

IEA STATISTICS

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COAL INFORMATION

2015



International
Energy Agency

Secure • Sustainable • Together

COAL INFORMATION

2015

Coal Information provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in the world coal sector, including 2014 provisional data. It provides a review of the world coal market in 2014, alongside a statistical overview of developments, which covers world coal production and coal reserves, coal demand by type, coal trade and coal prices. A detailed and comprehensive statistical picture of historical and current coal developments in the 34 OECD member countries, by region and individually is presented in tables and charts. Complete coal balances and coal trade data for selected years are presented on 22 major non-OECD coal-producing and -consuming countries, with summary statistics on coal supply and end-use statistics for about 40 countries and regions worldwide.

Coal Information is one of a series of annual IEA statistical publications on major energy sources; other reports are *Electricity Information*, *Natural Gas Information*, *Oil Information* and *Renewables Information*.

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COAL INFORMATION

2015
with 2014 data

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

The International Energy Agency (IEA), an autonomous agency, was established in November 1974. Its primary mandate was – and is – two-fold: to promote energy security amongst its member countries through collective response to physical disruptions in oil supply, and provide authoritative research and analysis on ways to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 29 member countries and beyond. The IEA carries out a comprehensive programme of energy co-operation among its member countries, each of which is obliged to hold oil stocks equivalent to 90 days of its net imports. The Agency's aims include the following objectives:

- Secure member countries' access to reliable and ample supplies of all forms of energy; in particular, through maintaining effective emergency response capabilities in case of oil supply disruptions.
- Promote sustainable energy policies that spur economic growth and environmental protection in a global context – particularly in terms of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions that contribute to climate change.
- Improve transparency of international markets through collection and analysis of energy data.
 - Support global collaboration on energy technology to secure future energy supplies and mitigate their environmental impact, including through improved energy efficiency and development and deployment of low-carbon technologies.
 - Find solutions to global energy challenges through engagement and dialogue with non-member countries, industry, international organisations and other stakeholders.

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

IEA *Coal Information 2015* is the latest edition of an annual publication providing sound market information on coal to policy and market analysts and those employed in all sectors of the coal industry.

This monitoring and reporting of historical trends and current energy market situation provides a strong foundation for policy and market analysis to better inform the policy decision process toward selecting policy instruments that are best suited to meet domestic and/or international objectives.

IEA *Coal Information 2015* brings together in one volume, statistics compiled by the IEA on coal supply, consumption, trade and prices for both member and non-member countries¹. It also includes information on coal by-products.

Part I provides important documentation that will assist the reader in correctly using the data in this publication and to understand the details of the statistical methodology and collection practices related to the coal data.

Part II of the publication provides a review of world coal market developments in 2013 and 2014². It covers world coal production and coal reserves, coal consumption by type (total, steam, coking and lignite), and steam and coking coal trade and prices.

Part III provides the reference tables to the Part II review on coal production, consumption, trade and prices. It also includes some more specialised end-use tables and selected charts.

Part IV provides in tabular and graphic form, a more detailed and comprehensive statistical picture of coal developments in the 34 OECD member countries, both by regional aggregate and individually. Detailed information pertinent to specific countries has been compiled these specificities are presented at the end of Part IV, along with a weighted average of the supply-side calorific values used for preparing national energy balances for each applicable fuel.

Part V provides summary statistics on world coal supply and end-use statistics. Coal balances and trade (including partner) data for selected years are presented for 22 major non-OECD coal-producing and consuming countries and economies, in addition to several regional aggregates.

OECD data are taken from IEA/OECD databases of Energy Statistics that are based on annual, quarterly and monthly submissions from OECD Member countries to the secretariat. The Energy Data Centre of the IEA secretariat works closely with national administration to secure consistency in all time series with particular regard for IEA product definitions and reporting conventions. This effort is supplemented by surveys of energy industry publications, national statistics reports and other material. The finalized data provide the basis for IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries* and *Energy Statistics of OECD Countries*.

The non-OECD data are based upon information collected by the IEA secretariat, official national submissions to the United Nations in Geneva and New York, and national energy publications. The resulting synthesis is published in *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries* and *Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries*. Users of this publication are directed to the Methodology section of those publications for more detail on individual non-Member countries covered in the publication.

1. This publication is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. In addition, the term "country" refers to a country or a territory, as the case may be.

2. With the exception of some pricing data, most data for 2014 are provisional. Some provisional data, particularly for non-OECD economies, may have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

OECD coal balances and statistics, including itemized import and export data, are available on a CD-ROM, along with world supply data. Information on ordering the CD-ROM and other energy statistics publications is available at the end of this book and on the IEA website at www.iea.org/statistics.

Price data in Parts II, III and IV are derived from the quarterly publication *Energy Prices and Taxes*. Readers should consult this IEA/OECD publication for detailed information on methodology, data coverage and data sources. Country notes and documentation are available online in the *Energy Prices and Taxes* folder at: <http://wds.iea.org/WDS/>.

In addition, a data service is available on the internet, which provides unlimited access through an annual subscription, as well as the possibility to obtain data on a pay-per-view basis. Details are available at <http://data.iea.org>.

Further information on reporting methodologies is also available on the IEA Web site.

Within the IEA secretariat, annual energy data are collected by the Energy Data Centre (EDC), which is headed by Mr. Duncan Millard, and previously by Jean-Yves Garnier.

The IEA would like to thank and acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of the statisticians working on energy data within national administrations, without whose work, this publication would not be possible.

OECD coal statistics in the EDC were the responsibility of Mr. Julian Smith and Mr. Hong Pum Chung, whilst Ms. Urszula Ziebinska and Mr. Raphael Vial contributed to Part II, Part III and Part V. Mr. Vladimir Kubecek had overall responsibility for this publication. Elsewhere within the EDC, essential data were obtained from the non-OECD Member countries section, headed by Mr. Pierre Boileau, and the OECD Balances section, headed by Ms. Roberta Quadrelli, who were also responsible for the CO₂ data and the energy economic indicators.

Also in the IEA secretariat, input from the Directorate of Global Energy Economics was crucial to the compilation of this edition, while special thanks are also due to the Gas, Coal and Power Markets Division and Mr. Carlos Fernandez-Alvarez, Mr. Raimund Malischek and Mr. Johannes Wagner for invaluable assistance.

Editorial and desktop publishing support from Ms. Sharon Burghgraeve is also gratefully acknowledged.

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What's new?

Provisional 2014 data

In this edition, the term “provisional” is used instead of “estimates” for the most recent year’s data. Energy data reported for 2014 (shown as 2014p) are derived from provisional data based on submissions received in early 2015 and on monthly submissions to the IEA from member countries. In some instances it has been necessary for the IEA to estimate some data; explanations of the estimates are provided in the country notes.

Geographical coverage:

In this edition, data for Niger became available from 2000 to 2013. Prior to 2000, data for Niger are presented in Other Africa.

In this edition data for South Sudan became available from 2012. Prior to 2012, they are included in Sudan. South Sudan became an independent country on 9 July 2011. From 2012, data for South Sudan are reported separately and therefore, breaks in the time series may occur between 2011 and 2012 for Sudan data.

The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, with the remaining islands joining the Netherlands as special municipalities. In this edition, the methodology for accounting for the energy statistics of the Netherlands Antilles has been revised in order to follow the above-mentioned geographical changes. From 2012 onwards, data now account for the energy statistics of Curaçao Island only. Prior to 2012, data remain unchanged and still cover the entire territory of the former Netherland Antilles. From this edition the country name has been changed from Netherland Antilles to Netherlands Antilles / Curaçao.

Official data from the People’s Republic of China for 2013 and 2014 were not available prior to publication, therefore estimations have been used, based on available official sources and assumptions on consumption patterns, in this edition. Data revisions are expected from the People’s Republic of China later in 2015 and the IEA intends to update the electronic data files when these data become available. As a result of this, growth rates between 2012 and 2013 may be revised.

2. DEFINITIONS

Energy sources

Coal

Coal is a family name for a variety of solid organic fuels and refers to a whole range of combustible sedimentary rock materials spanning a continuous quality scale. For convenience, this continuous series is often divided into two main categories, which are themselves divided into two subcategories:

- Hard coal
 - Anthracite
 - Bituminous coal
 - Coking coal
 - Other bituminous coal
- Brown coal
 - Sub-bituminous coal
 - Lignite

In cases where data are presented in Mtoe or Mtce in this book and sourced to OECD/IEA *Energy Balances*, the term “Coal” includes all primary coal types listed above, and coal products (patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, BKB, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas, and other recovered gases). For simplicity in some cases, coal, peat for energy use, peat products and oil shale and oil sands are shown together as coal.

Classifying different types of coal into practical categories for use at an international level is difficult for two reasons:

Divisions between coal categories vary between classification systems, both national and international, based on calorific value, volatile matter content, fixed carbon content, caking and coking properties, or some combination of two or more of these criteria.

Although the relative value of the coals within a particular category depends on the degree of dilution by moisture and ash and contamination by sulphur, chlorine, phosphorous and certain trace elements, these factors do not affect the divisions between categories.

Coal quality can vary and it is not always possible to ensure that the available descriptive and analytical information is truly representative of the body of coal to which it refers.

The International Coal Classification of the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recognises two broad categories of coal:

- i) Hard coal: Coal of gross calorific value not less than 5 732 kcal/kg (24 GJ/t) on an ash-free but moist basis and with a mean random reflectance of vitrinite of at least 0.6 percent.
- ii) Brown coal: Non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value less than 5 732 kcal/kg (24 GJ/t) and with a mean random reflectance of vitrinite of less than 0.6 percent.

The IEA has adopted the basis of these definitions of hard coal and brown coal in this book and in other publications for presenting statistics relating to coal production, trade and consumption throughout the history of these publications.

Over 20 international organisations including the International Energy Agency, Eurostat and the United Nations Statistics Division have been collaborating since 2005 under the umbrella of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Energy Statistics (InterEnerStat) to harmonise a collective energy vocabulary between organisations and anticipate future needs. This work was also to feed into the UN’s International Recommendations for Energy Statistics: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/ires/default.htm>.

Changes to products and flows which were agreed upon in 2010 have been incorporated into the 2012

questionnaires, making this publication the second with the adopted changes.

The harmonised suite of product and energy flow definitions are available at:

http://www.iea.org/interenerstat_v2/meetings.asp.

It should be stressed that this classification system is based on the inherent qualities of the coal in question and not on the final use of the coal. In this way the classification system attempts to be objective and simple to apply, which should also minimise the differences between reported data from consumer and producer nations or producers and consumers on a national basis.

Some countries however may still choose to report consumption by classification based on or guided by usage, so data presented in this book may differ from those presented in the national publications of individual countries because the countries may have adopted a different coal classification and reporting system that better suits their particular national needs. As far as possible, national coal statistics reported by the IEA in this book and in other publications have been adjusted to be consistent with the IEA definitions noted above, however this may not always be the case.

In order to improve the information base for coal market analysis and projections, these two main categories of coal have been further sub-divided in IEA/OECD Coal Statistics from 1978 as follows:

Hard coal

Hard coal is calculated as the sum of anthracite and all bituminous coals.

- **Anthracite** is a high-rank, hard coal used mainly for industrial and residential heat raising.
- **Bituminous coal** is a medium- to high-rank coal used for gasification, industrial coking and heat raising and residential heat raising:
 - Bituminous coal that can be used in the production of a porous coke capable of supporting a blast furnace charge is known as **coking coal**.
 - **Other bituminous coal**, not included under coking coal, may also be commonly known as thermal coal; however this less formal grouping increasingly tends to include a range of brown coals. Also included in other bituminous coal statistics are recovered slurries, middlings and other low-grade, higher-rank coal products not further classified by type.

Due to the differing nature of the criteria for these coal types, in some cases it is possible to fulfil some, but not all criteria. In this case a judgement call needs to be made. As a general rule, para-bituminous and ortho-bituminous coals tend to be classed as other bituminous coal despite failing to meet one of the calorific or vitrinite mean random reflectance criteria requisite for hard coal classification.

Primary coal used in pulverised (or granular) coal injection in blast furnaces is commonly abbreviated to PCI (or GCI) coal. (In this book PCI includes GCI). The IEA does not have a separate product classification for PCI as the term defines a particular end-use for coal. In IEA statistics, PCI is generally included in steam coal, with the exception of Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey (for some years) and the United Kingdom, where it is included with coking coal. This also means that production and trade of PCI suitable coal are not available in this book.

Note: In editions prior to Coal Information 2014, for the following countries, hard coal data also contained sub-bituminous coal: Australia, Belgium, Chile, Finland, France, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal and the United States. Prior to 1978, where only hard coal and brown coal are available as classification breakdowns, hard coal data for these countries may still contain sub-bituminous coal data.

Brown coal

Brown coal is calculated as the sum of sub-bituminous coal and lignite. Until *Coal Information 2013*, oil shale mined and combusted directly was reported as lignite, while shale oil was reported as other hydrocarbons in *Oil Information*. Since the 2014 edition, oil shale and oil sands have their own category, while shale oil continues to be reported as other hydrocarbons in *Oil Information*.

Definitions for sub-bituminous coal and lignite are as follows:

- **Sub-bituminous coal**: non-agglomerating coals with a gross calorific value between 4 777 kcal/kg (20 GJ/t) and 5 732 kcal/kg (24 GJ/t) on an ash-free but moist basis.
- **Lignite**: non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value less than 4 777 kcal/kg (20 GJ/t) on an ash-free but moist basis.

Note: In the 2014 edition, the calorific floor for sub-bituminous coal (on an adjusted basis) has been raised from 4 165 kcal/kg to 4 777 kcal/kg. Very little

product reclassification from sub-bituminous coal to lignite has occurred as a result of this change in requirements.

Steam Coal

In addition to the other coal aggregates, we also provide data for steam coal. While coking coal tends to have more specific applications, a more general use of coal is combustion to provide heat, often with the specific use of raising steam in a boiler.

Steam coal in this publication contains all anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal, but not lignite or coking coal.

Prior to the 2012 publication, all hard coals that were not coking coal (including the sub-bituminous coal from the excepted countries listed above) were classed as steam coal. This also included by necessity countries (not listed) where sub-bituminous coal was unable to be separated from other bituminous coal data for reporting purposes.

For the *Coal Information* 2012 publication onwards, the definition of steam coal was adjusted to include all sub-bituminous coals. This move was done to achieve greater congruence with practical, formal and informal definitions of steam (thermal) coal in the market and coal industry at large.

The definitions of hard coal and brown coal as aggregates in terms of their component parts remain unchanged and consistent with the UNECE guidelines above and InterEnerStat definitions. This means hard coal can no longer be calculated by adding steam coal data to coking coal data.

Coal products

The primary coal types mentioned above may be directly consumed or transformed into another fuel or energy source. Derived solid fuels and liquids are products resulting from the transformation from hard coal, brown coal or other primary solid fuels, sometimes with the addition of other materials.

Coke oven coke

Coke oven coke is the solid product obtained from the carbonisation of coal, principally coking coal, at high temperature. Semi-coke, the solid product obtained from the carbonisation of coal at lower temperatures is also included, along with coke and semi-coke made from lignite. Cokes obtained from other sources such as process residues or flue gas precipitation may also be shown here.

Gas coke

Gas coke is a solid by-product of coal used for the production of town gas in gas works. Gas coke is used for heating purposes.

Patent fuel

Patent fuel is a composition fuel manufactured from coal fines by shaping with the addition of a binding agent such as pitch.

Brown coal briquettes (BKB)

BKB are composition fuels manufactured from brown coal. The brown coal is crushed, dried and moulded under high pressure into an even shaped briquette, generally without the addition of binders. Dried brown coke, fines and dust and brown coal breeze are also included here.

Coal tar

Coal tar is the liquid by-product of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal to make coke in the coke oven process. Coal tar can also be the result of low-temperature carbonisation of brown coal. Coal tar can be further distilled into different organic products (e.g. benzene, toluene, naphthalene), the process of which normally would be reported in consumption as a feedstock to the petrochemical industry.

Quite a few countries are currently unable to report coal tar data. For these countries, coke oven transformation losses will likely appear larger than they actually are, while consumption data will obviously be missing from the relevant end-use sector.

Manufactured Gases

Manufactured gases created outside of refineries, sourced primarily from solid hydrocarbons are reported on the coal questionnaire. They include purpose built products like gas works gas, whose manufacture is the main purpose of the transformation process, and products like coke oven gas and blast furnace gas which are useful energy by-products of another process.

Coke oven gas

Coke oven gas is obtained as a by-product of solid fuel carbonisation and gasification operations carried out by coke producers and iron and steel plants. It is calorifically rich, and when cleaned is predominantly H₂.

Gas works gas

Gas works gas covers all types of gas produced in public utility or private plants, whose main purpose is the manufacture, transport and distribution of gas, regardless of process. It includes gas produced by carbonisation (potentially including gas produced by coke ovens and transferred to gas works), by total gasification (with or without enrichment from oil products) and by reforming and simple mixing of gases, which may include air.

Coal seam gas is reported on the natural gas questionnaire as colliery gas, as most likely will be the case for underground coal gasification (UGC).

Note: In terms of aggregated data for fossil-fuel families, starting with the 2011 edition, gas works gas is included as a coal product for the years 1990 and beyond. Before 1990, gas works gas is included with natural gas.

Blast furnace gas

Blast furnace gas is obtained as a by-product from operating blast furnaces. It is recovered upon leaving the furnace and used partly within the plant and partly in other steel industry processes; or used in power stations equipped to burn it. It is mainly nitrogen (N₂), with roughly equal amounts of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, and will contain other trace gases. Off gases from direct reduced iron and other similar processes may also be reported here.

Other recovered gases

Other recovered gases were previously known as oxygen steel furnace gas, which is most commonly obtained as a by-product of the production of steel in an oxygen-fired furnace; and is recovered upon leaving the furnace. This gas can also be known as converter gas, LD gas or BOS gas. Other off-gases of similar nature (generally free of N₂) are also reported in this category, hence the change of name to be intrinsically more inclusive of other processes, metallurgy and industries.

Peat

A solid formed from the partial decomposition of dead vegetation under conditions of high humidity and limited air access (initial stage of coalification). It is available in two main forms *for use as a fuel* - sod peat and milled peat. Peat is not considered a renewable resource as its regeneration period is considerable.

Peat has a considerable amount of non-energy purposes. Non-energy consumption, and production of peat which is consumed in non-energy use are not included in IEA peat statistics.

Peat products

Sod peat can be pressed into briquettes. Milled peat can also be made into briquettes or pellets for fuel use. Briquettes are significantly denser and contain much less water, so have a higher calorific value than peat. They can be used on residential or industrial scale.

Oil shale and oil sands

Oil shale should not be confused with shale oil. Shale oil (often obtained by in situ thermally enhanced mining practices) is reported as an oil product.

Oil shale is a sedimentary rock which contains organic matter in the form of kerogen – a waxy hydrocarbon-rich material regarded as a precursor of petroleum. In solid form, it contains more inert matter than coal, while the sand in oil sands may often be in the form of sandstone. Oil shale may be burned directly, or retorted to extract shale oil, the process of which is reported as coal liquefaction transformation.

Regarding the data as marshalled by the EDC, while supply and demand data for oil shale and oil sands exist in the *Coal Information* publication, data for shale oil (as part of Other hydrocarbons) exist in the *Oil Information* publication. Whether this is the result of in-situ extraction technologies (*Oil Information* only); transformation of oil shale via liquefaction technologies (inputs exist in *Coal Information*, outputs in *Oil Information*, combined with other data); or deeming that primary supply begins with the saleable product and that therefore, above-ground retorts are part of the extraction process rather than a transformation process, thereby treating the second case as the first.

Shale gas, like colliery gas, is not reported on the Solid Fossil-fuels and Manufactured Gases questionnaire or included in this publication, but is included in the *Natural Gas Information* publication.

Historical production and consumption of oil shale and oil sands occurred to varying degrees in a wider range of countries than are currently reporting data.

Heat and electricity

Data for electricity and heat includes disaggregated data on inputs and outputs of ‘combined heat and power’ and on ‘district heating’. Data on heat became available in

different years for different countries and thus aggregated country data should be used with caution.

Total electricity production includes production from both main activity producers (formerly known as public) and autoproducers. Generally, the split of total electricity production between main activity producers and autoproducers is available only after 1973.

Flows: energy balance

Coal balances are presented in detail in Parts IV and V. In Part IV, Table 5 presents uses in the rows and selected years in the columns. Data are presented in millions of tonnes of coal equivalent (Mtce). One tonne of coal equivalent is 7 million kilocalories.

