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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

**THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY
IN 1995 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1996**

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THE MARKET FOR SOLID FUELS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1995 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1996

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 normally 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, delayed due to problems of data collection, analyses the situation of the Community solid fuel market in 1995, makes forecasts for 1996 and gives corrected and updated data for 1994. At the time of writing, some uncertainties still exist for the UK due to the lack of data provided for 1996. The figures used for that year are those initially forecast by the UK authorities for 1995.

The data for 1994 and 1995 is that available in January 1996. The forecasts for 1996 were made by the Member States at the end of 1995 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. This report is the first full report to consider the Community of 15 Member States. Where comparative data only exists for the 12 Member States as of the end of 1994, a special indication is explicitly made.

II. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4. 1995 has seen the strong recovery of economic activity after the 1992/93 recession lose considerable steam by the end of the year. Estimates for real GDP growth have been revised down to 2.5% for the year as a whole. For 1996, output growth should reach only 1½%, although this does mask an acceleration from a moderate pace at the beginning of the year to a rate of around 2½% during the latter part of the year.
5. As a result of the economic growth, energy demand has also grown. Gross inland consumption may have risen by some 1.7% in 1995 compared to the previous year. For 1996, bearing in mind the current economic forecasts and assuming normal weather conditions, the growth in primary energy demand could be around 1.8%.
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 1995, demand for natural gas and oil products increased and 1996 is expected to see further gains for natural gas in the Community energy market.
- 7.¹ 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 may have declined by some 4.6% during 1995. However, whilst the demand for hard coal, in terms of consumption, may have dropped by just over 4%, the demand for lignite may have dropped by some 6.3% compared to 1994.

For 1996, current forecasts point to a similar trend both for hard coal and lignite.

8. Total inland deliveries of hard coal are estimated to have risen in 1995, for the first time in four years, by some 11.8 Mt., to 285.1 Mt. The increase in deliveries to the public power stations more than compensated for the decline seen in all the other consumer sectors. By Member State, the biggest increases were in the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Portugal.

Whilst there has been a withdrawal of some 6 Mt. from the producers' stocks, stocks at the power stations in 1995 may have increased by some 4.3 Mt. This would imply that real consumption of hard coal during 1995 was slightly higher than indicated by the figures for deliveries.

9. For 1996, the volume of internal hard coal deliveries is expected to decrease by 20.2 Mt. to a new low of 264.8 Mt. Whilst the forecasts are for a decrease across all the sectors, with the exception of deliveries to the cokeries and to the steel industry, the most dramatic change is forecast in deliveries to the public power stations, where a fall of 20 Mt. is anticipated. By Member State, the major decreases are expected in the United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark.
10. Hard coal production continues to be affected, to varying degrees, by the restructuring programs carried out by the Member States. However, due to exceptional circumstances in the United Kingdom and Germany, Community production may have increased by 6.1 Mt. during the year to 137.5 Mt. On the other hand, 1996 could see a drop of some 9.1 Mt. to 128.4 Mt.
11. Lignite and peat production and deliveries continue to decline as a result of the falling demand for lignite in Germany. Total lignite and peat resources are estimated to be 280.5 Mt. in 1995 and 272.5 Mt. in 1996, compared to 295.9 Mt. in 1994.
12. Production of coke increased in 1995 by some 2.8 Mt. to 42.4 Mt., whilst current expectations for 1996 indicate a small reduction of 0.6 Mt. Imports are estimated to have also increased during 1995 by 1.7 Mt., although 1996 is expected to see a slight decrease of 0.1 Mt.
13. During 1995, imports of hard coal from third countries may have risen by 7.5 Mt. to 138.9 Mt., whilst current forecasts point to a slight decrease of 1 Mt. for 1996. The principle increases in 1995 were to be seen in Italy, Portugal and Spain, with most of the increase being supplied from the United States.
14. In the international context, 1995 saw the international market grow by some 18 to 20 Mt. The principle factor in achieving the market balance during the year was the additional 10 Mt. tonnes put on the market by the United States, confirming its capability of becoming a "swing" supplier when so required.

The majority of coal in 1995 was committed under contract and very little, especially of the higher qualities, was available on the spot market. Spot prices therefore continued to firm up and generally remain higher than contract prices during the year.

Spot prices for 1996 are expected to soften due to the flat demand in Europe, the new production in Latin America and the weakness of the freight market.

15. Average CIF prices during 1995 for imported coal into the Community from third countries were some 15 % higher than in the previous year, when expressed in US dollars
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 paralysed, 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 - EUR 15					
(million tonnes)					
	1994	1995	1996	1995/94	1996/95
	actual	estimates	forecast	(%)**	(%)**
HAARD COAL					
Resources					
- Production	131.4	137.5	128.4	4.6	-6.6
- Recoveries	1.7	1.6	2.0	-5.2	26.7
- Imports from third countries	131.5	138.9	137.9	5.7	-0.7
Total	264.6	278.0	268.3	5.1	-3.5
Deliveries					
- To coking plants	53.0	52.5	52.8	-0.9	0.6
- To power stations*	181.3	194.9	174.9	7.5	-10.3
- To others	38.9	37.6	37.1	-3.3	-1.3
- Exports to third countries	0.4	0.3	0.2	-10.7	-28.4
Total	273.7	285.4	265.1	4.3	-7.1
COKE					
Resources					
- Production	39.6	42.4	41.8	7.1	-0.6
- Imports from third countries	4.6	6.3	6.2	36.9	-0.1
Total	44.2	48.7	48.0	10.2	-0.7
Deliveries					
- To steel industry	41.5	44.2	42.9	6.6	-1.3
- Other deliveries within the Community	4.8	4.6	4.5	-5.1	-0.1
- Exports to third countries	0.6	0.5	0.4	-17.7	0.0
Total	46.8	49.2	47.8	5.1	-1.4
LIGNITE AND PEAT					
Resources					
- Production and imports	295.9	280.5	272.5	-5.2	-2.9
Deliveries					
- To briquetting plants	39.3	32.5	31.2	-17.3	-4.0
- To power stations	237.6	229.5	223.4	-3.4	-2.7
- Others (including exports to third countries)	17.6	15.9	15.4	-9.7	-2.9
Total	294.5	277.9	270.0	-5.7	-2.8

(1) 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 COMMUNITY IN 1995 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1996

17. The strong recovery of the Community economy after the 1992/93 recession has lost considerable steam throughout 1995. According to the latest Commission forecasts of May 1996, real GDP is estimated to have grown by 2.5 percent in 1995 as a whole.

The growth slowdown has essentially been caused by two types of forces. The slowdown was partly induced by the so-called "classical" cyclical forces, including an end to the early-cycle boost from stockbuilding and a switch from external to internal forces driving the recovery. Such factors also caused a short-lived growth pause during the recoveries of the mid-1970s and the early 1980s, roughly at the same period of the upward phase.

However, the "classical" pause in the current recovery process has been exacerbated by adverse developments in the financial markets. In particular, the exchange rate turmoil in the spring of 1995 - closely associated with market doubts about the resolve of the authorities to carry out fiscal and structural adjustments - led to heightened financial uncertainties, a worsened growth outlook and, in depreciating countries, higher inflationary risks. In addition, the rise in long-term interest rates during 1994 appears to have exerted a restraint on economic activity, especially in construction investment.

18. Employment is estimated to have increased by about 0.6 percent in 1995 after having registered three consecutive falls from 1992 to 1994. The rate of unemployment in the Community, which peaked in the spring of 1994 at 11.3 percent of the civilian labour force, has decline slowly since then to reach 10.7 percent during the summer of 1995. On average unemployment reached 10.9% in 1995.

Inflation, measured by the private consumption deflator, edged down further to approximately 3 per cent for the Community as a whole in 1995. This rather good inflation performance reflects the influence of two main factors. Firstly, the expansion of productive capacities did not create inflationary pressures from the supply side. Secondly, wage inflation, as well as unit labour costs, remained subdued as a result of the growing credibility of the objective of low inflation in the Community.

The budget deficit in the Community declined progressively from its peak of 6.2 percent of GDP in 1993 to around 5 percent of GDP in 1995. The improvement has been the result of a combination of improved cyclical conditions, lower interest rates and, in some countries, considerable consolidation efforts aimed at cutting deficits. Furthermore, the ratio of government debt to GDP is estimated to have increased in 1995, to reach 71.2 percent of Community GDP.

19. Although the present slackening may still exert dampening effects in early 1996, the main forces determining the growth outlook for the European economy remain broadly favourable:

- the sustained expansion of the world economy outside the Community;
- healthy supply-side fundamentals. Investment profitability remains sound on average, inflation is low and wage pressures appear to be relatively moderate;
- supportive monetary and financial conditions. The reduction in short-term interest rates since the spring of 1995 and the pronounced decline in long-term interest rates since early 1995 are, on average, quite favourable to a re-acceleration of demand. Also, the partial reversal of the spring 1995 exchange rate overshooting has improved conditions for more balanced growth and inflation prospects across the Community.

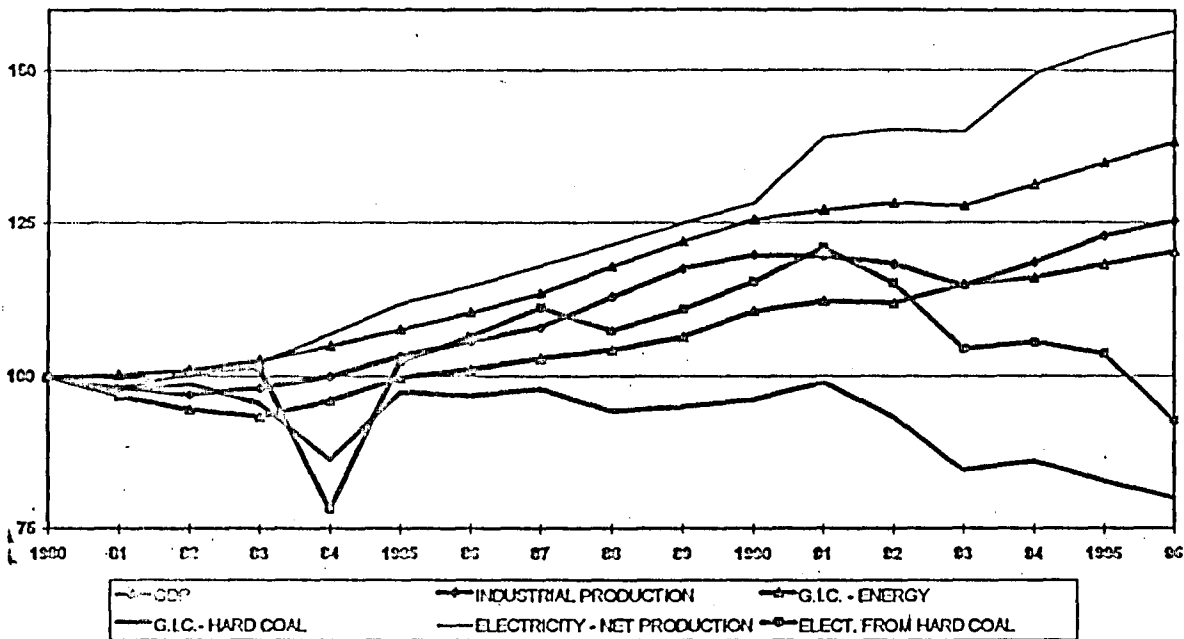
The combined impact of the above mentioned forces is expected to spur renewed healthy growth during the second half of 1996, still driven essentially by exports and buoyant investment, and increasingly supported by a pick-up in private consumption. For the year as a whole, output growth should reach around 1½ percent, but the average figure masks an acceleration from a moderate pace at the beginning of the year to a rate of around 2½ percent during the latter part of the year.

20. Employment in 1996 is now expected to rise by a meagre 0.2 percent in 1996 in the Community as a whole, which will be only sufficient for a stabilisation of unemployment at the rate of 1995 (10.9 percent) due to the slowdown in economic activity. Inflation is expected to edge down to around 2½ percent in 1996. Finally, the budget deficit for the Community as a whole is expected to fall further to 4½ percent of GDP in 1996, mainly as a result of widespread fiscal consolidation efforts. However, the expected budget deficit reduction will not be sufficient to prevent a further slight increase in the debt to GDP ratio, which could reach 74 percent of GDP in 1996.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY ENERGY MARKETS.¹

21. According to the data available at the time of writing (covering the first 10 months of 1995), total primary energy demand in terms of gross inland consumption in the Community during 1995 is likely to have increased by some 1.7% compared to 1994. Since economic growth is expected to be around 1½ percent in the first half of 1996, energy demand could increase by about 1.8%, assuming normal weather conditions.

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



*GIC: Gross inland consumption.

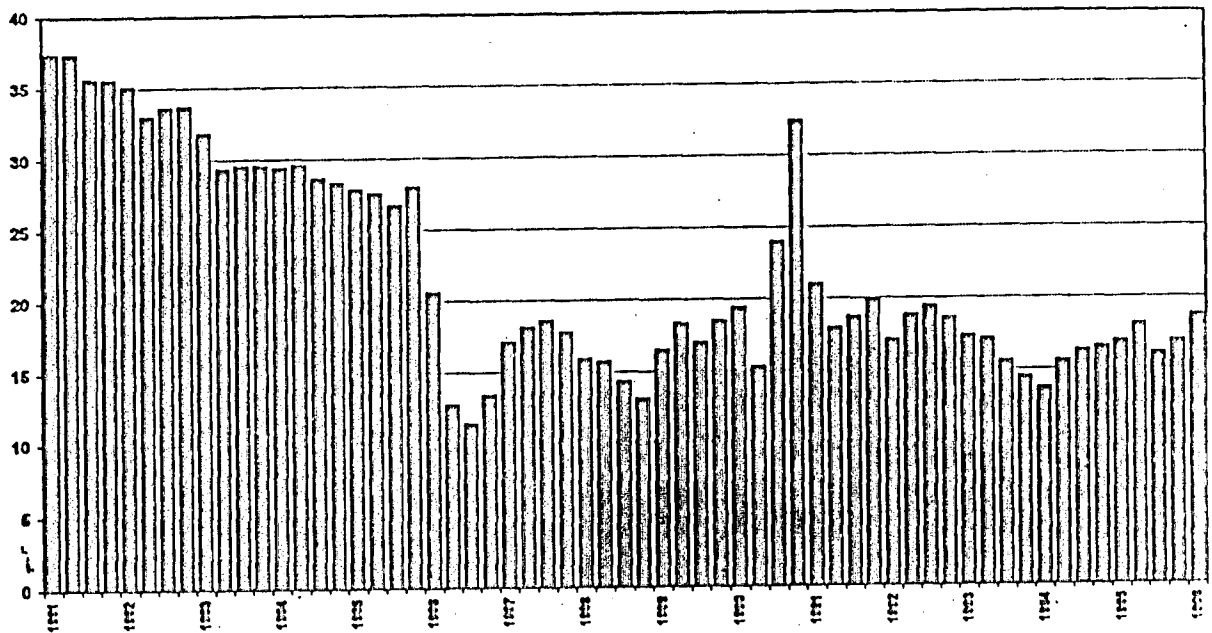
22. Crude oil CIF prices for imports into the Community increased by some 9.6% during 1995 compared to 1994. The average imported crude oil price for 1995 was 17.06 US dollars/barrel, as against 15.56 US dollars/barrel during 1994.

23. The main factor explaining the growth in energy demand between 1994 and 1995 is the growth in economic activity, although a certain slowing down has been observed during the second half of 1995, which has been more accentuated in the industrial sector.

¹ Anticipated results in this chapter are based on consolidated data for 1995

24. The demand for oil products, in terms of gross inland consumption, may have increased by 2.8% in 1995 compared to 1994. Demand has increased as much for heavy fuels as for light fuels from the transport sector. .

IMPORTED CRUDE OIL
US \$/barrel



25. Demand for natural gas is expected to have increased by some 4.8% during 1995, 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 most of the Community countries, with only rare exceptions.

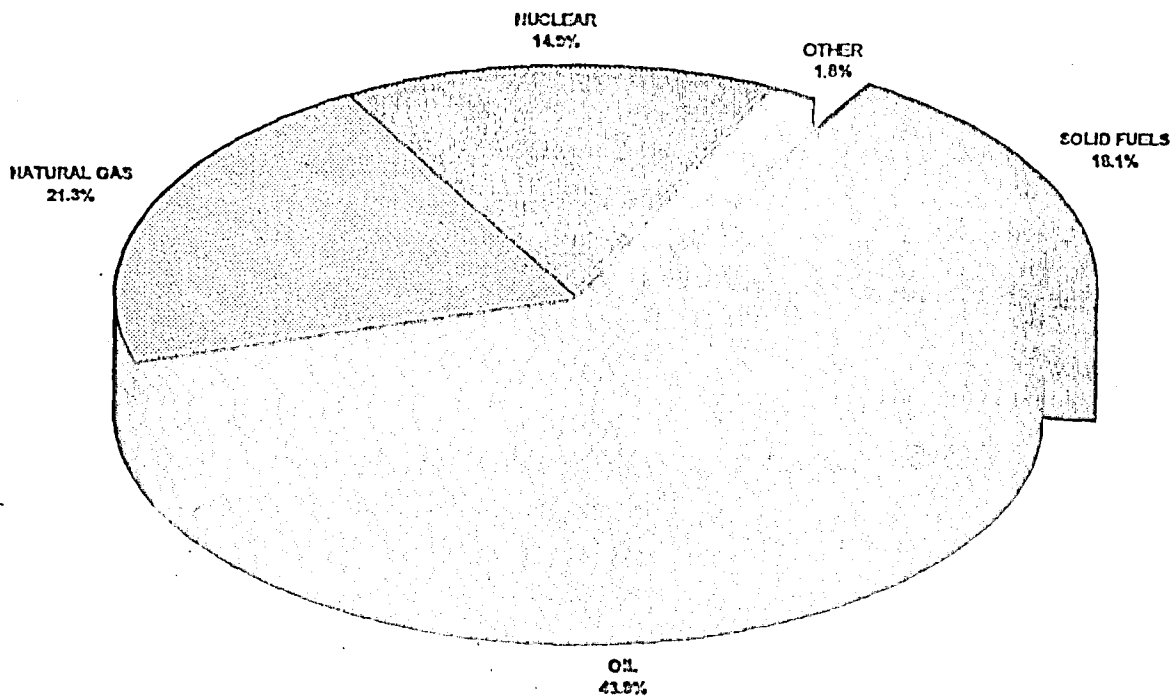
Demand from power stations may have grown by more than that from other sectors, by around 24%. By way of example, demand increased by over 22% in Belgium, Denmark, Spain and the United Kingdom, and by around 36% in Finland.

26. Despite the increase in economic activity and therefore in energy demand during 1995 compared to 1994, the total demand for solid fuels, in terms of gross inland consumption, may have declined by about 4.6%, compared to the previous year, as a result of a drop of some 6.3% for lignite and a decrease of just over 4% for hard coal.

This decrease for solid fuels is mainly the result of a lower demand from power stations but also, to a lesser extent, from the other consuming sectors.

