REVISION OF THE REPORT ON THE OUTLOOK FOR THE COMMUNITY COAL MARKET IN 1981

CONTENTS

TABLES

This is a follow up to the report on the Community coal market in 1980 and the outlook for 1981 compiled at the beginning of this year, and called hereafter the original report (¹).

(¹) OJ No C 123, 25. 5. 1981.

I

(Information)

COMMISSION

ECU (1)

4 December 1981

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	41·6864	United States dollar	1·10354
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	46·6247	Swiss franc	1·96596
German mark	2·44876	Spanish peseta	105·278
Dutch guilder	2·67885	Swedish krona	6·02480
Pound sterling	0·565196	Norwegian krone	6·28965
Danish krone	7·91517	Canadian dollar	1·30053
French franc	6·17985	Portuguese escudo	70·8475
Italian lira	1315·42	Austrian schilling	17·2153
Irish pound	0·689931	Finnish markka	4·75628
Greek drachma	61·9254	Japanese yen	238·255
		Australian dollar	0·963626
		New Zealand dollar	1·31688

The Commission has installed a telex with an automatic answering device which gives the conversion rates in a number of currencies. This service is available every day from 3.30 p.m. until 1 p.m. the following day.

Users of the service should do as follows:

— call telex number Brussels 23789;

— give their own telex code;

— type the code 'cccc' which puts the automatic system into operation resulting in the transmission of the conversion rates of the EUA;

— the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

Note: The Commission also has an automatic telex answering service (No 21791) providing daily data on calculation of monetary compensatory amounts for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

(1) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1).
Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).
Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).
Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).
Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).
Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981.

It amends an number of passages of the report in the light of developments in the first six months or recent estimates for the whole of 1981.

The numbering of the text and tables is as in the original report. The figures in the tables relate to the first six months of this year and the corresponding periods of 1979 and 1980, and refer generally to the Nine.

A special Annex (I) gives a brief outline of the mining and iron and steel industries in Greece for the period 1976 to 1980.

I. SUMMARY

During the first six months of 1981, and no doubt for the year as a whole, coal demand in the Community was and will be slightly down on that for the corresponding period of 1980. The downturn is, however, likely to be less than that for other forms of primary energy, with the exception of lignite, consumption of which is holding up.

This trend is mainly attributable to the persistant weakness of the economic activity in the first half of the year. Consequently, the level of — particularly coal-based — electricity production has been lower than expected. There has been no improvement in steel production. There is still little shift from oil to coal in other industries and large (central) heating systems. Individual domestic consumers are reducing their heating requirements in response to price increases.

On the supply side, there was a slight decline in Community production in the first half of the year although it had to fill a number of gaps in supply from third countries. Build-up of producers' stocks has been held in check by the increase of intra-Community trade and exports of Community coal to third countries.

II. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY

As forecast in the original report the Community economy in the middle of 1981 was beginning to show some signs of recovery: there were indications of an improvement in the European business cycle and an easing of world oil market pressures. It seems fairly certain that industrial production reached its low point in the early months of the year, after declining for some 15 months, but some uncertainty remains as to the timing and size of an eventual recovery. For 1981 as a whole, GDP volume is expected to have declined by about 0·5 %, with an improving second half leading to an expansion of about 2 % in 1982. This is unlikely to be sufficient to halt, the rise in unemployment — already 8·3 % of the civilian labour force in August 1981 — but some slow-down in the rate of increase should nevertheless occur and unemployment could be just under 9 %.

On the negative side, the Community economy has suffered from higher interest rates and the general international monetary instability, with a sharp depreciation of the ECU over the last 12 months. In time, this depreciation should lead to an expansion of European exports.

This depreciation of the ECU means that Europe is currently experiencing a wave of import price increases as severe as in 1980 when oil prices were the main cause. This is seriously retarding progress in reducing inflation. The average consumer price rise is now expected to be 11·5 % in 1981 and could well be still as high as 10·5 % in 1982.

III. COAL DEMAND BY SECTOR

1. Steel industry

(Tables 4 A and 4 B)

Commission Decision No 1831/81/ECSC of 24 June 1981 introduced a monitoring system and new system of production quotas for certain products for steel firms (1). This has been supplemented by Commission Decisions No 1832/81/ECSC to No 1836/81/ECSC of 3 July 1981 (2).