Each table is divided into three main parts: the first shows supply elements such as trade and production, the second shows the transformation processes and energy industries, while the third shows final consumption broken down into various end-use sectors.

Both primary fuels such as coal and peat, and derived fuels such as coke oven coke and blast furnace gas are included in the calculations. However, derived products manifest themselves as positive outputs in the relevant transformation process used to create them. Generally they should be less than the inputs, which result in a net negative entry in the transformation flow. Given that this balance is restricted to coal and associated products, inputs from other fuel types (such as pitch for patent fuels, or oil, gas and renewable inputs to blast furnaces) are not shown, nor is electricity generated, which differs from a full energy balance.

The energy balance flows detailed below have the following functions, and may also appear in other tables:

Supply

Production

Production is the production of primary energy, i.e. hard coal, brown coal, peat, shale oil, etc. Production is calculated after the removal of impurities on the bases which it is provided for sale. It is important to note that derived products such as coke oven coke and patent fuel, while included in the balances, do not appear in production as they are not primary products.

Imports and exports

Imports and exports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place. Coal in transit to another country should not be included here. Both primary and secondary products are reported.

Stock changes

Stock changes reflects the difference between opening stock levels on the first day of the year and closing levels on the last day of the year of stocks on national territory held by producers, importers, energy transformation industries and large consumers. A stock build is shown as a negative number and a stock draw as a positive number. It is presented this way as this is how it affects the domestic supply, as opposed to how it describes the changes in stocks.

Total primary energy supply

Total primary energy supply (TPES) consists of production + imports - exports ± stock changes as an abstract concept. Given that exports and stock builds both are represented as negative numbers, in reality $TPES = production + imports + exports + stock\ changes$. Marine and aviation bunkers also are not counted in TPES.

Statistical differences

Statistical differences includes the sum of the unexplained statistical differences for individual fuels, as they appear in the basic energy statistics. It also includes the statistical differences that arise because of the variety of conversion factors in the coal and oil columns. See the introduction to *Energy Statistics of OECD Countries* for further details.

For countries that are unable to collect stock change data, stock builds and draws will contribute to statistical differences.

Transformation processes

Transformation processes record the transformation of one kind of fuel or energy into another with both inputs and outputs being measured. This may bridge several transformation processes. For instance:

Coking coal used to manufacture coke oven coke would be reported as a negative input to the coke oven transformation process.

- The resulting coke oven coke, coal tar and coke oven gas would be reported as a positive output to the coke oven transformation process flow.
- Energy inputs from other sources, including electricity, will not be reported in this particular instance of an exclusive coal and coal products balance. Therefore, numbers may not be indicative of true efficiencies, but rather map the flow of coal.
- The coke oven coke will largely be used to produce pig-iron in a blast furnace. Therefore, it will be reported where it is used – mainly as an input to the blast furnace transformation process.
- The by-product blast furnace gas will appear as an output in the blast furnace transformation flow. However, a significant amount of energy is lost in the process of making the pig-iron, so the net negative value in the blast furnace transformation flow will tend to be approximately 60% of the total energy inputs.
- The blast furnace gas (and coal tar and coke oven gas) will likewise be reported where used. Some of this will appear in the relevant consumption flows, other parts might be used to generate electricity and appear in electricity transformation.
- In a complete energy balance, the electricity generated would be converted to the appropriate energy unit and reported as a positive output in the applicable electricity transformation flow. This is not the case in the coal balance, so the number displayed in the electricity transformation flow is the fuel input, not the process efficiency loss.

The main transformation processes reported either create a derived coal product or by-product, and have been described earlier in the Energy sources section or are mentioned below.

Electricity and heat generation

Electricity and heat generation can refer to electricity plants, combined heat and power plants (CHP), or heat plants. Both main activity producer³ and auto-producer⁴ plants are included here.

Electricity plants are plants which are designed to produce electricity only. If one or more units of the

3. Main activity producer generate electricity and/or heat for sale to third parties, as their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned. Note that the sale need not take place through the public grid.

4. Autoproducer undertakings generate electricity and/or heat, wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned.

plant is a CHP unit (and the inputs and outputs cannot be distinguished on a unit basis), then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant.

Note that for autoproducer CHP plants, all fuel inputs used to generate electricity are taken into account. However, only the part of the fuel inputs used to produce the heat that is sold is shown. Fuel inputs for the production of heat that is consumed within the autoproducer's establishment are not included here but are included in the final consumption of fuels in the appropriate consumption sector.

Heat plants (including heat pumps and electric boilers) are designed to produce heat only, which is sold to a third party under the provisions of a contract. Heat pumps that are operated within the residential sector, where the heat is not sold, are not considered a transformation process and are not included here, despite the fact that equivalent electricity consumption will appear as residential use.

Other transformation

Other transformation covers non-specified transformation and transformations not shown elsewhere, such as coal liquefaction.

Energy industry own use

Energy industry own use contains the primary and secondary energy consumed by transformation industries for heating, pumping, traction and lighting purposes [ISIC⁵ 05, 06, 19 and 35, Group 091 and Classes 0892 and 0721]. These quantities are shown as negative figures. Included here is, for example, own use of energy in coal mines.

Losses

Losses includes losses in gas distribution, flaring or venting of manufactured gases, electricity transmission and coal transport.

Consumption

Total final consumption (TFC) is the sum of consumption by the different end-use sectors.

Industry consumption is specified in the following sub-sectors. Note that energy used for transport by industry is not included here but is reported under transport.

5. International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Series M, No. 4 / Rev. 4, United Nations, New York, 2008.

Also note that if a particular industry makes another energy product, either as part of the industrial process (e.g. coke oven coke manufacture in an integrated iron and steel plant), or as an autoproducer (which may still be part of the industrial process), consumption does not appear within the particular industry, but instead appears within the relevant transformation flow.

Iron and steel	ISIC Group 241 and Class 2431
Chemical and petrochemical industry	ISIC Divisions 20 and 21, excluding petrochemical feedstocks
Non-ferrous metals	ISIC Group 242 and Class 2432
Non-metallic minerals	ISIC Division 23, such as glass, ceramic, cement, etc.
Transport equipment	ISIC Divisions 29 and 30
Machinery	ISIC Divisions 25 to 28, comprises fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment other than transport equipment
Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying	ISIC Divisions 07 and 08 and Group 099
Food and tobacco	ISIC Divisions 10 to 12
Paper, pulp and printing	ISIC Divisions 17 and 18
Wood and wood products	ISIC Division 16, other than pulp and paper
Construction	ISIC Divisions 41 to 43
Textile and leather	ISIC Divisions 13 to 15
Non-specified	ISIC Divisions 22, 31 and 32, any manufacturing industry not included above Note: Most countries have difficulties supplying an industrial breakdown for all fuels. In these cases, the non-specified industry row has been used. Regional aggregates of industrial consumption should therefore be used with caution.

Non-energy use covers those fuels that are used as raw materials in the different sectors and are not consumed as a fuel or transformed into another fuel.

Transport includes all fuels used for the transport [ISIC Divisions 49 to 51] of goods or persons between

points of departure and destination within the national territory irrespective of the economic sector within which the activity occurs.

Other covers residential, commercial and public services [ISIC Divisions 33, 36-39, 45-47, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58-66, 68-75, 77-82, 84 (excluding Class 8422), 85-88, 90-96 and 99], agriculture/forestry [ISIC Divisions 01 and 02], fishing [ISIC Division 03] and non-specified consumption.

Coal resources and reserves

Quantifying mineable coal is based on a consideration of geological, mining and economic criteria. The amount of coal in place and, in some cases, the amount of mineable coal is influenced by national resource measurement criteria. The basis for computing these resources varies from country to country and, therefore, it must be borne in mind that for this reason, direct comparisons are sometimes not possible. During the 1990s, there was a considerable discussion on the adoption of internationally recognised standards for reporting reserves. This largely stems from the requirements of capital markets for improved transparency in reserve estimation where project financing is being sought. However, to date, while there has been adoption of some international recommendations incorporated into national or regional standards, there has not been the adoption of one set of universal international standards. There are, however, some generally recognised definitions that can be applied.

Resources

Resources refer to the amount of coal that may be present in a deposit or a coalfield subject to some broad restrictions as to its viability as a potential resource. Resources can be measured, indicated or inferred, based upon the level of understanding.

Calculation of total resources does not take into account the feasibility of mining the coal under current technological and economic conditions. Not all resources are recoverable using current technology, and not all resources are recoverable under current market conditions.

Reserves constitute that subset of resources that are either known to be recoverable, or estimated to be recoverable with a medium to high level of confidence.

Reserves

Reserves may be defined further in terms of proved (or measured) reserves, and probable (or indicated) reserves, based on exploration results and the degree of confidence in those results. Probable reserves have been estimated with a lower degree of confidence than proved reserves. Estimates take account of coalfields' geological characteristics, in particular the regularity, thickness and quality of seams, the spacing of exploration boreholes and other exposures, and geological discontinuities such as faults or folding, all of which affect the practical recoverability of the coal.

Proved reserves

Proved reserves are those reserves that are not only confidently considered to be recoverable, but can also be recovered economically under current market conditions. In other words, they take into account what current mining technology can achieve, as well as the economics of recovery (mining, transportation and other relevant recovery costs, such as government royalties, and coal prices). Proved reserves will, therefore, fluctuate according to economic pressures, especially price.

Units and conversions

Balance units

Most IEA/OECD publications showing inter-fuel relations and projections present such information in a common energy unit, the tonne of oil equivalent (toe). A tonne of oil equivalent is defined as 10^7 kcal (41.868 GJ), a convenient measure because it is approximately the net heat content of one ton of average crude oil. This unit is used by the IEA/OECD in the majority of its energy balances.

The change from using the original unit to tonne of oil equivalent implies choosing coefficients of equivalence between different forms and sources of energy. This problem can be approached in many different ways. For example, one could adopt a single equivalence for each major primary energy source in all countries, e.g. 29 307 kJ/kg (7 000 kcal/kg) for hard coal, 41 868 kJ/kg (10 000 kcal/kg) for oil.

The main objection to this method is that it results in distortions since there is a wide spread in calorific values between types of coal and individual coal products, and between calorific values of these fuels in different countries.

The secretariat has, therefore, obtained specific calorific factors supplied by the national administrations

for the main categories of each quality of coal and for each main flow or use (i.e. production, imports, exports, electricity generation, coke ovens, blast furnaces and industry). The supply side average of this particular set of national calorific values, that allow for the conversion of energy sources from original (physical) units to joules, are presented later in Part I.

The balances are expressed in terms of net calorific value. The difference between net and gross predominantly being the latent heat of vaporisation of any moisture and the water produced during combustion of any hydrogen within the fuel. For coal and oil products, net calorific value is usually around 5% less than gross, and for most forms of hydrogen-rich natural and manufactured gas, the difference is 9-10%. The use of net calorific value is consistent with the practice of the Statistical Offices of the European Communities and the United Nations.

Note that throughout this publication, 1 tonne means 1 metric tonne or 1000 kg. Billion refers to 1 thousand million (10^9). Also, in many cases, totals shown in the tables may not be the exact sum of their components due to independent rounding.

Conversion (to toe and tce)

In this report some data are reported in terms of tonnes of coal equivalent (tce) because this unit is more widely used in the international coal industry. A tonne of coal equivalent is defined as 7 million kilocalories (29.3076 GJ). The relation between tonne of oil equivalent (toe) and tonne of coal equivalent (tce) is therefore:

$$1 \text{ tce} = 0.7 \text{ toe}$$

Units for gases

In the IEA/OECD publication *Energy Statistics of OECD Countries* all data on gases are expressed in terajoules (TJ), on the basis of their gross calorific value.

$$1 \text{ terajoule} = 0.00002388 \text{ Mtoe.}$$

To calculate the net heat content of a gas from its gross heat content, multiply the gross heat content by the appropriate following factor:

Gas	Ratio of NCV to GCV
Natural gas	0.9
Gas works gas	0.9
Coke oven gas	0.9
Blast furnace gas	1.0
Other recovered gases	1.0

Please note that this means in order to calculate gross from net, if necessary, you must divide the net value by 0.9 (rather than multiply by 1.1).

3. SOURCES AND NOTES

General notes

Energy data for OECD countries are submitted to the IEA secretariat in a common reporting format and methodology to allow for international comparisons to be made.

Energy data for member countries reported for 2014 (shown as 2014p) are provisional data based on the submissions received in early 2015 and on quarterly submissions to the IEA. In some instances it has been necessary for the IEA to estimate some data; explanations of these estimates are provided in the country notes. Final 2014 data on solid fuels and manufactured gases will be submitted by OECD Member countries to the secretariat in annual questionnaires in late 2015. As a result, final data for 2014 and provisional 2015 data will be published in the 2016 edition of *Coal Information*.

Statistics of non-OECD countries presented in this publication are based on available data at the time of publishing and may differ from the final non-OECD data to be published in *Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries*.

Additional information on methodologies and reporting conventions are included in the notes in *Energy Balances of OECD Countries* 2015 edition and *Energy Statistics of OECD Countries* 2015 edition.

Provisional 2014 data – 2014p

Selected coal data for 2014 for some non-OECD countries have been estimated by the secretariat, as is the case for three OECD countries: Chile, Iceland and Israel. Some 2014p data points for Canada, Germany, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey and the United States are also estimated by the secretariat. Specific details exist in Part IV: Country Notes.

Qualifiers

Data marked as 'e' are estimates of the IEA secretariat. Data marked as 'c' mean that the data are confidential due to country specific regulations. Data marked as '..' mean that data are not available (either not collected or not submitted by national government). Data marked as 'x' mean that the data point is not applicable or there is no meaningful explanation of a value there. For example, the price cannot be shown if the consumption in the country is forbidden or the country itself did not exist as an independent entity at a given point in time. The year marked as p (e.g. 2014p) refers to provisional data.

Treatment of blast furnace coke and PCI data

Data on coke used in and pulverised coal injected into blast furnaces (PCI), are harmonized for all OECD countries in order to ensure that blast furnace transformation data are consistently presented and that comparisons between countries for consumption are meaningful. The main effect of these revisions has been, where necessary, to revise the reported consumption of coal in the iron and steel industry and in blast furnace transformation, so discrepancies between IEA and national accounts may ensue. In effect, inputs to blast furnaces may be calibrated to be proportionate to production of blast furnace gas and some inputs to blast furnace consumption may be reported as consumption in the iron and steel industry if there are lower than normal outputs of blast furnace gas.

It should be noted that in IEA statistics of coal trade and consumption, PCI is not separately specified as a product in its own right. Rather it is included in some form of hard coal. This methodology is based on the fact that pulverised coal injection is a process, and this process, unlike for coke oven coke manufacture, is somewhat independent of coal type.

For Japan and Korea, PCI consumption is reported in this book as a coking coal in order to be consistent with the national practice of including imports of PCI coal with coking coal without regard to coal type. Other countries that report usage of coking coal as inputs to blast furnaces (the Netherlands, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey and the United Kingdom) may do so for this reason, or because of the respective coal quality.

People's Republic of China

Estimations of China's 2013 energy data

Due to the need to integrate findings from a national economic census, the National Bureau of Statistics has not provided data to IEA for the 2015 edition (2013 statistical year). In order to compile an energy balance for the IEA publications it was necessary to perform estimations of China's energy production, transformation and consumption. Estimations were primarily based on announced growth rates between 2012 and 2013 or available data which could allow the calculation of a growth rate. Where growth rates of energy products were not available, growth rates of GDP were typically used.

Great care should be taken when calculating growth trends for energy products or flows between 2012 and 2013, since historical data have not been modified to take into account any findings from China's economic census. Once these revisions are available from China's National Bureau of Statistics, historical data will be updated accordingly, which will lead to more reliable growth trends.

The general approach to making the estimations for 2013 is as follows:

- Production quantities have been estimated using growth trends from the NBS statistical communiqué;
- Trade quantities have been estimated using growth trends from available trade data.
- Inputs to power generation have been estimated using growth trends in electricity generation;
- Inputs to coke ovens have been estimated using coke production trends;
- Other consumption data have been estimated using available supply and split using the consumption pattern of 2012.

Calorific values were also revised for bituminous coal in this edition. Net calorific values (NCV) for coal

inputs to power generation were modified from 2008 to 2013 by applying assumptions used by China on the average thermal efficiency of coal-fired power stations in these years. NCVs were also modified for bituminous coal production from 2008 to 2013. These NCVs were calculated as the implied calorific values used by China in converting its commodity balance to energy units.

Time series revisions in the 2014 edition

In 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) revised the format and detail of their energy balance. New expanded questionnaires have allowed for data collection at a more detailed level than in previous years for some products and flows. However, the increase in data availability has not been completely uniform, with more information for energy supply than for energy demand. This may lead to increased statistical differences for some products from 2010 to 2012, in particular for coal.

Lignite imports may not be captured in the China National Energy Balance. In this edition, secondary source data for lignite imports have been incorporated into imports of other bituminous coal for 2010 to 2012.

In this edition, diesel consumption in road transportation from 2000 to 2012 was revised based on information on the definition for diesel consumption in various sectors. Portions of consumption in the residential and the commercial and public services sectors were allocated to road transportation consumption to conform to the definitions for the respective consumption flows used by this publication.

Coal to liquids output was estimated based on projected production slate of operational coal-to-liquid plants.

Electricity production from pumped storage hydro was reported from 2010 to 2012.

Methodology

A collaborative effort between NBS and IEA continues, with the objective of providing additional detail on energy production, transformation and consumption of all five different types of coal (e.g. anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite). At the moment NBS only provides quantities of raw coal and washed coal in their energy balances and the IEA secretariat has attributed these quantities to coking coal and other bituminous coal. It is expected that the continuing work to provide disaggregated data

on the five different coals will result in greater detail in future editions.

Since 2010, imports and exports of cleaned coal are no longer reported in the national energy balance of China. The IEA secretariat has used secondary sources of information to report this coking coal trade and corresponding quantities have been removed from bituminous coal trade. Consumption of this coking coal is assumed to be in coke ovens.

The IEA data of coal stocks for the years 1985 and 1990 as well as coal production for the years 1997-1999 are estimates and do not represent official data released by the Chinese government. Those estimates were based on the assumption that coal consumption statistics are more reliable than coal production statistics and that the production-consumption relationship should maintain a balance over time.

Also as a result of the change in China's National Energy Balance in 2012, other revisions in the 2014 edition may lead to breaks in series between 2009 and 2010. These include new information on:

- coal inputs to coal-to-liquids facilities,
- coal tar inputs to petroleum refining,
- fuel consumption in natural gas liquefaction plants.

In addition, for the 2013 cycle, greater use has been made of data from revised energy balances that were previously submitted by NBS to the IEA. This change has resulted primarily in increased coking coal and other bituminous coal production data for the years 2000 to 2007.

New information in 2012 also became available from NBS on the production and consumption of gangue, a mining waste product that has been classified as industrial waste in the IEA energy balances. This quantity of industrial waste is not likely to represent the only combustion of industrial waste in China, however, information is not available to provide more complete data on this activity.

In 2012, NBS stopped reporting coal tar trade and non-energy consumption. IEA secretariat estimates have been used to approximate coal tar imports and non-energy consumption from 2010 to 2012.

In 2012, new information became available on how NBS accounts for international aviation and marine bunkers in the China's national energy balance. Previously international flights by Chinese airlines and ships had been excluded. A revised methodology was implemented that now includes fuel use for international

airplanes and ships, regardless of whether they are foreign- or China-owned.

In the 2012 edition, new information became available on natural gas consumption in public transportation in China. This new consumption was added to the natural gas time series to ensure proper coverage of the transport sector.

Time series for liquid biofuels, biogases, wind (prior to 2010), geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal generation are based on tertiary sources of information and IEA secretariat estimates. None of these time series are reported in the national energy balance of China.

Observations

In recent years, China has reported large increases in stocks for crude oil, oil products and for different types of coal. These stock increases are seen as consistent with trends in economic growth and development in China; however, information is currently lacking on the scale of the infrastructure available for this magnitude of stock increases.

Data for coal trade in this publication may not match data from secondary sources of information.

Sources for 2013 estimations:

Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the National Economic and Social Development: Output of Major Industrial Products and the Growth Rates, National Bureau of Statistics, Beijing, various editions up to 2015.

Basic Statistical Data Power Industry, China Electricity Council, various editions up to 2013.

Joint Organisations Data Initiative: Oil, International Energy Forum, Riyadh World Primary and World Secondary databases, March, 2015 edition.

Joint Organisations Data Initiative: Gas, International Energy Forum, Riyadh, Gas – World database, March, 2015 edition.