With respect to lignite, the overall figures continue to be dominated by the contraction of the lignite industry in Germany. Demand from power stations, briquetting plants and other consumer sectors have declined during 1995 compared to the previous year.

SHARE OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY IN THE E.U. - 1995 (EUR-12)
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION (Mtoe)



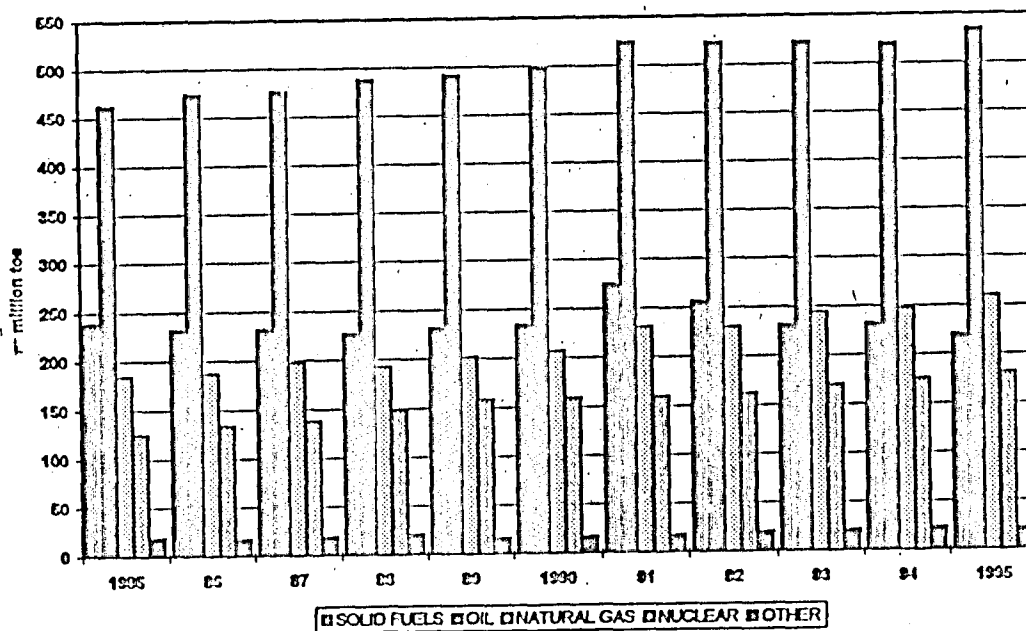
27. Electricity demand, measured by gross inland consumption, probably increased by about 1.5% in 1995. This trend could continue during 1996 as a result of the expected economic growth. Total electricity available could have increased by some 1.4% in 1995, due to a growing volume of electricity imports.

The production of nuclear electricity may have increased by 2.5% in 1995. This is largely the result of the higher production in France, given that the production in the remaining countries with nuclear plant has not seen any significant variation.

Hydro-electric production, on a Community level, may have seen a significant fall of some 6.7% during 1995, as a result of the drought affecting Portugal and Spain.

Production of electricity by conventional thermal power stations may have grown in 1995 by 4.4%. Oil-fired power stations (+11.8%) and gas-fired power stations (+8.8%) are expected to have accounted for not only the total increase of the conventional thermal plants, but also the fall registered in generation from the coal-fired power plants.

**E.U. PRIMARY ENERGY BALANCE
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION**



* Including new German Länder from 1991

28. With respect to energy supply, total Community primary energy production for EUR-12 in 1995 has probably increased by about 11 Mtoe to 651 Mtoe, mainly as a result of the increase in production in all types of primary energy with the exception of lignite, hydro and "other" sources.

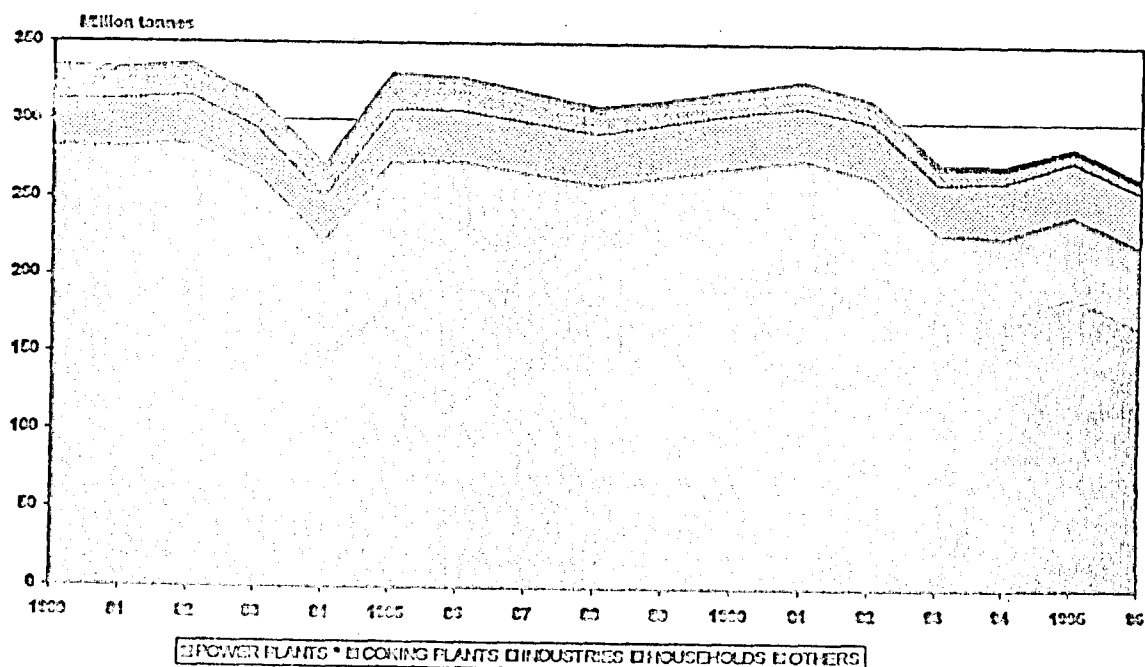
V. DEMAND FOR SOLID FUELS

Deliveries of hard coal (Table 3)

29. Deliveries of hard coal in the Community rose in 1995, after four years of continuous decline. Internal deliveries were 285.1 Mt., which is 11.8 Mt. (+4.3%) higher than that for the previous year, according to the latest estimates. This rise is more noticeable because it is a break with the trend observed since 1991, which saw the EUR-12 market alone contract by some 72 Mt. However, this does appear to be ephemeral as forecasts for 1996 indicate once again a drop which will bring total inland deliveries to the lowest level ever seen in the Community.

Deliveries to all sectors have been declining, with the only exception being deliveries to public power stations, which have risen by 14.4 Mt. (8.5%) to reach 184.3 Mt. This has more than compensated the fall observed in the other consumer sectors. In absolute terms, the main decreases were in the deliveries to the cokeries (down 0.5 Mt., or -0.6%), deliveries to the "other industries" (down 0.3 Mt., or -1.1%; including own power-generating requirements) and deliveries to the domestic heating sector, down by some 1.2 Mt. (or -16.2%).

INLAND DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL



* Public and pithead power stations

** Including new German Länder from 1992 and EUR-15 from 1994.

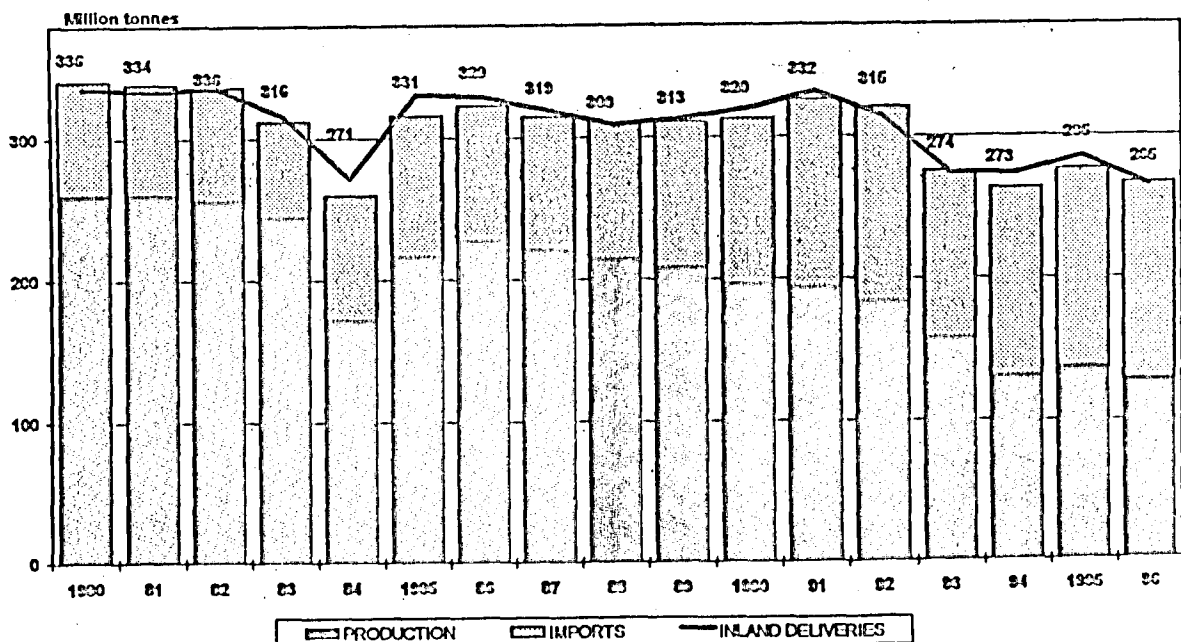
The share of hard coal deliveries for electricity generation, including autoproducers, has consequently moved up from 66% of total internal deliveries during 1994 to more than 68% in 1995. Deliveries to the two main consumer sectors, electricity generation (including colliery and industrial power stations) and cokeries, still account for some 87% of the total.

By country, only four Member States have seen the volume of their internal deliveries decrease in 1995, compared to 1994; Germany by 0.6 Mt., Austria by almost 0.2 Mt. and Ireland and Luxembourg by 0.1 Mt. each. On the other hand, the principal increases have been in the United Kingdom (+5.0 Mt.), followed by Italy (+2.2 Mt.), France (+1.7 Mt.) and Portugal (+1.0 Mt.). The remaining countries have seen increases lower than 1 Mt.

The recovery witnessed in the United Kingdom accounted for more than the half of the rise seen in Community internal deliveries during 1995. This climbs to 90% when Italy and France are included.

Furthermore, as a result of the tonnages drawn from stocks at power stations, hard coal consumption has been greater than deliveries, to the extent that consumption, although lower in 1995, is not much below 1994 levels.

TREND IN PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF HARD COAL



* Including new German Länder from 1991 and EUR-15 from 1994

30. For 1996 the picture for internal hard coal deliveries in the Community completely changes compared to 1995. Forecasts for internal deliveries point to a fall of 20.2 Mt. (-7.1%) to a new low of 264.8 Mt. Whilst the forecasts are for a decrease across all the sectors, with the exception of deliveries to the cokeries and to the steel industry where a rise of almost 0.5 Mt. is expected, deliveries to the public power stations are anticipated to witness the most dramatic change. Indeed, the expected decrease in deliveries to the public power stations of 19.8 Mt. would account more than 98% of the anticipated total fall in deliveries.

A comparison with 1995, by Member State, reveals that major decreases are anticipated in the United Kingdom (-11.8 Mt. or -16.2%), in Germany (-5.4 Mt. or -6.7%) and in Denmark (-2.6 Mt. or -20.9%). Other variations are less than 1 Mt.

The electricity generation sector, as the main coal consumer, to a large extent explains trend in hard coal deliveries as a whole. However, it is important to note that the quantitative projections in coal use shown need to be treated with considerable caution, since most national analysis tends to treat coal as the "residual fuel" required to supply projected total energy demand after determined amounts available from other fuels or energy sources have been supplied. So, variations on hydro-electricity or in the performance of nuclear plants can introduce large changes in the projections of coal demand. Having said that, there is no doubt that the penetration of natural gas is progressively removing some of the demand for solid fuels.

Coke-making (tables 4 and 5)

31. Crude steel production in the Community continued to grow during 1995 at a rate comparable with that of the previous year. This continuing upward trend in steel is explained by very strong business in the main steel-consuming industries, which recovered dramatically early in 1995.

Crude steel production during 1995 may have totalled 156 Mt., which would be 4.4 Mt. higher than the output for 1994.

Production rose in the Community's major steel producing countries, ranging from 5% in the United Kingdom, around 6% in Germany and France and 8% in Italy, while Austrian steel production is growing even faster: up 16% on 1994.

32. The livelier business in the major steel-consuming sectors, except for construction, recorded throughout 1994 and until mid-1995, after a significant slowdown in the third quarter, seems to have settled down. The forecasted lower demand at the end of 1995 should continue and should lead to a significant drop in apparent steel consumption during the first half of 1996, with a possible recovery in the second half of the year. In this context, total Community crude steel production could slightly decrease to some 153 Mt.

In spite of the increase in Community steel production in 1994 and the further increase anticipated in 1995, capacity utilisation 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. In addition, there has been an increase in the production from electric arc furnaces.

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.

Thus the changes which are taking place in the steel-making processes are leading to a reduction in the requirement 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, is expected to increase in the coming years.

34. Deliveries of coke to the steel plants may have risen by 2.7 Mt. (6.6%) in 1995 compared to 1994, to a level of 44.2 Mt., as a result of the increase in crude steel production. For 1996, deliveries are forecast to be some 1.3 Mt. down at 42.9 Mt.

35. The remaining internal coke deliveries appear to have barely reached 4.6 Mt. in 1995, which represents a drop of 0.2 Mt. with respect to the previous year (-5.1%). For 1996, all the indicators point to a further decrease of about 0.1% to 4.5 Mt.

Power stations (Tables 6A and 6B)

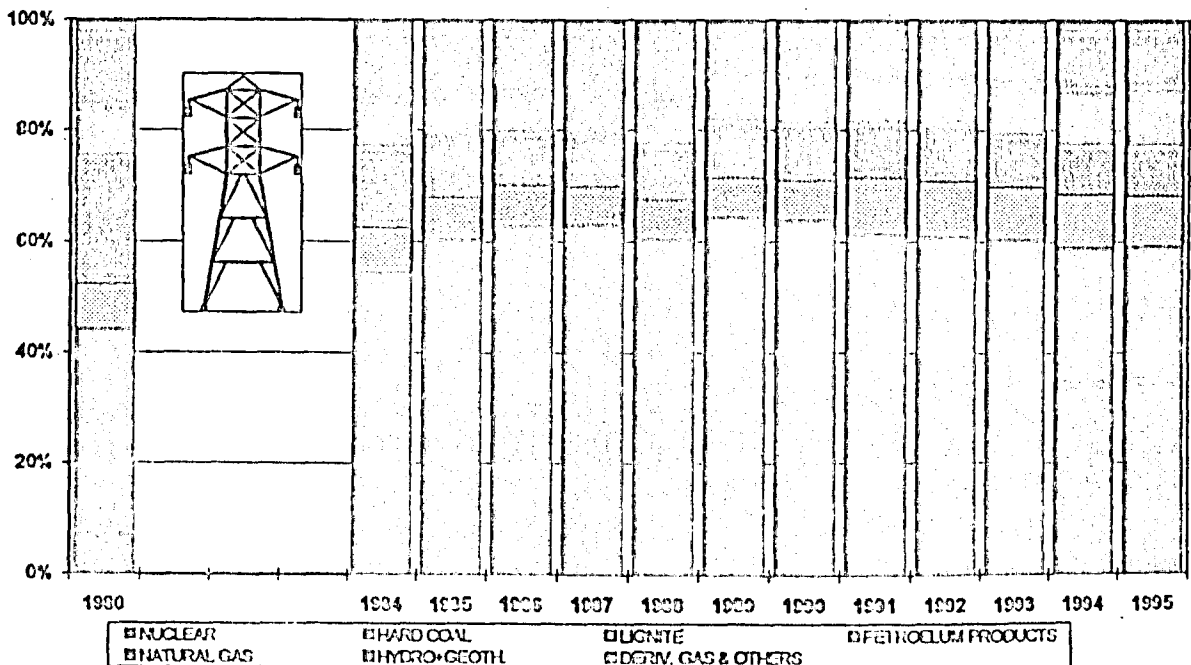
36. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing, the rise in demand in 1995 in the Community of EUR 12 for electricity, in terms of gross inland consumption, may have risen by more than 2%.

By sources, nuclear generation and that from generated from conventional power stations may have increased by about 3%. On the other hand, hydro-electric generation may have seen a fall of about 4% with respect to the previous year, mainly due to the drought in Portugal and Spain.

With respect to the conventional power stations, natural gas consumption has again seen a spectacular rise of around 24% compared to 1994. This has the case particularly in Finland (+36%), the United Kingdom (+25%), Spain (+23%), Belgium (+22%), Denmark (+22%) and Italy (+16%). At the same time, the consumption of solid fuels have decreased by a modest 0.3%, whilst the consumption of petroleum products may have risen by 11.8%.

Thus, the increase in electricity demand has been met mostly by natural-gas fired power stations and nuclear, including compensating for the lower generation from coal-fired and hydro power stations.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION



*Including new German Länder from 1991

37. In 1995, hard coal deliveries to public power stations were up by 14.4 Mt. (8.5%) on the previous year at 184.3 Mt. Only four Member States (Germany, Ireland, Austria and Luxembourg) saw a decrease in deliveries (altogether in the order of 1 Mt.). On the other hand, the biggest increases, in absolute terms, are expected to have occurred in the United Kingdom (+7.6 Mt.), Italy (+1.7 Mt.), Spain (+1.6 Mt.) and France (+1.3 Mt.), just to mention those greater than 1 Mt.

38. With respect to the stocks at the public power stations, these have increased by 4.2 Mt. to reach a new level of 54.5 Mt. for EUR 12 (confirmed figures for the end of November 1995), compared to the fall of almost 20 Mt. in 1994. The main variations in stocks have been in the United Kingdom (up 2.8 Mt.), Denmark (up 2.6 Mt.), France (down by 2 Mt.) and Italy (up by 1 Mt.).

With respect to the various Member States, there are a number of important developments to note:

- In the United Kingdom, delays in commissioning the Sizewell B nuclear plant as well as several CCGTs (i.e.: the 684 MW of Little Barford in Bedfordshire and 680 MW Keadby on Humberside) have resulted in a higher demand from coal fired power stations.
- In Denmark, orimulsion fuel began to be burned during 1995 under contract and may reduce future demand for coal by some 1.5 Mt. per year. In addition, imports of electricity rose significantly.
- In Spain, the long dry spell, combined with a substantial increase in electricity demand, led to a higher demand from coal fired power plants.
- Coal demand for power generation is growing once again in Italy with the reopening during 1995 of the Brindisi South and la Spezia power stations, which had been shut down in 1993 for environmental reasons.
- At Pego in Portugal, the second coal fired unit of 300 MW came into operation during October 1995 to complement the first group which became operational in 1993. Both groups burn imported coal.