In the first six months, steel production fell by 7·5 % (around 5 million tonnes) and pig iron production by 6 % (2·8 million tonnes) compared with the same period of the preceding year (see Table 4). For the year as a whole, steel production could reach 125 million tonnes and consequently the figure of 51·3 million tonnes for coke consumption in this sector is still valid.

2. Power stations

The increase in electricity production forecast for 1981 (3·9 % compared with 1980) will certainly not be realized. A very slight increase or stagnation or even a decline in consumption is expected particularly since an effect of a recession is often a reduction in the use of equipment which consumes large amounts of electricity and there is a possibility that it may be replaced by more economical facilities.

Coal consumption in power stations may consequently drop slightly in absolute terms in 1981 but by no means to the same extent as oil or natural gas consumption, which fell by 10 and 16 % respectively in the first half of 1981. In the United Kingdom, consumption of primary energies other than coal has already fallen to a minimum owing to price relativities, so that coal consumption in power stations bears the brunt of any decline in electricity production. In France it has been hit by the increase in nuclear energy production which now accounts for more than 40 % of the electricity generated. Coal consumption continues to increase slightly in the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium.

3. Other industries

and

4. Domestic sector

Supplies to the industrial sector barely maintained their estimated level of 14 million tonnes. There is, however, a trend towards the conversion of industrial installations from oil to coal, particularly in sectors using furnaces and kilns (cement and brick industries, etc.) but, as yet, this is limited in sectors using boilers.

Conversion aid has already been introduced, particularly in France, Ireland, Germany and the United Kingdom. It should be possible to evaluate the first effects of these measures by the end of the year.

It should be noted that in France there are plans for a fairly large number of coal-fired plants which will supply heat to both industry and homes.

To facilitate supplies to consumers in the United Kingdom before new production units in Wales are ready, the Commission has extended the mixed system of imports authorized in 1980 for one more year in respect of 0·1 million tonnes administered jointly by the producers and the trade.

The increase in price of high-grade coals, caused particularly by the reduction in deliveries from the Soviet Union, is resulting in decreased consumption, and the problem of finding other grades raises different problems.

(1) OJ No L 180, 1. 7. 1981, p. 1.
(2) OJ No L 184, 4. 7. 1981, p. 1.

IV. COMMUNITY COAL PRODUCTION

(Table 11)

1. Production statistics

Community coal production again fell slightly in 1981. During the first six months of the year it stood at 125 million tonnes compared with 126 in the preceding year.

Community coal production for the year as a whole may be 244 million tonnes, 3 million tonnes lower than in 1980. Opencast production in the United Kingdom, which was very high towards the end of 1980, was limited as a result of the general economic situation and the high level of stocks.

3. Development in production capacity

A rationalization programme aiming at the closure of a number of marginal pits was opposed by the miners. In response to these reactions, the United Kingdom Government granted fresh aids, enabling these mines to be kept open.

1981 will be the first in 10 years that coal production will not fall in France. An energy policy debate by Parliament is scheduled for the autumn.

In Belgium a national society for the financing of the coal industry was established by Royal Decision of 29 June 1981.

V. COAL PRICES

(Tables 19 A and 19 B)

1. Development of list prices

Since the publication of the original report the list prices for Community coal have changes as follows:

— *Belgium:*

increase from 3 to 8 % in May 1981.

— *Federal Republic of Germany*

increase from 5 to 8 % for industrial coal in March 1981 and from 2 to 8 % for household coal in April 1981.

— *France:*

increase on 1 January 1981 from 27 to 43 % for power-station coal, whose prices had been stable for a year, increase from 11 to 16 % for industrial coal in February and from 14 to 27 % for household coal in April 1981.

— *Italy:*

increase in the prices from 21 to 25 % in the first half-year.

The rate of increase in 1981 is almost the same as for 1980.

2. Coking coal

The guide price mean value cif ARA calculated by the Commission for coking coal imported from the USA and Australia — moved from US $ 75·70 on 1 January 1981 to $ 84·35 on 1 July, of which $ 17·30 represent Atlantic freight and demurrage.

The list for Community coking coal lay in the range $ 72 to $ 102 on 1 July 1981.