China Coal Monthly, IHS McCloskey, Issue 121, February, 2014.

China Petroleum Monthly, Argus Publishing, Volume VIII, Issue 2, February, 2014.

Sources 1990 to 2013:

China Energy Statistical Yearbook, National Bureau of Statistics, Beijing, various editions up to 2013.

Direct communication with the China National Renewable Energy Centre (CNREC), National Energy Administration (NEA), Beijing.

Solar Heat Worldwide, AEE - Institute for Sustainable Technologies, Gleisdorf, various editions up to 2015.

China Electricity Council, online statistics, various editions up to 2012.

Trends in Photovoltaic Applications, International Energy Agency Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme, 2013 edition.

European Photovoltaic Industry Association, Global Market Outlook for Photovoltaics 2013-2017, *Figure 1: Evolution of global cumulative installed capacity 2000-2021*, May 2014.

Zhang G., *Report on China's Energy Development 2010*, China's National Energy Administration, Beijing, editions 2009 to 2011.

Zheng et. al, *Steady Industrialized Development of Geothermal Energy in China: Country Update Report*, Beijing, 2005-2009.

Lund et. al, *Direct Utilization of Geothermal Energy 2010 Worldwide Review*, World Geothermal Congress, Bali, 2010.

The Global Biodiesel Balance for 2012 and 2013, World Ethanol and Biofuels Report, F.O. Lichts, London, Vol. 11 No. 16, Apr. 23, 2013.

IEA secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 1990:

Electric Industry in China in 1987, Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, Department of Planning, Beijing, 1988.

Outline of Rational Utilization and Conservation of Energy in China, Bureau of Energy Conservation State Planning Commission, Beijing, June 1987.

China Coal Industry Yearbook, Ministry of Coal Industry, People's Republic of China, Beijing, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 2000.

Energy in China 1989, Ministry of Energy, People's Republic of China, Beijing, 1990.

China: A Statistics Survey 1975-1984, State Statistical Bureau, Beijing, 1985.

China Petro-Chemical Corporation (SINOPEC) Annual Report, SINOPEC, Beijing, 1987.

Almanac of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, The Editorial Board of the Almanac, Beijing, 1986.

Other sources

Quarterly energy statistics

Readers who are interested in more recent data should consult the OECD/IEA publication *Oil, Gas, Coal and Electricity Quarterly Statistics* which is published in January, April, July and October each year.

This book provides current, accurate and detailed statistics on quarterly production, supply and demand and trade of the major energy forms mainly in, but not limited to, the OECD area.

Coal quarterly data include

- World steam and coking coal, and lignite production;
- World steam coal and coking coal trade; and
- Coking coal and steam coal imports and exports for major OECD countries.

OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD Main Economic Indicators is a monthly compilation of a range of indicators on recent economic developments for the 34 OECD member countries. Please refer to this publication for detailed notes regarding the selected indicators.

Price data

Energy prices are published quarterly in the IEA/OECD *Energy Prices and Taxes*, where complete notes on prices may be obtained.

IEA data on coal prices are managed in two sub-systems, which vary not only in content, but also with respect to the data collection methods.

Import and export unit values

Import and export unit values are calculated quarterly (March, June, September and December) from national customs statistics import and export volumes and values. The basic data are collected from monthly national trade sources (Chile, Japan, Korea, United States, Australia and Canada) or provided monthly to the IEA by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat).

Values recorded at the import stage are the sum of cost, insurance and freight (CIF – cost including freight/fees), but exclude import duties. Values recorded at the export stage (FOB – free on board), exclude seaborne or international transport, but include inland transport costs of the exporting country.

As far as possible, the concept of ‘general imports and exports’ is used. This includes coal imports for re-export with or without processing, but excludes transit trade.

The definitions of coal categories and the volume and value units used in each of the above source systems vary considerably. A certain amount of regrouping and unit conversions is necessary once the basic data are compiled.

The rules for regrouping coal categories are consistent with the definitions used in the annual IEA/OECD coal statistics. Prices are compiled for steam coal and for coking coal. Definitions and the correspondence to national and European classifications are discussed in detail in the quarterly IEA publication *Energy Prices and Taxes*. Comments in *Energy Prices and Taxes* on certain data items, as well as general background information, are developed systematically. Data comments relate mainly to calorific values of specific coal trade flows and to national coal definitions. Background information covers duties and trade regulations.

Due to reductions in budget, the IEA no longer has adequate resources to provide complete information on energy prices and taxes, so has had to suppress certain sections of *Energy Prices and Taxes* as of 1 January 2012. This included steam and coking coal import and export data for the year gone. As a result, it has not been possible to provide these price series with 2011 through 2014 data in this edition of *Coal Information*. We are however, extremely hopeful that we may be able to restore these sections in the future as resources become available.

End-user prices

End-user prices are collected quarterly from national administrations and other relevant bodies and supplemented with data extracted from national publications. Although a standard approach to reporting the data has been developed, differences in definitions between countries are explained in the notes published in *Energy Prices and Taxes*.

The standard approach to reporting end-use prices can be summarised as follows:

- includes transport costs to the consumer;
- shows prices actually paid, i.e. net of rebates; and
- includes taxes which have to be paid by the consumer as part of the transaction and which are not refundable. This excludes value added taxes paid in many European countries by industry (including electric power stations) for all goods and services

(including energy). In these cases, value added taxes are refunded to the customer, usually in the form of a tax credit. Therefore, it is not shown as part of the prices.

A standard coal quality for all international comparisons of end-use prices is not possible given the wide variety of coal qualities in domestic and international coal trade. As a result, only average prices covering a range of different qualities are collected, along with the calorific value of these averaged sales. If average prices are not available, prices of a selected coal may be chosen. Accordingly, international comparisons of coal end-use prices may be misleading if read at face value. Detailed notes concerning these price series are published in *Energy Prices and Taxes*. Also, please refer to *Energy Prices and Taxes* for the detailed description of price mechanisms in each country and country specific notes.

Derived price data

The information collected on prices is converted by the IEA secretariat into a variety of secondary data in order to facilitate its analysis. Inter-fuel price comparisons for one country are usually made on the basis of prices per heat unit such as a tonne of coal equivalent. In the end-user price tables, the conversion factor used for converting gross calories to net calories for natural gas is 0.9.

Inter-country price comparisons are made on the basis of a standard currency unit, e.g. US dollars. Prices for regional totals are calculated as the weighted average only of the available price data in the region and, therefore, prices shown should be considered as only indicative.

For coal exports and imports, customs unit values are prices reported by OECD Member countries.

Customs unit values are average values derived from customs’ administrations total volume and total value data. These data indicate broad price movements as they are averages of all qualities of coal without regard to the end-use of the coal or to the contract terms and conditions under which the trade occurs.

End-user prices are those paid by end-users in the power sector and in industry and are reported by Member countries in a quarterly reporting system which the IEA’s Standing Group on Long Term Co-operation initiated in 1981. Data received are published in the IEA quarterly publication *Energy Prices and Taxes*.

Unless otherwise stated, prices are reported in US dollars in the year specified (i.e. current US dollars).

In addition to the official price statistics presented, coal price statistics published in the industry press are used to summarise short-term spot steam and coking coal price trends. Although not “official” in that they are not provided by member countries, there is a high correlation between prices published by the industry press and national coal price statistics.

Conversion to euro

Prices and taxes prior to the date of entry into the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) have been converted from the former national currency using the appropriate irrevocable conversion rate. The irrevocable conversion rate on 1 January 1999 was used for all countries, except Greece (fixed rate as of 1 January 2001), Slovenia (fixed rate as of 1 January 2007), Malta and Cyprus¹ (both fixed rate as of 1 January 2008), the Slovak Republic (fixed rate as of 1 January 2009), and Estonia (fixed rate as of 1 January 2012).

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Austria	13.7603	Italy	1936.27
Belgium	40.3399	Luxembourg	40.3399
Cyprus ⁶	0.585274	Malta	0.4293
Estonia	15.6466	Netherlands	2.20371
Finland	5.94573	Portugal	200.482
France	6.55957	Slovak Republic	30.126
Germany	1.95583	Slovenia	239.64
Greece	340.75	Spain	166.386
Ireland	0.787564		

This methodology facilitates comparisons within a country over time and ensures that the historical evolution (i.e. growth rate) is preserved. However, pre-EMU Euro are notional units and are not normally suitable to form area aggregates or to carry out cross-country comparisons.

Sources

Most of the prices are submitted on a quarterly basis to the IEA secretariat by administrations; others are taken from national publications or web sites.

Energy end-use prices in US dollars

In general, country differentials between national end-use prices expressed in U.S. dollars are heavily influenced by exchange rate differentials. However, world market prices of primary fuels in U.S. dollars are an important parameter for the pricing of final energy consumption, particularly for countries which rely heavily on energy imports.

The difference between world market prices and national end-use prices in U.S. dollars correspond to the remaining pricing parameters, i.e. transformation and distribution costs, non-internationally tradable energy sources (mainly hydro-power, but also natural gas), market structures (e.g. mix of large- and small-purchase lots), and the pricing policies of central or local authorities, which naturally include the national tax policies.

Household energy prices in US dollars: purchasing power parities versus exchange rates

Over time, there have been wide fluctuations in exchange rates and there has been some concern regarding international price comparisons based on exchange rates which may not reflect the *relative purchasing power* in each currency.

An alternative method of comparison is provided by Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) which are the rates of currency conversion that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. A given sum of money, when converted into different currencies at the PPP rates, buys the same basket of goods and services in all countries. In other words, PPP's are the rates of currency conversion which eliminate the differences in price levels between different countries.

The Purchasing Power Parities used here were developed jointly by the OECD statistics directorate and Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) to enable international price comparisons to be made for GDP and its components. (For more information on the methodology, see www.oecd.org/std/ppp.)

1. Please refer to Part I Section 4, Geographical Coverage.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Australia excludes the overseas territories.

Denmark excludes Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

France includes Monaco, but excludes the following overseas departments and territories: Guadeloupe; French Guiana; Martinique; New Caledonia; French Polynesia; Reunion; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Wallis and Futuna and Mayotte.

Germany includes the new federal states of Germany from 1970 onwards.

The statistical data for **Israel** are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights; East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Italy includes San Marino and the Holy See.

Japan includes Okinawa.

The Netherlands excludes Suriname, Aruba and the former Netherlands Antilles¹ (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Saint Eustatius and Sint Maarten).

Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira.

Spain includes the Canary Islands.

Switzerland does not include Liechtenstein.

The **United Kingdom** excludes the British overseas territories. Coal exports to the Crown dependencies are not recorded. Supplies of solid fuel to these islands from the UK are therefore included as part of United Kingdom inland consumption or deliveries.

United States includes 50 States and the District of Columbia, but excludes all United States territories with the exception of coal trade with Puerto Rico. Exports from the United States to Puerto Rico are not shown, while imports from other countries to Puerto Rico may be shown as United States imports from those countries.

The **International Energy Agency (IEA)** comprises Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia²; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; the Slovak Republic; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; the United Kingdom and the United States;

Note: Estonia joined the IEA in May 2014.

With the addition of Chile; Iceland; Israel; Mexico; and Slovenia, all 29 IEA member countries are also member countries of the **Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)**. IEA regional totals include only IEA Member countries and, therefore, exclude non-IEA Members shown in italics below.

OECD Americas comprises Canada; *Chile; Mexico* and the United States.

OECD Asia Oceania comprises Australia; *Israel;* Japan; Korea and New Zealand.

OECD Europe comprises Austria; Belgium; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia²; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; *Iceland;* Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; the Slovak Republic; *Slovenia*²; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1. The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new "constituent countries" of the Netherlands (Curaçao and Sint Maarten), with the other islands joining the Netherlands as "special municipalities".

2. Data for Estonia and Slovenia begin in 1990. Prior to 1990, data for Estonia are included in Former Soviet Union and data for Slovenia in Former Yugoslavia.

OECD Total is the sum of the three regional OECD aggregates.

The **European Union - 28 (EU-28)** includes Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus³; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; the Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Please note that in the interest of having comparable data, all these countries are included since 1990 despite different entry dates into the European Union.

Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia includes Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Gibraltar; Kazakhstan; Kosovo⁴ (from 2000); Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lithuania; Malta; the Republic of Moldova; Montenegro⁴ (from 2005); Romania; the Russian Federation; Serbia⁴; the Former Soviet Union⁵; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan and Former Yugoslavia⁵.

Africa includes Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana (from 1981); Cameroon; Congo; the Democratic Republic of Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Egypt; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Libya; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia (from 1991); Nigeria; Senegal; South Africa; Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan⁶; the United Republic of Tanzania; Togo; Tunisia; Zambia; Zimbabwe and Other Africa.

Other Africa includes Botswana (until 1980); Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cape Verde; the Central African Republic; Chad; the Comoros; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Namibia (until 1990); Niger; Reunion; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; the Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Swaziland; Uganda, and Western Sahara (from 1990).

3. Note by Turkey:

The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:

The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this report relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

4. Data for Serbia include data for Montenegro until 2004 and data for Kosovo until 1999.

5. Data are shown only as Former Soviet Union and Former Yugoslavia until 1989. From 1990 onward, data are shown by country only.

6. South Sudan became an independent state on 9 July 2011 and data exist for 2012 onwards. Because only aggregated data were available before then, the data for Sudan also include South Sudan until 2012.

Non-OECD Americas includes Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao (since 2011); the Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; the Netherlands Antilles¹ (until 2010); Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Other non-OECD Americas.

Other non-OECD Americas includes Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; the Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; the British Virgin Islands; the Cayman Islands; Dominica; the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guyana; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico⁷ (for natural gas and electricity); Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Pierre et Miquelon; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten; Suriname; and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Asia includes Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia (from 1995); India; Indonesia; the DPR of Korea; Malaysia; Mongolia (from 1985); Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; the Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Viet Nam and Other Asia.

Other Asia includes Afghanistan; Bhutan; Cambodia (until 1994); the Cook Islands; East Timor; Fiji; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Laos; Macao, China; the Maldives; Mongolia (until 1984); New Caledonia; Palau (from 1994); Papua New Guinea; Samoa; the Solomon Islands; Tonga and Vanuatu.

China Region includes the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Former Yugoslavia⁵ includes Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia⁴ and Slovenia.

Former Soviet Union⁵ includes Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Estonia; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lithuania; the Republic of Moldova; the Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; and Uzbekistan.

Middle East includes Bahrain; the Islamic Republic of Iran; Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syria; the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Please note that the following countries have not been considered, due to lack of data:

- **Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia:** Liechtenstein⁸ (except for oil data);
- **Africa:** Saint Helena;
- **America:** Anguilla; and
- **Asia and Oceania:** Christmas Island; Nauru; Niue and Tuvalu.

7. Oil statistics as well as coal trade statistics for Puerto Rico are included under the United States.

8. Oil data for Liechtenstein are included under Switzerland.

5. ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Units and technical abbreviations

t	: metric ton = tonne = 1000 kg
kt	: thousand tonnes
Mt	: million tonnes
toe	: tonne of oil equivalent
Mtoe	: million tonnes of oil equivalent
tce	: tonne of coal equivalent (= 0.7 toe)
Mtce	: million tonnes of coal equivalent
kcal	: kilocalories (10^3 calories)
MBtu	: million British thermal units
GWh	: million kilowatt hours
USD	: US dollars
CCS	: carbon capture and storage
CIF	: cost, insurance and freight
FAS	: free alongside ship
FOB	: free on board
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GCV	: gross calorific value
PCI	: pulverised coal injection
TPES	: Total primary energy supply
EU	: European Union
FSU	: Former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/Soviet Union
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNECE	: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
0 or 0.0	: negligible
<i>p</i>	: provisional (shown for the year)
<i>c</i>	: confidential
<i>e</i>	: estimated
..	: not available
-	: nil
<i>x</i>	: not applicable

General conversion factors for energy

To:	TJ	Gcal	Mtoe	MBtu	GWh
From:	multiply by:				
TJ	1	2.388×10^2	2.388×10^{-5}	9.478×10^2	2.778×10^{-1}
Gcal	4.187×10^{-3}	1	1×10^{-7}	3.968	1.163×10^{-3}
Mtoe	4.187×10^4	1×10^7	1	3.968×10^7	1.163×10^4
MBtu	1.055×10^{-3}	2.520×10^{-1}	2.520×10^{-8}	1	2.931×10^{-4}
GWh	3.6	8.598×10^2	8.598×10^{-5}	3.412×10^3	1

Conversion factors for mass

To:	kg	t	lt	st	lb
From:	multiply by:				
kilogramme (kg)	1	1×10^{-3}	9.842×10^{-4}	1.102×10^{-3}	2.205
tonne (t)	1×10^3	1	9.842×10^{-1}	1.102	2.205×10^3
long ton (lt)	1.016×10^3	1.016	1	1.12	2.24×10^3
short ton (st)	9.072×10^2	9.072×10^{-1}	8.929×10^{-1}	1	2×10^3
pound (lb)	4.536×10^{-1}	4.536×10^{-4}	4.464×10^{-4}	5×10^{-4}	1

Conversion factors for volume

To:	gal U.S.	gal U.K.	bbl	ft ³	l	m ³
From:	multiply by:					
U.S. gallon (gal)	1	8.327×10^{-1}	2.381×10^{-2}	1.337×10^1	3.785	3.785×10^{-3}
U.K. gallon (gal)	1.201	1	2.859×10^{-2}	1.605×10^{-1}	4.546	4.546×10^{-3}
Barrel (bbl)	4.2×10^1	3.497×10^1	1	5.615	1.590×10^2	1.590×10^{-1}
Cubic foot (ft ³)	7.481	6.229	1.781×10^1	1	2.832×10^1	2.832×10^{-2}
Litre (l)	2.642×10^{-1}	2.200×10^{-1}	6.290×10^{-3}	3.531×10^{-2}	1	1×10^{-3}
Cubic metre (m ³)	2.642×10^2	2.200×10^2	6.290	3.531×10^1	1×10^3	1

Decimal prefixes

10^1	deca (da)	10^{-1}	deci (d)
10^2	hecto (h)	10^{-2}	centi (c)
10^3	kilo (k)	10^{-3}	milli (m)
10^6	mega (M)	10^{-6}	micro (μ)
10^9	giga (G)	10^{-9}	nano (n)
10^{12}	tera (T)	10^{-12}	pico (p)
10^{15}	peta (P)	10^{-15}	femto (f)
10^{18}	exa (E)	10^{-18}	atto (a)

The conversion factors shown above are available online with greater precision at: <http://www.iea.org/statistics/resources/unitconverter/>.

Coal classification

The IEA collects statistics on coal production, trade and consumption according to a technically precise classification based on the quality of coal as follows:

- Anthracite is a high rank, non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value not less than 24 000 kJ/kg (5 732 kcal/kg) on an ash-free but moist basis and with a mean random reflectance of vitrinite of at least 2.0;
- Coking coal is hard coal suitable for the production of coke which can support a blast furnace charge;
- Other bituminous coal is an agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value not less than 24 000 kJ/kg (5 732 kcal/kg) on an ash-free but moist basis and with a mean random reflectance of vitrinite of at least 0.6;
- Sub-bituminous coal is a non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value between 20 000 kJ/kg (4 777 kcal/kg) and 24 000 kJ/kg (5 732 kcal/kg) and with a mean random reflectance of vitrinite of less than 0.6; and
- Lignite is a non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value less than 20 000 kJ/kg (4 777 kcal/kg).

However, when publishing these data, the IEA sometimes adopts a simplified classification of hard coal, steam coal and brown coal. The correspondence is as follows:

Total coal is the sum of hard coal and brown coal;

Hard coal is the sum of coking coal, anthracite and other bituminous coal for all countries, plus, prior to 1978, this may include sub-bituminous coal for Australia, Belgium, Chile, Finland, France, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal and the United States;

Brown coal contains lignite and sub-bituminous coal for all countries barring the exceptions prior to 1978 above; and Steam coal consists of anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

The term *total coal* also refers to the sum of hard coal and brown coal after conversion to a common energy unit (tonne of coal equivalent - tce). The conversion is done by multiplying the calorific value of the coal in question (the conversion factors are submitted by national administrations to the IEA secretariat each year) by the total volume of hard and brown coal used, measured in physical units, i.e. in tonnes. One tce has an energy content of 29.3 Gigajoules (GJ) or 7 000 kcal and corresponds to 0.7 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe).

Defining coal consumption

Energy statistics are compiled and presented to take account of the complexity in the way fuels are used and to avoid double counting. Misunderstandings can arise when statistics on coal consumption are used because of the particular terminology used by energy statisticians.