- In Belgium, the rising electricity production from natural gas led to a lower consumption of hard coal. In addition, the new ten year investment plan for the country's electricity sector was approved, under which the share of the market for each type of electricity generation will alter as follows:
 - nuclear energy's share will fall from 58% to 52%;
 - gas-fired power will rise from 11% to 27%;
 - coal-fired generation will drop from 24% to 15%.

Overall installed capacity will rise 1085 MW to some 15200 MW, with 3743 MW of existing capacity, mostly coal fired units, being replaced. The construction of three new gas and three coal fired power plants is planned.

39. For 1996, the forecasts for hard coal deliveries to the public utilities for the Community are expected to fall by almost 20 Mt. (-10.7%) compared to 1995, to 164.5 Mt.

The most significant decreases are expected in the level of deliveries in the United Kingdom (-12.7 Mt.; -23.6%; note that these figures which should be treated with extreme caution as they are Commission estimates only), in Germany (-4.8 Mt.; -9.6%) and Denmark (-2.4 Mt.: -20.7%). The remaining Member States do not foresee variations in deliveries to power stations larger than 10.3 Mt., with the sole exception of Finland (+0.9 Mt.; +16.4%).

It should be re-emphasised that these forecasts need to be treated with considerable caution, since there is a tendency to treat coal as the "residual fuel" to supply projected energy demand after determined amounts available from other fuels have been supplied

40. With respect to hard coal deliveries to the colliery power stations and to the auto-producers, these may have fallen by 0.4 Mt. (-3.4%) during 1995 to a total of 11.1 Mt. Deliveries for 1996 could slightly decrease again by 0.3 Mt. to 10.8 Mt.

41. Turning to the prospects in the electricity production for the years up to 2010, the "Investments and Planning in the European Electricity Supply Industry" study by UNIPEDE expects electricity consumption to increase at a faster rate than that for total energy.

Conventional fuels are expected to remain the backbone of electricity generation in 2010, but the mix will shift away from coal, lignite and oil to gas. The share of gas-fired generation is projected to almost treble, reaching a market share of about 18%, by 2010, and resulting in the displacement of coal for base-load generation.

The anticipated evolution of electricity generation, by source, during the period 1995-2010 is as follows:

ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY SOURCE - EUR 15 SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FUEL						
	1995		2000		2010	
	GWh	%	GWh	%	GWh	%
• Hydro and other	326	15	343	14	378	13
• Nuclear	788	36	842	34	824	29
• Thermal, of which:	1.101	50	1.259	52	1.695	69
Coal	470	21	467	19	625	2
Lignite	178	8	185	8	208	7
Oil products	180	8	143	6	147	5
Natural gas	226	10	401	16	565	20
Others	46	2	64	3	149	5
TOTAL NET PRODUCTION	2.214	100	2.444	100	2.897	100

Whilst it is anticipated that there will be a small decline in the importance of nuclear and other primary sources in favour of fossil fuel fired generation, there are some significant changes projected for thermally generated electricity. Coal and lignite are expected to drop in importance whilst gas generation is projected to significantly increase.

Between 1995 and the year 2000, the European plant generating capacity is expected to increase by some 40 GW to reach 575 GW. Growth in new plant capacity will be dominated by gas fired plant (an increase of 28 GW) with continuing reductions in coal and oil-fired plant. Growth in nuclear is restricted to France only.

Between 2000 and 2010, generating capacity is expected to increase by 55 GW to reach 630 GW. This compares to a projected increase in demand of 70 GW and therefore suggests a greater utilisation of existing plant and thus less surplus capacity. The capacity of coal-fired plant is expected to remain fairly constant with new stations based on clean coal technology replacing those stations closing down. Gas-fired plant (20 GW increase) and gas turbines, including CHP projects (10 GW increase) dominate the growth in new capacity over the period.

MAXIMUM NET ELECTRICITY GENERATING CAPACITY IN 1995-2010 - EUR-15						
TYPE OF ORIGIN	1995		2000		2010	
	GW	%	GW	%	GW	%
NUCLEAR	121	22	126	21	118	19
THERMAL MONOVALENT						
Coal	62	12	64	11	70	11
Lignite	30	6	28	5	29	5
Oil	44	8	38	7	35	5
Natural or derived gas	41	8	69	12	89	14
THERMAL POLYVALENT	86	16	90	16	87	14
HYDRO						
Gravity	81	15	83	14	85	13
Pumped and mixed	34	6	35	6	36	6
NEW ENERGIES	7	1	11	2	13	2
GAS TURB., DIESEL, etc.	20	4	21	4	31	5
NOT SPECIFIED	9	2	10	2	38	6
TOTAL	535	100	575	100	629	100

The main conclusions that can be drawn from these forecasts are the following:

- Coal consumption at power stations is not expected to fluctuate appreciably by the end of this decade compared to 1995. Natural gas power plants are likely to absorb some three quarters of the increase in demand.
- Over the next decade, coal consumption at power stations could increase by one third. This would mainly be as a result of a higher average rate of utilisation of the coal power plants, given that net installed capacity is now forecast to increase by less than 10% during the same period. Hard coal and natural gas are expected to cover two thirds of the expected increasing demand.

Other industries (Table 7)

42. "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 competitive pricing of alternative fuels such as oil and natural gas which could explain the 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 risen by some 0.3 Mt. (1.7%) in 1995, when compared to 1994, to 18 Mt. This is mainly the result of the increases observed in Germany and, to a lesser extent, in Denmark, Italy and Portugal, which more than compensated for the drop seen in the United Kingdom.

43. In 1996, the volume of hard coal deliveries to this sector is expected to again slightly decrease, as current forecasts are for a small fall of 0.2%. The main drops are anticipated in Germany and in Denmark.

Domestic use (Table 8)

44. The fall in the 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.

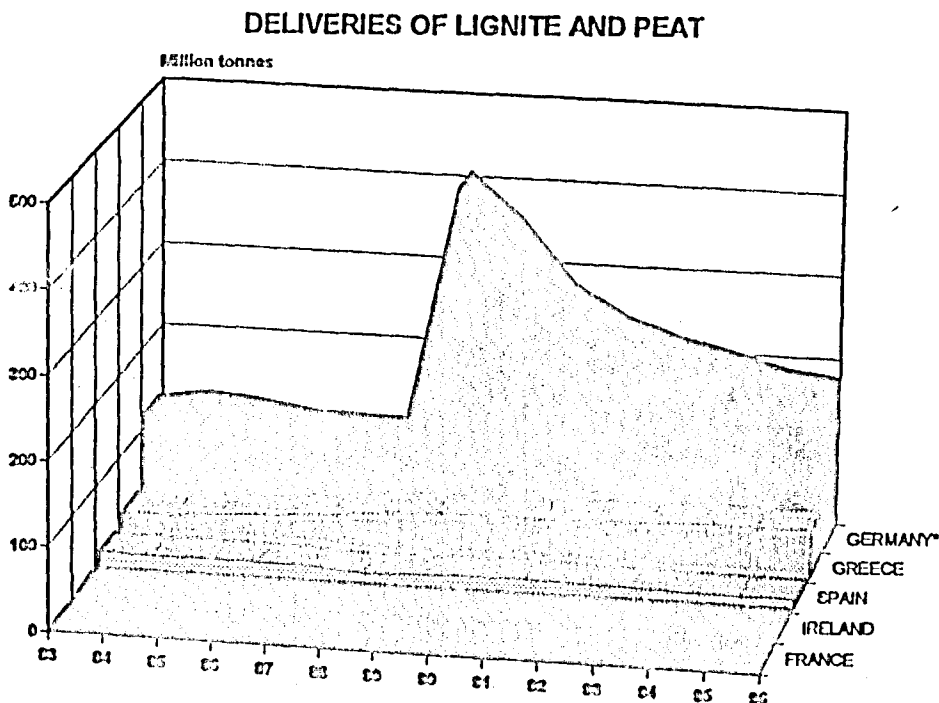
Deliveries of hard coal for domestic consumption, including supplies to miners' families, fell to 6.7 Mt. in 1995 from 8.5 Mt. in 1994 (which represents a fall of some 21.3%). Patent fuel, coke and lignite briquette deliveries also continue to decline steadily (the estimate for patent fuels for 1996 should be treated with extreme caution given that the UK figure is only a Commission estimate).

Total solid fuels deliveries to this sector, including hard coal, patent fuels, coke and lignite and peat briquettes, are estimated to have been 13.5 Mt. in 1995, as against 17.9 Mt. in 1994 (a drop of 25%) and a further reduction of some 0.4 Mt. is forecast for 1996.

Deliveries of lignite and peat (Table 9)

45. Total internal deliveries of lignite and peat are expected to have decreased during 1995 to a new low of 277.9 Mt., which would be some 16.6 Mt. down on the previous year. This would be due to the decrease in deliveries to briquetting plants (-6.8 Mt.) and to power stations (-8.1 Mt.), although deliveries to other sectors may also have declined by 1.7 Mt.

The main decrease of 16.3 Mt. is expected in Germany, due principally to the lower demand from the briquetting plants, but also from the power plants and other sectors. Spain is expected to follow with a 2.1 Mt. reduction, caused by the lower demand from the power plants, as a result of an increasing use of imported coal for blending to reduce sulphur emissions, but also due to the depletion of lignite reserves.



* Including new German Länder from 1989

46. The forecasts for 1996 indicate that deliveries are likely to continue to fall, by some 7.9 Mt. or -2.8%. This is due once again to the anticipated decrease in demand from all the consumer sectors in Germany. On the other hand, the demand from the utilities in Greece could increase by 0.9 Mt. during 1996. No significant changes are forecast in the other Member States with respect to 1995.

VI. COMMUNITY SOLID FUEL PRODUCTION

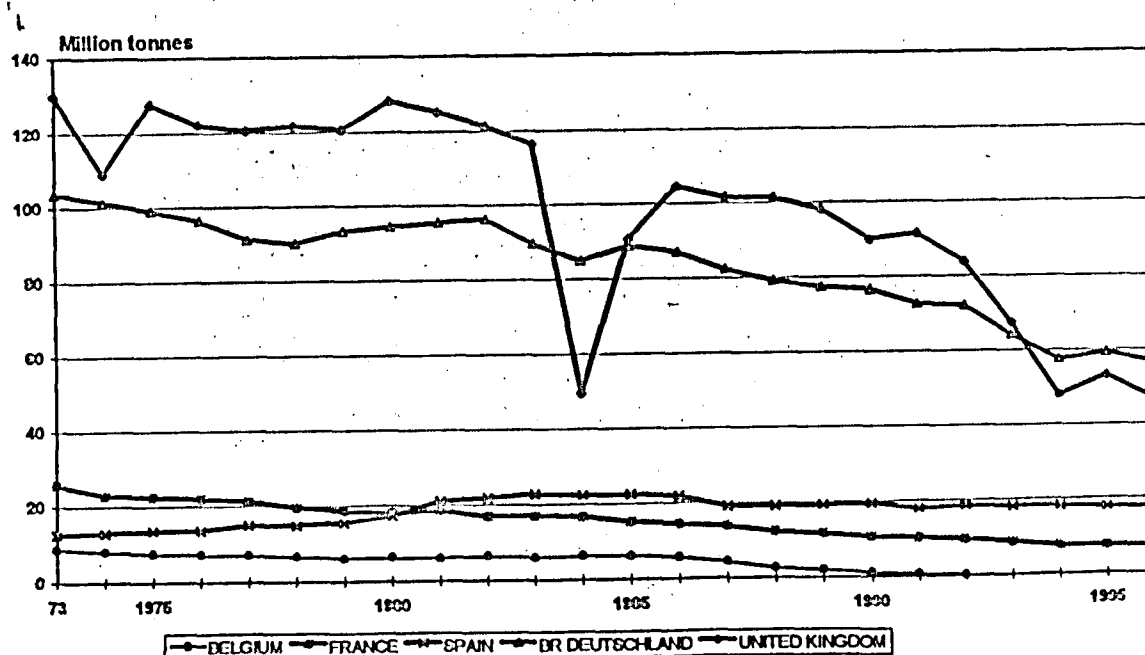
Hard coal (Table 10)

47. Community hard coal production in 1995 continued to be affected, to varying degrees, by the policies of the Member States to restructure, rationalise and modernise their industries in order to improve their competitiveness. However, due to exceptional circumstances in the United Kingdom and Germany, Community production may have increased by 6,1 Mt. (4,6%) during the year, compared to 1994, to 137,5 Mt.

By Member State, the most significant changes are estimated to have been in the United Kingdom, where production rose by some 5 Mt. (10,5%), and Germany with an increase of 1.7 Mt. (2.9%). On the other hand, Spain and France are both expected to have seen their hard coal production decrease by some 0.4 Mt. and 0,1 Mt. respectively.

Finally, Portugal closed its only hard coal mine at the end of 1994.

HARD COAL PRODUCTION



48. 1996 is forecast to see a large drop in Community production. Estimates currently point to a total of some 128.4 Mt., which would be some 9.1 Mt. lower than the 1995 figure.

Once again, the most significant variation may well occur in the United Kingdom with a fall of 6.1 Mt. (-11.4%; Commission estimate which should be treated with caution), followed by Germany with around 2.6 Mt. (-4.4%) and Spain and France decreasing output by 0.2 Mt. each.

49. In Spain further underground mines were closed and others restructured during 1995. The cut in production has mainly been concentrated in the "Asturias Central" and "León-Palencia" coalfields, whilst in those regions with important opencast sites, such as "Teruel" and "Aragón", production has remained steady. However, it is important to note that the reduction in production was more the result of the working days lost due to the unfortunate accident which occurred in the Asturian coal field.

In the United Kingdom, delays in the commissioning of a nuclear and several CCGT power stations, together with the cold winter, have resulted in a higher demand from coal fired power stations, with a beneficial effect on hard coal production. However, most of these factors are not expected to continue into 1996 and so demand will probably be lower for this year.

Production increased in Germany as a result of a rise in productivity and an increase in the number of shifts worked. This has principally affected the "Ruhr" coalfield as production rose there by almost 2 Mt., whilst production remained steady in "Aachen" and "Saar" coalfields. On the other hand, production fell at Ibbenburen.

For 1996, production is expected to drop by 1.8 Mt. in the "Ruhr" coalfield and by 0.7 Mt. at "Saar" coalfield.

In France, the drop in production seen in 1995 and expected for 1996 only affects pits in "Lorraine" coalfield

50. In accordance with the Community State aid framework Decision 3632/93/ECSC, Member States which had the intention of granting aid to their coal industry (France, Germany, Spain and the UK) submitted their modernisation, rationalisation and restructuring plans to the Commission during 1994.

Lignite and peat (Tables 9, 26 and 27)

51. Lignite and peat production and consumption are intimately linked to the generation of electricity (some 83% of the available resources of the Community). Lignite and peat production in 1995 is estimated to have been some 277.7 Mt., which is 15.3 Mt. (-5.2%) less than in the previous year. This is due to the lower production in Germany (-16.2 Mt.), which principally affected the main producing areas such as Lausitz (-10.3 Mt.) and Mitteldeutschland (-5.3 Mt.), and in Spain (-1.4 Mt.).

For 1996, total lignite production is forecast to decrease by 7.9 Mt. (-2.9%) to around 269.8 Mt. Only Greece expects a slight increase in lignite production, whilst Germany believes that its lignite production will fall by some 8.6 Mt. to reach 182.3 Mt. Once again, the fall in deliveries to the briquetting plants and particularly to the power stations are expected to be the main cause.

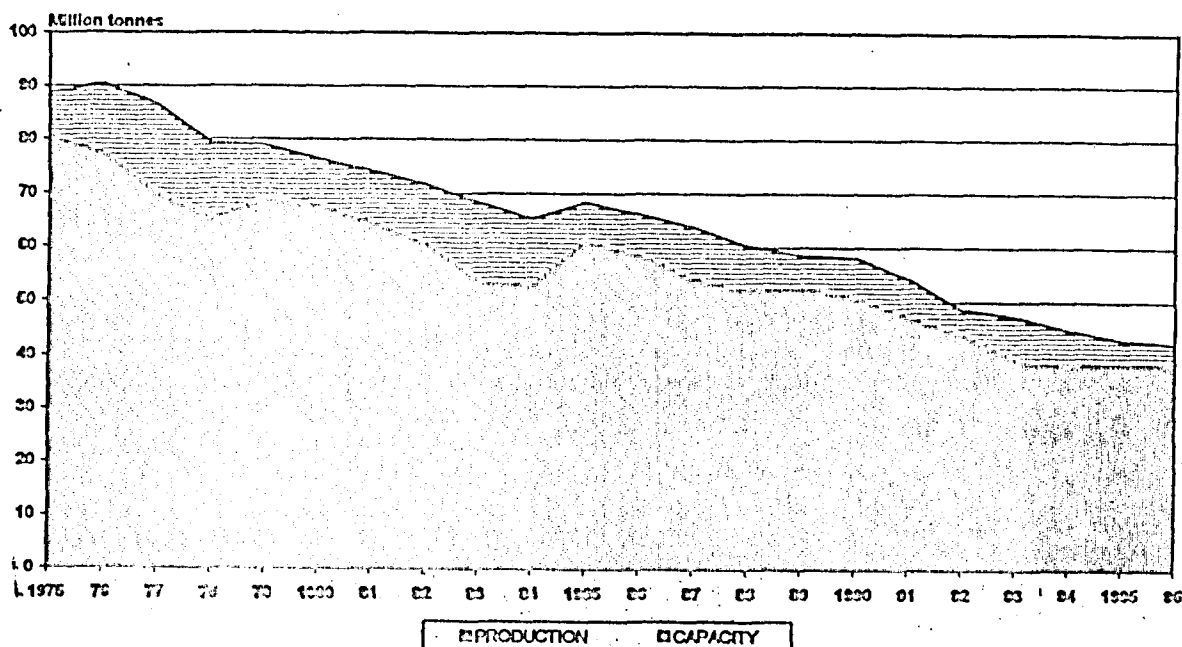
52. The production of lignite briquettes in 1995 is estimated to have been 9.3 Mt., compared with 11.2 Mt. in 1994, with Germany producing around 96% of the total tonnage. For 1996, the forecasts would indicate a new decrease of 0.4 Mt. to 8.9 Mt.

Coke (Tables 11A and 11B)

53. Total Community coke production capacity in 1995 is estimated at 43.2 Mt., as compared to 45.1 Mt. in 1993, whilst the forecast for 1995 is for 42.5 Mt. On the other hand, actual coke production in 1995 is expected to have been 42.4 Mt. (an increase of 2.8 Mt. or 7.1%). This interrupts the steady decline which has been observed over recent years. For 1996, all indicators point to a small reduction of 0.6 Mt. (-1.5%) to a total of 41.8 Mt. At the same time, the coke-production/nominal-capacity ratio, which appears to have improved from some 85% in 1994 to 90% in 1995, looks set to stabilise at around 90% in 1996.

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 the overall trend for Community coke production is one of continuous decline.