3. Steam coal

The mean price in US dollars, cif ARA, for steam coal imported from third countries for electricity production has gone from $ 69 in the first quarter of 1981 to $ 73 during the second quarter of 1981, a period during which the guide price of Community coal lay in the range $ 84 to $ 100 instead of $ 109 to $ 125 at the beginning of the year [1].

The noticeable reduction in the deviation between the prices of Community coal and those of third-countries coal results mainly from the strong increase in the value of the US dollar in relation to Community currencies during the first half-year 1981, as may be seen from the following table:

[1] Prices on the basis 1 tonne = 29·3 GJ.

1 US dollar =	Bfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Lit	Fl	£	ECU
3 January 1980	27·77	5·328	1·7055	4·005	799·40	1·888	0·4456	0·70
1 July 1980	28·28	5·471	1·764	4·09	841·50	1·9324	0·4240	0·70
5 January 1981	31·43	6·005	1·9517	4·521	928·50	2·121	0·416	0·76
1 July 1981	41·31	7·921	2·5215	6·02	1 256·32	2·8032	0·548	0·95

VI. COKE

1. Coking capacity

Current capacity (79 million tonnes per year including semi-coke) covers the requirements of other industries, in addition to the domestic sector and exports to third countries, the requirements of the steel industry as long as not more than 80 % of pig-iron production capacity (around 137 million tonnes) is used. The present level being 65 %, the coverage seams to be adequate. But one has to count with the age of the cokeries of which more than 45 % are over 25 years old, which in turn will bring some replacement problems.

2. Coke production and coal supplies to coking plants

For the five first months of the year coke production was 7 % less than the level in the same period in 1980. If this trend persists, coke production could be 4 million tonnes less than estimated at the beginning of the year and coal consumption in coking plants may fall by some 5·2 million tonnes.

VII: TRADE IN COAL AND COKE

1. Intra-Community trade

The most striking feature is the United Kingdom's share of intra-Community trade in coal (3·7 million tonnes or 36 % in the first half of 1981 compared with 13 % in 1980).

The Federal Republic of Germany continues to head the list with 5·2 million tonnes in the first half of 1981 (estimated), although 0·5 million tonnes less than in the first half of 1980.

Deliveries of Community coal in the first half of 1981 rose in several countries, above all in Denmark (0·9 million tonnes and an estimated 2·5 million tonnes for the year as a whole) and in the Federal Republic of Germany. In both cases it was steam coal from the United Kingdom. Intra-Community trade in coke has followed the expected pattern with the Federal Republic of Germany exporting 80 % of the tonnage in question.

2. Trade with third countries

(a) *Imports* (Table 26)

Total imports from third countries in the first half of 1981 were about 36 million tonnes, the level already attained in both halves of 1980. The increase in purchases by Italy (1 million tonnes) and the Federal Republic of Germany (0·8 million tonnes) has been offset by a drop in the United Kingdom (1·2 million tonnes) and Denmark (0·6 million tonnes).

As for the suppliers, the United States' share rose from 33 % in the first half and 42 % in the second half of 1980, to 45 % in the first half of 1981 (over 16 million tonnes). The level of supplies from Canada, Australia and South Africa remained stable (total of 14 million tonnes). Supplies from Poland and the Soviet Union amounted to 3·7 million tonnes compared with 9·5 million tonnes in the first six months and 6·3 million tonnes in the second half of 1980.

In the United States, there was a 72-day strike in the first half of the year in the unionized mines, predominantly in the East which supplies most of the coal exported to the Community. Deliveries of coking coal were reduced but steam coal supplies virtually tripled compared with the first half of 1980.

The American mines affected by the strike are working throughout the summer. The railways, which are responsible for carrying the coal from the mines to the ports and for loading the ships, are making gradual technical improvements throughout the operation to increase handling capacity. They are altering the rules for registering ships to avoid waiting before loading or to reduce it as far as possible; this will reduce demurrage and hence favourably affect the price cif Europe of American coal. Medium-term forecasts for trade in coal between the United States and the Community still remain uncertain.

In the longer term the American authorities intend to initiate procedures to allow the deepening of ports to take deep-draught bulk carriers.

Similar problems are being experienced in various regions of the Community. It should be noted that United Kingdom producers are studying a programme of port works with various authorities to raise United Kingdom coal exports from their present level of 8 to 10 million tonnes expected this year to 15 million tonnes by 1985.