Coal is used in four possible ways:

- As a *primary input* to produce electricity or a secondary/tertiary fuel that is used elsewhere or sold - this is referred to as use in *transformation processes*; e.g. coking coal used to *produce* coke in a coke oven or steam coal used to *produce* electricity.
- As a *fuel* used to *support* a transformation process - this is referred to as *energy industry own use*; e.g. coke oven gas used to heat the coke oven or steam coal used to operate the power plant.
- As a *fuel* consumed in manufacturing, industry, mining and construction, in transport, in agriculture, in commercial and public services and in households - this is referred to as use in the *final consumption* sectors; e.g. steam coal used to produce heat in cement kilns, steam coal used to produce industrial process steam.
- As a *raw material* - this is referred to as non-energy use; e.g. coal tar used as a chemical feedstock.

In the wider community, the term “consumption” is commonly understood to include all of the above end-uses. In Parts IV and V of this book, the term “consumption” refers only to use in the *final consumption* sectors (i.e. in the third item above). In Parts II and III, “consumption”, unless otherwise specified, refers to Total Primary Energy Supply as defined in the section in *Flows: energy balance* in Part I Definitions.

PART II

WORLD COAL OVERVIEW

1. WORLD COAL MARKET REVIEW

Production

Total world coal production

The People's Republic of China was once again the world's leading producer, as it has been since 1985 (Table II.2), with 3 747.5 Mt of total coal produced – a decline of 96.1 Mt from 2013. Other countries with notable declines in 2014 included Ukraine (-24.1 Mt), Indonesia (-16.9 Mt), and Serbia (-10.4 Mt). Declines in Ukraine were due to turmoil in the Eastern Oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk in the second half of 2014, while declines in Indonesia were partly due to current weaker demand for Indonesian coals in China, and the potential for tighter regulations on imports in 2015, while production declines in Serbia were due to extensive flooding of mines.

The decline of production in these countries majorly contributed to total world coal production declining by 52.9 Mt overall in 2014. Production of coking coal reached a new record high of 1 064.8 Mt, but was unable to counter decreases in production of steam coal and lignite (Table II.1). Despite this decline, production remained¹ above 8 billion tonnes in 2014, more than twice the level achieved in 1983. In that time, despite the recent annual global decline for the first time since 1999, and the general reduction in coal consumption within the OECD countries, annual coal production has increased by more than 4 billion tonnes in the last 30 years, the last 3 billion tonnes of which have come since 2002.

1. *Coal Information* 2014 reported on provisional data for 2013, at which stage production from the values provided had not exceeded 8 Gigatonnes. As a consequence, this is the first publication with production greater than 8 Gt.

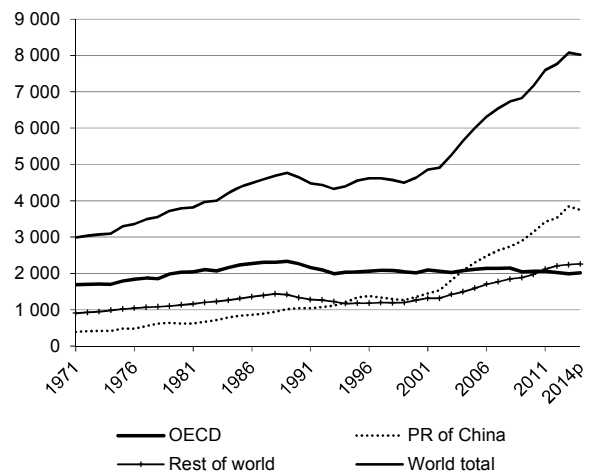
Table II.1: Total world coal production⁽¹⁾ [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Steam coal	5 900.6	6 203.1	6 147.2
Coking coal	976.1	1 037.6	1 064.8
Lignite	887.2	834.7	810.5
Total⁽²⁾ coal	7 763.9	8 075.5	8 022.5
Peat	10.6	18.9	..
Oil Shale/sands	19.2	20.5	21.0

(1) Production includes recovered slurries and similar sources.

(2) Total coal comprises steam coal, coking coal and lignite, so excludes peat, and oil shale and oil sands even though they are shown here for completeness.

Figure II.1: World total coal production [Mt]



For more information, see Table 1.1, Part III.

Global production of all primary coal types passed 3 Gigatonnes (Gt) in 1972, 4 Gt in 1983, 5 Gt in 2003, 6 Gt in 2006, 7 Gt in 2010 and 8 Gt in 2013. The extremely rapid growth since 2000 was largely due to growth in production in (and later, trade to) the People's Republic of China. Since 2000, OECD production of all coal types has declined by 0.1%, while production in China increased by 176.8%, and in the rest of the world by 78.4%.

The largest OECD coal-producing region continued to be OECD Americas, with 49.8% of the OECD production or 12.5% globally. OECD Europe was responsible for 74.0% of OECD lignite production, and 25.5% of OECD total coal production.

Table II.2: Major coal producers⁽¹⁾ [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	3 532.5	3 843.6	3 747.5
United States	932.3	903.7	916.2
India	602.9	610.0	668.4
Australia	430.8	458.9	491.2
Indonesia	444.5	487.7	470.8
Russian Federation	329.4	326.0	334.1
South Africa	258.6	253.3	253.2
Germany	197.0	191.0	186.5
Poland	144.1	142.9	137.1
Kazakhstan	120.5	119.6	115.5
Colombia	89.0	85.5	88.6
Canada	66.5	68.9	69.0
Turkey	71.5	60.4	64.1e
Greece	63.0	53.9	48.0
Czech Republic	55.9	49.1	46.9
Ukraine	67.7	68.8	44.7
Other	358.0	349.2	340.8
World	7 763.9	8 075.5	8 022.5

(1) Production includes recovered slurries and production from other sources.

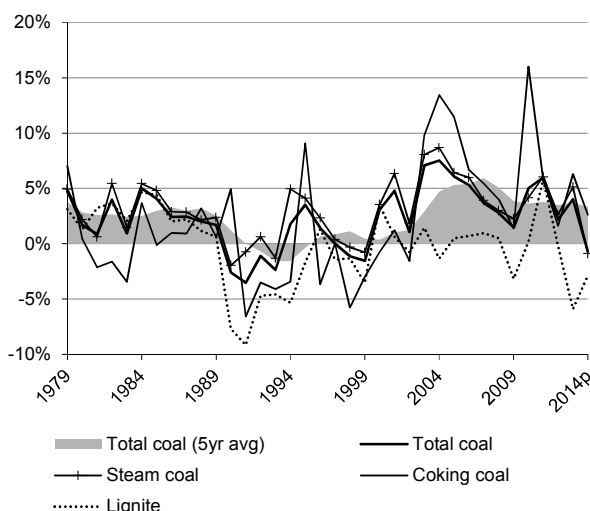
Data for Australia and India are provided on a fiscal basis.

See Table 1.1 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

Australia repassed Indonesia to once again be the 4th largest producer of coal in the world (Table II.2). Indonesian production had rapidly expanded by 515% from 79.4 Mt in 2000, to 487.7 Mt in 2013, passing Australia in 2011. In 2014, Australia's exports grew by 38.9 Mt driving an increase in production of 32.2 Mt, resulting in annual production of all coal types by Australia reaching 491.2 Mt. On the back of a decrease in exports, Indonesia's production fell by 3.5% to 470.8 Mt in 2014.

Since 1979, the 5 year average for growth in annual coal production has only dropped below zero for a brief period in the early- to mid-nineties, while it has been over 5% in the second half of the 2000's, totaling 4.4% average growth for the last 10 years. Figure II.2 highlights the small contraction in total coal growth as lignite production declined from 1989, and also the higher rates of growth in steam and coking coal this millennium. Total coal closely tracks steam coal in recent years, partly through compensating trends for coking coal and lignite, but additionally because steam coal comprises 75.2% of coal production since 2000. The prominent role of lignite in this decline is also evident in Figures II.7 and II.9, where consumption data over the same period are tracked, but the downturn does not exist in Figure II.7, which shows data on an energy basis.

Figure II.2: Annual world production variation [Mt]



For more information, see Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5, Part III.

Steam coal production

In 2014, world steam coal production (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal) decreased by 0.9%, largely due to lower production in China. This compared to growth of 5.1% in 2013 and 2.6% in 2012 (Table II.3), bringing to the end, a sequence of 14 straight years of global production increases.

OECD steam coal production was 1 151.7 Mt in 2014, up from the 2013 production figure of 1 132.6 Mt. This was driven primarily by a 16.7 Mt increase in steam coal production in the OECD Americas, which still provide 70.7% of total OECD steam coal production, despite an increase of 9.1 Mt from Australia, which accounts for 21.3% of OECD production.

Table II.3: Major steam coal producers⁽¹⁾ [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	3 016.8	3 282.0	3 179.6
United States	779.4	755.7	769.2
India	512.9	516.1	569.9
Indonesia	441.4	484.1	468.1
South Africa	257.0	252.9	250.6
Australia	212.5	236.6	245.7
Russian Federation	179.3	178.5	189.5
Kazakhstan	99.8	99.9	93.5
Colombia	84.5	81.3	83.5
Poland	68.1	64.9	61.0
Viet Nam	42.1	41.0	35.8
DPR of Korea	30.3	36.3	35.2
Ukraine	46.8	49.1	31.9
Canada	25.9	25.9	29.9
Mongolia	11.7	12.7	13.7
Mexico	13.0	13.5	11.9
Other	79.2	72.6	78.4
World	5 900.6	6 203.1	6 147.2

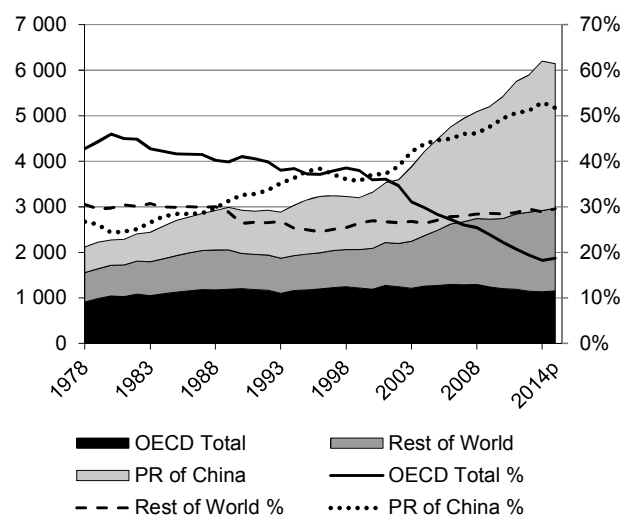
(1) Production includes recovered slurries and production from other sources.

Data for Australia and India are provided on a fiscal basis.

See Table 1.4 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

In 1978, the OECD accounted for 42.8% of the world steam coal production and remained above 37% until the year 2000. However, since then its share has generally declined as non-OECD countries have increased their steam coal production at a faster rate, predominantly led by the expansion of the Chinese coal industry since 2001. In 2014, the OECD's share (18.7%) was less than half its 1978 share, despite its production being 246 Mt higher (Figure II.3).

Figure II.3: Steam coal production and shares [Mt]



Areas are cumulative. Lines are individual.

For more information, see Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5, Part III.

In 2014, steam coal production in the non-OECD countries decreased by 1.5% to 4 995.5 Mt, with over 98.8% of the non-OECD steam coal currently produced by the 10 largest producing countries. The People's Republic of China now accounts for 51.7% of world steam coal production (including lignite) and 63.6% of non-OECD production.

India is the second largest non-OECD coal producer and currently is the third largest in the world. In 2014, their steam coal production increased by 10.4% to 569.9 Mt – a larger increase (53.7 Mt) than in the previous five years combined. Although it dominates South Asian (or subcontinent) production, it contains a very high ash quotient, and is almost exclusively consumed domestically, often needing supplementing with import quality coals.

Indonesia was the 4th largest steam coal producer in 2014, with the majority of its coal designated for export. Decreased demand from China in 2014, in addition to sporadic ordering in 2013, led to large stockpiles

(which were eventually drawn upon), but this may have been instrumental in contributing to Indonesia's decline in production in 2014. Indonesian steam coal production fell by 16.1 Mt to 468.1 Mt after growing by 237.3 Mt over the preceding six years.

South Africa's steam coal production has remained relatively constant at 250 Mt ± 10 Mt since 2004, and production in 2014 was 250.6 Mt, down 2.3 Mt from 2013 levels.

Conversely Australia, like Indonesia has been looking to expand its production with a view to increasing exports, and its steam coal production has increased from 170.5 Mt in 2006 to 245.7 Mt in 2014.

Coking coal production

World coking coal production increased by 2.6% in 2014 (Table II.4), the 12th straight year of increased production, driven by growth in production intended for export by Australia, the world's second largest producer of coking coal and the largest exporter by a considerable margin.

Table II.4: Major coking coal⁽¹⁾ producers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	515.7	561.6	567.9
Australia	146.9	159.5	184.8
Russian Federation	72.8	73.8	75.0
United States	81.3	77.9	75.0
India	43.5	49.6	51.4
Canada	31.1	34.1	30.6
Kazakhstan	13.0	13.0	15.3
Ukraine	20.9	19.7	12.8
Poland	11.7	12.1	12.3
Mongolia	8.8	6.9	10.3
Colombia	4.5	4.2	5.1
Germany	6.3	4.8	4.8
Czech Republic	5.1	4.6	4.6
Mozambique	2.8	3.3	3.8
Indonesia	3.1	3.6	2.7
South Africa	1.6	3.4	2.6
Other	7.1	5.8	6.0
World	976.1	1 037.6	1 064.8

(1) Significant proportions of production in some countries may be designated for thermal usage.

Data for Australia and India are provided on a fiscal basis.

See Table 1.3 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

Australia's production increased by 25.3 Mt or 15.9% in 2014. This was on top of a 12.6 Mt increase in 2013 following diminished production due to two years of adverse weather conditions in 2011 and 2012.

There was a small increase in indigenous production for coking coal in the People's Republic of China of 1.1%, which actually exceeded a projected plateauing

of pig iron production in 2014, while imports of coking coal actually declined by 13.0 Mt.

Also of note, countries including India, Germany and Mexico use a significant proportion of their indigenously sourced coking coal (Table II.4) for thermal purposes for some years.

Lignite production

Worldwide, lignite production fell by 2.9% to 810.5 Mt in 2014, following on from a sharp decrease of 52.5 Mt or 5.9% in 2013 (Table II.5). OECD lignite production fell by 12.2 Mt to 546.8 Mt, a new minimum, compared to a maximum of 854.9 Mt in 1989.

The People's Republic of China is significant as they are the world's second largest producer and consumer of lignite behind Germany; however their data are elsewhere, given that lignite is currently reported under other bituminous coal in their statistics.

Table II.5: Major lignite⁽¹⁾ producers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Germany	185.4	182.7	178.2
United States	71.6	70.1	72.1
Russian Federation	77.3	73.7	69.6
Poland	64.3	65.8	63.9
Turkey	68.1	57.5	61.5e
Australia	71.4	62.8	60.7
Greece	63.0	53.9	48.0
India	46.5	44.3	47.2
Czech Republic	43.5	40.4	38.2
Bulgaria	33.4	28.6	31.2
Serbia	38.2	40.3	29.9
Romania	33.9	24.7	23.6
Thailand	18.1	17.6	18.0
Hungary	9.3	9.6	9.6
Canada	9.5	9.0	8.5
Kosovo	8.0	8.2	8.2
Other	45.7	45.5	42.2
World	887.2	834.7	810.5

(1) Lignite does not include oil shale and oil sands.

Data for Australia and India are provided on a fiscal basis.

See Table 1.5 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

Following its 1989 peak of 1 210.9 Mt, world lignite production generally declined through to 1999, largely as a result of contractions of demand and supply in Central and Eastern Europe. Production stabilised from 2000 onwards in countries that were major producers, such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Romania, the Russian Federation and Serbia, however it has fallen by 8.6% in the past two years, with reductions evident in most of the major producers. In 2014, the largest reduction in production occurred in Serbia and was due to extensive flooding.

Peat production

Provisional peat data are not currently collected for non-OECD countries and economies, so the most recent, full year's data for global production comes from 2013 where production rebounded from record lows to increase by 78.8%. Productions (or harvests) can be highly variable and are weather dependent for both access to the peat bogs and for outdoor drying. Disruptions in 2012 for Ireland and Finland were prominent, with Ireland's production of 1 452 kt being the lowest since IEA records began in 1960. Additionally OECD (6.1 Mt) and World (10.6 Mt) totals in 2012 were the lowest since records began in 1971. The previous global low production record was 10.8 Mt in 1998, and peat production has followed a relatively steady decline from 31.5 Mt in 1990 and 69.5 Mt in 1971.

Table II.6: Major peat producers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Finland	4.1	7.0	6.8
Ireland	1.5	6.7	4.6
Belarus	2.7	2.3	..
Russian Federation	1.2	1.5	..
Sweden	0.5	0.6	0.5
Ukraine	0.4	0.5	..
Other OECD	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other non-OECD	0.1	0.1	..
OECD total	6.1	14.5	12.1
Non-OECD total	4.4	4.4	..
World	10.6	18.9	..

See Table 1.6 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

Oil shale and oil sands production

Until the 2014 edition, oil shale and oil sands did not exist as a product in its own right, and data, if reported, were aggregated with lignite due to some very broad similarities with calorific value. This edition is the second edition to report oil shale and oil sands data as its own product.

Currently there are only two mature time series for oil shale and oil sands despite potential for this to be expanded. Data for Israel only go back to 1990, while Estonia's data also begin in 1990 for all products, as prior to this, Estonia was included within the Former Soviet Union. Countries that have utilised oil shale as a fuel in the past include Australia, Germany, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom (mainly Scotland, particularly with cannel coal), the United States and others, including the Former Soviet Union.

Enerfit, an Estonian company is looking to export its latest liquefaction technologies, plant and process to Jordan and the United States, while above ground retorting of oil sands for the production of shale oil with or without immediate further refining, could be viewed as liquefaction of oil sands by countries where this practice already occurs on a large scale, and reported in a manner similar to that of Estonia.

Production data for oil shale and oil sands are shown in Table 1.7 in Part III.

Trade

World coal trade

Export trade of all types of coal in the world rose slightly by 0.7% in 2014, to reach a record level of 1 383.6 Mt (Table II.7). This is an increase of 28.5% since 2010, and total exports have more than doubled (121.6%) over 2000 levels. This included 1 053.8 Mt of steam coal exports and 321.8 Mt of coking coal exports. The lower growth in comparison to recent years was due to steam coal exports declining by 18.3 Mt, or 1.7%.

Table II.7: World coal trade [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Steam coal exports	985.0	1 072.2	1 053.8
Coking coal exports	282.7	295.9	321.8
Lignite exports	6.8	6.6	8.0
Steam coal imports	1 031.1	1 102.1	1 125.3
Coking coal imports	262.5	285.7	293.5
Lignite imports	4.3	3.9	4.9
Total exports	1 274.5	1 374.7	1 383.6
Total imports	1 297.9	1 391.7	1 423.6
Balancing item	23.4	17.1	40.1

Note: The balancing item is the difference between total coal imports and total coal exports. This is primarily due to the different coal classification methodologies used by the importing and exporting countries, which does not hold on a global basis. It also occurs because of coal in-transit, coal that is unaccounted for, and reporting discrepancies by importing and exporting countries.

The breakdown between coking coal, steam coal, and lignite statistics in world coal trade is affected by the practice of some countries. For example, Australia includes some types of coal (soft or semi-soft coking coal, used for blending or as PCI) in their coking coal statistics; however, other countries may include this trade in their steam coal import statistics.

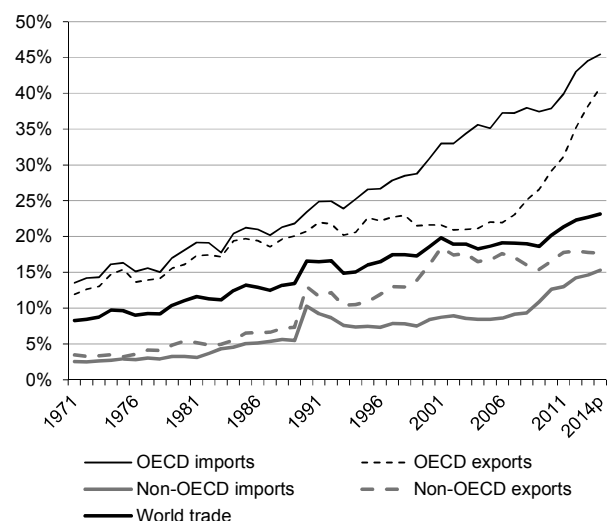
The note for the balancing item leans heavily on the notes in Tables 3.2-3.4 in Part III, and the notes in Part I. The balancing item used here is for total global trade, so classification differences should not impose,

even though they are noticeable when looking at imports and exports by type in the table above.