COKE PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY



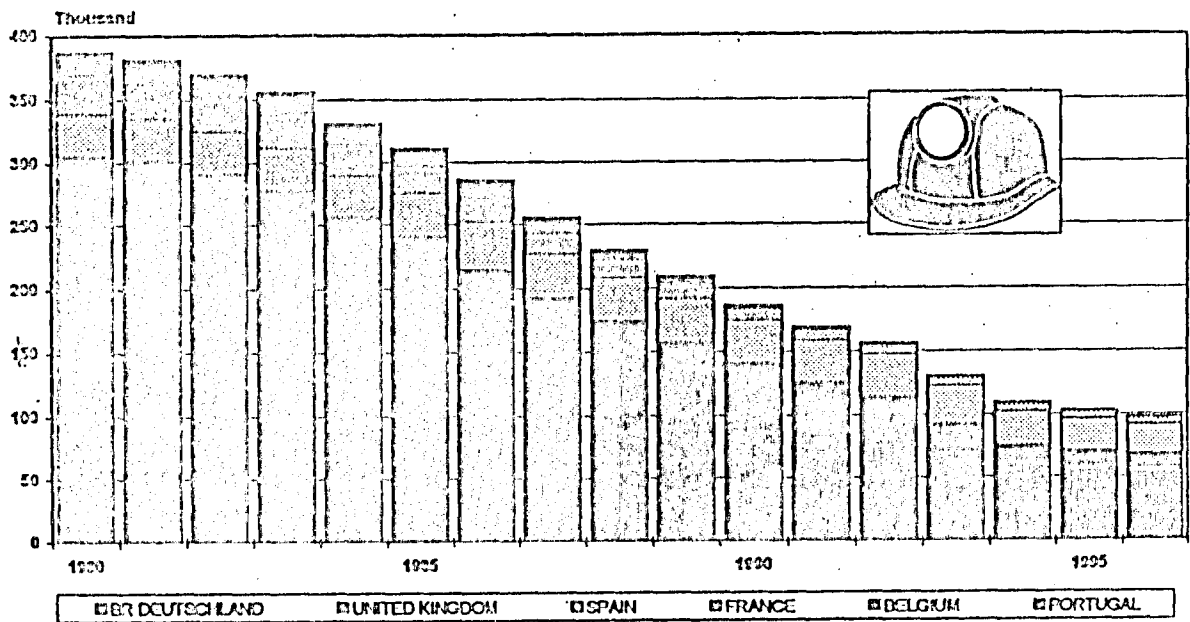
Labour and productivity (Tables 12A and 12B)

54. The annual average Community underground workforce is expected to have fallen once again by some 6,600 (or 6%) in 1995, compared to the 16,100 jobs lost in 1994, to a new total of around 102,800. Germany accounted for some 60% of these losses, followed by Spain (27%) and France (6%). The situation in the United Kingdom appears to have stabilised after the period of intensive restructuring just prior to the privatisation of the British Coal Corporation.

The forecasts for 1996 point to further job losses of the order of some 5,600, with some 54% being accounted for by Germany, 32% by Spain and 9% by France. The recent problems with Coal Investments could, however, mean some further job losses in the United Kingdom.

55. 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.

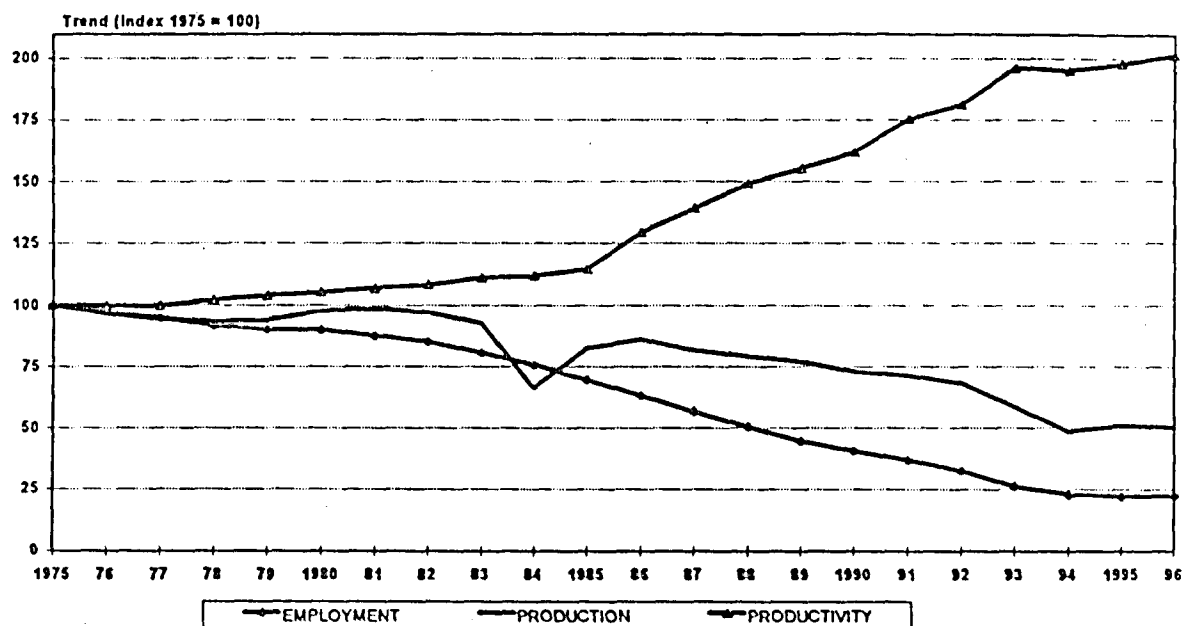
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND



The productivity in underground workings, for the Community as a whole, are expected to have risen from 757 kg/man-hour in 1994 to 768 in 1995. The sharpest increase probably took place, once again, in the United Kingdom which reached some 1860 kg/man-hour. France and Germany are also expected to have seen important improvements in productivity, rising from 654 to 678 kg/man-hour in France and from 714 to 750 kg/man-hour in Germany.

For 1996, as a result of the restructuring programmes in progress, productivity could increase once again by some 1.5% to some 780 kg/man-hour.

TREND OF THE COAL INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY



State aids

56. 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 authorised by the Commission is given in this table:

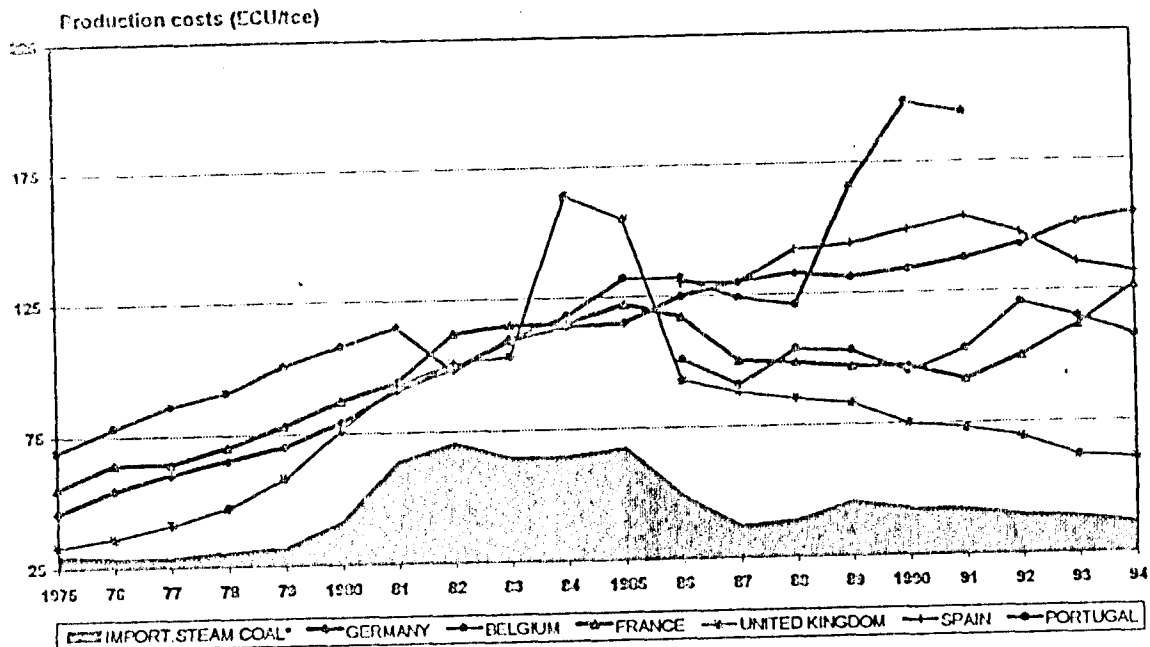
	TOTAL INTERVENTION TO CURRENT PRODUCTION (MECU)			INTERVENTION PER TONNE (ECU)		
	1993	1994	**1995	1993	1994	1995
Germany	4462.6	*7624.8	4784.2	69.5	*132.3	80.7
France	190.2	298.0	56.9	22.2	39.5	7.7
Spain	373.3	730.8	731.9	20.6	40.2	41.1
Portugal	6.4	1.8	**	32.5	12.4	
United Kingdom	1.9	20.1	--	0.0	0.4	--
Total	5034.4	8675.6	5572.9	31.7	*66.1	40.5

* This amount includes some DM 5350 million for the purpose of clearing debts from the compensation fund.

** Notification of aid has been received from the Portuguese authorities. At the time of writing, this notification is being examined by the Commission. However, it does not contain any aid to current production

57. With respect to State aid to the coal industry, it should be noted that 1995 was the second year of operation of Commission Decision No 3632/93/ECSC² on State aid rules for the coal industry. As foreseen in that Decision, Member States which had the intention of granting aid to their coal industry submitted their restructuring, modernisation and rationalisation plans during 1994.

COAL INDUSTRY COST TRENDS



58. In Germany, as a result of the decision of the Constitutional Court to declare the "Kohlepfennig" levy system unconstitutional, the supplies of steam coal for the power sector is now financed from the public budget.

The new supply contracts between the hard coal producers and the electricity generators for 1996 have been negotiated. A new system has been agreed to establish a value in DM/tce for the average frontier price of imported coal, to provide a means of reference for future prices for domestic coal sales. There is Government commitment to granting the German hard coal industry subsidies of 7.5 billion DM in 1996 (and 7.0 billion DM in each of 1997 and 1998) to support future sales of steam coal.

² O J. L 329 of 30.12.93, p. 12.

Under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission has authorised aid, in two separate Decisions, of DM 9.165 billion to the German coal industry for 1995, consisting of:

- aid under the scheme to maintain underground workers totalling DM 95 million;
- aid for compensation between coalfields and compensation for coal with a low volatile matter content totalling DM 143.6 million;
- a financial measure totalling DM 5 900 million, in the context of the third Law on electricity produced from coal;
- a financial measure totalling DM 200 million to cover exceptional costs of a number of coal undertakings;
- an aid of DM 2 826.9 million for deliveries of coal and coke to the Community steel industry.

In addition, under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission has also authorised aid of DM 10.4546 billion to the German coal industry for 1996, consisting of:

- aid under the scheme to maintain underground workers totalling DM 97 million;
- aid totalling DM 7 500 million, in the context of the fifth Law on electricity produced from coal;
- aid totalling DM 200 million to cover exceptional costs of a number of coal undertakings;
- an aid of DM 2 657.6 million for deliveries of coal and coke to the Community steel industry.

In all of its Decisions, the Commission took account of the priority which had 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.

59. Under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission authorised aid of 141 316 million pesetas for 1995, consisting of:

- aid to cover operating losses totalling 119 303 million pesetas;
- aid to cover exceptional welfare charges for workers who lose their jobs as a result of the measures to modernise, rationalise, restructure and reduce the activity of the Spanish coal industry, totalling 14 723 million pesetas;
- aid to cover the technical costs of closing down installations as a result of the measures to modernise, rationalise, restructure and reduce the activity of the Spanish coal industry, totalling 7 140 million pesetas;
- aid in favour of research and development projects totalling 50 million pesetas;
- aid in favour of environmental protection totalling 100 million pesetas.

In addition, under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission authorised aid of 141 377 million pesetas for 1996, consisting of:

- aid to cover operating losses totalling 117 481 million pesetas;
- aid to cover exceptional welfare charges for workers who lose their jobs as a result of the measures to modernise, rationalise, restructure and reduce the activity of the Spanish coal industry, totalling 17 159 million pesetas;
- aid to cover the technical costs of closing down installations as a result of the measures to modernise, rationalise, restructure and reduce the activity of the Spanish coal industry, totalling 6 587 million pesetas;
- aid in favour of research and development projects totalling 50 million pesetas;
- aid in favour of environmental protection totalling 100 million pesetas.

In both of the above-mentioned decisions, the Commission also recognised the commitment of Spain to adjust the existing mechanism for granting aid before 31 December 1996, the maximum transitory period allowed for in paragraph 2 of Article 2 of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, in order that all aid should be "entered in Member States' national, regional or local public budgets or channelled through strictly equivalent mechanisms".

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. As Decision 3632/93/ECSC came into force, indigenous coal prices substantially decreased by more than 30% with respect to the previous "reference price". The difference between the old and the new "reference price" has emerged as an indirect operating aid, or reduction of capacity aid, although it continues to be financed by the electricity tariffs. This explains why Spanish State aid since 1994 displays such a large increase with respect to 1993 and the previous years.

In accordance with Article 9(7) of Commission Decision 3632/93/ECSC on the requirement that schemes linked to agreements between producers and consumers must be modified by 31 December 1996 to bring them into line with the provisions of the Decision, the Spanish government approved a Royal Decree on 28 December 1995 on the specific costs on electricity generation linked to aid granted to the coal industry. This took effect on 1 January 1996. This Royal Decree provides that financial assistance to coal industry coming from the electricity sector will be limited to a ceiling of 5% of the electricity bill and has been fixed for 1996 at 4.864%. A large portion of this aid will go towards covering the operating losses of the coal undertakings.

These operating losses are defined as being the difference between the standard production cost of coal and the standard cost of indigenous coal purchases, both defined by parametric formulas; the latter has been fixed at about \$ 86 per tce at the power station for 1995. In addition, those coal undertakings covered by "Contrato Programa" with the state will receive further assistance from the national budget.

60. With respect to France, a modernisation, rationalisation and restructuring plan was submitted by the national authorities at the end of 1994, together with the notification of the planned assistance for 1994 and 1995. The Commission delivered a positive opinion on the restructuring plan submitted, which was based upon a "Coal Agreement" reached between "Charbonnages de France" and the coal trade unions. This agreement foresees the closure of coal mining activities by the year 2005.

Under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission authorised aid for FF. 4 366 million to the French coal industry for 1995. This aid consisted of the following:

- aid for reduction of activity to cover operating losses totalling FF. 371 million;
- aid for research and development totalling FF. 15 million;
- a financial measure totalling FF. 3 980 million to cover exceptional costs.

In addition, under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, the Commission authorised aid for FF. 4 415 million to the French coal industry for 1996. This aid consisted of the following:

- aid for reduction of activity to cover operating losses totalling FF. 569 million;
- aid for research and development totalling FF. 15 million;
- a financial measure totalling FF. 3 831 million to cover exceptional costs.

61. For the United Kingdom, the Commission authorisation under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC to grant aid in the 1995/96 financial year was contained in the Commission Decision of November 1994, as amended by the Commission Decision of February 1996. Aid authorised for the 1995/96 financial year was as follows:

- aid totalling £ 130 million to the Coal Authority to cover liabilities for the environmental and physical damage caused by the production activities before the privatisation of British Coal;
- aid totalling £ 327 million 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 £ 25 million to British Coal to cover exceptional social-welfare payments to workers affected by the restructuring of the coal industry;
- aid totalling £ 70 million to British Coal to cover cost arising from residual activities prior to the dissolution of British Coal following privatisation;

In addition, a financial measure was authorised 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.

The Commission also authorised, under the provisions of Decision 3632/93/ECSC, aid to be granted by the United Kingdom in the 1996/97 financial year, as follows:

- aid totalling £ 37 million for the British Coal Corporation or the public administration succeeding it to cover exceptional social welfare benefits for workers who lose their jobs as a result of the restructuring, rationalisation and modernisation of the UK coal industry;
- aid totalling £ 115 million for contributions to pension funds for former workers of the British Coal Corporation and their dependants;
- aid totalling £ 90 million for a concessionary entitlement to coal and smokeless fuel, or, in certain cases, cash-in-lieu for former workers of the British Coal Corporation and their dependants ;
- aid totalling £ 95 million in the 1996/97 financial year to cover environmental damage caused by the production activities before the privatisation;
- aid totalling £ 6 million to cover the costs arising from the residual activities of the British Coal Corporation.

Investment trends (Table 13)

62. 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 631.0 MECU in 1995, which represents an increase of nearly 26.5% in relation to the previous year. Whilst Germany is estimated to have increased its investment in 1995 by 243.6 MECU compared with the previous year, UK investment is expected to have fallen by 76.3 MECU and Spanish investment by 34.5 MECU.

For 1996, a decrease of 116.6 MECU is forecast, taking the Community total down to 514.4 MECU. The biggest decreases, in absolute terms, are expected in Germany (down by 98.7 MECU) and, to a lesser extent, in Spain with a drop of 36.3 MECU. On the other hand, an increase of 17.7 MECU is expected in the UK.

VII. SOLID FUEL PRICES

Exchange rate (Table 14)

63. The value of the US dollar continued to decrease compared with Community currencies during 1995, as it had during 1994. The US dollar's average depreciation with respect to the ECU was of the order of some 10.4% in 1995 compared to 1994, with the biggest depreciation occurring during the first quarter of 1995 and fluctuating thereafter.

Trend of imported coal prices

64. The prices in 1995 reflected the change in the market situation that began in the second quarter of 1994. The combination of strong demand, mainly in the Far East, coupled with supply shortages in Australia, South Africa, Russia and Colombia, firmed up the market and in the last quarter of 1994, when contract prices for 1995 were negotiated, FOB spot prices had risen dramatically with respect to the 1994 contract prices. These increases in the FOB spot prices were as high as 7-9 US dollars/tonne in Colombia, 4-6 US dollars/tonne in Australia, 2-3 US dollars/tonne in USA and 6-7 US dollars/tonne in Indonesia. In addition, the freight market picked up an increase of some 3-4 US dollars/tonne on average, dependent upon the different origins and vessel sizes. The contracts for 1995 were signed at the following price levels:

	FOB (\$/t)	Freight (\$/t)	C&F	(\$/t)G.C.V. (Kcal/kg)
SOUTH AFRICA	32-34	9-12	41-46	6,200-6,400
COLOMBIA	37-39	7-11	44-50	6,600-6,800
INDONESIA	38-40	10-13	48-53	6,900
USA	40-43.5	8-12	48-55.5	6,950
USA (sub-bit)	26	12-14	38-40	4,890
AUSTRALIA	36-39	12-16	48-55	6,000-6,500

65. During 1995 the market remained strong. The majority of the coal was committed under contract and very little coal, especially high quality coal, was available in the spot market. Under these conditions, spot prices continued to firm up and remained, generally, higher than contract prices during the year.

The only exception was the coal from the United States, where export prices fell during the first half of the year as a result of the low domestic demand, firmed up slightly after the summer and then finally weakened again at the end of the year.

