric tons)

	Producers (Hard coal)			Power Stations (Hard coal)			Coking plants					
							(Coke)			(Hard coal)		
	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Forecast	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Forecast	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Forecast	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Forecast
Belgium	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.6	0.6 (n)	0.6	0.1	0.1 (n)	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark				6.9	6.4 (n)	n.a.						
Germany	20.2	14.0	10.0	13.3	12.5 (o)	12.5	5.0	3.2 (n)	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Spain	1.1	1.1	1.1	9.2	8.2 (n)	9.1	0.2	0.2 (n)	n.a.	0.6	0.6	0.6
France	2.2	1.4	1.0	7.4	5.7 (n)	5.5	0.4	0.3 (n)	n.a.	0.9	0.9	0.4
Greece							0.0	0.0 (n)	n.a.			
Ireland	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.5	0.2 (n)	n.a.						
Italy				1.1	0.5 (n)	n.a.	0.2	0.2 (n)	n.a.	0.9	0.9	n.a.
Luxembourg												
Netherlands				1.8	1.8 (n)	n.a.	0.1	0.1 (n)	n.a.	0.5	0.5	n.a.
Portugal	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.6	0.7 (n)	0.7	0.0	0.0 (n)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	15.5 *	11.3 *	10.9 *	28.6	17.8 (o)	n.a.	0.7	0.6 (n)	n.a.	1.2	1.1	
EUR-12	39.0	27.7	22.9	69.9	54.4	n.a.	6.7	4.7	n.a.	4.9	4.5	n.a.

* Excluding low grade; '(o)' figures to the end of October 1994; '(n)' figures to the end of November 1994

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TABLE 22

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1995

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark *	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)			58100	17650	7610		1					47000	130361
2. RECOVERIES	800		300	50								500	1650
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	530		700	300	189		344		84	400		500	3047
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	13565	11840	14400	12600	13148	1400	2635	16700	226	15550	5338	15000	122402
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	14896	11840	73500	30600	20947	1400	2980	16700	310	16960	6338	63000	264413
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	14235	12700	77580	30600	20830	1500	2960	16450	310	14150	5338	64100	260753
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES			1500		2650								4150
B.- POWER STATIONS	7100	12000	50550	24500	3700	100	2102	6700		9500	4173	41100	161525
C.- COKING PLANTS	4950		13400	4300	7420			7400		4000	395	9000	50865
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (of which POWER STATIONS)	1000		2500		2600	70	1	1300	159	500		550	8680
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES (of which POWER STATIONS)	650	400	7700	1500	2680	1328	247	850	150	150	770	6750	23175
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING	525	300	1250	200	1250		609	50	1			4400	8585
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1 - 6)	10		680	100	530	2	1	150				2300	3773
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			90	60	25							250	425
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS	10		450		380							1300	2140
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES			40	40									80
4. GASWORKS													
5. RAILWAYS			60				1						61
6. OTHERS			40		125	1	1	150				750	1067
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	660		1360		312 *		14			1700		900	4926
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	26		20		138 *		6					100	289
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	14910	12700	78960	30600	21280	1500	2980	16450	310	16860	5338	65100	261042
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-9)	-15	-860	-5450		-333	-100		250		100		-2100	-8508

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 23

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1994

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t=1)			57530	18250	7458		1				150	48600	131989
2. RECOVERIES	690		300	45								500	1535
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	565		800	290	200		328	30	91	400		500	3204
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	13005	11840 *	13100	12220	12999	1350	2516	15430	246	15950	5318	16000	119974
5. AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3+4)	14260	11840 *	71730	30805	20657	1350	2845	15460	337	16350	5468	65600	253498
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	13565	12700 +	75440	30770	19748	1460	2825	16080	337	14250	5468	67100	259743
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES			1500		2700								4200
B.- POWER STATIONS	6360	12000 +	48050	24570	4300	100	2000	6200		9400	4226	44100	161306
C.- COKING PLANTS	5050		13800	4450	6647			7250		4000	395	8800	50392
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	900		2400		2530	68	1	1330	164	600		550	8543
(of which POWER STATIONS)			20										20
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	685	400 +	7700	1500	2000	1290	237	1000	172	250	847	6950	23031
(of which POWER STATIONS)			4500									2000	6500
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING	550	300 +	1250	200	1250		586	100	1			4400	8637
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1 - 6)	20		740	50	321	2	1	200				2300	3634
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			100	40	25							300	465
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS	20		470		208							1300	1998
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES			50	10									60
4. GASWORKS													
5. RAILWAYS			70			1							71
6. OTHERS			50		88	1	1	200				700	1040
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	680		1100		347 *		13			2100		900	6140
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	25		20		153 *		7					100	305
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	14270	12700 +	76560	30770	20248	1460	2845	16080	337	16350	5468	68100	260048
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-9)	-10	-860	-4830	35	409	-110		-620				-2500	-8486