Yet in recent years imports have been consistently higher than exports, suggesting at first glance creation of coal through double counting of imports or non-reporting of exports. This is not the case! What is predominantly occurring here is data for Australia, India and Japan are being provided on a fiscal rather than calendar basis. For small countries, or where annual changes are small, this does not have a sizeable impact, however in this instance, India is currently the world's second largest importer, with imports growing 26.8% in 2014, and Australia is currently the world's second largest exporter, with exports growing by 11.6%. If these two countries had been reported on a calendar-year basis, imports would have been roughly 15 Mt lower and exports would have been roughly 20 Mt higher in 2014, leaving a balancing item of 5 Mt out of exports of 1.4 Gt.

Global trade has been growing faster than global consumption on a relatively consistent basis, as evidenced in Figure II.4, which compares regional trade data as a portion of corresponding consumption on an energy basis. While it is not entirely proper to compare regional exports to consumption in that region, global exports (i.e. international trade) reached a record share of total consumption (23.1%), up from 11.1% in 1980, 16.6% in 1990 and 18.5% in 2000. In one sense it tells a story of globalisation opportunity, as while World TPES for steam and coking coal combined grew by 301% since 1971, exports grew by 844%.

Figure II.4: Steam and coking coal trade as a percentage of consumption



Some sub-bituminous coal prior to 1978 is unintentionally excluded. Calculations are based on energy, not tonnage.

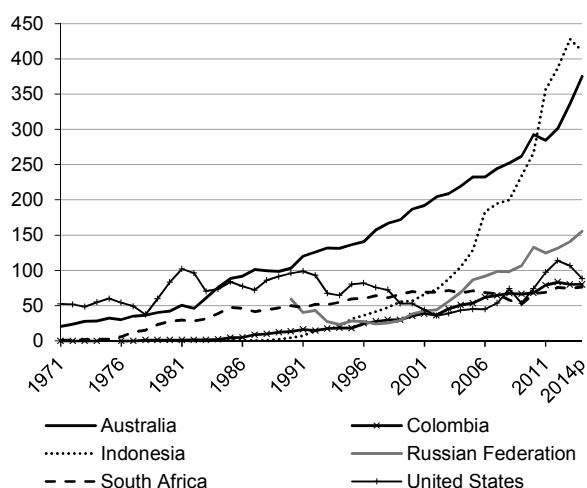
Outside of the general growth parameters, some of this was partly necessary as local production dwindled in some countries, but equally in others, readily available international supplies enabled local production to be suppressed, or simply for coal to remain a competitive, secure and reliable energy source in a national portfolio in either event. In addition to this, some nations with no coal resources are either building coal-fired power stations with the intent to import coal, or are switching from other fuels to coal for for cement manufacture.

Given that the base consumption data are consistent (but not shown); this chart can also be used to visually compare ratios of imports to exports for OECD and non-OECD regions. It is also interesting to see non-OECD exports almost keeping pace with the large increases in production in recent years seen in other charts. Most telling of all, even though the People’s Republic of China’s coal consumption grew by 186% between 2001 and 2013 and even though this is not visible here, it strongly contributed to global growth of 71.4% of steam and coking coal consumption, but global trade grew faster still, with exports increasing by 100.0% over this period.

Exports

Indonesia became the world’s leading coal exporter in 2011 with total exports reaching 356.2 Mt, compared to 284.5 Mt for Australia. In 2013, both countries showed strong growth as Australia increased exports by 34.6 Mt, or 11.5% while Indonesia increased exports by 40.5 Mt or 10.5%.

Figure II.5: Total coal exports by major exporters [Mt]



For more information, see Table 3.16, Part III.

In 2014, exports from Australia grew by 38.9 Mt or 11.6%, while exports from Indonesia actually declined by 17.0 Mt or 4.0%. The third largest exporter, the Russian Federation increased exports by 14.8 Mt or 10.5%. Exports from the United States decreased significantly in 2014 by 17.3% or 18.4 Mt while South African and Colombian export levels remained relatively constant.

The People’s Republic of China’s ranking dropped to 15th in terms of largest coal exporters – exporting 5.6 Mt, and disappearing from Table II.8. This is less than an eighth of the amount they exported in 2008 (45.3 Mt) and less than a sixteenth of what they exported in 2003 (94.0 Mt).

Table II.8: Major coal exporters [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Indonesia	387.4	427.9	410.9
Australia	301.5	336.1	375.0
Russian Federation	131.7	140.8	155.5
United States	114.1	106.7	88.3
Colombia	83.3	80.2	80.3
South Africa	76.0	74.6	76.4
Netherlands	13.7	31.9	38.7
Canada	34.8	39.1	34.5
Kazakhstan	32.7	33.8	28.9
Mongolia	20.9	18.4	19.3
DPR of Korea	12.0	16.7	15.6
Viet Nam	15.2	12.8	9.9
Other	51.2	55.7	50.3
World	1 274.5	1374.7	1 383.6

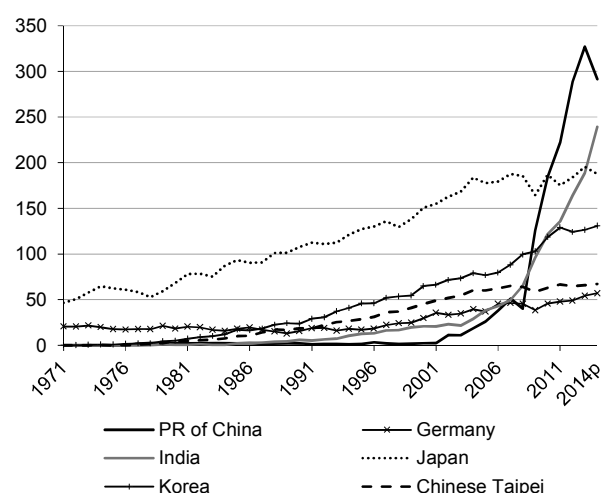
Data for Australia are provided on a fiscal basis.

Statistics for total coal exports presented in this table are shown for selected countries with historic data in Part III, Table 3.16.

For 2013 data and onwards, the Netherlands made a conscious decision to stop trying to account for coal in transit. As a consequence there was a very large increase in both their imports and exports, and potential inflation to trade totals as there now could be double counting and we have the curious position of the world’s 7th largest coal exporter being a country with no indigenous coal production.

Imports

Total world coal imports were 1 423.6 Mt in 2014, a 2.3% increase over 2013 numbers (Table II.9). This 31.9 Mt of additional trade was spread around, with most areas reporting moderate increases. Notable exceptions were India increasing imports by 50.6 Mt and The People’s Republic of China decreasing imports by 35.6 Mt.

Figure II.6: Total coal imports by major importers [Mt]

For more information, see Table 3.7, Part III.

Total imports by the People's Republic of China reduced by 10.9% in 2014, to 291.6 Mt from a record 327.2 Mt in 2013. This downturn was predominantly for coals from Indonesia (-19.4 Mt), South Africa (-7.0 Mt), Viet Nam (-6.3 Mt) and the United States (-5.2 Mt).

Table II.9: Major coal importers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	288.8	327.2	291.6
India	164.2	188.8	239.4
Japan	183.9	195.6	187.7
Korea	124.3	126.5	130.9
Chinese Taipei	64.6	66.0	67.1
Germany	49.0	54.3	57.0
Netherlands	24.4	46.7	54.7
United Kingdom	44.8	49.4	40.6
Turkey	29.2	26.6	29.8
Russian Federation	30.3	29.4	25.3
Malaysia	22.6	22.1	23.6
Thailand	18.6	18.7	20.9
Brazil	16.5	18.0	20.4
Italy	24.5	20.1	19.9
Spain	22.4	13.7	16.4
Philippines	11.7	14.2	15.2
Other	178.2	174.4	183.1
<i>OECD Americas</i>	35.9	34.4	35.3
<i>OECD Asia Oceania</i>	322.3	335.5	329.7
<i>OECD Europe</i>	258.1	276.7	280.5
OECD Total	616.3	646.5	645.6
<i>Africa + Mid. East</i>	14.0	11.6	16.5
<i>Other Asia Oceania</i>	592.2	659.2	686.7
<i>Oth. Europe + Eurasia</i>	54.8	52.7	48.3
<i>Other Americas</i>	20.7	21.7	26.6
Non-OECD Total	681.7	745.2	778.0
World	1 297.9	1 391.7	1 423.6

Data for India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

Statistics for coal imports presented in this table are shown for selected countries with historical data in Part III, Tables 3.5 and 3.7.

Looking at the OECD Asia Oceania and non-OECD Asia Oceania (including China) regions combined, we can see that total imports reached 1 016.4 Mt, or 71.4% of all imports, with the top five individual importers being from this area in 2014, as was the case in 2012 and 2013. This was also the first year that imports to this area passed one billion tonnes². The following five importing countries were from Europe or Eurasia. However their combined imports of 207.5 Mt, inflated as they were with the Netherlands data, were still 84.1 Mt less than the People's Republic of China's alone, even with its 35.6 Mt downturn in 2014.

Steam coal trade

Total world steam coal exports decreased by 18.3 Mt or 1.7% in 2014 (Table II.10). In terms of change in tonnage, the Russian Federation (14.6 Mt) and Australia (12.5 Mt), both provided substantial increases, while Indonesia (16.1 Mt) and the United States (16.0 Mt), both provided substantial decreases.

Table II.10: Major steam coal exporters [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Indonesia	384.3	424.3	408.2
Australia	159.2	182.1	194.6
Russian Federation	112.5	117.5	132.0
Colombia	81.7	79.0	78.8
South Africa	75.3	74.0	76.0
Netherlands	13.7	31.9	33.1
United States	50.6	47.1	31.1
Kazakhstan	30.0	31.4	26.5
DPR of Korea	12.0	16.7	15.6
Viet Nam	15.2	12.8	9.9
Mongolia	9.7	10.5	9.1
Poland	5.5	8.6	6.7
Other	35.2	36.3	32.1
World	985.0	1 072.2	1 053.8

Data for Australia are provided on a fiscal basis.

Statistics for steam coal exports presented in this table are shown for selected countries with historic data in Part III, Table 3.21.

Indonesia's world steam coal market share declined slightly from 39.5% to 38.7%. Australia, the Russian Federation, Colombia and South Africa followed in the trade break-down with respective shares of 18.5%, 12.5%, 7.5% and 7.2%.

In 2014, steam coal imports in the Asia-Oceania market increased by 23.2 Mt to reach 809.3 Mt (Table II.11),

2. Total world trade for all coal types has only exceeded one billion tonnes for the years since 2010 inclusive.

245.2 Mt of which was to OECD countries. Asia-Oceania imports represented 71.9% of total world steam coal trade in 2014, up from 71.3% in the previous year.

The People's Republic of China's steam coal imports shrank by 9.0% to 229.1 Mt in 2014. Other major importers in the region were India (188.7 Mt – up 41.8 Mt), Japan (137.0 Mt, down 3.4%), Korea (97.1 Mt – up 0.7 Mt) and Chinese Taipei (59.8 Mt – up 0.6 Mt). In 2014, the major steam coal suppliers to this Asia Oceania market were Indonesia, Australia, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Mongolia and the United States (Table 3.3, Part III).

Table II.11: Major steam coal importers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	235.2	251.8	229.1
India	128.9	146.9	188.7
Japan	131.7	141.8	137.0
Korea	92.7	96.3	97.1
Chinese Taipei	59.1	59.2	59.8
Germany	39.8	46.5	47.3
Netherlands	20.3	42.5	44.5
United Kingdom	39.7	43.2	34.3
Malaysia	22.6	22.1	23.6
Turkey	23.7	20.9	23.6
Russian Federation	26.7	26.0	22.6
Thailand	18.6	18.7	20.9
Italy	19.7	17.3	17.6
Philippines	11.7	14.2	15.2
Spain	20.2	11.1	14.8
Hong Kong (China)	12.4	13.0	13.8
<i>Other</i>	128.2	130.7	135.4
<i>OECD Americas</i>	29.0	27.2	27.2
<i>OECD Asia Oceania</i>	238.5	251.4	245.2
<i>OECD Europe</i>	207.9	226.9	222.2
<i>OECD Total</i>	475.4	505.5	494.7
<i>Africa + Mid. East</i>	11.0	10.4	14.7
<i>Other Asia Oceania</i>	497.4	534.7	564.1
<i>Oth. Europe + Eurasia</i>	37.6	40.4	36.3
<i>Other Americas</i>	9.7	11.1	15.4
<i>Non-OECD Total</i>	555.7	596.6	630.6
World	1 031.1	1 102.1	1 125.3

Data for India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

Statistics for steam coal imports presented in this table are shown for selected countries with historic data in Part III, Tables 3.10 and 3.12.

Steam coal imports in the Europe/Eurasian market were 258.6 Mt in 2014, 8.7 Mt lower than in 2013. This market now represents 23.0% of total world steam coal trade, as compared to 39.9% in 2000 and 65.4% in 1991, which included new international trade between members of the Former Soviet Union.

Within the region, the major Europe/Eurasian importers were Germany (47.3 Mt), the Netherlands (44.5 Mt), the United Kingdom (34.3 Mt, down from

43.2 Mt), Turkey (23.6 Mt), the Russian Federation (22.6 Mt), and Italy (17.6 Mt). The 2014 main steam coal suppliers to this market were the Russian Federation, Colombia, the United States, Kazakhstan, and South Africa.

In the OECD Americas, steam coal imports remained constant at 27.2 Mt in 2014. The largest supplier to the North American market was Colombia, followed by trade between Canada and the United States.

In 2014, 15.4 Mt of steam coal was imported by non-OECD American countries, 60.9% of which went to Brazil. The largest supplier to the non-OECD Americas was Colombia, followed by the United States and South Africa.

Coking coal trade

Total world coking coal export trade increased by 8.8% to 321.8 Mt in 2014 (Table II.12). Australia remained by far the largest exporter of coking coal at 180.5 Mt, accounting for 56.1% of coking coal trade, up from 52.0% in 2013. In fact in 2014, exports of coking coal from Australia increased by 26.5 Mt, while global increases were only 25.9 Mt.

Table II.12: Major coking coal exporters [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	142.4	154.0	180.5
United States	63.4	59.6	57.2
Canada	30.7	35.0	31.1
Russian Federation	17.7	21.5	21.1
Mongolia	10.9	7.7	10.1
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	5.6
Mozambique	3.0	3.1	3.8
Indonesia	3.1	3.6	2.7
Czech Republic	2.9	2.2	2.4
Poland	1.6	2.3	2.1
New Zealand	2.2	2.1	1.7
<i>Other</i>	3.3	3.5	2.2
World	282.7	295.9	321.8

Data for Australia are provided on a fiscal basis.

Statistics for coking coal exports presented in this table are shown for selected countries with historic data in Part III, Table 3.21.

Several different types of coking coal are being exported from Australia, which include hard coking coals from Queensland and semi-soft coking coal from New South Wales. The 180.5 Mt number is for the period from July 2013 to June 2014, so Australia's numbers, provided on a fiscal basis actually tend to be lower than numbers provided on a calendar basis in times of solid growth.

The 180.5 Mt of coking coal exports from Australia in the 2014 fiscal year, actually exceed the entire global trade in coking coal as recently as 1999 (179.2 Mt, 99.2 Mt of which came from Australia).

The United States remained as the second-ranked coking coal exporter with a volume of 57.2 Mt, down from 59.6 Mt in 2013, while third-ranked Canada exported 31.1 Mt of coking coal, an 11.3% decrease under 2013 levels.

Coking coal imports reported by Asia Oceania countries remained relatively constant in 2014 at 207.0 Mt, as compared to 208.5 Mt in 2013. Trade to this region amounted to 70.5% of total international coking coal trade in 2014.

Japan accounted for 17.3% (50.7 Mt) of the world market in 2014, but was only the 3rd largest importer of coking coal behind the People's Republic of China and now, India (Table II.13). In 1978, when the distinction between coking coal and other bituminous coal began, Japan imported a strikingly similar amount (50.9 Mt) of coking coal; however that constituted 44.6% of global imports.

Table II.13: Major coking coal importers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	53.6	75.4	62.4
India	35.3	41.9	50.7
Japan	52.2	53.9	50.7
Korea	31.5	30.2	33.8
Brazil	10.6	10.6	11.0
Netherlands	4.1	4.2	10.1
Germany	9.3	7.8	9.7
Chinese Taipei	5.5	6.7	7.3
Ukraine	11.7	6.8	7.1
United Kingdom	5.1	6.2	6.3
Turkey	5.5	5.8	6.3e
France	4.7	5.2	5.0
Canada	4.4	3.4	3.9
Slovak Republic	2.6	2.6	2.7
Poland	1.6	2.3	2.4
Italy	4.8	2.9	2.4
<i>Other</i>	20.1	20.0	21.7
<i>OECD Americas</i>	6.8	7.1	8.0
<i>OECD Asia Oceania</i>	83.8	84.0	84.5
<i>OECD Europe</i>	48.5	48.2	55.9
OECD Total	139.1	139.4	148.4
<i>Africa + Mid. East</i>	3.0	1.2	1.7
<i>Other Asia Oceania</i>	94.8	124.4	122.5
<i>Oth. Europe + Eurasia</i>	14.7	10.1	9.6
<i>Other Americas</i>	11.0	10.6	11.2
Non-OECD Total	123.5	146.3	145.1
World	262.5	285.7	293.5

Data for India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

Statistics for coking coal imports presented in this table are shown for selected countries with historic data in Part III, Tables 3.09 and 3.11.

Other major importers in the Asia Oceania not mentioned above include Korea (33.8 Mt) and Chinese Taipei (7.3 Mt). The major coking coal supplier to this regional market in 2013 was Australia, with 68.2% of the supply, followed by Canada (11.2%), Mongolia (6.9%), the United States (6.0%) and the Russian Federation (4.9%).

Coking coal imports to the Europe/Eurasian market were 65.5 Mt in 2014, an increase of 7.2 Mt from 2013. Within the region, the major importers were: the Netherlands (10.1 Mt), Germany (9.7 Mt), Ukraine (7.1 Mt), the United Kingdom and Turkey (6.3 Mt), and France (5.0 Mt). The Netherlands value is inflated as it also exported 5.6 Mt of coking coal in 2014. The main coking coal suppliers to this market were the United States, Australia and the Russian Federation.

In 2014, non-OECD Americas had imported 11.2 Mt of coking coal, the majority (11.0 Mt) of which went to Brazil. The main suppliers to this regional market were the United States, Australia and Canada.

Lignite trade

While trade in low calorific coals is increasing and we do have some statistics for lignite trade, the vast majority of coal that is currently traded as lignite on global markets tends to be classed as sub-bituminous coal, or in some cases even other bituminous coal when it comes to compiling data, and consequently is currently included under steam coal in either instance.

Coke oven coke trade

In 2014, the OECD countries' imports of coke oven coke (15.5 Mt), grew by 2.2 Mt to their highest level since the global economic downturn, which had in particular impacted upon demand for steel in OECD countries in 2009 (Table 3.13, Part III). This followed on from a similar increase of 2.1 Mt between 2012 and 2013.

Germany accounted for 22.8% of the OECD coke imports in 2014 as imports increased by 48 kt to 3 537 kt. Japan became the second highest importer in 2013, importing 2.0 Mt of coke oven coke, and increased this to 3.2 Mt in 2014. Austria dropped to the OECD's third highest importer in 2013, behind Japan, and despite relatively constant production since 2010, was also overtaken by Italy in 2014 as large decreases in Italian production were partially replaced by

imports in 2013 and 2014. A reported decline in production of blast furnace gas indicates that some of these imports may not be being used for pig iron production in blast furnaces.

Exports of coke oven coke from the OECD countries declined in 2014 by 117 kt to 11.7 Mt (Table 3.22, Part III). This resulted in net imports to the OECD of 3.8 Mt – the highest since 2008. Poland (6.7 Mt) contributed more than half of all OECD coke oven coke exports in 2014, as has been the case every year since 2010. Major countries of destination were relatively close geographically, and were Germany (1.6 Mt), Italy (1.2 Mt), Austria and Ukraine (0.8 Mt), and Romania (0.6 Mt).

Putting these trade numbers in some context, the largest consumer of coke oven coke in the OECD (Japan) consumed over 42.3 Mt in 2014, and OECD consumption of coke oven coke was 125.5 Mt, up 2.3 Mt from 2013, but down 22.4 Mt from 2000 and 53.2 Mt from 1990 (Table 2.7, Part III). This places importation of coke oven coke in OECD countries at around one eighth of consumption (12.4%).