The situation in Poland is continuing to affect coal exports. The extent of the problem can be illustrated by three figures. During the first half of 1980 Poland exported 8·3 million tonnes to the Community, 4·8 million tonnes in the second half of 1980 and only 3·2 million tonnes in the first six months of this year (40 % of the first amount).

VIII. COAL AND COKE STOCKS

Producers' coal stocks (in coal equivalent) stood at 51 million tonnes at 31 December 1980 and grew to 56 million tonnes at the end of May 1981. This was approximately the forcasted increase, which was particularly marked in the Unitd Kingdom despite a substantial increase in supplies to other ECSC countries. The total also includes Germany's Federal reserve (around 7 million tonnes coal and 3 million tonnes coke).

Producers' stocks of coke virtually remained the same during the first half of the year.

ANNEX I

Some statistics for Greece

(Lignite — coal — coke — iron and steel industry)

(1 000 tonnes)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Lignite production	22 569	23 572	21 815	22 997	22 641
Coal imports	570	483	349	628	532
Steel production	715	916	936	950 (1)	950 (1)
Pig iron production	550	550	600	600	600
Consumption of coal in cokeries	463	360	212	378	384
Consumption of coke in the steel industries	335	269	207	275	242
Consumption of lignite in power plants	20 073	21 820	19 830	20 607	20 503

(1) Estimations.
Source: Eurostat.

TABLE 4 A

Steel production in the first half-year

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980	1981	Differences	
			tonnes	%
Belgium	7 267	6 136	— 1 131	— 15
Denmark	461	292	— 169	— 37
Federal Republic of Germany	23 078	20 777	— 2 301	— 10
France	13 094	11 022	— 2 072	— 16
Ireland	—	5	+ 5	—
Italy	14 070	12 634	— 1 436	— 10
Luxembourg	2 593	1 961	— 632	— 24
Netherlands	2 879	2 802	— 77	— 3
United Kingdom	5 008 (1)	7 661	+ 2 653	+ 53
Community	68 450	63 290	— 5 160	— 7

(1) Strike in the steel industry.

TABLE 4 B

Production of pig iron in the first half-year

(1 000 tonnes)

	1980	1981	Differences	
			tonnes	%
Belgium	5 855	4 861	— 994	— 17
Denmark	—	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	17 844	15 984	— 1 860	— 10
France	10 834	8 966	— 1 868	— 17
Ireland	—	—	—	—
Italy	6 174	6 305	+ 131	+ 2
Luxembourg	1 995	1 505	— 490	— 25
Netherlands	2 396	2 393	— 3	—
United Kingdom	2 458 (1)	4 739	+ 2 281	+ 93
Community	47 556	44 753	— 2 803	— 6

(1) Strike in the steel industry.

TABLE 8 A

Gross electricity generation

(TWh)

	January to June		Original forecast 1981	Difference in % 1981/80
	1980	1981		
Belgium	27·7	25·6	56·5	— 8
Denmark	12·9	9·3	25·7	— 28
Federal Republic of Germany	188·9	186·7	390·5	— 1
France	130·7	140·7	275·0	+ 8
Ireland	5·6	5·5	11·5	— 2
Italy	94·2	91·7	198·1	— 3
Luxembourg	0·6	0·6	1·3	—
Netherlands	32·9	32·1	66·5	— 2
United Kingdom	150·2	143·7	289·0	— 4
Community	643·5	635·9	1 314·1	— 1

Differences due to rounding off.

TABLE 11

Hard coal production

(1 000 tonnes)

	1	2	3	4	Difference 2-1		Difference 3-2	
	January to June 1979	January to June 1980	January to June 1981	Original forecast 1981	tonnes	%	tonnes	%
Belgium	3 320	3 325	3 309	6 250	+ 5	—	— 16	—
Federal Republic of Germany	47 745	47 496	47 591	93 575	— 249	—	+ 95	—
(Nationale Reihe)	(43 990)	(43 800)	(43 700)	(86 200)	(— 190)	—	(— 100)	—
France	10 332	10 094	10 153	17 450	— 238	— 2	+ 59	—
Ireland	34	32	30	60	— 2	— 6	— 2	— 6
United Kingdom	61 293	65 568	64 332	125 000	+ 4 275	+ 7	— 1 236	— 2
Community	122 724	126 515	125 415	242 335	+ 3 791	+ 3	— 1 100	— 1