66. The annual contracts for 1996 between the European utilities and the foreign suppliers were negotiated, for the most part, between November and December 1995. These negotiations were helped by the drop in the freight market that began in the last quarter of 1995. Despite a slight increase of around 1 US dollar/tonne in the FOB prices from South Africa and Colombia (Carbocol) with respect to last year, the C&F prices came down thanks to a greater reduction in freight rates.

The spot prices during 1996 are expected to continue the softening trend as a result of the flat demand in Europe, the new production in Latin America and the weakness of the freight market.

67. With respect to coking coal, which is traded under annual contracts running from April 1 to March 31, the contract prices for Fiscal year 1995 experienced increases of close to 5 US dollar/tonne FOB for US and Canadian coals, and over 5 US dollars/tonne FOB (plus another 3 US dollars/tonne freight charges) on Australian coals. The increase for Polish coal was more or less of the same order. These price increases reversed, in one year, the decline witnessed over the past four years and returned prices to their 1990/1991 levels.

The prices for Fiscal year 1995 were the following:

CANADA	46 - 36.50 \$/t FOB
USA High Vol.	54 - 54.50 \$/t FOB
USA Mid Vol.	58 - 60 \$/t FOB
USA Low Vol.	53 \$/t FOB
AUSTRALIA	61.50 - 63 \$/t FOB
POLAND	50 - 51 \$/T FOB

68. The European steel mills have concluded negotiations with the US, Canadian, Australian and Polish suppliers for Fiscal year 1996 in a much more balanced market situation than in the year before. US and Canadian suppliers obtained FOB price increases for low and mid volatile coals, while price levels dropped slightly for high volatile coals. US low volatile coals increased by between 1.50 and 2.0 US dollars per tonne, mid volatile coals increased by between 1 and 2 US dollars per tonne and high volatile coals suffered reductions of between 0.35 and 1.35 US dollars per tonne depending upon the quality. Canadian coals achieved price increases of around 1.80 US dollars per tonne (low and mid volatile).

Australian coals were fixed at roll-over prices or slight increases of less than 0.5 US dollars per tonne on a CIF basis. This was the result of an increase of between 2.5 to 3 US dollars per tonne FOB and a more or less similar reduction on freight charges.

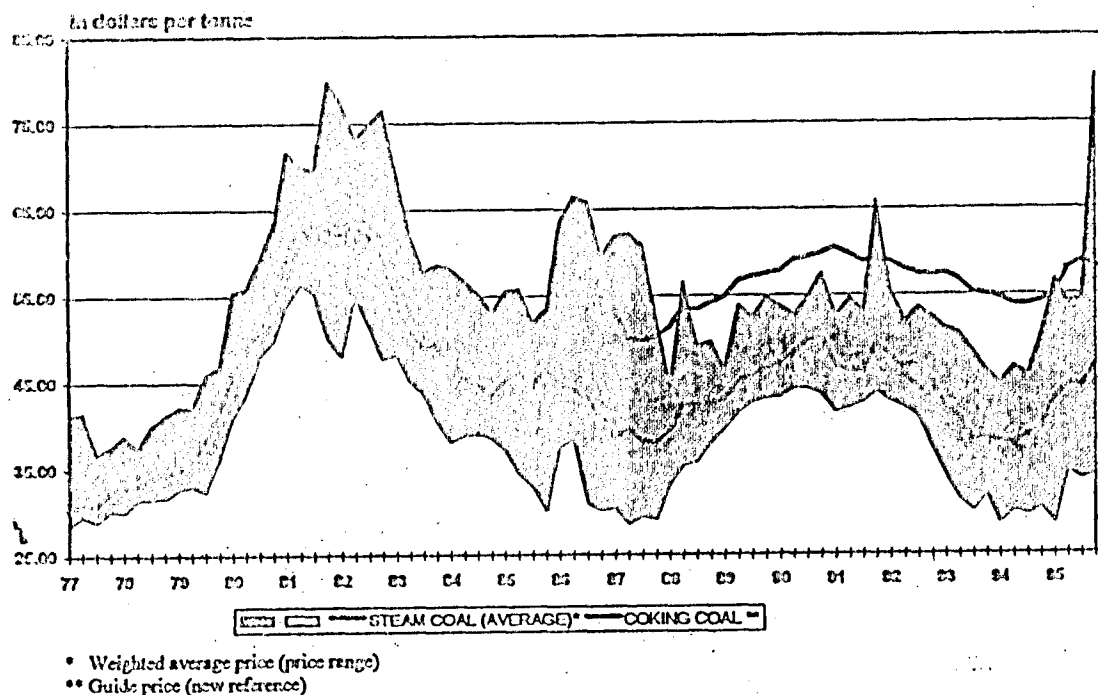
Polish coals also obtained a FOB price increase of between 1 and 2 US dollars per tonne, to a level of around 52.25 US dollars per tonne.

Finally, it is important to emphasise that, due to the weak freight market, the European steel mills have been able to either roll-over or reduce the average CIF price for coal this year.

The prices for Fiscal year 1996 are at the following levels:

CANADA	47.80 - 48.30 \$/t FOB
USA High Vol.	53.00 - 54.50 \$/t FOB
USA Mid Vol.	59.50 - 61.50 \$/t FOB
USA Low Vol.	54.50 - 55.00 \$/t FOB
AUSTRALIA	61.25 - 62.80 \$/t FOB
POLAND	52.00 - 52.50 \$/T FOB

AVERAGE CIF PRICES FOR HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



69. Both coking coal and steam coal CIF prices into the Community increased during 1995 with respect to the prices quoted in the previous year. On average, CIF prices in US dollars for steam coal were some 15% higher in 1995 than in 1994, whilst for coking coal qualities the average CIF prices for Community imports in 1995 were 6% higher than in 1994.

It is important to note that on average the ratio between coking coal and steam coal CIF prices for Community imports, which had remained fairly steady in the first half of 1994 at around 1.26, has moved closer together to the extent that, by the end of 1995, the ratio had fallen to 1.12.

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

70. 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. Since then the trend has been dramatically reversed to the extent that the increases in the middle of 1995 returned prices to levels last seen in 1991.

71. 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 which hit a low of 53.80 US dollars per standard tonne in the third quarter of 1994.

The guide price per standard tonne then increased to a high of 58.90 US dollars in the third quarter of 1995 before decreasing again to 57.40 US dollars in the first quarter of 1996.

Atlantic ocean freight rates, on a quarterly average, increased steadily from the low of 6.0 US dollars, in the first two quarters of 1994, to a high of 8.4 US dollars in the second quarter of 1995. Since then freight rates have declined steadily to the 7.10 US dollars registered for the first quarter of 1996.

72. 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.

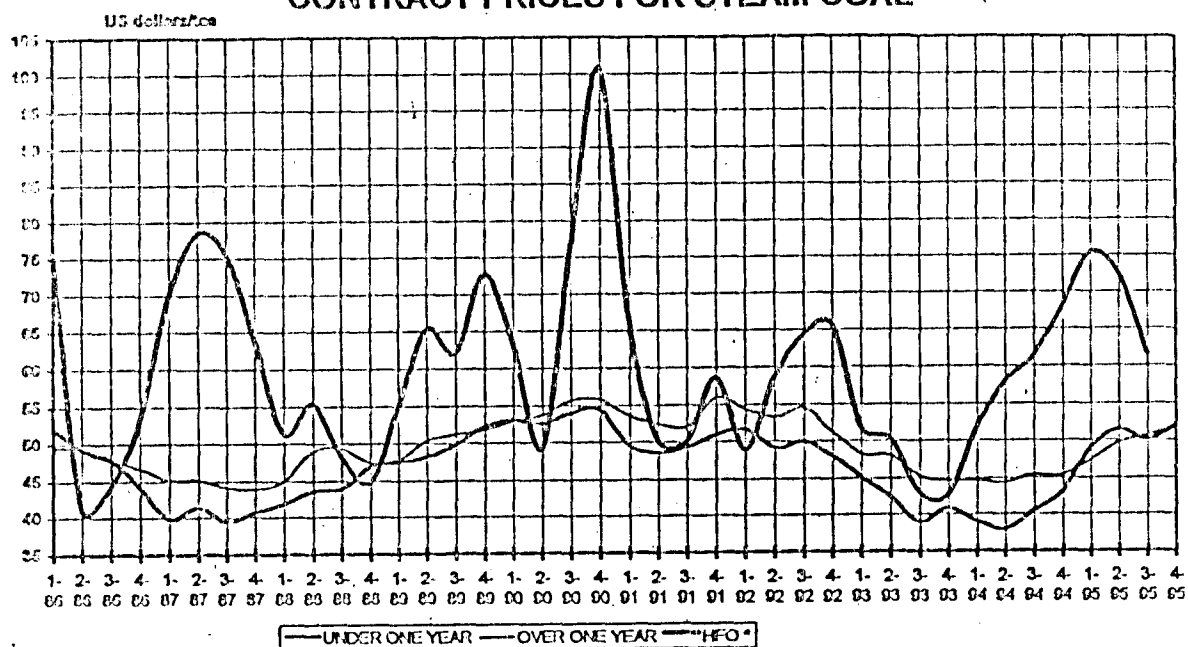
(b) Steam coal (Tables 15A and 15C)

73. From a low of 42.68 US dollars per tce in the second quarter of 1994 the average CIF price, at the major European ports, for steam coal imported from non-Community countries increased steadily to the high of 51.84 US dollars per tce registered for the fourth quarter of (an increase of 21.5%). However, since the average US dollar exchange rate for the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.764 ECU, compared to 0.860 ECU for the second quarter of 1994, the real variation in price in Community currencies was an increase of 7.3%.

On average, CIF prices expressed in US dollars were 15% higher in 1995 as compared to 1994.

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 CONTRACT PRICES FOR STEAM COAL



* Spot price Rotterdam; 3.5% sulphur

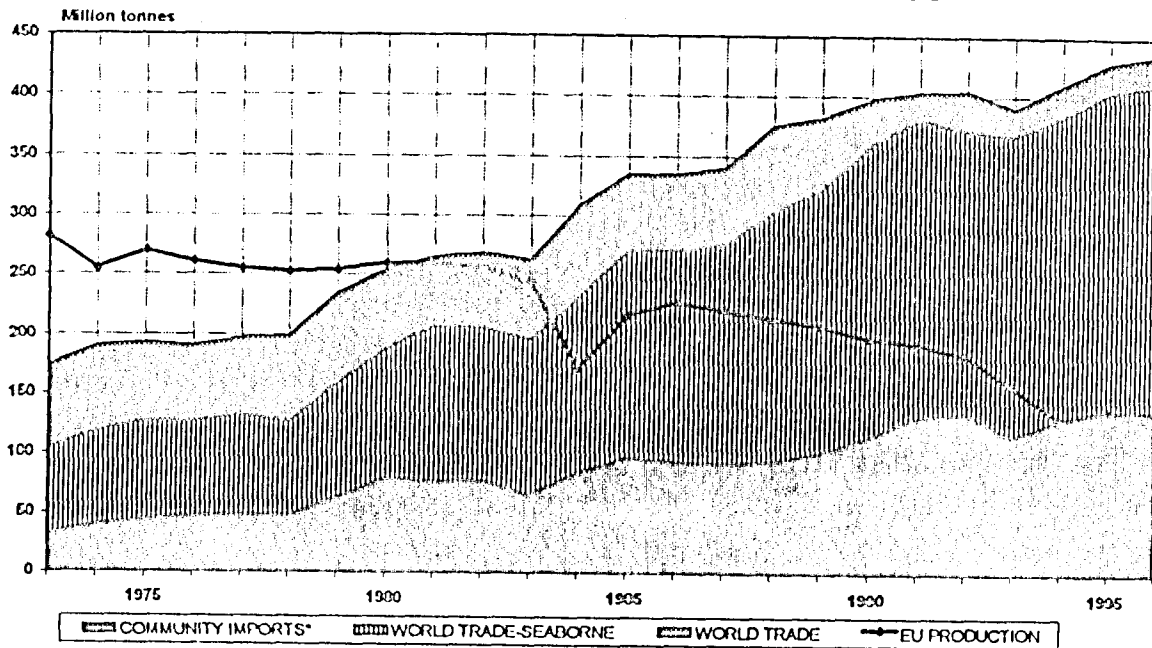
VIII. TRADE IN SOLID FUELS

Hard coal: world trade and production

74. Although precise data for 1995 is not yet available for many of the hard coal producing countries, world hard coal production is estimated to have slightly increased as most of the major producers (Canada, South Africa, China, Australia, Colombia, Indonesia, etc.) have increased their production according to the partial figures currently available for 1995. This has more than offset the fall in production in the former Soviet Union and other countries which are rationalising their coal mining industries.

75. In 1994, world coal trade seaborne is estimated to have increased by more than 20 Mt. to about 400 Mt. This rise has been mainly due to the higher demand for thermal coal qualities.

EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD TRADE FOR COAL COMMUNITY PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS



* Including new German Länder from 1991 and EUR-15 from 1994.

76. With respect to the international market and the balance between offer and demand, as far as steam coal is concerned, the anticipated increase in world steam coal trade that was forecast in 1994, at around 18-20 Mt. (approximately a 10% increase) for 1995, was quite accurate. During the first half of 1995 the market grew by 20% but then slowed down to finish with a preliminary estimate of between 18 and 20 Mt. growth for the whole year. The world steam coal trade will thus probably surpass the level of 230 Mt. in 1995.

This additional demand has been allocated more or less as predicted. Europe and the Mediterranean accounted for around 6 Mt. and Asia accounted for the remaining 12 Mt. (1 Mt. more than anticipated). Demand did not increase in America mainly because the United States' imports from South America remained flat.

77. With respect to the supply side, the big factor in achieving the market balance has been the United States, which has put close to 10 Mt. of additional coal exports onto the market. This confirms its capability of becoming the "swing supplier" when so required by the market. The other countries which have been able to increase their exports have been Australia, South Africa, Colombia and Indonesia, accounting altogether for another 8 to 10 Mt. of additional exports.

78. With respect to the European market, the demand for coal was strong but the supply kept pace with demand. The abundant supply of low priced mid- and high-sulphur US coal in Europe was the main reason for this market balance, which also served to put a cap on the prices from other suppliers. That was certainly the case for South Africa, by far the major supplier of steam coal into Europe. South African spot prices stayed at between 1.5 US dollars/tonne and 2.5 US dollars/tonne above contract prices until the last quarter of 1995. Australian coal, on the other hand, practically disappeared from the spot market as it became uncompetitive in Europe as a result of both the strong demand in the Far East, that raised the FOB prices to almost 40 US dollars, and the high freight rates. The only Australian coal that came to Europe was that under long term contract. This also applied to Indonesian coal.

Colombia, and in a lesser extent Venezuela, also contributed to maintaining the market balance by increasing their exports to Europe. Additional production came mostly from the new mine at Drummond, La Loma, (approximately 1 Mt. in 1995) and from Prodeco, thanks to the recent involvement of Glencore in this company. Other smaller producers also contributed to increase total exports from Colombia and Venezuela by 2-3 Mt. in 1995. As a result of these additional supplies, prices weakened at the end of the year.

79. The projections for 1996 forecast a flat, or even a decrease in, demand for steam coal in Europe. The only countries where demand is expected to increase are France, Portugal and, in the Mediterranean basin, Israel (1.2 Mt.) and Morocco. Demand is expected to decrease in Spain, and Denmark.

Supplies to Europe are expected to increase from Colombia and Venezuela. Drummond plans to export between 3.5 and 4 Mt. in 1996 from the new La Loma mine (as against 1 Mt. in 1995) and PRODECO is expected to produce another 4 Mt. from the two mines of El Cerrejon Central and Calenturitas, thereby almost doubling its exports.

South Africa will probably maintain its level of exports to Europe, although it may deviate part of its output to the Far East where the demand is higher and the prices healthier. For the first time in recent years, two new projects will bring additional output onto the export market in 1996. These are the new mine "Forzando", of Anglovaal, with an initial production estimate of 600,000 tonnes in 1996 (increasing to 2 Mt. in the long run), and the expansion of "Twistdrai" of SASOL which, for the first time, will begin exporting coal in 1996. The plans are to export under 1 Mt. in 1996, 2.3 Mt. in 1997 and 3 Mt. after 1999.

For Russian and Polish coal, the situation in 1996 is expected to be roughly similar to that in 1995.

Finally, the United States, which is where there is the big question mark. Exports to Europe will be determined by the domestic demand in the US, and the prices of US coal will be a consequence of the domestic market rather than the international market.

80. With respect to coking coal, the rate of growth of world trade during the last six or seven years has been much slower than that for steam coal. Preliminary estimates for 1995 expect a total seaborne trade of between 161 and 165 Mt.

The main suppliers of coking coal to Europe are the United States (which accounts for almost 40%), Australia (with around 30%), Poland (at around 20%) and the balance distributed between Canada and, to a lesser extent, Russia and South Africa.

An estimated 22 Mt. of PCI will be used in the world in 1995, compared to an estimated 25,2 Mt. in 1996 and more than 39 Mt. in the year 2000.

81. With respect to the world trade in coke, this remained relatively stable from 1990 (14.2 Mt.) to 1993 (14.6 Mt.), but then increased to 16.3 Mt. in 1994 and to an estimated 17.1 Mt. in 1995. This growth was a result of coke shortages in the western world, which worsened at the same time that the steel industry experienced a recovery. Total world trade could therefore amount some 20 Mt. by the year 2000.

China is the major new source for the world market. Chinese coke production is expected to increase from 28% of world capacity in 1994 to nearly 40% by the year 2000. The leading importing regions are North America, Western Europe, South America (Brazil) and Asia (India)

82. An important point to note concerning the future of the international coal trade is the threatened reclassification of coal, by the "International Maritime Organisation", as a "hazardous and noxious substance" being transported at sea. Under the current main proposal, due to be presented to a diplomatic conference in 1996, coal would be included in a category with such genuinely hazardous materials as ammonium nitrate. Coal traders/importers would be liable to pay insurance premiums and contribute towards a compensation fund for the whole category of materials. Alternative proposals to be considered would either exempt coal as a non-hazardous substance or would, at least, make coal traders liable only for incidents connected with the transport of coal by sea.