One could also compare global exports of coking coal and coke oven coke for 2013, where 20.6 Mt of coke oven coke were exported, but 295.6 Mt of coking coal were exported, a figure almost 15 times larger.

In 2013, non-OECD imports grew by 1.1 Mt or 9.5% as, while some countries increased their imports and others decreased it, India's coke oven coke imports grew by 1.1 Mt to 4.2 Mt.

Within the other non-OECD countries, Brazil (1.9 Mt), the Islamic Republic of Iran (1.0 Mt), Kazakhstan (0.8 Mt) and Romania (0.7 Mt) were the main importers. Exports from non-OECD countries decreased by 1.1 Mt to 8.7 Mt with the Russian Federation (2.5 Mt), Colombia (2.1 Mt), Ukraine (2.0 Mt) and the People's Republic of China (1.0 Mt) being the major exporters, with these four countries providing 88.0% of non-OECD exports.

Seaborne trade

Total seaborne trade increased in 2014, despite a decrease in seaborne and total trade of steam coal, where decreases in steam coal exports from Indonesia (-16.1 Mt) and the United States (-16.0 Mt) were met by decreases in steam coal imports in the People's Republic of China (-22.6 Mt) and the United Kingdom (-8.9 Mt), but were offset by increases to India (41.8 Mt).

Table II.14: World seaborne coal trade [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Steam coal exports	985.0	1 072.2	1 053.8
<i>Of which: seaborne</i>	<i>893.7</i>	<i>959.5</i>	<i>944.8</i>
Coking coal exports	282.7	295.9	321.8
<i>Of which: seaborne</i>	<i>246.4</i>	<i>262.2</i>	<i>282.9</i>
Total exports	1 274.5	1 374.7	1 383.6
<i>Of which: seaborne</i>	<i>1 144.0</i>	<i>1 223.7</i>	<i>1 232.2</i>

See Table 3.1, Part III

Methodology for Estimating Seaborne Coal Trade

Seaborne coal trade is limited to international trade, so excludes domestic seaborne trade. It is estimated as exports from **all** countries with the following exceptions. Hard coal, steam and coking coal are calculated similarly:

Europe:

- Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, and the Slovak Republic excludes continental Europe main rail and inland waterways shipping routes

- Greece excludes FYR of Macedonia

- Poland excludes one third of all exports to Germany and all exports to Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, the Slovak Republic, the former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia

- Former Yugoslavia excludes intra-Former Yugoslavia trade

Former Soviet Union Republics excludes all exports to Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic and excludes intra-ex-Soviet Union trade

North / South America:

- Argentina excludes Chile
- Brazil excludes Uruguay
- Canada excludes to the United States
- Chile excludes Argentina
- Colombia excludes to Venezuela
- United States excludes to Canada, Mexico
- Uruguay excludes Brazil
- Venezuela excludes to Colombia

Asia:

- China excludes to the DPR Korea, Mongolia
- Cambodia excludes to Viet Nam
- DPR Korea excludes to China, Mongolia
- India excludes neighbouring countries except China
- Mongolia excludes China, the DPR Korea, the Russian Federation
- Myanmar excludes to Thailand
- Viet Nam excludes to Cambodia

Africa:

- South Africa excludes neighbouring countries
- Zimbabwe excludes neighbouring countries

Consumption

Total coal consumption³

Different coals, even within the same coal type can have very different carbon and energy contents, so it is useful to look at the energy value of the coal, rather than just its mass.

In 2014, total global coal consumption in energy terms decreased by 0.9% or 49.0 Mtce, as OECD consumption decreased by 30.1 Mtce and non-OECD countries decreased consumption by 18.9 Mtce (Table II.15). The new OECD coal consumption level of 1 430.0 Mtce was the lowest level since 1983⁴ and was 13.6% lower than the maximum coal consumption by OECD countries of 1 655.2 Mtce in 2007.

Recent events dictated that as OECD countries initially rebounded from the onset of the economic crisis in 2009, so did their coal consumption increasing from 1 466.8 Mtce (at the time, this was the lowest value since 1995) to 1 540.4 Mtce in 2010. This was then followed by two years of declines, firstly 30.3 Mtce in 2011 and then 60.6 Mtce in 2012, leaving OECD TPES at the lowest level since 1984. The largest contributing factor behind this change had been fuel switching for electricity generation in the United States, where US annual declines of coal consumption amounted to 34.1 Mtce in 2011 and 77.1 Mtce in 2012. However, 2013 began with a very cold winter and this and other factors meant that the United States consumption in 2013 was 11.3 Mtce higher than it was in 2012, and thus overall 2013 OECD consumption was higher than in 2012 by 10.7 Mtce.

As a consequence of the fall in consumption in 2014, the OECD's ratio of global, coal-based consumption declined to its lowest value ever (25.8%) (Figure II.7). This can be compared to the People's Republic of China's contribution to coal-based TPES (51.2%), and it is evident that not only is their consumption more than the rest of the world combined, but given the varying growth trajectories expected for coal consumption in OECD and non-OECD countries in the forthcoming

years, it is not unreasonable to expect that the rest of the World, excluding China will surpass OECD consumption in the near future.

Table II.15: Total coal consumption [Mtce] (selected countries)

	2012	2013	2014p
OECD Countries			
United States	606.9	618.2	615.8
Japan	160.9	172.4	165.3
Korea	109.8	110.9	115.4
Germany	112.3	114.3	109.4
Poland	79.1	82.2	77.5
Australia	67.1	65.8	62.7
Turkey	49.6	46.1	51.4e
United Kingdom	55.8	52.7	42.2
Canada	27.2	24.4	27.0
Czech Republic	24.3	22.9	23.2
Italy	22.7	18.8	17.8
Spain	21.8	15.7	16.6
Mexico	13.0	17.5	15.8
Netherlands	11.4	11.5	12.9
France	15.7	17.1	12.6
Chile	8.7	9.5	10.0
Israel	12.2	10.0	9.4e
Greece	11.6	10.0	8.6
Slovak Republic	4.9	4.8	4.6
<i>Other OECD countries</i>	34.5	35.3	32.2
Non-OECD Countries			
PR of China	2 690.2	2 920.1	2 836.0
India	452.5	483.8	550.5
Russian Federation	169.7	156.5	149.5
South Africa	138.5	136.3	132.7
Chinese Taipei	56.4	57.6	58.9
Kazakhstan	53.4	52.9	54.4
Ukraine	62.4	60.5	48.4
Indonesia	42.9	45.0	46.7
Thailand	23.4	24.6	26.3
Brazil	19.9	21.6	24.6
Viet Nam	22.6	22.4	24.5
Malaysia	22.6	21.9	23.7
DPR of Korea	15.8	16.0	16.2
Philippines	12.4	15.4	15.8
Hong Kong (China)	10.9	11.4	12.1
Bulgaria	9.8	8.4	9.0
Serbia	10.8	11.1	8.4
Romania	10.1	7.5	7.1
<i>Other Non-OECD</i>	57.5	60.3	69.6
<i>European Union</i>	413.8	401.3	373.2
<i>Total IEA</i>	1 413.5	1 421.1	1 393.2
<i>Total OECD</i>	1 449.4	1 460.1	1 430.0
<i>Total Non-OECD</i>	3 881.6	4 133.2	4 114.3
World	5 331.0	5 593.3	5 544.3

See Table 2.2 in Part III for historical data.

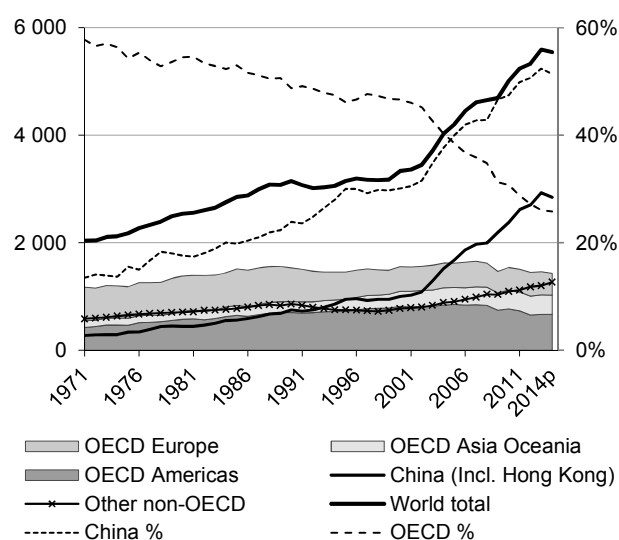
Data for Australia, India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

The term "total coal" refers to the sum of anthracite, other bituminous coal, coking coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite after conversion to a common energy unit (tonne of coal equivalent - tce). The conversion is done by multiplying the calorific value of the coal in question by the total volume of the coal consumed, measured in physical units, i.e. in tonnes. The energy content of one tonne of coal equivalent is 29.3 Gigajoules (GJ) or 7000 kcal and corresponds to 0.7 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe).

Consumption refers to Total Primary Energy Supply.

3. Total coal refers to the sum of anthracite, other bituminous coal, coking coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite, converted to a common energy unit, million tonnes of coal equivalent (Mtce).

4. OECD Total and other OECD aggregates are back-dated for the entire country timeline. e.g. When Israel joined in 2010, its entire dataset from 1971 onwards was added to OECD Asia Oceania and OECD Total aggregates. However, data for Estonia and Slovenia only exist for 1990 onwards, so when looking at data prior to 1990 for these timeseries, we are effectively comparing 34 OECD countries to 32.

Figure II.7: World coal consumption [Mtce]


Areas are cumulative. Lines are individual.

For more information, see Table 2.2, Part III.

On an energy basis, and including all primary coal types, 77.9% of world coal consumption was accounted for by just five countries in 2014: the People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong, (China)), the United States, India, the Russian Federation and Japan (Table II.15), which closely resembles the status in 2013 (77.8%). If a second set of five countries are added to the 2013 list, South Africa, Korea, Germany, Poland and Australia; then 86.8% of the world coal consumption is accounted for.

Of the top 10 consumers, which accounted for 86.8% of global consumption, 8 of them had a decline in consumption in 2014 from 2013. Indian coal consumption grew by 13.8% in energy terms, while Korean consumption grew by 4.0%, however Poland (-5.8%), Australia (-4.7%), the Russian Federation (-4.5%), Germany (-4.2%), Japan (-4.1%), China (-2.9%), South Africa (-2.6%) and the United States (-0.4%) all consumed less coal in 2014.

Outside of the top 10, consumption in the United Kingdom dropped dramatically by 20.0%, as steam coal consumption fell by 22.1% or 10.1 Mtce, as electricity generated from steam coal decreased by 25.5% in one year, to 97.3 TWh – the lowest level since IEA records began in 1960, and less than half the United Kingdom's annual production in the period between 1986 and 1991.

Of the top coal users worldwide on a per capita basis (Table II.16), we see that Kazakhstan is currently the top consumer with 3.15 tonnes of coal equivalent per person, followed by Australia with 2.66 tce/capita.

India, whose coal consumption is climbing rapidly, currently consumes 0.44 tce/capita.

To date, the People's Republic of China's per capita coal consumption peaked in 2013 at 2.15 tce/capita, while historically Poland has exceeded 4 tce/capita in some years, and the Czech Republic, 5 tce/capita.

Table II.16: Per capita coal consumption [tce/capita]

	2014 pop (millions)	2014p	tce / capita
Kazakhstan	17.3	54.4	3.15
Australia	23.6	62.7	2.66
Chinese Taipei	23.5	58.9	2.51
South Africa	54.0	132.7	2.46
Korea	50.5	115.4	2.29
Czech Republic	10.5	23.1	2.20
China Region	1 377.3	2 848.1	2.07
Poland	38.5	77.5	2.01
Mongolia	2.9	5.7	1.99
United States	319.0	615.7	1.93
Boznia and Herzegovina	3.8	6.9	1.80
Germany	82.4	109.4	1.33
Japan	127.2	165.3	1.30
Bulgaria	7.2	9.0	1.24
Kosovo	1.8	2.2	1.20
Serbia	7.1	8.4	1.18
Israel	8.1	9.4e	1.15e
Ukraine	45.4	48.4	1.07
Russian Federation	143.0	149.5	1.05
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	2.1	1.9	0.90
<i>OECD Americas</i>	<i>492.2</i>	<i>668.5</i>	<i>1.36</i>
<i>OECD Asia Oceania</i>	<i>213.9</i>	<i>354.7</i>	<i>1.66</i>
<i>OECD Europe</i>	<i>562.3</i>	<i>406.8</i>	<i>0.69</i>
<i>Total OECD</i>	<i>1 268.3</i>	<i>1 430.0</i>	<i>1.13</i>
<i>Total non-OECD</i>	<i>5 929.4</i>	<i>4 114.3</i>	<i>0.69</i>
World	7 197.7	5 544.3	0.77

Coal reported here is primary coal (steam coal, coking coal and lignite).

Consumption data for Australia and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

For non-OECD countries, 2014 population data are extrapolated from 2012-2013 growth rates.

See Table 2.3 in Part III for historical data.

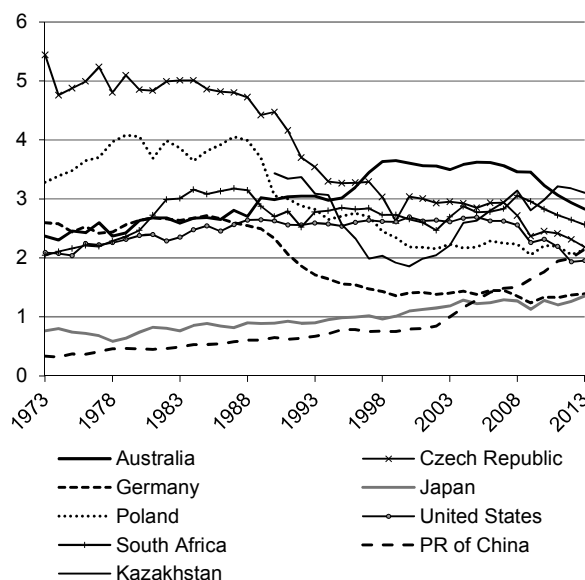
Due to mine flooding in Serbia, and the unrest in Ukraine, 2014 consumption data are significantly lower than in 2013 for these two countries, and their annual consumption has fallen sharply from 1.55 tce/capita, down to 1.16 tce/capita, and from 1.33 tce/capita to 1.06 tce/capita respectively.

In addition, whilst coal consumption in OECD countries has been falling since 2007 (1.36 tce/capita), it still consumes 1.13 tce/capita compared to the rest of the world, which consumes 0.69 tce per person.

Total coal consumption decreased for the first time since 1999 after 14 consecutive years, and in terms of tonnage, nearly 3.5 Gt, of increase in annual growth

as global coal consumption fell by 71.4 Mt to 7 923.2 Mt independently of financial pressures. Declines occurred in both OECD (-46.9 Mt, -2.2%) and non-OECD countries (-24.5 Mt, -0.4%).

Figure II.8: Per capita consumption [tce/capita]



For more information, see Table 2.3, Part III.

Table II.17: Per capita coal consumption [tce/capita]

	1990	2000	2010
Australia	2.99	3.61	3.23
Kazakhstan	3.43	1.86	2.99
South Africa	2.70	2.66	2.83
Chinese Taipei	0.79	1.90	2.51
Czech Republic	4.47	3.04	2.45
United States	2.63	2.69	2.32
Poland	3.05	2.18	2.21
Korea	0.85	1.28	2.11
PR of China	0.65	0.79	1.77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.32	0.92	1.62
Mongolia	1.63	1.08	1.53
Serbia	1.44	1.49	1.43
Israel	0.69	1.46	1.38
Kosovo	..	0.81	1.35
Germany	2.33	1.41	1.34
Bulgaria	1.46	1.11	1.32
Hong Kong (China)	1.38	0.80	1.29
Japan	0.90	1.10	1.28
Ukraine	2.33	1.14	1.22
Finland	1.02	0.91	1.15
<i>OECD Americas</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>1.62</i>
<i>OECD Asia Oceania</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.67</i>
<i>OECD Europe</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.76</i>
<i>Total OECD</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>1.24</i>
<i>Total non-OECD</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.62</i>
World	0.60	0.55	0.73

Coal reported here is primary coal (steam coal, coking coal and lignite).

Consumption data for Australia and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

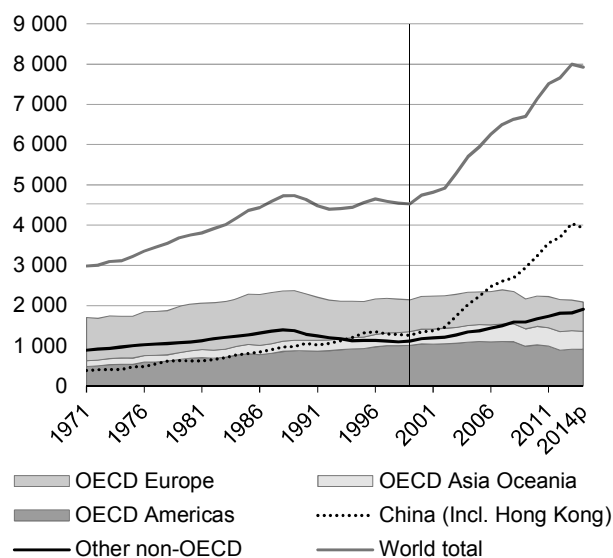
See Table 2.3 in Part III for more historical data.

The fourteen consecutive years of growth in coal consumption that occurred until 2013, did so with an average increase of 248.0 Mt (4.2%) per annum, as global consumption increased from 4 523.2 Mt in 1999 to 7 994.6 Mt. Positive annual growth remained, even in the global financial crisis, as in 2009, annual growth from the People's Republic of China (252.1 Mt) and India (71.1 Mt) offset decreases experienced elsewhere.

OECD consumption

In OECD Europe, coal consumption is reported to have declined to 405.1 Mtce in 2014, a 5.2% decline from the level of consumption in 2013, while total coal consumption in the OECD Asia Oceania region was 345.3 Mtce, a decrease of 6.0 Mtce (Table 2.2, Part III). Consumption in the OECD Americas remained stable, increasing by 157 kt from 642.6 Mt to 642.8 Mt

Figure II.9: World coal consumption [Mt]



Areas are cumulative. Lines are individual.

For more information, see Table 2.1, Part III.

Non-OECD consumption

With the exception of India (66.6 Mtce), the coal-based consumption of no other non-OECD country grew by more than 3 Mtce in 2014. Consumption in the People's Republic of China declined by 2.9% (84.1 Mtce), as consumption in non-OECD countries reduced by 0.5% to 4 114.3 Mtce.

In 2015, the China's National Bureau of Statistics reported that their 2014 coal production had decreased by 2.5% and consumption by 2.9%, even as GDP increased by 7.4% to 63.6 billion yuan.

This was due in part to a diminished share of electricity generation, with coal inputs falling by 1% despite total electricity production increasing by more than 3%. This was mainly due to 2014 being a very good year for hydro resources, with generation of hydro-electricity growing by around 180 TWh. Significant growth in generation from wind, nuclear and solar was also a factor.

In 2014, India overtook the United States to become the world's second largest consumer of coal on a tonnage basis⁵, and passed Japan to become the second largest coal importer.

Coal consumption peaked in the United States in 2005 at 1 029.7 Mt. At the same point in time, consumption of coal in the world's third largest consumer, India, was 463.1 Mt. This was only 45% of the U.S. total, but easily surpassed the next biggest consumers – Germany (241.9 Mt) and the Russian Federation (214.6 Mt). In the nine years since then, consumption in India has grown by 95.6% (at an annual rate of 7.7%) to reach 906.5 Mt, while consumption in the United States has decreased overall by 18.9% to 835.4 Mt, which is now only 19.4 Mt higher than its level in 1990.

Steam coal consumption

Table II.18: Major steam coal⁽¹⁾ consumers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	3 126.4	3 399.8	3 279.9
India	647.4	666.7	757.3
United States	729.1	750.8	746.6
South Africa	181.4	178.2	174.4
Japan	131.6	141.8	137.0
Korea	94.7	98.5	100.3
Russian Federation	92.9	84.6	77.2
Kazakhstan	67.2	67.1	67.1
Poland	64.4	66.1	60.8
Indonesia	57.1	59.8	59.9
Chinese Taipei	59.5	59.3	59.8
Australia	57.1	54.8	51.1
Germany	42.0	50.2	45.6
United Kingdom	58.4	53.6	41.8
Ukraine	46.5	47.2	36.2
Viet Nam	28.3	28.1	30.7
Canada	27.5	27.5	30.6
Other	314.1	314.5	329.9
World	5 825.5	6 148.7	6 086.2

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous for all countries.