TABLE 13 AND 14

Personnel employed underground and output per man/hour

	End June		Differences	
	1980	1981	Absolute	%
Personnel (1 000 s)				
Belgium	16·0	16·3	+ 0·3	+ 2
Federal Republic of Germany	122·3	123·2	+ 0·9	+ 1
France	30·2	28·8	— 1·4	— 5
Ireland	0·3	0·3	—	—
United Kingdom	185·0	179·0	— 6·0	— 3
Community	353·8	347·6	— 6·2	— 2
Output (in kg)				
Belgium	274	280	+ 6	+ 2
Federal Republic of Germany	530	526	— 4	— 1
France	368	374	+ 6	+ 2
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	372	388	+ 16	+ 4
Community	416	427	+ 11	+ 3

TABLE 19 A

Listed pithead prices for Community coal at 1 July 1980, 15 January 1981 and 1 July 1981

(in national currency)

Category	Type	Dates	Ruhr DM	Aachen DM	Saar DM	Belgium Bfrs	Nord FF	Lothringen FF	South Wales £	Scotland £	South Yorkshire £
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1980	283·00	—	—	5 200	752·00	—	62·80	—	—
		15. 1. 1981	298·00	—	—	5 550	752·00	—	76·50	—	—
		1. 7. 1981	325·00	—	—	5 800	955·00	—	76·50	—	—
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1980	266·00	270·00	—	—	—	—	54·60	—	—
		15. 1. 1981	281·00	309·00	—	—	—	—	64·70	—	—
		1. 7. 1981	—	339·50	—	—	—	—	64·70	—	—
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	1. 7. 1980	229·50	253·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15. 1. 1981	249·00	287·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1. 7. 1981	265·00	308·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1. 7. 1980	210·50	—	230·00	3 300	—	434·00	—	46·70	44·40
		15. 1. 1981	230·50	—	240·00	3 350	—	434·00	—	52·00	49·50
		1. 7. 1981	245·50	—	260·00	3 500	—	503·00	—	52·00	49·50
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1. 7. 1980	210·50	—	—	3 000	—	419·00 (²)	—	44·90	43·60
		15. 1. 1981	230·50	—	—	3 250	—	419·00 (³)	—	50·10	48·40
		1. 7. 1981	245·50	—	—	3 500	—	486·00 (³)	—	50·10	48·40
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	1. 7. 1980	207·50	227·00	227·00	2 870	—	385·00	50·60	47·50	42·90
		15. 1. 1981	217·00	238·00	237·00	3 048	—	385·00	51·80	—	—
		1. 7. 1981	232·50	251·50	257·00	3 280	—	436·00	51·80	—	—
Coke	Blast furnace > 40 mm	1. 7. 1980	324·50	335·50	345·00	4 250 (¹)	583·00	613·00	87·50	86·40	85·80
		15. 1. 1981	334·00	352·50	359·00	4 250	583·00	613·00	87·50	86·40	85·80
		1. 7. 1981	350·00	372·00	375·00	4 700	705·00	735·00	87·50	86·40	85·80

(¹) Carcoke.
(²) Power stations: 410·00—428·00
(³) Power stations: 523·00—546·00

TABLE 19 B

Listed pithead prices for Community coal at 1 July 1980, 15 January 1981 and 1 July 1981

(US $) (1) (2)