Community trade with third countries (Tables 17 and 18)

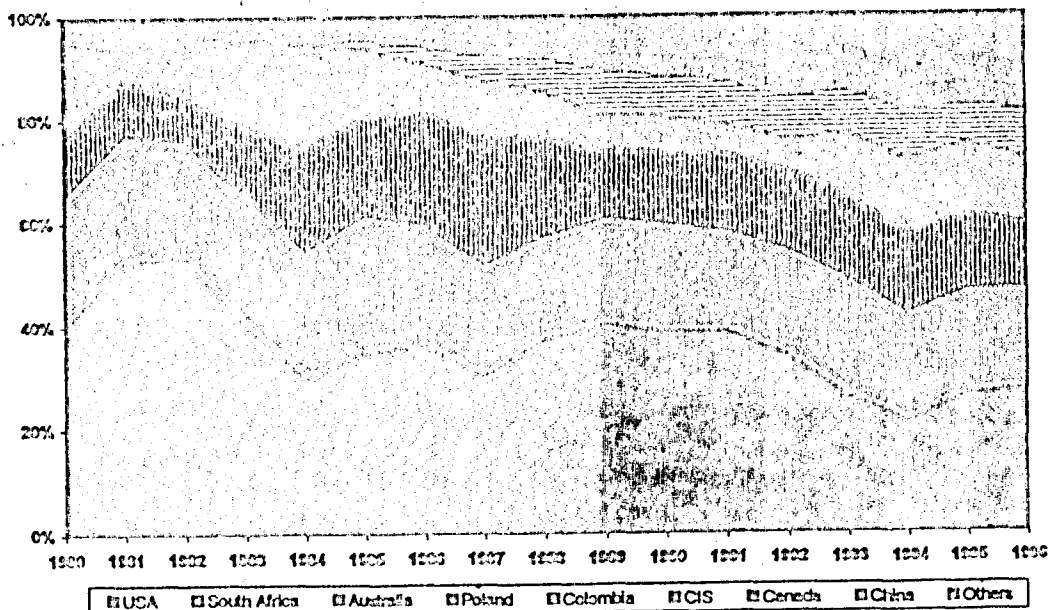
83. In 1995, imports of hard coal from third countries are expected to have risen significantly with respect to the previous year. Total imports are estimated to be 138.9 Mt., which is 7.5 Mt. (5.7%) more than in 1994.

By country, the main increases are in Italy (+2.9 Mt.), followed by Portugal (+1.2 Mt.) and Spain (+1.1 Mt.), by the reasons mentioned earlier under point 39.

With respect to the suppliers, the rise has principally been taken by the United States, which could increase its exports to the Community by 8.7 Mt. (+30.8%) to reach 37.0 Mt.

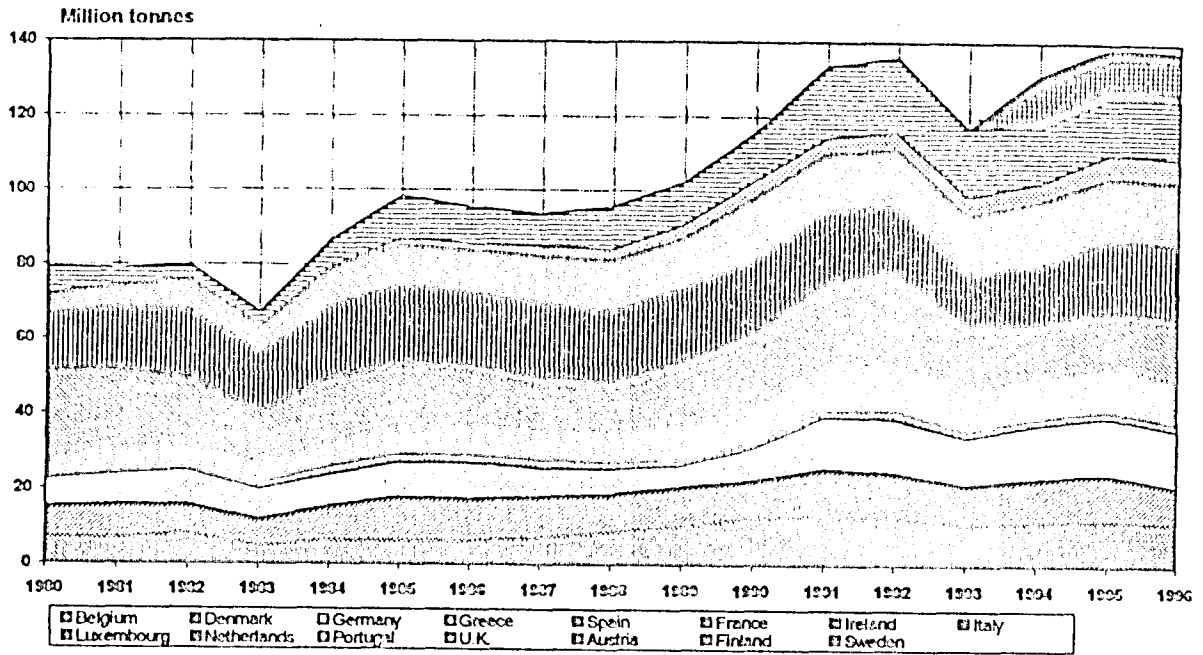
84. For 1996, imports of hard coal from third countries could decrease slightly, by 1.0 Mt. (-0.7%), compared to 1995, to reach 137.9 Mt. The main variations are expected in Denmark (a decrease of 2.6 Mt.) and in France (an increase of 2.2 Mt.). By suppliers, there are not expected to be any significant changes except, perhaps, some increase in the level of exports from Columbia.

**HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES
MARKET SHARES***

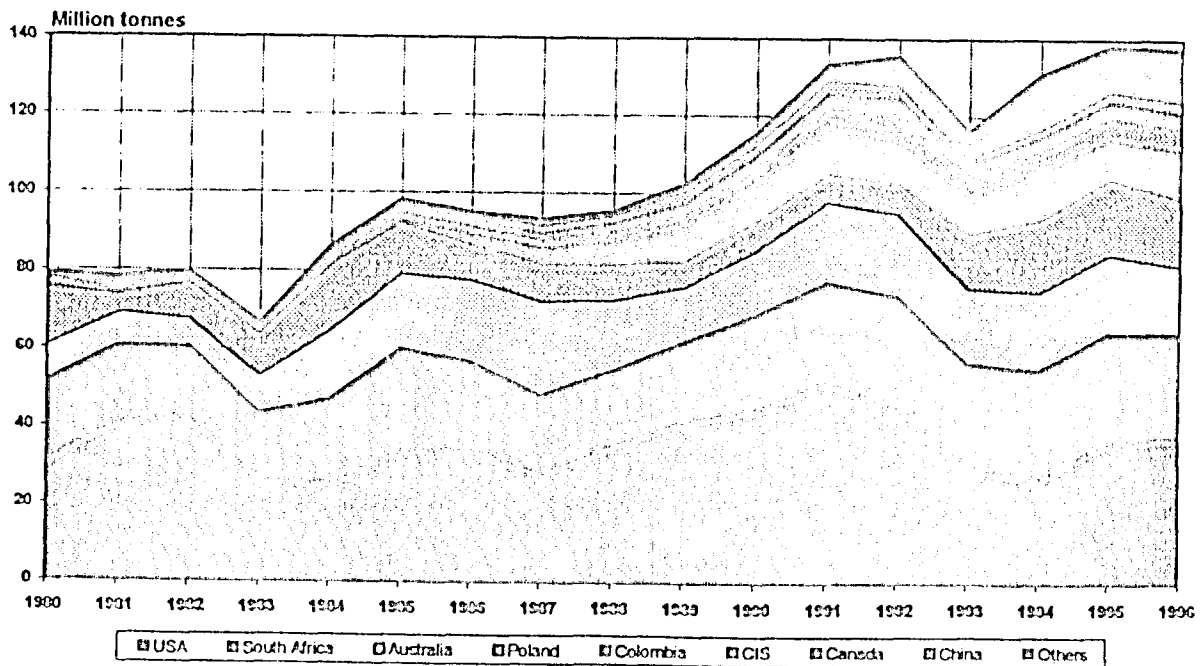


* Including new German Länder from 1991 and EUR-15 from 1994

HARD COAL FROM THIRD COUNTRIES BY MEMBER STATE*



HARD COAL IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



85. The United States continues to be the Community's main external supplier with a market share of some 27%, followed by South Africa (20%), Australia and Poland (10% each) and Colombia (7%). Australia could have problems in maintaining its level of exports to the European Union if the high freight rates persist, since this puts Australian coal at a competitive disadvantage in the Community markets compared to coal coming from geographically closer sources.

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

86. 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 intra-Community hard coal trade may have fallen slightly to some 3.8 Mt. in 1995, down from 4.5 Mt. in 1994. The forecast for 1996 is for some 3.6 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 therefore not usually profitable. Therefore intra-community trade is only possible if subsidies are received, which allow the price of this coal to be aligned with the price of 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 into free practice within the Community.

87. The intra-Community trade in coking coal is expected to have been around 1.8 Mt. in 1995, compared with 2.4 Mt. in 1994. In 1996 the trade is expected to remain steady at roughly 1.8 Mt.

88. 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)

89. Stocks of hard coal at the collieries may have decreased by just less than 6 Mt. during 1995, compared to 1994, to a total of some 21.7 Mt. by the end of the year. The most significant decreases have been seen in the United Kingdom, down some 4.5 Mt. to a new total of 6.8 Mt., and in Germany with a decrease of 2.4 Mt. to 11.6 Mt. On the other hand, France has witnessed a slight increase of 0.8 Mt. to 2.1 Mt.

Stocks at power plants during 1995 appear to have increased by some 4.3 Mt. compared to 1994. The principle movements have occurred in Germany (an increase of 1.2 Mt.), Finland (an increase of 1.1 Mt.), Spain, Italy and Portugal (each increasing by 0.9 Mt.) and the United Kingdom (a decrease of 2.5 Mt.)

Stocks at coking plants may have also declined by 1.2 Mt. to 3.2 Mt.

Total stocks (mines plus power stations) are estimated at 82.6 Mt. In absolute terms, the biggest stocks are those in Germany (25.6 Mt.), the United Kingdom (18.4 Mt.), Spain (10 Mt.), France (8 Mt.) and Denmark (7.9 Mt.).

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

- some 44% of the total hard coal deliveries to power plants in 1995 (48% in 1994), or nearly 5.3 months of Community hard coal consumption by the utilities during 1995;
- around 29% of the total inland deliveries in the Community during 1995 (nearly 31% in 1994), or some 3.5 months of total Community hard coal demand;
- some 60% of the Community hard coal production during 1995 (64% in 1994), or 7.2 months of Community hard coal production, and
- some 59% of the hard coal imports to the Community from third countries during 1995 (64% in 1994).

Nearly 85% of these stocks are concentrated in five Member States: Germany with some 31% of the total, the United Kingdom with some 22%, Spain with some 12%, and France and Denmark with slightly less than 10% each.

91. For 1996, for the whole Community, hard coal stocks could slightly decrease, particularly at the German utilities.

ANNEXES

TABLE 1

Gross internal energy consumption
European Union (EUR-12)

	1994		1995		1996	
	M Tce	%	M Tce	%	M Tce	%
Solid fuels	231.1	19.3	220.5	18.1	209.4	16.9
Oil	520.9	43.5	535.5	43.9	549.8	44.3
Natural Gas	248.1	20.7	260.1	21.3	272.0	21.9
Nuclear energy	175.9	14.7	181.8	14.9	188.0	15.1
Other (1)	22.7	1.9	21.4	1.8	22.0	1.8
Total	1198.8	100.0	1219.3	100.0	1241.2	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 Tce	%	M Tce	%	M Tce	%
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
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
1991	203.3	16.9	70.9	5.9	274.2	22.8
1992	192.8	16.1	63.6	5.3	256.5	21.5
1993	172.8	14.5	58.7	4.9	231.5	19.5
1994	176.0	14.7	55.2	4.6	231.1	19.3
1995	168.8	13.9	51.7	4.3	220.5	18.2
1996	161.5	13.1	47.8	3.9	209.4	16.9

* Including the new German Länder

TABLE 3

COMMUNITY HARD COAL DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

(In millions of metric tons)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimates	1996 Forecasts	1995 / 1994 % Difference	1996 / 1995 % Difference
A. Sector					
- Thermal power stations (1)	181.3	194.9	174.9	7.5	-10.3
- Coke ovens	53.0	52.5	52.8	-1.0	0.6
- Iron and steel industry	10.4	10.5	10.7	1.3	1.6
- Other industries	17.7	18.0	17.8	1.7	-1.3
- Domestic sector & coal worker	8.0	6.8	6.5	-16.0	-4.1
- Patent fuel plants	2.0	1.6	1.5	-18.5	-4.3
- Own consumption at mines	0.2	0.1	0.1	-26.0	-33.1
- Gasworks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Others	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.4	-0.9
Total	273.3	285.1	264.8	4.3	-7.1

B. Country					
Belgium	12.6	13.2	12.4	4.7	-5.5
Denmark	11.8	12.5	9.9	5.8	-20.9
Germany	78.0	77.5	72.1	-0.7	-6.9
Spain	29.9	30.6	30.0	2.2	-2.0
France	21.3	23.0	22.6	7.8	-1.9
Greece	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.0
Ireland	2.7	2.6	2.7	-4.0	3.9
Italy	16.4	18.6	18.6 *	13.6	0.0
Luxembourg	0.3	0.2	0.2	-27.7	-0.9
Netherlands	14.1	14.6	14.7	3.4	1.0
Austria	3.2	3.0	3.0	-5.2	0.0
Portugal	5.2	6.1	6.3	19.2	2.6
Finland	6.2	6.5	7.4	4.8	13.8
Sweden	3.0	3.1	3.0	5.0	-3.2
United Kingdom	67.2	72.2	60.5 *	7.4	-16.2
EUR-15	273.3	285.1	264.8	4.3	-7.1

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

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 4

COKE DELIVERIES BY SECTOR AND BY COUNTRY

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1994	1995	1996	1995 / 1994	1996 / 1995
	Actual	Estimates	Forecasts	% Difference	% Difference
A. Sector					
- Iron and steel industry	41471	44193	42922	6.6	-2.9
- Other industries	2678	2700	2585	0.8	-4.3
- Domestic sector	1273	1218	1068	-4.3	-12.3
- Other	871	656	852	-24.7	29.9
Total	46293	48767	47427	5.3	-2.7

B. Country					
Belgium	4368	4285	3840	-1.9	-10.4
Denmark	39	50	30*	28.2	-40.0
Germany	13716	14685	13785	7.1	-6.1
Spain	3178	3400	3000	7.0	-11.8
France	6339	6122	5593	-3.4	-8.6
Greece	15	15	15	0.0	0.0
Ireland	16	15	15	-6.3	0.0
Italy	5597	5600	6700*	0.1	19.6
Luxembourg	995	525	491	-47.2	-6.5
Netherlands	2282	2300	2400	0.8	4.3
Austria	2180	2000	2000	-8.3	0.0
Portugal	325	300	308	-7.7	2.7
Finland	405	1200	1200	196.3	0.0
Sweden	200	1450	1450	625.0	0.0
United Kingdom	6638	6820	6600*	2.7	-3.2
EUR-15	46293	48767	47427	5.3	-2.7

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 6

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

(In thousands of metric tons)

1994 : Actual 1995 : Estimates 1996 : Forecasts		National hard coal*	Hard coal from other ECSC countries*	Total ECSC hard coal	Hard coal from third countries	Total supplies
Belgium	1994					4142
	1995					5060
	1996					4350
Germany	1994					14528
	1995					14050
	1996					14450
Spain	1994					3899
	1995					3500
	1996					3500
France	1994					8466
	1995					7539
	1996					7186
Italy	1994					6396
	1995					7600
	1996					7600 *
Netherlands	1994					4121
	1995					4000
	1996					4000
Austria	1994					1908
	1995					
	1996					
Portugal	1994					425
	1995					515
	1996					480
Finland	1994					1320
	1995					1000
	1996					1000
Sweden	1994					1607
	1995					1450
	1996					1450
United Kingdom	1994					8594
	1995					7800
	1996					8800 *
EUR-15	1994					55406
	1995					52514
	1996					52816

(1) For 1995 and 1996 the breakdown by origin is not available

* The breakdown by origin for 1994 is a Commission estimation

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TABLE 6A

DELIVERIES OF HARD COAL TO POWER PLANTS BY MEMBER STATES

(In thousands of metric tons)

1994 : Actual 1995 : Estimates 1996 : 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	CoKeries Other industry	
	1994				5043			5043
	1995				6000			6000
	1996				6170			6170
Denmark	1994				11065			11065
	1995				11600			11600
	1996				9200			9200
Germany	1994				49517	1500	4197	55214
	1995				50000	1300	3700	55000
	1996				45200	1200	3600	50000
Spain	1994				24076			24076
	1995				26100			26100
	1996				25300			25300
France	1994				6025	3274	360	10249
	1995				6425	3273	360	9048
	1996				5150	3170	360	8670
Greece	1994				44			44
	1995				60			60
	1996				60			60
Ireland	1994				2208		18	2226
	1995				2128			2128
	1996				2248			2248
Italy	1994				6234			6234
	1995				6400			6400
	1996				6400*			6400*
Luxembourg	1994							
	1995							
	1996							
Netherlands	1994				8292			8292
	1995				9000			9000
	1996				9000			9000
Austria	1994				779			779
	1995				600			600
	1996				600			600
Portugal	1994				4051			4051
	1995				4806			4806
	1996				4905			4905
Finland	1994				4229			4229
	1995				5500			5500
	1996				6400			6400
Sweden	1994				889	80		969
	1995				880			880
	1996				810			810
United Kingdom	1994				48177		2041	50218
	1995				53800		2000	55800
	1996				41100*		2000*	43100*
EUR-15	1994				170229	4854	6606	181689
	1995				184299	4573	6050	194922
	1996				164543	4370	5950	174863

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

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 6B

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

(In millions of metric tons)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Forecast	1995 / 1994 % Difference	1996 / 1995 % Difference
Belgium					
- Hard coal	5.6	6.0	6.2	7.1	2.8
Denmark					
- Hard coal	11.1	11.6	9.2	4.8	-20.7
Germany					
- Hard coal	51.8	51.3	46.4	-1.0	-9.6
- Brown coal	155.4	151.8	145.0	-2.3	-4.5
Spain					
- Hard coal	24.5	26.1	25.3	6.5	-3.1
- Brown coal	8.5	10.0	10.0	18.2	
France					
- Hard coal	7.4	8.7	8.3	18.0	-4.3
- Brown coal		1.5	1.1		-26.5
Greece					
- Hard coal	0.1	0.1	0.1	-6.3	
- Brown coal	53.7	56.1	57.0	4.4	1.6
Ireland					
- Hard coal	2.2	2.1	2.2	-3.6	5.6
- Peat	3.0	3.2	2.9	6.7	-8.1
Italy					
- Hard coal	6.7	8.4	8.4 *	26.1	
- Brown coal	1.0	0.5	0.5 *	-52.6	
Netherlands					
- Hard coal	8.5	9.0	9.0	6.4	
Austria					
- Hard coal	0.8	0.6	0.6	-27.4	
- Brown coal	1.5	0.9	0.9	-44.2	5.9
Portugal					
- Hard coal	4.1	4.8	4.9	18.2	2.1
Finland					
- Hard coal	4.9	5.5	6.4	12.1	16.4
- Peat	3.8	5.6	6.0	46.4	6.8
Sweden					
- Hard coal	1.0	0.9	0.8	-7.4	-8.0
United Kingdom					
- Hard coal	46.2	53.8	41.1 *	16.6	-23.6
EUR-15					
- Hard coal	174.6	188.9	168.9	8.1	-10.6
- Brown coal +	226.9	229.5	223.4	1.2	-2.7