Data for Australia, India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis. See Table 2.5 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

5. Because coals endemic to India tend to have a very high ash content, India has reached number two in consumption in terms of weight of coal, but remains behind the United States for now in terms of both carbon content (and thus CO₂ emissions) and energy obtained.

World steam coal consumption was down 1.0% in 2014, decreasing by 62.5 Mt (Table II.18). Steam coal consumption in the OECD decreased by 34.5 Mt to 1 365.1 Mt, including a decrease of 11.8 Mt in the United Kingdom. Viewed on a regional basis, steam coal consumption sharply decreased by 8.5% in OECD Europe, while it decreased by 2.4% in OECD Asia Oceania and 0.4% in OECD Americas.

Non-OECD steam coal consumption decreased by 0.6% to 4 721.1 Mt in 2014. An increase in consumption by India (90.6 Mt), Brazil (4.4 Mt) and Viet Nam (2.6 Mt) were more than offset by decreases in the People's Republic of China (-119.9 Mt), Ukraine (-10.9 Mt) and the Russian Federation (-7.4 Mt).

Coking coal consumption

Coking coal consumption in the OECD (Table II.19) increased marginally by 0.4% to 180.2 Mt in 2014, but remains 8.8% below the pre-economic crisis level in 2008.

Table II.19: Major coking coal consumers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
PR of China	559.3	626.4	629.5
India	81.8	93.2	102.1
Russian Federation	56.9	52.5	54.8
Japan	52.2	53.9	50.7
Korea	31.7	29.4	32.9
Ukraine	26.9	24.2	20.6
United States	19.0	19.4	18.7
Kazakhstan	12.7	12.7	15.0
Germany	18.4	12.5	13.5
Poland	11.6	12.6	12.4
Brazil	10.8	10.5	10.9
Chinese Taipei	5.8	6.6	7.3
Turkey	6.6	6.5	7.1e
United Kingdom	6.0	6.7	6.3
France	4.6	5.2	4.9
Netherlands	4.1	4.1	4.3
Australia	3.7	3.5	3.7
Other	38.9	35.8	37.4
World	950.9	1 015.6	1 032.1

Data for Australia, India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

See Table 2.4 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

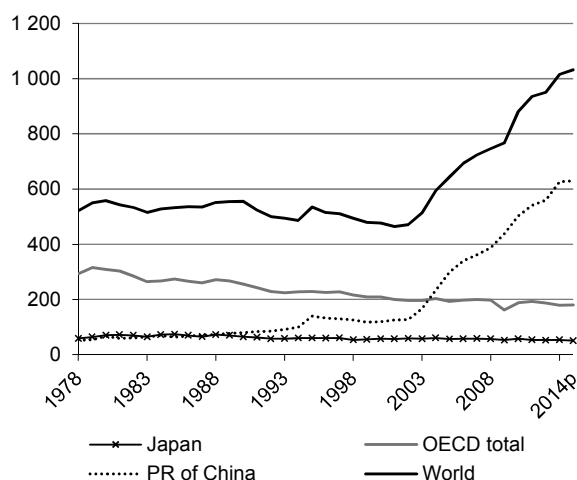
Coking coal consumption has generally been declining in the OECD since the mid-1980s. Several factors have combined to weaken coking coal consumption. First, there is the growing use of pulverised coal injection (PCI) and heavy fuel oil injection into blast furnaces. Coal used for PCI can be classified as being of steam coal quality, so steam coal is displacing coke oven coke (usually manufactured from coking coal) as a carbon source. Second, the steel industries in the OECD countries are experiencing technological evolution where traditional integrated steel production,

which relies on coke oven coke, is losing ground to electric arc furnace technology, which does not require coke. Third, there has been a general migration of integrated steel manufacturing from the OECD to non-OECD countries.

World consumption of coking coal in 2014 is estimated to have increased by 1.6% to 1 032.1 Mt, an increase of 568.1 Mt (122%) since 2001. Consumption within the People's Republic of China accounts for 61.0% of global coking coal consumption. The next five major coking coal consumers are: India, the Russian Federation, Japan, Korea and Ukraine. Together they account for another 25.3% of world annual coking coal consumption.

While OECD consumption fell to a record low in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis and the temporary downturn in demand for cars and other steel products, increases in non-OECD consumption that year, outweighed the downturn, and global consumption of coking coal has increased for 13 straight years. In 2014, OECD coking coal consumption amounted to 17.5% of global consumption (Figure II.10).

Figure II.10: World coking coal consumption [Mt]



For more information, see Table 2.4, Part III.

While coking coal can be used directly in blast furnaces as PCI or GCI, or as a high quality, low ash coal for other purposes, its main use is to be transformed into coke oven coke. Coke oven coke production has increased by 95% between 2000 and 2013 on a global basis, and more specifically by 165% over the same period in non-OECD countries. During this time, global production of pig iron in blast furnaces increased by 103% to reach a record level of 1.17 Mt in 2014.

The OECD countries mostly used their coking coal for the production of coke oven coke. In 2014, they

produced 121.8 Mt of coke oven coke and consumed 125.6 Mt (Tables 1.8 and 2.7, Part III).

Lignite consumption

Consumption of lignite on a global basis decreased by 25.5 Mt or 3.1% in 2014 (Table II.20). Germany remained the largest producer and consumer of lignite, using 177.0 Mt, ahead of the United States (70.1 Mt), and the Russian Federation (69.3 Mt).

A global consumption figure of 804.8 Mt is the lowest since records began in 1978 – prior to then, only data for brown coal were collected. Contributing to the 3.1% downturn were the following national decreases; Serbia (10.1 Mt), Greece (7.3 Mt), Germany (5.5 Mt), the Russian Federation (4.0 Mt), Australia (2.2 Mt), and Poland (2.1 Mt).

Table II.20: Major lignite consumers [Mt]

	2012	2013	2014p
Germany	185.2	182.5	177.0
United States	72.1	69.7	70.1
Russian Federation	77.6	73.3	69.3
Poland	64.2	65.9	63.8
Turkey	68.5	55.3	61.5e
Australia	71.4	62.8	60.7
India	45.9	43.9	47.2
Greece	61.9	54.4	47.1
Czech Republic	42.4	38.9	38.7
Bulgaria	33.0	28.7	31.2
Serbia	38.6	40.3	30.2
Romania	33.8	25.0	23.9
Thailand	18.7	19.1	18.0
Hungary	9.6	9.7	9.2
Canada	9.4	8.9	8.4
Kosovo	8.0	8.3	8.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	7.4	6.8	7.2
Other	36.2	36.7	33.3
World	883.7	830.8	804.8

Data for Australia and India are provided on a fiscal basis.

See Table 2.6 in Part III for historic data on selected countries.

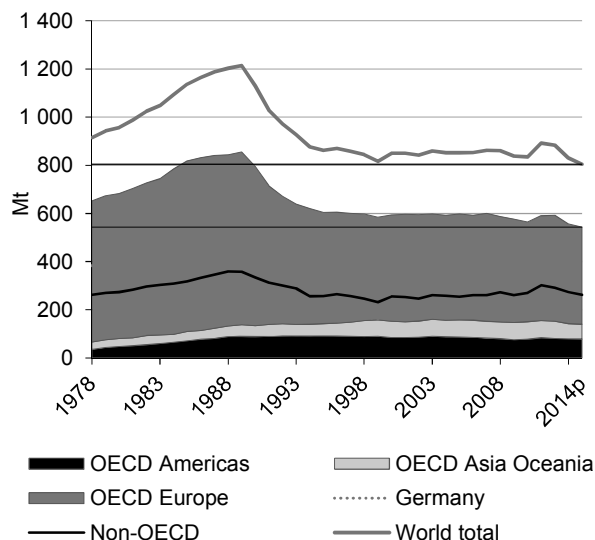
Currently, production and consumption of lignite are reported as sub-bituminous coal in Indonesia, and under other bituminous coal (along with sub-bituminous coal) in the People's Republic of China. Both reclassifications significantly affect lignite statistics, as Indonesia has extensive lignite resources and reserves and markets for coals of lower quality exist, while the People's Republic of China is most likely the second largest producer and consumer of lignite globally, if not the largest.

Lignite consumption in OECD countries decreased by 8.0% from 2011 to 543.4 Mt – a minimum since lignite data began in 1978. The previous minimum OECD total was actually 556.5 Mt consumed in 2013, however significant decreases in consumption in

Germany (-5.5 Mt), Australia (-2.2 Mt) and Poland (-2.1 Mt) contributed to a further overall decrease of 13.1 Mt in 2014.

Lignite consumption in OECD Europe also fell to a record low of 403.3 Mt, down by 43.8% from 718.1 Mt in 1987.

Figure II.11: World lignite consumption [Mt]



Areas are cumulative. Lines are individual.
For more information, see Table 2.6, Part III.

Following its 1989 peak of 1 213.3 Mt, world lignite consumption declined as a general trend through to 1999, largely as a result of contractions of demand and supply in Central and Eastern Europe. Production stabilised from 2000 onwards in countries that were major producers, such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Romania, the Russian Federation and Serbia, however global consumption has fallen by 8.9% in two years (78.8 Mt), with reductions evident in most of the major consuming nations. Additionally, in 2014, the largest individual reduction in consumption occurred in Serbia, and was due to extensive flooding.

Coke oven coke consumption

Coke oven coke statistics for non-OECD countries are not available for 2014. However, in 2013, OECD countries account for 18.3% of world coking coal consumption as total global consumption was reported as being 670.3 Mt (Table II.21). Consumption within the People’s Republic of China (437.7 Mt), contributed 65.3% of global consumption and 80.0% of non-OECD consumption in 2013. This is 12.8 times more than the second largest non-OECD consumer, the Russian Federation and 10.8 times larger than Japan’s 2013 consumption.

Table II.21: Major coke oven coke consumers [Mt]

	2011	2012	2013
PR of China	393.4	409.7	437.7
Japan	38.8	39.3	40.6
Russian Federation	33.7	34.6	34.1
India	22.7	25.5	30.0
Ukraine	17.8	16.9	16.3
Korea	15.8	15.1	15.1
United States	14.4	14.0	13.0
Germany	11.5	11.2	11.5
Brazil	11.9	11.6	11.3
Chinese Taipei	5.5	5.3	5.7
Turkey	4.2	4.5	4.6
Other	55.1	50.2	50.4
World	625.2	637.9	670.3

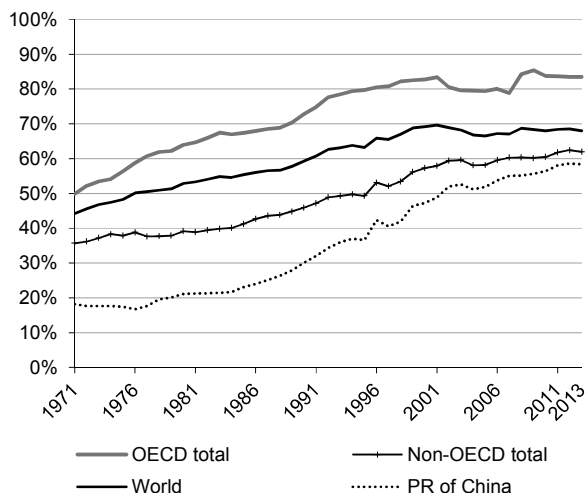
Data for India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.
See Table 2.7 in Part III for historical data.

The largest consumer of coke oven coke in the OECD – Japan – consumed over 42.3 Mt in 2014, and OECD consumption of coke oven coke was 125.5 Mt, up 2.3 Mt from 2013, but down 22.4 Mt from 2000 and 53.2 Mt from 1990 (Table 2.7, Part III).

Uses of coal

Coal continues to be primarily used for the generation of electricity and commercial heat, with 68.0% of primary coal being used for this purpose globally in 2013, and 83.5% in OECD countries (Figure II.12). The dip evident in the OECD and World time series between 2001 and 2007 was due to the United States producing large amounts of patent fuel, which then was used for similar purposes as other bituminous coal, so did not alter the breakdown of power and heat generated from coal and coal products.

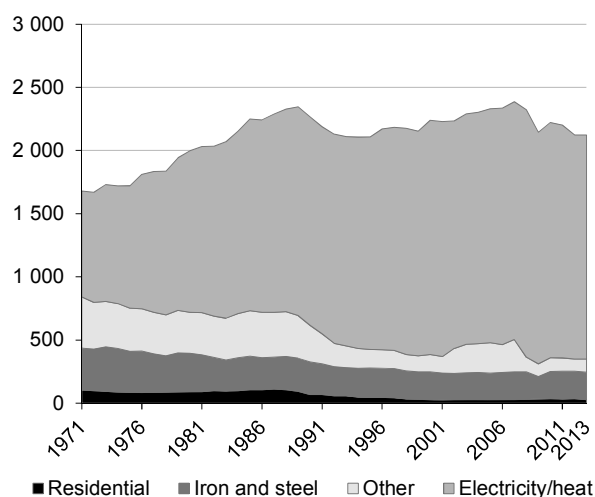
Figure II.12: Primary coal percentage used for electricity and commercial heat production



Coal comprises steam coal, coking coal and lignite. Power and commercial heat produced from derived products is not shown here, and instead counts as consumption in transformation to manufacture the secondary fuel.

The percentage of coal used for electricity and commercial heat generation in OECD countries was 49.9% in 1971 and this rapidly grew to 67.5% in 1983 as replacements were sought for oil as a fuel source for power generation in the wake of the oil shocks that occurred in the 1970s. In the late 1980s, there were significant declines of coal use in the OECD in BKB manufacture (in the order of 60%), while use in industry declined by approximately 30% and use in other sectors roughly halved, resulting in a further steep increase in the share of coal being used for power and heat generation, as it reached 77.7% in 1992 (Figure II.13).

Figure II.13: Primary coal's OECD breakdown by broad activity [Mt]



Residential also contains data for the Commercial and public services sector. Iron and steel includes coke oven coke manufacture and PCI/GCI. In addition to other conventional consumption, Other includes non-specified industry, which may contain iron and steel consumption, and also non-energy uses.

For more information, see world consumption data in Section 5 of Part III, and world end-use tables and the World balance, both in Part V.

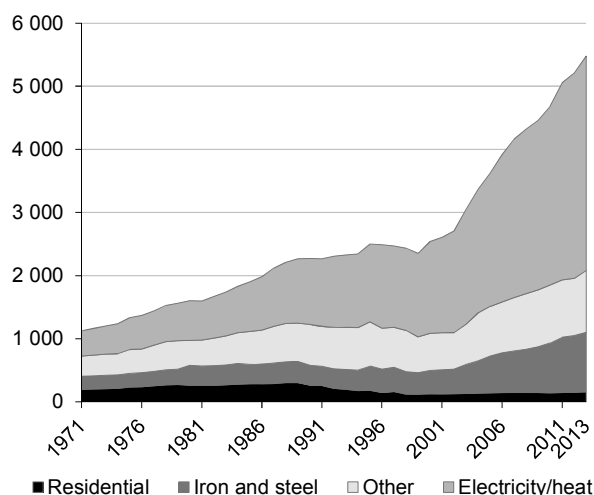
In the 1990's, BKB manufacture continued to decline, and declined by more than 90% in OECD countries between 1989 and 1999, while coal use in industry halved and coal use in other sectors declined by a further two-thirds. So by 2000, coal use in heat and power generation in OECD countries had increased by 121% as compared to 1971, while use of primary coals in the iron and steel industry had declined by 33%, use in 'residential' had declined by 74% and use in all other sectors had declined by 66%, with the resultant share of coal in heat and power generation increasing to 82.8%.

The percentage of coal used in heat and power in OECD countries peaked at 85.4% in 2009. This was partly due to the downturn in other coal uses exceeding

that of the downturn of use in power and heat generation during the financial crisis, but primarily because use of coal as a fuel for power and heat generation peaked in the OECD in 2008 at 1.96 Gt, and has since fallen to 1.77 Gt as total coal consumption has declined from 2.35 Gt to 2.09 Gt over the same period.

The percentage of coal used in heat and power in non-OECD countries was 35.7% in 1971 and has increased at a relatively steady rate to be 62.0% in 2013, down from 62.5% in 2012. Over this period, like for OECD countries, there was a similar decline of use of coal in the residential and commercial and public service sectors from the late 80s and through the 90s (Figure II.14).

Figure II.14: Primary coal's breakdown by broad activity in non-OECD countries [Mt]



Residential also contains data for the Commercial and public services sector. Iron and steel includes coke oven coke manufacture and PCI/GCI. In addition to other conventional consumption, Other includes non-specified industry, which may contain iron and steel consumption, and also non-energy uses.

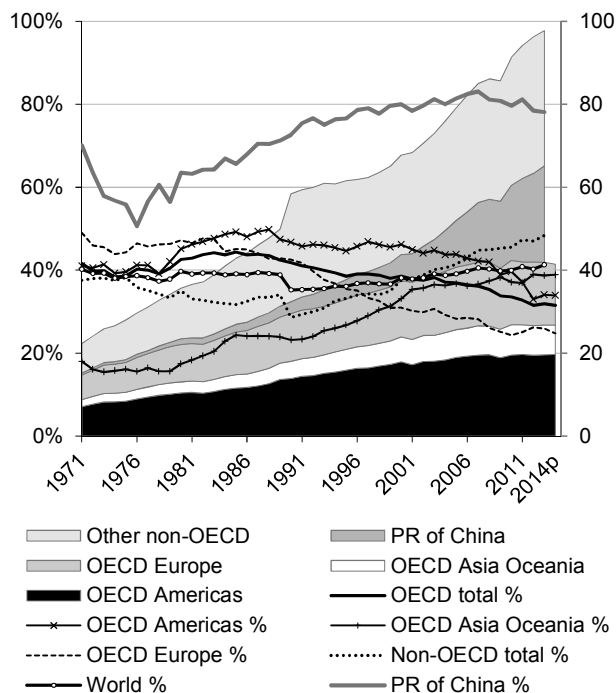
For more information, see world consumption data in Section 5 of Part III, and world end-use tables and the World balance, both in Part V.

Additionally, the large increase in coal consumption for iron and steel is evident, driven primarily by increased production in China, while coal use for electricity and heat generation has increased by 744% in non-OECD countries since 1971, as inputs grew from 0.40 Gt in 1971 to 1.04 Gt in 1990, 1.46 Gt in 2000, before reaching 3.40 Gt in 2013.

In OECD countries in 2014, the share of electricity and heat produced from primary coal as a fuel fell to a new low of 31.5%, down from 44.4% in 1985 (Figure II.15). Looking at the three OECD regions, we see differing pathways, with OECD Europe declining to 24.7% in 2014 from 49.1% in 1971, while the OECD Americas grew from 41.0% in 1971 to 49.8% in 1988 before gradually declining to 42.0% in 2008.

Since 2008, the share of electricity and heat in the OECD Americas generated from coal has dropped sharply to 33.9%. Meanwhile in OECD Asia Oceania, generation from coal has risen from 15.6% in 1979 to 24.3% in 1985, before rising again in the 90s to 35.4% in 2001, and was 38.9% in 2013.

Figure II.15: Coal's share of electricity and commercial heat production, outputs by region in EJ



Areas are cumulative. Lines are individual.

1 EJ = 277.8 TWh.

For more information, see Table 5.5, Part III.

To date, despite the wide variety of factors influencing positive and negative growth in this regard, the share of heat and power generated from coal has remained around 40% over the last 40 years of data as generation outputs have grown over fourfold from 22.3 Exajoules in 1971 to 97.8 EJ in 2013.

The break in time series around 1990 in the non-OECD data is due to the data being reported by the Commonwealth of Independent States being in the order of 7 Exajoules higher than what was reported by the Former Soviet Union in the preceding year.

Gross electricity production in 2014 in the OECD (excluding generation from pumped storage plants) was 10 773 TWh, a decrease of 0.8%, while electricity generated from coal-fired plants in OECD countries fell by 2.1% to 3 508 TWh. Heat produced in combined heat and power (CHP) or heat only plants was 765 PJ during this period. This combined heat and

electricity energy was generated using 1 169 Mtce of coal and coal products, at an average efficiency of 39.1%. Coal's share of total electricity and heat generation in OECD countries (31.9%) is a decrease from 33.6% in 2010 (Table 5.5, Part III).