* Commission estimates; + Data supplied in June 1994

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TABLE 24

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1995

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark *	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	3800		10600	2500	5430			5300		3000	270	6100	37000
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	70	14	200	40	360	20	24		1040	100	2	100	1970
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	1075	26	1650	60	157	1	6	100		100	29	600	3804
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	4945	40	12450	2600	5947	21	30	5400	1040	3200	301	6800	40804
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	4305	40	13900	2600	5595	21	30	5400	1040	2200	301	6600	42032
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY	4190		11900	2600	4895		19	5250	1040	2200	271	5900	38265
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	100	40	1000		510	21	11				30	400	2112
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR	5		420		30			80				100	635
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which :	10		580		160			70				200	1020
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS	5		300		50								355
2. OWN CONSUMPTION			4										4
3. OTHERS	5		276		110			70				200	661
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	600		100		234 *					800			1734
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	40		70		116 *					200		200	626
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	4945	40	14070	2600	5945	21	30	5400	1040	3200	301	6800	42658
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT													
PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4-8)			-1620		2								-1618

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 25

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1994

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark *	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t=t)	3850		10900	3300	5155			5200		2900	270	6100	37675
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	70	14	200	40	480	20	15	35	1127	175	2	100	2278
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	1030	26	1550	60	136	1	4	120		125	29	600	3681
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)	4950	40	12650	3400	5771	21	19	5355	1127	3200	301	6800	41366
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	4250	40	14270	3400	5956	16	19	5525	1127	2000	295	6600	43498
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY	4130		12100	3400	5216		12	5275	1127	2000	265	5900	39425
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	100	40	1150		560	16	7				30	400	2303
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR	5		430		30			80				100	645
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which :	15		590		150			170				200	1125
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS	5		300		50								355
2. OWN CONSUMPTION			5										5
3. OTHERS	10		285		100			170				200	765
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	650		350		301 *					950			2251
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	50		80		149 *			10		250		200	739
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)	4950	40	14700	3400	6406	16	19	5535	1127	3200	295	6800	44237
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT													
PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4-8)			-1850		-635	5		-180			6		-2654

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 28

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1995

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark *	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :	200		195125	11000	1570	58000	5415	400	9				271719
PRODUCTION			192725	11000	1550	58000	5325	400					269000
IMPORTS	200		2400		20		90		9				2719
- UTILIZATION :	200		195125	11000	1570	58000	5415	400	9				271719
BRIQUETTING PLANTS			32480			170	788						33438
POWER STATIONS			149000	11000	1200	57150	3035	400					221785
OTHERS	200		13645		370	680	1592		9				16496
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :	20	5	10250			60	338		8				10681
PRODUCTION			9900			60	330						10290
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	20	5					8		8				41
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES			350										350
- UTILIZATION	20	5	10250			60	338		8				10681
POWER STATIONS			200			18							218
INDUSTRY			3830										3830
DOMESTIC	20	5	5000				295		8				5328
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES							3						3
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES			700				13						713
- OTHERS			520			42	27						589

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 27

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1994

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark *	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR-12
A. RAW PRODUCT													
- AVAILABILITIES :	200		210712	11300	1640	67000	6132	716	9				286708
PRODUCTION			208292	11300	1600	57000	5082	700					283974
IMPORTS	200		2420		40		50	15	9				2734
- UTILIZATION :	200		210711	11300	1530	67000	6637	766	9				287062
BRIQUETTING PLANTS			37185			170	1010						38365
POWER STATIONS			157370	11300	1365	56150	2945	765					229895
OTHERS	200		16156		165	680	1582		9				18792
B. BRIQUETTES													
- AVAILABILITIES :	20	6	11216			60	371		8				11679
PRODUCTION			10848			60	364						11272
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	20	5					7		8				40
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES			367										367
- UTILIZATION	20	6	11216			60	401		8				11709
POWER STATIONS			200			18							218
INDUSTRY			3972										3972
DOMESTIC	20	5	5208				364		8				5605
SHIPMENTS TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES							4						4
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES			705				13						718
- OTHERS			1130			42	20						1192

* Commission estimates

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