* 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)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimates	1996 Forecasts	1995 / 1994 % Difference	1996 / 1995 % Difference
A. HARD COAL					
Belgium	863	710	685	-17.7	-3.5
Denmark	706	850	650 *	20.4	-23.5
Germany	4140	4900	4500	18.4	-8.2
Spain	950	600	800	-36.8	33.3
France	2745	2700	2700	-1.6	
Greece	1256	1293	1293	2.9	
Ireland	62	133	126	114.5	-5.3
Italy	1110	1200	1200 *	8.1	
Luxembourg	158	132	130	-16.5	-1.5
Netherlands	669	700	800	4.6	14.3
Austria	204	200	200	-2.0	
Portugal	668	826	920	23.7	11.4
Finland					
Sweden	92	380	380	313.0	
United Kingdom	4108	3400	3400 *	-17.2	
EUR-15	17731	18024	17784	1.7	-1.3

B. COKE					
Belgium	91	115	100	26.4	-13.0
Denmark	39	50	30 *	28.2	-40.0
Germany	933	950	800	1.8	-15.8
Spain					
France	677	650	660	-4.0	1.5
Greece	15	15	15		
Ireland					
Italy	160	180	180 *	12.5	
Luxembourg					
Netherlands	91	100	100	9.9	
Austria	258	260	260	0.8	
Portugal	67	40	40	-40.3	
Finland					
Sweden					
United Kingdom	347	340	400 *	-2.0	17.6
EUR-15	2678	2700	2585	0.8	-4.3

* Commission estimates

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

		(In thousands of metric tons)															
		Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15
A. HARD COAL, PATENT FUELS, COKE Hard coal	1984 : Actual																
	1985 : Estimates	494		1309	437	1045		410	80	80	3	94		9	20	4178	6044
	1989 : Forecasts	450		1240	350	815		330	100	100		298			70	3000	6753
Patent fuels	1984	425		1090	350	865		317	100*			298			40	3000*	6475
	1985	22		349		426											
	1989	35		300		367										813	1710
Coke	1984	30		250		315										740	1442
	1985	10		728		102			87			567				158	1659
	1989	10		880		89			120			273				200	1892
Total	1984	526		2394	437	1574		410	147		3	651		8	20	5247	11407
	1985	495		2420	350	1391		330	220			571			70	3940	8777
	1989	405		2160	350	1275		317	220			571			40	4200	8593
% 1985 / 1984	-6.9		1.5	-19.9	-12.3		-19.5	49.7			-100.0	-12.3		-100.0	250.0	-24.9	-14.3
% 1989 / 1985	-6.1		-10.7		-7.7		-3.9								-42.9	6.6	-1.8
B. LIGNITE BRIQUETTES AND PEAT BRIQUETTES	1984	13	5	5402				384			7	147					5938
	1985	15		3225				309			7	120					3878
	1989	15		3080				297			7	120					3519

* Commission estimates

TABLE 9

DELIVERIES OF LIGNITE AND PEAT BY SECTOR AND MEMBER STATE

(In millions of metric tons)

	Raw Products											
	Power stations			Briquetting plants			Others			Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
1994 : Actual												
1995 : Estimates												
1996 : Forecasts												
Belgium							0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark												
Germany	157.2	151.8	145.0	38.1	29.9	28.6	14.1	11.4	10.9	209.5	193.1	184.5
Spain	11.4	10.0	10.0							11.4	10.0	10.0
France	1.1	1.5	1.1				0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.2
Greece	57.3	56.1	57.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	58.0	56.7	57.6
Ireland	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	5.6	5.6	5.2
Italy	0.6	0.5	0.5 *				0.0			0.6	0.5	0.5
Luxembourg							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands				0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Austria	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
Portugal												
Finland	6.1	5.6	6.0		1.5	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	6.7	7.6	8.2
Sweden								1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4
United Kingdom												
EUR-15	237.6	229.5	223.4	39.3	32.5	31.2	17.6	15.9	15.4	294.5	277.9	270.0

* Commission estimates

TABLE 10A
HARD COAL PRODUCTION BY AREA

30/5/96

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1994	1995	1996
Ruhr	45357	47300	45500
Aachen	1575	1580	1570
Ibbenburen	2015	1730	1630
Saar + Kleinzechen	8676	8700	8000
GERMANY	57623	59310	56700
Central Asturias	3524	3470	3400
Bierzo-Villablino + Narcea	6561	6350	6250
Norte Leon + Palencia	2008	1920	1925
Sur	1954	1930	1950
Aragon-Cataluña, Baleares	4138	4130	4075
SPAIN	18185	17800	17600
Lorraine	6347	6200	6000
Centre-Midi	1111	1160	1122
FRANCE	7458	7360	7122
IRELAND	3	3	3
Sulcis (Sardinia)			
ITALY			
PORTUGAL	147		
Scotland			
North-East			
Yorkshire			
Nottinghamshire			
Midlands			
BC Opencast			
Licensed mines + Opencast			
UNITED KINGDOM	48030	53070	47000 *
EUR 15	131446	137543	128425

* Commission estimates

TABLE 103
LIGNITE AND PEAT PRODUCTION BY AREA

30/5/96	(In thousands of metric tons)		
	1994	1995	1996
GKB	1190	1000	1000
WTK	180		
AUSTRIA	1370	1000	1000
Rheinland	101362	100500	100500
Helmstedt	3774	4070	4070
Hessen	150	160	160
Bayern	51	51	50
Lausitz	79410	69077	62200
Mitteldeutschland	22330	17000	15300
GERMANY	207077	190858	182280
Ptolemais	35000	34000	35000
Megalopolis	12500	13400	13000
Amíndeo	7000	7500	8000
Others	2172	2100	2000
GREECE	56672	57000	58000
La Coruña	11362	10000	10000
SPAIN	11362	10000	10000
Centre-Midi	1501	1550	1450
FRANCE	1501	1550	1450
IRELAND	5082	5515	5195
Valdarno	537	450	450 *
ITALY	537	450	450 *
FINLAND	9100	10000	10100
SWEDEN	1352	1335	1335
EUR 15	294053	277708	269810
EUR 12	282231	265373	257375

* Commission estimates

TABLE 11A

COKE PRODUCTION

(In millions of metric tons)

	Coke production capacity	% difference compared with the previous year	Hard coal deliveries	Coke production
1994 : Actual				
Belgium	4.4	-2.2	4.4	3.7
Germany	12.4	-10.8	13.8	10.9
Spain	3.2	-15.8	3.9	3.1
France	6.4	-4.5	7.4	5.9
Italy	8.3		7.4	5.3
Netherlands	3.1		4.1	2.9
Portugal	0.4		0.4	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	6.8		8.6	6.2
EUR-12	45.0	-5.3	50.1	38.3
1995 : Provisional				
Belgium	4.4		5.1	3.7
Germany	12.3	-0.8	14.1	11.1
Spain	2.6	-18.8	3.5	2.8
France	5.5	-14.1	7.5	5.6
Italy	8.2	-1.2	7.6	6.4
Netherlands	3.1		4.0	2.9
Portugal	0.4		0.5	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	6.8		7.8 *	6.3
EUR-12	43.3	-3.8	50.1	38.9
1996 : Forecasts				
Belgium	4.4		4.4	3.2
Germany	12.1	-1.6	14.5	11.4
Spain	2.3	-11.5	3.5	2.5
France	5.5		7.2	5.3
Italy	8.2		7.6 *	6.4 *
Netherlands	3.1		4.0	3.0
Portugal		-100.0	0.5	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	6.8		8.8 *	6.1 *
EUR-12	42.4	-2.1	50.4	38.2

(a) Without LTC for the United Kingdom

TABLE 11B

COKING PLANT CAPACITY DISTRIBUTION

(Million tonnes)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimates	1996 Forecasts
- Colliery plants	7.1	6.1	5.9
- Iron and steel industry	36.3	35.7	35.0
- Independent (*)	1.6	1.5	1.5
EUR-12	45.1	43.3	42.4

* Without LTC for the United Kingdom

TABLE 12A

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND
(yearly average)

(in thousands)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimates	1996 Forecasts
Belgium	0.1	0.0	0.0
Germany	64.7	60.7	57.7
Spain	26.4	24.6	22.8
France	6.6	6.2	5.7
Portugal	0.4	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	11.2	11.0	n.a.
EUR-15	109.4	102.5	n.a.

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 12B

OUTPUT PER MAN/HOUR UNDERGROUND

(Kg per man/hour)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimates	1996 Forecasts
Germany	707	749	760 *
Spain	323	338	360
France	653	649	707
United Kingdom	1857	1923	2000 *
EUR-15	731	794	798 *

* Commission estimates

TABLE 13

INVESTMENTS IN THE COAL INDUSTRY
(COAL EXTRACTION AND PREPARATION)

(million ECU)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimates	1996 Forecasts
Germany	161.6	405.2	306.5
Spain	210.7	176.2	139.9
France	24.1	23.5	24.2
United Kingdom	102.4	26.1	43.8
EUR-15	498.8	631.0	514.4

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TABLE 14

Exchange rates : US \$ - European currencies

1 US Dollar =	ASCH	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	FM	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	SWK	UKL	ECU
1994															
1st quarter	12.11	35.60	6.720	1.722	249.08	140.88	5.858	5.599	0.6898	1684.2	1.932	176.13	8.006	0.6720	0.899
2nd quarter	11.68	34.18	6.507	1.660	246.45	136.26	5.692	5.438	0.6810	1603.9	1.893	171.10	7.802	0.6646	0.853
3rd quarter	10.89	32.17	6.156	1.562	236.76	129.38	5.349	5.101	0.6531	1571.9	1.752	159.71	7.674	0.6451	0.815
4th quarter	10.87	31.76	6.046	1.544	237.66	128.65	5.201	4.748	0.6402	1588.2	1.730	157.80	7.376	0.6311	0.809
Year: 1994	11.41	33.43	6.357	1.622	242.49	133.89	5.648	5.221	0.6695	1612.0	1.819	165.99	7.714	0.6532	0.853
1995															
1st quarter	10.40	30.46	5.858	1.478	234.21	130.48	5.162	4.560	0.6355	1642.0	1.657	153.62	7.374	0.6319	0.785
2nd quarter	9.83	28.73	5.474	1.397	226.57	122.86	4.819	4.297	0.6148	1665.5	1.584	147.33	7.309	0.6284	0.751
3rd quarter	10.07	29.46	5.562	1.432	231.17	122.86	4.949	4.307	0.6207	1610.3	1.604	149.39	7.184	0.6357	0.762
4th quarter	10.02	29.27	5.519	1.423	234.70	122.28	4.890	4.278	0.6233	1598.1	1.594	149.48	6.688	0.6406	0.759
Year: 1995	10.08	29.48	5.603	1.433	231.66	124.64	4.990	4.366	0.6236	1629.0	1.605	149.55	7.139	0.6337	0.784
% Difference															
4th Qu. 1995 /4th Qu 1994	-7.8	-7.8	-8.7	-7.8	-1.2	-5.2	-7.0	-9.9	-2.6	0.6	-7.8	-5.3	-9.3	1.5	-5.9 %
Year 1995 /year 1994	-11.7	-11.8	-11.9	-11.7	-4.5	-6.9	-10.1	-16.4	-6.7	1.1	-11.8	-8.6	-7.5	-3.0	-10.4 %

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TABLE 15-A

Quarterly average CIF prices for coal imported from third countries

	1994				1995				(US \$)
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
A. STEAM COAL (1)									
NCV (KJ/Kg)	25737	25945	25868	26015	26161	26008	25753	25974	
- per tonne	38.04	37.79	38.71	39.84	42.83	44.63	44.56	45.95	
- per tce	43.31	42.68	43.85	44.87	47.97	50.28	50.70	51.84	
B. COKING COAL (2)									
NCV (KJ/Kg)	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	29386	
- per standard tonne (3) (4)	54.70	54.00	53.80	54.30	55.00	58.00	58.90	58.40	
- per tce	54.54	53.85	53.65	54.14	54.84	57.83	58.73	58.23	
Ratio B/A (%) per tce	125.9 %	126.2 %	122.3 %	120.7 %	114.3 %	115.0 %	115.8 %	112.3 %	
<p>(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).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) Specification of the standard quality : ashes 7.5%, water 8%, volatile matter 26%, sulphur 0.8%.</p> <p>(4) Trends of the mean value : at the first of January of each year :</p>									
	1970	17.50	1977	61.65	1984	66.20	1991	60.40	
	1971	23.90	1978	62.10	1985	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	1995	55.00	
	1975	59.55	1982	82.45	1989	54.85	1996	57.40	
	1976	62.75	1983	76.25	1990	57.80			

TABLE 153

COKING COAL IMPORTS

Guide price in national currencies per toe, new reference grade

Reference date	USD	ASCH	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	FM	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	SWK	UKL	ECU
1994																
1st quarter	84.70	692.49	1847.17	367.69	84.21	13924	7712	320.45	309.27	39.29	92127	109.97	9579	437.92	39.76	49.61
2nd quarter	84.00	630.70	1845.81	351.35	89.69	13309	7359	309.83	293.67	39.77	89909	100.60	9240	421.32	35.89	46.41
3rd quarter	83.60	591.29	1730.93	331.22	84.03	12739	6961	297.79	274.42	35.14	84569	84.27	8593	412.89	34.71	43.69
4th quarter	84.30	590.07	1724.49	328.29	83.84	12905	7002	297.69	257.79	34.79	89239	93.92	8574	400.49	34.27	43.78
1995																
1st quarter	85.00	672.01	1675.16	322.21	81.28	12992	7176	299.90	251.89	34.95	90311	91.12	6449	405.57	34.75	43.19
2nd quarter	85.00	570.05	1669.39	317.51	81.05	13141	7132	293.29	249.25	35.09	90599	90.73	6545	423.94	39.33	43.59
3rd quarter	86.80	593.39	1734.97	327.60	84.37	13616	7239	291.51	253.67	35.59	94845	84.50	8799	423.14	37.44	41.59
4th quarter	89.40	594.65	1709.25	322.33	83.13	13709	7141	297.69	249.83	36.40	93330	93.10	8720	390.60	37.41	44.23
% Difference																
4th Qu. 1995 /4th Qu 1994	7.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.8	-0.8	6.2	2.0	0.0	-3.1	4.7	8.2	-0.9	1.8	-2.5	9.2	1.3 %

TABLE 12C

STEAM COAL IMPORTS

Average price in national currencies per tce

Reference rate	USD	ASCH	BFR	DKR	DM	DRA	PTA	FF	FRF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	SVK	UKL	ECU
1994																
1st quarter	43.31	524.54	1541.72	291.02	74.50	10787	6109	293.73	242.50	30.31	72844	83.07	7555	349.73	28.11	23.49
2nd quarter	42.69	493.49	1459.63	277.70	70.87	10518	5916	242.51	232.11	29.07	65453	79.51	7303	333.00	28.25	29.63
3rd quarter	43.65	481.93	1410.60	292.66	69.49	10392	5873	234.59	223.67	29.64	69829	76.84	7003	328.52	28.29	25.74
4th quarter	44.87	487.60	1423.01	271.27	69.28	10664	5789	237.57	213.02	29.72	71291	77.61	7065	330.84	29.32	28.19
1995																
1st quarter	47.97	493.90	1491.65	291.03	70.89	11235	6259	247.61	219.69	30.49	78768	79.48	7369	353.73	30.31	37.67
2nd quarter	50.29	494.17	1444.58	275.24	70.29	11392	6182	247.31	216.09	30.91	83740	78.65	7403	367.32	31.49	27.73
3rd quarter	50.70	510.77	1493.43	291.99	72.82	11720	6229	250.93	218.35	31.47	81641	81.35	7574	364.23	32.23	22.63
4th quarter	51.94	518.24	1517.25	286.13	73.79	12167	6339	255.55	221.77	32.31	82846	82.64	7749	348.73	33.21	29.23
% Difference	15.6	6.0	5.9	4.5	6.0	12.9	9.8	7.0	-2.4	9.9	18.4	5.9	6.1	8.2	13.9	6.8 %

TABLE 16

WORLD COAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

I. WORLD TRADE BY COUNTRY AND REGION	1993	1994	1995 (1)
Community imports from third countries	116	132	139
Imports : Japan	111	115	126
Imports : NIC-Asia (2)	73	75	83
Imports : other countries	67	62	75
(a) Subtotal coal sea-borne trade	367	384	423
of which: - Coking coal	162	159	173
- Others	205	225	250
Intra-Community coal trade	5	5	5
Intra-Eastern European trade (3)	7	8	8
USA-Canada trade	13	9	10
(b) Subtotal regional trade	25	22	23
(c) TOTAL WORLD TRADE (= a + b)	392	406	446
of which: - Coking coal	173	167	182
- Others	219	239	264
<i>Difference from year to year (%)</i>	-3.4	3.6	9.9
II. WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL			
Western Europe	159	131	138
<i>(EUR)</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>138</i>
North America	810	880	888
<i>(USA)</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>849</i>
<i>(Canada)</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>39</i>
CIS	417	377	365
China	1142	1210	1292
Poland	130	132	132
South Africa	182	172	197
Australia	178	178	196
India	246	256	233
Japan	7	7	7
Latin America	30	31	29
<i>(Colombia)</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>
Rest of the world	120	121	117
(d) TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL	3421	3495	3594
III. SEA-BORNE TRADE OF COAL IN % OF WORLD PRODUCTION (a/d)	10.7	11.0	11.8

(1) Commission estimates

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

(3) 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)

	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Estimates	1996 Forecasts
A. By country of destination				
Belgium	11.2	12.1	12.5	11.7
Denmark	10.3	11.5	12.4	9.8
Germany	12.6	14.1	15.0	15.0
Greece	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Spain	12.2	11.4	12.5	12.1
France	14.2	11.9	12.5	14.7
Ireland	2.7	2.4	2.4 *	2.5 *
Italy	14.3	15.8	18.8	18.8 *
Luxembourg	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	14.9	16.8	16.8	17.0
Austria	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Portugal	4.8	5.0	6.1	6.3
Finland	6.1	7.9	7.2	7.5
Sweden	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9
United Kingdom	15.3	14.6	15.2	15.0 *
EUR-15	126.2	131.2	138.9	137.9

B. By country of origin				
USA	32.4	28.0	37.0	37.9
Canada	2.6	3.6	4.1	4.1
Australia	18.5	19.9	20.0	17.1
South Africa	26.5	27.5	28.0	27.1
Poland	16.8	18.5	19.1	17.1
CIS	7.3	5.5	5.5	5.3
China	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.5
Colombia	10.9	12.3	10.3	12.8
Others	10.0	14.3	12.4	14.0
EUR-15	126.2	131.2	138.9	137.9

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 10

COAL IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

(In thousands of metric tons)

1995	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total Imports
Belgium	4056	225	2650	4320	305	181	367	155	155	12493
Denmark	2500		000	3000	3500	1000		1100	400	12400
Germany	2200	10	600	3300	3000	150	110	1200	4430	15000
Spain	4200	600	800	6200	100	200		700	800	12600
France	3820	490	3010	1750	670	60	050	1060	780	12480
Greece				700	39	211	60	116	294	1500
Ireland	708 *			289 *	657 *	67 *	3 *	11 *	744 *	2369 *
Italy	8700	1068	2918	3826	390	932	698	16	204	18750
Luxembourg				93						93
Netherlands	4000	200	4430	1650	900	70	130	2500	2870	16750
Austria					2300				694	2994
Portugal	1692	200	454	2029	246	210		1010	306	6147
Finland	300			350	4700	1800				7150
Sweden	622		661		1088	435			404	3110
UK	4210	1440	3720	1430	1270	240	70	2480	310	15170
EUR-15	37007	4131	20043	28017	19145	6538	2288	10348	12391	139906
EUR-12	36085	4131	19482	27667	11067	3301	2288	10348	11293	125652