Category	Type	Dates	Ruhr	Aachen	Saar	Belgium	Nord	Lothringen	South Wales	Scotland	South Yorkshire	Minimum price	Maximum price	Difference %
Anthracite	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1980	160·43	—	—	183·88	183·86	—	148·11	—	—	148·11	183·88	24·2
		15. 1. 1981	152·69	—	—	176·58	166·33	—	183·89	—	—	152·69	183·89	20·4
		1. 7. 1981	128·89	—	—	140·40	158·64	—	139·60	—	—	128·89	158·64	23·1
Lean coal	Nuts 3 20/30 mm	1. 7. 1980	150·80	153·06	—	—	—	—	128·77	—	—	128·77	153·06	18·9
		15. 1. 1981	143·98	158·32	—	—	—	—	155·53	—	—	143·98	158·32	10·0
		1. 7. 1981	—	134·64	—	—	—	—	118·07	—	—	118·07	134·64	14·0
Semi-bituminous	Nuts 4 10/20 mm	1. 7. 1980	130·10	143·71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130·10	143·71	10·5
		15. 1. 1981	127·58	147·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127·58	147·05	15·3
		1. 7. 1981	105·10	122·35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105·10	122·35	16·4
Long flame	Nuts 2 30/50 mm	1. 7. 1980	119·33	—	130·39	116·69	—	106·11	—	110·14	104·72	104·72	130·39	24·5
		15. 1. 1981	118·10	—	122·97	106·59	—	96·00	—	125·00	118·99	96·00	125·00	30·2
		1. 7. 1981	97·36	—	103·11	84·73	—	83·55	—	94·89	90·33	83·55	103·11	23·4
Long flame	Nuts 5 6/10 mm	1. 7. 1980	119·33	—	—	106·08	—	102·44 (3)	—	105·90	102·83	102·44	119·33	16·5
		15. 1. 1981	118·10	—	—	103·40	—	92·68 (4)	—	120·43	116·35	103·40	120·43	16·5
		1. 7. 1981	97·36	—	—	84·73	—	80·73 (5)	—	91·42	88·32	80·73	97·36	20·6
Coking coal	Medium or high volatile	1. 7. 1980	117·63	128·68	128·68	101·49	—	94·13	119·34	112·03	101·18	101·18	128·68	27·2
		15. 1. 1981	111·19	121·94	121·43	96·98	—	85·16	124·52	—	—	85·16	124·52	46·2
		1. 7. 1981	92·21	99·74	101·92	79·40	—	72·43	94·53	—	—	72·43	101·92	40·7
Coke	Blast furnace > 40 mm	1. 7. 1980	183·96	190·19	195·58	150·28	142·54	149·88	206·37	203·77	202·36	142·54	206·37	44·8
		15. 1. 1981	171·13	180·61	183·94	135·22	128·95	135·59	210·34	207·69	206·25	128·95	210·34	63·1
		1. 7. 1981	138·81	147·53	148·72	113·77	117·11	122·09	159·67	157·66	156·57	113·77	159·67	40·3

(1) Dollar exchange rate:

	DM	Index	Bfrs	Index	FF	Index	£	Index
1 July 1980	1·764	100	28·28	100	4·09	100	0·424	100
5 January 1981	1·9517	111	31·43	111	4·521	111	0·416	98
1 July 1981	2·5215	143	41·31	146	6·02	147	0·548	129

(2) Prices are not adjusted for quality differences.

(3) Power stations: 100·24—104·65 $/tonne.

(4) Power stations: 115·68—120·77 $/tonne.

(5) Power stations: 86·88— 90·70 $/tonne.

TABLE 22

Coke oven coke production

(1 000 tonnes)

	1	2	3	Difference 2-1	
	January to June 1980	January to June 1981	Original forecast 1981	tonnes	%
Belgium	3 265	2 896	5 900	— 369	— 11
Federal Republic of Germany	14 160	13 911	28 400	— 249	— 2
France	5 757	5 299	10 900	— 458	— 8
Italy	4 095	3 919	7 600	— 176	— 4
Netherlands	1 211	1 155	1 950	— 56	— 5
United Kingdom	5 246	4 300	10 950	— 946	— 18
Community	33 734	31 480	65 700	— 2 254	— 7

TABLE 26

Imports of coal from third countries

(1 000 tonnes)

	Actual 1. half-year 1980	Actual 2. half-year 1980	Provisional 1. half-year 1981
By country of destination			
Belgium	3 162	4 175	3 277
Denmark	4 334	4 690	4 080
Federal Republic of Germany	3 650	3 577	4 350
France	11 711	10 775	10 600
Greece	(196)	(335)	(28)
Ireland	571	370	590
Italy	6 954	6 722	7 884
Luxembourg	65	150	136
Netherlands	2 419	2 605	2 870
United Kingdom	3 485	3 694	2 500
Communiy (without Greece)	36 351	36 738	36 287

	Actual 1. half-year 1980	Actual 2. half-year 1980	Estimates 1. half-year 1981
By country of origin			
USA	12 378	15 526	16 382
Canada	242	549	495
Australia	4 523	3 408	3 775
South Africa	8 976	10 522	10 125
Poland	8 283	4 940	3 240
USSR	1 294	1 334	495
Others	655	459	1 775
Total	36 351	36 738	36 287