(In thousands of metric tons)

1996	U.S.A	Canada	Australia	South Africa	Poland	CIS	China	Colombia	Others	Total Imports
Belgium	3480	190	2465	4280	470	161	407	145	155	11743
Denmark	1700		600	2200	2500	800		1000	200	9800
Germany	2200 *	10 *	600 *	3300 *	3000 *	150 *	110 *	1200 *	4430 *	15000
Spain	4000	400	700	4900	100	200		800	800	12100
France	4500 *	677 *	3545 *	2061 *	789 *	69 *	1001 *	1249 *	919 *	14700
Greece				700	39	211	60	116	294	1500
Ireland	736 *			300 *	679 *	69 *	3 *	11 *	772 *	2460 *
Italy	8700 *	1068 *	2918 *	3826 *	390 *	932 *	698 *	16 *	204 *	18760 *
Luxembourg				90						90
Netherlands	6000	250	1500	1500	600	100	150	3500	3500	17000
Austria				76	1200	120			1600	2995
Portugal	1560	200	100	2325	240			1380	420	6305
Finland	300		350		6000	1850				7500
Sweden	602		642		1053	421			322	2940
UK	4163 *	1424 *	3678 *	1414 *	1256 *	237 *	69 *	2452 *	307 *	15000 *
EUR-15	37840	4117	17079	27051	17116	5290	2499	12769	14022	137833
EUR-12	37038	4117	16187	26978	9803	2899	2499	12769	12100	124448

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 19A
 INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COAL IN 1996

(In thousands of metric tons)

To	From →	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total deliveries	Total receipts
Belgium			700		2 *					400					60	1102	
	Denmark		370		5					17					200 *	452	
	Germany	150			181 *					2000					200 *	2931	
	Spain	250			200					450						1000	
	France	1	70		4 *					220					10	300	5
	Greece	200	100			4 *				200					100 *	784	
	Ireland		170 *												60 *	200 *	
	Italy	4 *			19 *					9 *					400 *	419	
	Luxembourg	1	7 *		60 *										184 *	234 *	6
	Netherlands	60	60		60 *											60 *	
	Austria	45	8		3					79						110	
	Portugal	125	100													125	
	Finland	200	160												60	225	
	Sweden				2 *											600	
	United Kingdom		2		3											2	
	Total deliveries	640	1000		224 *		4			2800			140		800 *	5705	
	Total receipts	648	1	257	445		25			765			140		394	3428	

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

* Commission estimates

TABLE 18B
 INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COAL IN 1995

(in thousands of metric tons)

To	From →	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total deliveries	Total receipts
Belgium				720		3 *					300				60	1083	
	Belgium			390		6					27				65	487	
Denmark															30		
	Denmark														60	60	
Germany		185				278 *					2000				10	2444	
	Germany	370				600					660				60	1600	
Spain		1				7 *					200				60	68	
	Spain	6		60							25				35	300	
France		300		160			4 *				200				100	654	
	France			120 *							200				60 *	200 *	
Greece																	
	Greece																
Ireland						28 *									340	368	
	Ireland	4 *	1 *	7 *		67 *					8 *				148 *	225 *	
Italy		1				8 *										9	
	Italy					60										60	
Luxembourg		63		60												143	
	Luxembourg	46		8		3					78					134	
Netherlands		148		160											20	316	
	Netherlands	300		160											40	600	
Austria						3 *										3	
	Austria			3		3										6	
Portugal						2 *										2 *	
	Portugal																
Finland																	
	Finland																
Sweden															20	29	
	Sweden																
United Kingdom		6		100		16					100		120			341	
	United Kingdom	30		100				20			90 *					240	
Total deliveries		670		1200		344 *		4			2700		120		630	6688	
Total receipts		748	1	788		618		20			783				433	3692	

1st Line : data supplied by the exporting Member States; 2nd Line : data supplied by the Importing Member States

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 20A
INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COKE IN 1986

From →	Spain	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total deliveries	Total receipts
Belgium	5				45*					200			6*		1	258	258
Denmark	5				23					3						20	20
Germany	1				1*					4*					5*	10*	10*
Spain	100				48*				100	100			2*			270	270
France	200				50				100	100						400	400
Italy	10		10		14*			10	50	50		40				64	64
Netherlands	118		8		20			20*	500	500						100	100
Austria	33*								287*	287*						330*	330*
Portugal								10*								10	10
Finland										2*					1*	8	8
Sweden	3*		2*													51	51
United Kingdom					51*											20*	20*
Germany					20*											240	240
France	240															491	491
Netherlands	189		37						255	255			118*			189	189
Austria	22		40		8*											60	60
Italy	1		50													17	17
Portugal			10		6*			18								61	61
Finland			24		8												
Sweden																1	1
United Kingdom	7				31*				100	100						128	128
Germany	25																
France					38*											93	93
Netherlands	25																
Austria					27*											105	105
Portugal					50*											40	40
Finland					270*											1000	2089
Sweden					183											781	1811
United Kingdom																	
Total deliveries	560		60		270*			20*					188			2089	2089
Total receipts	425		118		183			28							7	1811	1811

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

* Commission estimates; + breakdown by Member State not available

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TABLE 203
 INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF COKE IN 1995

(in thousands of metric tons)

From → To	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total deliveries	Total receipts
Belgium			10		48 *					200			6		20	282	282
Denmark	5		2		25					7					1	35	35
Germany	150		1 *		1 *					5 *					7 *	13 *	13 *
Spain	200			2	50 *			8		100			5			255	400
France	5	15	10		14 *			10		50		40				64	100
Greece	125							20		500					5	650	650
Ireland	35 *									315 *						350 *	350 *
Italy								10 *								10	10
Luxembourg	5 *		2 *							2 *					6	5	5
Netherlands	20		20		52 *										1 *	8	8
Austria	200		10		30											72	72
Portugal	202		40													50	50
Finland	25		50		8 *					283			110			270	270
Sweden	2		50		8 *											525	525
United Kingdom	2		20		8 *											224	224
Total deliveries	24		24		8			18								50	50
Total receipts																	
Belgium																	
Denmark																	
Germany																	
Spain																	
France																	
Greece																	
Ireland																	
Italy																	
Luxembourg																	
Netherlands																	
Austria																	
Portugal																	
Finland																	
Sweden																	
United Kingdom																	
Total deliveries	605		150		277 *			20		1000			150		70	2272	2272
Total receipts	440		124		123			35		757			25		9	1827	1827

1st Line : data supplied by the exporting Member State; 2nd Line : data supplied by the importing Member State
 * Commission estimates; + breakdown by Member State not available

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TABLE 21
STOCKS

(In millions of metric tons)

	Producers (Hard coal)			Power Stations (Hard coal)			Coking plants							
							(Coke)			(Hard coal)				
	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Forecast	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Forecast	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Forecast	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Forecast	1995 Estimate	1996 Forecast
Belgium	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Denmark				5.6	7.9	7.9								
Germany	14.0	11.6	11.3	12.8	14.0	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.2
Spain	1.0	1.1	1.1	8.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.1 +	n.a.	0.5	0.5	n.a.	0.6	0.5
France	1.3	2.1	n.a.	6.1	5.9		0.3	0.2	n.a.	0.6	0.7	n.a.	0.6	n.a.
Greece							0.0	0.0	n.a.			n.a.		
Ireland	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.2	0.2 +	n.a.								
Italy				0.4	1.3	n.a.	0.2	0.2 +	n.a.	0.9	0.9	n.a.	0.9 +	n.a.
Luxembourg														
Netherlands				1.8	1.8	n.a.	0.1	0.1 +	n.a.	0.5	0.5	n.a.	0.5 +	n.a.
Austria				1.9	1.9	1.9				0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2
Portugal				0.7	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
Finland				3.7	4.8	4.5								
Sweden				0.7	0.6 +	n.a.	0.1	0.1	n.a.	0.6	0.6		0.6 +	0.6 +
United Kingdom	11.3	6.8	n.a.	14.1	11.6	n.a.	0.6	0.5 +	n.a.	1.1	1.3	n.a.	1.3	1.3 +
EUR-15	27.6	21.7	n.a.	56.6	60.9	n.a.	4.4	3.2	n.a.	5.1	5.5	n.a.	5.5	n.a.

* Excluding low grade; + Commission estimate

TABLE 22

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1986

	(In thousands of metric tons)													EUR-12		
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland		Sweden	United Kingdom
1. PRODUCTION (1-1)			89700	17600	7122		3								47000 *	128475
2. RECOVERIES	885		100		817										500 *	2002
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	482	50	1000	300	200		234 *	155	500	5	145				500 *	3585
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	11743	8000	18000	12100	14700	1500	2450 *	18750 *	80	17000	6305	7500	2845	2845	15000 *	137883
5. AVAILABLE LITES (1+2+3+4)	13050	8550	72550	30000	22559	1500	2697	18800	225	17500	6505	7845	2940	2940	65000 *	254578
5. TOTAL RILAND DELIVERIES	12420	8850	72120	30000	22553	1450	2693	18600 *	225	14700	6305	7400	3010	3010	60480 *	234825
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES			1200		3170											4370
B.- POWER STATIONS	6170	8200	49200	25300	5150	60	2248	8400 *		8000	4805	6400	810	810	41100 *	164543
C.- COKING PLANTS	4350		14450	3500	7155			7000 *		4000	400	1000	1450	1450	8800 *	52818
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (of which POWER STATIONS)	785		1700		2237	80	1	1300 *	55	800	1800		320	320	750 *	10289
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES (of which POWER STATIONS)	685	650	8100	800	3050	1293	128	1200 *	130	800	200	820	350	350	5400 *	23734
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING	425		1000	500	850		317	100 *			288		40	40	2750 *	6030
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1-6)	6		470	100	310	7	1				2		10	10	1680 *	2585
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			60	60	75										250 *	355
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS			350		250										920 *	1645
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES				50	35										70 *	85
4. GASWORKS			5				1									
5. RAILWAYS			25			6	1								70	610 *
6. OTHERS																
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	645		1000		224 *		4			2500					900 *	5509
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	10		40		77 *										100 *	227
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (6+7+8)	13080	8850	73150	30000	22554	1450	2697	18600 *	225	17500	6305	7400	3010	3010	61490 *	265053
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-9)			-320		-315	60		200 *				240	-70	-70	1510 *	1055

* Commission estimates

TABLE 23

HARD COAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1995

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Czechia	Poland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (1-1)			59310	17600	7290		3								53070	137843	197643
2. RECOVERIES	870		180		870											1800	1800
3. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	437	80	1800	300	200		225 *	80	134	600	6		120		240	2312	2409
4. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	12463	12400	14000	12600	12400	1500	2269 *	18750 *	83	18750	2894	8147	7180	3110	15170	122608	125022
5. SAVANTRIES (1+2+3+4)	12240	12450	78000	20000	22910	1500	2537	18800	227	17250	3000	8147	7270	3110	68400	276029	264773
6. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	13100	12450	77400	20000	22910	1450	2593	18500	227	14250	3000	8147	8000	3110	72220	255083	272453
A.- POWER STATIONS AT MINES			1200		3773											4573	4573
B.- POWER STATIONS	6000	11600	60000	28100	8423	60	3128	8400		9000	600	4803	8500	850	53000	184289	177019
C.- COKE PLANTS	5000	14000	3500	7839				7800		4000		515	1000	1450	7800 *	82514	80024
D.- IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (IF WITH POWER STATIONS)	823		1800		2489	80	1	1300	85	850	1800			320	780 *	10330	8310
E.- OTHER INDUSTRIES (IF WITH POWER STATIONS)	710	850	8500	600	3050	1283	133	1200	132	700	200			350	6400	24074	22484
F.- DOMESTIC HEATING (IF WITH POWER STATIONS)	450		3700		350										2000	6060	6060
G.- MISCELLANEOUS (TOTAL 1-6)	5		1150	300	800		330	100			288			70	2750 *	8348	8990
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS			80	50	15											403	403
2. PATENT FUEL PLANTS	5		410		250										920	1816	1816
3. OWN CONSUMPTION AT MINES			45	60	37										70	142	142
4. CEMENTS																	
5. RAILWAYS			6			1					2					8	8
6. OTHERS			20			6	1							10	510	587	547
7. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	870		1200		344 *		4			2700					830	8549	8549
8. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	20		80		117 *										150	317	317
9. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+7+8)	12940	12450	78750	20000	23449	1450	2537	18500	227	17250	3000	8147	8500	3110	72220	26332	272772
10. MOVEMENT OF PRODUCERS' AND IMPORTERS STOCKS (5-8)			-2770		-2839	80		200					770		-4500	-6089	-6889

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 24

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1988

		(In thousands of metric tons)													EUR-12	
		Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France	Italy	Ireland	Spain	United Kingdom	Portugal	Finland *	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (1-1)		3185		11400		8500	8400 *		2500	3000	1400	1100	1140	8100 *	41783	28183
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES		30	10 *	400	10	300	30 *	8 *	100	80	81	186		100 *	1787	1860
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES		1200	20 *	1800		270	370 *	7 *	400	350	548	250	310	600 *	6183	6089
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1+2+3)		4415	20 *	13600	10	8900 *	8900 *	18	2900	3450	2000	1808	1480	8900 *	47858	43709
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES		3845	20 *	12788	15	8883	8700 *	15	2400	2400	2000	1200	1480	8800 *	47427	43777
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY		3720		12000		4738	8400 *	15	2300	2300	1440	1200	1480	8800 *	47222	43322
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES		100	30 *	800	15	650	180 *		100	100	260	40		400 *	2685	2225
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR		5		850		20	120 *				273			100 *	1058	788
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which:		15		435		178	27				27			200 *	882	825
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS		5		280		78									280	300
2. OWN CONSUMPTION				9											9	9
3. OTHERS		10		182		100					27			200 *	489	482
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES		860		80		270 *	20 *		1000						1910	1910
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES		18		83		60 *	80 *							200 *	410	410
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5+6+7)		4418	20 *	13900	18	8923	8900 *	18	3400	3400	2000	1200	1480	8900 *	47837	43187
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT																
PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4+8)				-300		-23						309				-328

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 25

COKE BALANCE SHEET FOR 1995

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15	EUR-12
1. PRODUCTION (t = t)	3650		11100	2760	6650			6400		2900	1400	290	1000	1140	6290	42410	39970
2. RECEIPTS FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	35	13 *	400	100	350	10	8 *	30	625	50	51	1	150		30	1753	1652
3. IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	1240	28 *	1800	650	240		7 *	370		360	680	39	210	310	550	6272	5172
4. TOTAL AVAILABILITIES (1 + 2 + 3)	4925	39 *	13300	3400	6140	10	15	6900	625	3300	2031	300	1360	1460	6940	48952	44042
5. TOTAL INLAND DELIVERIES	4285	60	14685	3400	6122	15	15	6800	625	2300	2000	300	1200	1460	6920	48767	44117
A.- STEEL INDUSTRY	4160		12700	3400	6273		15	6300	625	2200	1440	260	1200	1450	6280	44183	40103
B.- OTHER INDUSTRIES	115	60	860		650	15		180		100	260	40			340	2700	2440
C.- DOMESTIC SECTOR	6		600		20			120			273				200	1218	845
D.- MISCELLANEOUS of which:	15		435		178						27					656	628
1. ISSUE TO WORKERS	6		280		79											364	364
2. OWN CONSUMPTION			3													3	3
3. OTHERS	10		162		100						27					289	262
6. DELIVERIES TO ECSC COUNTRIES	605		160		277 *			20		1000			26		70	2147	2122
7. EXPORTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES	35		60		61 *			60							230	466	466
8. TOTAL DELIVERIES (5 + 6 + 7)	4925	60	14685	3400	6460	15	15	6700	625	3300	2000	300	1225	1460	7120	49223	44573
9. STOCK MOVEMENT AT PRODUCTION & IMPORTS (4-8)			-1535		-370	-5		1100			31		135		-280	-695	-1051

* Commission estimates

TABLE 26

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1996

(In thousands of metric tons)

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15	EUR-12
A. RAW PRODUCT																	
- AVAILABILITIES :																	
PRODUCTION	200		184420	100000	1490	55000	5243	455 *	9	100	1010		10125	1405		272517	259377
IMPORTS			182220	10000	1450	58000	5195	450 *			1000		10100	1335		268810	257375
UTILIZATION :	200		2200		40		48	5 *	9	100	10		25	70		2707	2602
BRICQUETTING PLANTS	200		184420	100000	1245	57620	5243	455 *	9	100	1000		8220	1405		268972	259347
POWER STATIONS			28580			100	800			50	80		1600			31220	28540
OTHERS	200		145000	10000	1070	57000	2940	455 *			800		8000			223365	216465
			10890		170	520	1503		9	50	20		820	1405		15337	13342

B. BRICQUETTES																	
- AVAILABILITIES :																	
PRODUCTION	15		8740			107	322		7		151					9163	9167
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES			8420			107	320									8847	8847
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES	15						2		7		150					174	24
UTILIZATION	15		8740			107	322		7		151					8937	8958
POWER STATIONS			230			87					10					307	297
INDUSTRY			3525								19					3544	3525
DOMESTIC	15		3080				297		7		120					3518	3299
DELIVERIES TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES			525				10									535	535
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES			30													30	30
OTHERS			1350			40	15				2					1407	1405

* Commission estimates

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TABLE 27

LIGNITE AND PEAT BALANCE SHEET FOR 1995

	(In thousands of metric tons)														EUR-12	
	Danish	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Austria	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	EUR-15		
A. RAW PRODUCT																
- AVAILABILITIES :	200		153143	57000	5555	473	9	100	1010		10015	1453		252495		252495
PRODUCTION			149239	57000	5515	450			1000	10000		1325		277709		277709
IMPORTS	200		2293	40	50	5	9	100	10		15	70		2727		2727
- UTILIZATION :	200		153143	57730	5523	473	9	100	1000		7849	1453		277271		277271
EXISTING PLANTS			22934	100	855			50	100		1500			32518		32518
POWER STATIONS			151618	53100	3200	455			850		2070			228449		228449
OTHERS	200		11294	175	1520		9	50	50		520	1403		15553		15553
B. REQUIREMENTS																
- AVAILABILITIES :	15		9181	107	223		7		151					8233		8233
PRODUCTION			8279	107	324									8237		8237
ARRIVAL FROM ECSC COUNTRIES	15				2		7		150					174		174
IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES			225						1					225		225
- UTILIZATION	15		9181	107	223		7		152					8233		8233
POWER STATIONS			240	67					10					317		317
INDUSTRY			3703						20					3723		3723
DOMESTIC	15		3225		309		7		120					3275		3275
DELIVERIES TO OTHER ECSC COUNTRIES			550		12									562		562
EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES			33											33		33
- OTHERS			1400	40	15				2					1457		1457