Whether it happens to be a case of positive or negative growth, the People's Republic of China continues to strongly influence global markets and statistics, partly due to the sheer size of its market share. In 2013, it was estimated that the People's Republic of China produced 436 Mt of coke oven coke (65.8% of world production), 822 Mt of crude steel (49.8% of world production), 709 Mt of pig iron (60.7% of world production), and around 2.42 Gt of cement (59.3% of world production)⁶, and preliminary 2014 data for Chinese coal indicated that:

- Coal consumption (TPES)⁷ shrank to 2 836.0 Mtce (or 51.2% of world consumption); and
- production shrank by 2.5% or 96.1 Mt; and
- net imports fell by 31.5 Mt to 286.0 Mt as exports fell to 5.6 Mt, but imports decreased further by 10.9%.

Pulverised coal injection (PCI)

The latest available data for 2013 shows that total PCI consumption increased by 1.7% or 0.8 Mt (Table II.22). Consumption increases in Japan (0.9 Mt), the United Kingdom (0.4 Mt), and France and Germany (0.3 Mt), were offset by decreases in Italy (1.0 Mt) and Korea (0.2 Mt). The top five reported PCI consumers (Japan, Korea, Germany, the Russian Federation and India) accounted for 72.8% of all PCI consumption. It would however be remiss to not point out that many emerging economies are using PCI techniques and are injecting metallurgical quality coal, but are not yet providing statistics in this area. For example, reasonable estimates for the magnitude of PCI use in the People's Republic of China could outweigh the entire table below in its current form by a factor of more than two on an annual basis. Estimates for 2013 show 105.6 Mt of other bituminous coal being consumed in

6. Iron and steel data are provided by the World Steel Association and cement data by the United States Geological Survey.

7. Consumption (TPES) when discussed with regard to production, imports, exports and stock changes, differs to consumption calculated from sectoral end-use consumption data by the statistical difference. The statistical difference reflects unexplained differences caused by different data collection methodologies, application of conversion factors and so forth. The magnitude and volatility of the statistical difference over the years may lead to issues when calculating some specific growth rates for the People's Republic of China. (For more information, see the Coal balance in Part V.) See definitions in Part I for more information.

their iron and steel industry – the exact percentage of that which is fed into blast furnaces is unknown.

**Table II.22: PCI used in blast furnaces
(major consumers in thousand tonnes)**

	2011	2012	2013
Japan	12 689	13 816	14 681
Korea	9 414	9 286	9 092
Germany	3 772	4 157	4 460
Russian Federation	4 605	3 885	3 831
India	2 860	3 023	3 037
France	2 309	2 284	2 598
United States	2 046	1 423	1 461
United Kingdom	995	987	1 411
Netherlands	1 284	1 436	1 303
Chinese Taipei	1 379	1 020	1 111
Belgium	892	1 066	1 087
Italy	1 328	1 856	815
Spain	708	617	759
Turkey	459	676	744
Slovak Republic	421	605	576
Australia	760	538	515
Sweden	438	356	443
Poland	80	194	141
Norway	..	111	112
Serbia	..	40	25
World	46 439	47 376	48 202

Data for Australia, India and Japan are provided on a fiscal basis.

Data for OECD countries are shown here as submitted, and this may differ from consumption data available elsewhere where portions may have been moved from blast furnace transformation to consumption in the iron and steel industry as part of the IEA blast furnace model.

See Table 5.4 in Part III for other countries and historical data. Includes granular coal injection for some countries. Data for PR China are not available.

On a tonnage basis, Belgium (45%) and France (43%) displayed the highest proportion of PCI inputs into blast furnaces, while the average for the countries shown in Table II.22, which reported PCI/GCI use came to 24.4%. Poland (7%), the Russian Federation (10%), and India (11%), showed the largest potential for increasing this ratio, subject to plant constraints.

CO₂ emissions

Global CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion grew again in 2012⁸, increasing by 390 Mt to reach 31.7 Gt. Coal remained the largest source of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions at 13.9 Gt, and the 172 Mt annual increase of emissions was 44% of the world's 2012 increase.

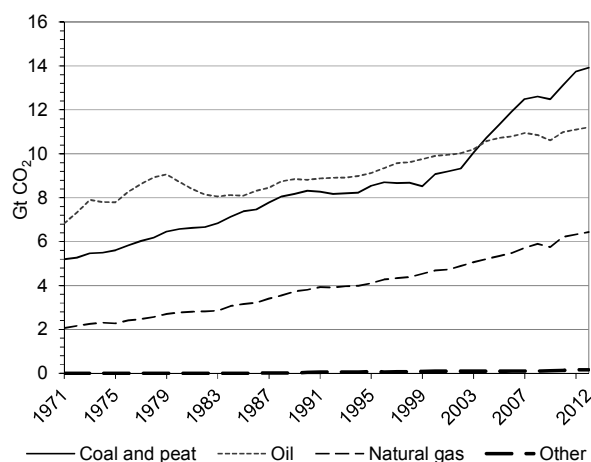
In 2013, OECD coal-based emissions increased marginally (0.9%) from 3.91 Gt to 3.95 Gt (Table II.23). These 36.9 Mt of extra emissions could be explained as the result of emissions in the United States increasing

by 3.5% or 56.3 Mt due to a severe winter in 2013, but of the other 33 OECD countries; 16 had a combined decrease of 81.9 Mt, while the remaining 17 shared an increase of 62.5 Mt.

Japan's emissions increased by 30.8 Mt or 7.3%, as a result of limited electricity generation from nuclear power in 2013. While this was also the case in 2012, the shortfall in generation, while load managed was met by other generation methods including use of crude and heavy fuel oils. In 2013, generation from other bituminous coal increased by 11.6% or 31 TWh, while generation from heavy fuel oil decreased by 21.2% or 20 TWh, and generation from crude decreased by 8 TWh or 13.9%.

Since 1971, coal-related emissions have increased by 168% from 5.2 Gt to 13.9 Gt in 2012 – passing 8.3 Gt in 1990, to now account for 43.9% of CO₂ emissions (Figure II.16). Coal, since 2004, is the leading source of global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions, outstripping those from oil and natural gas and other sources. Emissions of CO₂ from coal have grown by 4.1% on an average annual basis (or 460 Mt/y) since 2002. A large majority (83.3%⁹) of which has come from rapid growth in the People's Republic of China.

Figure II.16: World CO₂ emissions by fuel



Source: IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

The annual growth in emissions from fossil fuels averaged 2.1% between 1971 and 1990, before averaging 1.3% between 1990 and 2000 and 2.4% between 2000 and 2011. This lower pace of growth in the

9. Excluding the People's Republic of China, countries with growth in emissions over this period, increased emissions by 768 Mt, while emissions in the remaining countries decreased by 650 Mt. Thus, overall emissions increased by 4.60 Gt, of which the People's Republic of China's contribution was 3.83 Gt or 83.3% of net growth, and 73.0% of all growth.

8. The latest year where global sectoral emissions data are available at time of publication.

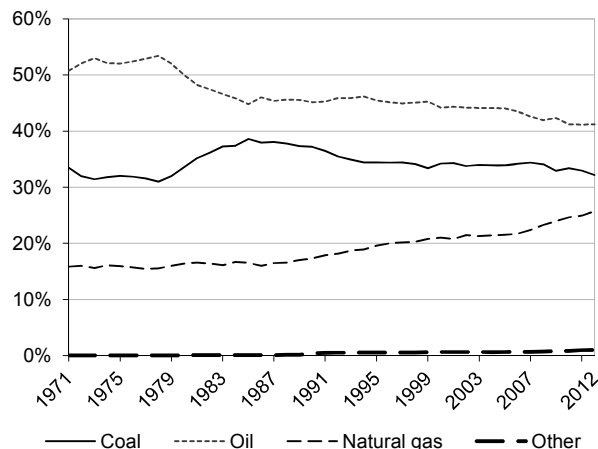
1990s is in part related to the collapse of the formerly centrally-planned economies of Central and Eastern Europe. Other important factors include the use of more efficient technologies, fuel switching and renewable energy sources. The most prominent feature in emission profiles since 2000 has been the rapid expansion of non-OECD economies which has caused their emissions to increase on average by 5.0% between 2000 and 2012, with non-OECD coal emissions increasing by 6.4% per annum over this period.

World CO₂ emissions have also been influenced by changes in international energy prices. Oil had been the largest contributor to world emissions until 2003, even though the upward trend was interrupted by the oil shocks of 1974 and 1980. Even after the decline in oil prices after 1985, the growth in emissions was partially mitigated as consuming countries adopted more energy-efficient technologies and behaviour, and some fuel switching occurred. In fact, as OECD countries started diversifying their energy consumption after the two oil shocks, their share of oil contributing to CO₂ emissions gradually declined from a peak of 53.4% in 1978 to under 45% in 1985. Since then, oil's contribution has largely continued to lessen in relative terms, despite 2010 OECD road transport emissions having increased in real terms to 2.9 Gt, or by 27% since 1990 and 107% since 1971.

Oil, however, remains the main contributor to OECD emissions and it generated 41.2% of the CO₂ emissions in 2012 just as it did in 2011 and 2010. Coal's

share of emissions decreased to 32.1% from 33.0%, while natural gas increased its share of emissions from 24.9% to 25.7% (Figure II.17).

Figure II.17: OECD CO₂ emission shares by fuel



Source: IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

Between 1971 and 1985, coal was used as the main replacement for oil and its share of emissions increased, especially between 1978 and 1985, from its lowest point (31%) to its highest point (39%). After 1985, the share of emissions from coal declined consistently, and after 1993, coal's share of emissions remained between 33% and 35% of total OECD emissions until the most recent decline.

Table II.23: Key energy and CO₂ emissions data for OECD countries (2013)

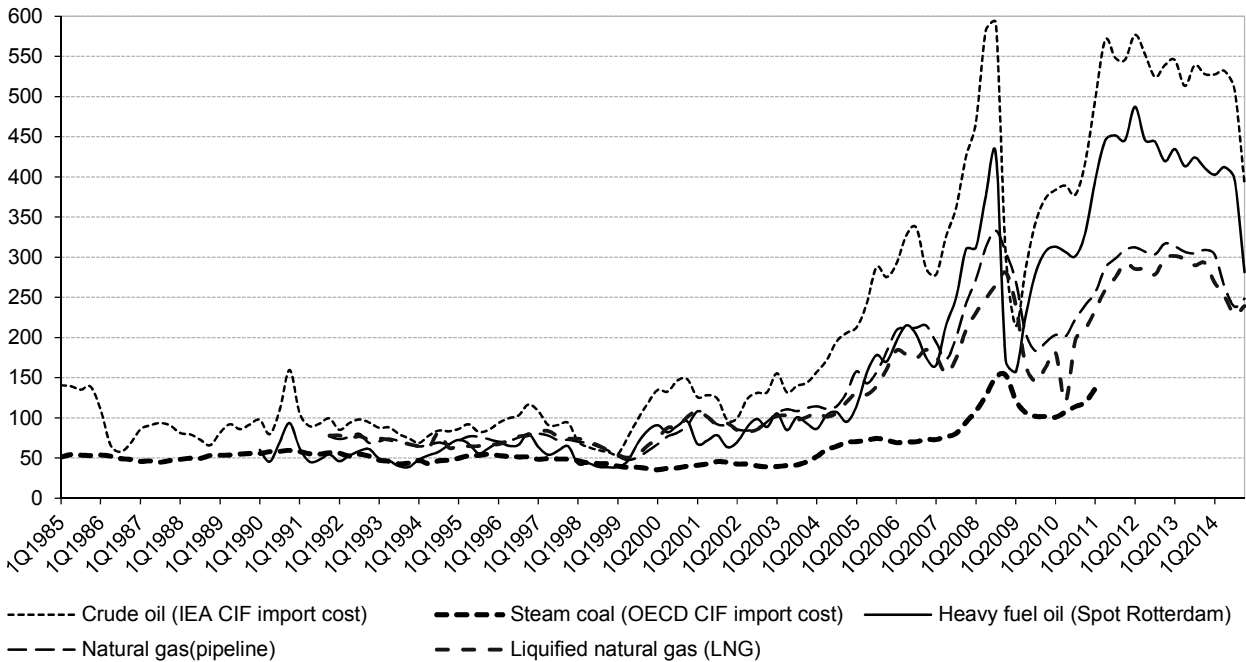
	TPES (Mtce)	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (Million tonnes CO ₂)				Total	% Coal in total energy- related CO ₂ emissions (%)	Energy- related CO ₂ /TPES (t CO ₂ /tce)	Energy- related CO ₂ /GDP (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD)	Energy- related CO ₂ /population (t CO ₂ / capita)	Share in total OECD TPES (%)	Share in total OECD energy-related CO ₂ emissions (%)
		Coal ⁽¹⁾	Oil	Gas	Other ⁽²⁾							
Australia	184.49	183.58	131.45	73.49	0.44	388.95	47.2	4.30	16.71	2.4	3.2	
Austria	47.46	14.62	31.46	16.07	2.90	65.04	22.5	2.80	7.67	0.6	0.5	
Belgium	80.50	11.92	49.28	32.84	3.20	97.24	12.3	2.74	12.3	1.1	0.8	
Canada	361.71	80.99	273.51	202.51	0.80	557.80	14.5	3.15	15.87	4.8	4.6	
Chile	55.27	27.59	45.19	9.44	0.00	82.23	33.6	3.04	4.66	0.7	0.7	
Czech Republic	59.93	64.78	20.81	15.87	0.98	102.45	63.2	3.49	9.75	0.8	0.8	
Denmark	24.92	12.74	16.58	7.71	1.84	38.87	32.8	3.18	6.92	0.3	0.3	
Estonia	8.71	14.22	2.95	1.24	0.47	18.90	75.3	4.43	14.32	0.1	0.2	
Finland	47.20	20.39	22.93	6.01	0.95	50.27	40.6	2.17	9.24	0.6	0.4	
France	361.89	40.82	189.09	89.31	5.76	324.99	12.6	1.83	4.93	4.8	2.7	
Germany	453.80	322.26	262.49	166.80	18.66	770.22	41.8	3.46	9.38	6.0	6.3	
Greece	33.43	28.74	33.22	7.26	0.10	69.32	41.5	4.23	6.29	0.4	0.6	
Hungary	32.23	8.90	13.72	17.77	0.25	40.65	21.9	2.57	4.11	0.4	0.3	
Iceland	8.41	0.40	1.61	0.00	0.00	2.01	19.9	0.49	6.21	0.1	0.0	
Ireland	18.66	8.31	16.89	8.70	0.26	34.16	24.3	3.74	7.42	0.2	0.3	
Israel	34.20	27.17	27.18	13.41	0.00	67.76	40.1	4.04	8.41	0.5	0.6	
Italy	221.96	53.02	152.87	132.77	5.17	343.83	15.4	3.16	5.67	2.9	2.8	
Japan	649.51	451.34	520.31	259.42	8.66	1 239.74	36.4	3.90	9.74	8.6	10.1	
Korea	376.90	282.60	185.06	110.11	12.78	590.54	47.9	3.20	11.76	5.0	4.8	
Luxembourg	5.67	0.18	7.26	0.18	0.15	9.69	1.9	3.48	17.77	0.1	0.1	
Mexico	273.25	52.06	259.19	140.63	0.65	452.53	11.5	3.38	3.82	3.6	3.7	
Netherlands	110.56	30.54	63.22	76.14	3.61	173.52	17.6	3.20	10.33	1.5	1.4	
New Zealand	27.87	5.74	17.82	8.39	0.00	31.94	18.0	2.34	7.16	0.4	0.3	
Norway	46.72	3.04	21.72	10.94	1.04	36.74	8.3	1.60	7.23	0.6	0.3	
Poland	139.41	202.88	60.02	29.39	2.05	294.33	68.9	4.31	7.64	1.8	2.4	
Portugal	31.12	10.30	25.53	8.62	0.77	45.22	22.8	2.97	4.32	0.4	0.4	
Slovak Republic	24.58	12.73	9.30	10.52	0.57	33.13	38.4	2.75	6.12	0.3	0.3	
Slovenia	9.78	5.51	6.89	1.61	0.16	14.17	38.9	2.96	6.88	0.1	0.1	
Spain	166.75	43.73	135.18	60.08	0.66	239.66	18.2	2.93	5.14	2.2	2.0	
Sweden	70.38	7.41	26.50	2.12	2.66	38.69	19.2	1.12	4.03	0.9	0.3	
Switzerland	38.18	0.53	30.28	7.18	3.54	41.54	1.3	2.22	5.14	0.5	0.3	
Turkey	166.41	116.62	78.21	87.78	0.13	282.75	41.2	3.47	3.73	2.2	2.3	
United Kingdom	272.79	136.87	156.01	152.18	3.30	448.36	30.5	3.35	6.99	3.6	3.7	
United States	3 126.23	1 669.03	2 080.17	1 413.40	25.79	5 188.38	32.2	3.29	16.39	41.3	42.5	
IEA Total	7 189.96	3 838.84	4 633.87	3 016.71	107.48	11 596.91	33.1	3.29	10.41	95.0	94.9	
OECD Total	7 570.87	3 951.58	4 973.94	3 181.81	108.29	12 215.61	32.3	3.29	9.69	100.0	100.0	
EU28	2 322.33	1 103.42	1 362.41	884.55	55.05	3 405.43	32.40	2.09	6.70	x	x	

Note: Energy-related CO₂ emissions are calculated using the 1996 Tier 1 IPCC Sectoral Approach. Emissions from the combustion of biomass-derived fuels are not included in accordance with the IPCC greenhouse gas inventory methodology.

(1) Coal comprises consumption of primary coals peat and oil shale and oil sands, plus imports of derived coal products (2) Other includes industrial wastes and non-renewable municipal wastes.

Sources: IEA, *Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 2011-2012* (Paris: OECD, 2014) and CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion (Paris: OECD, 2014).

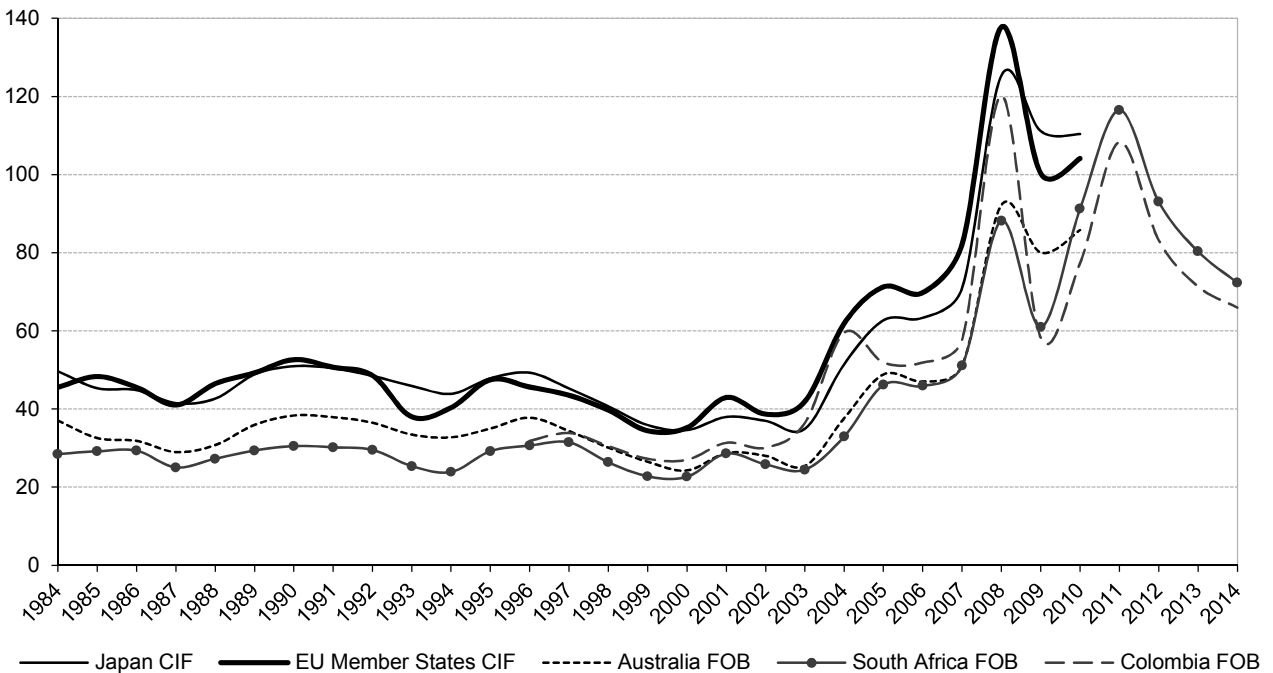
Figure II.18: OECD international trade values for steam coal and oil (USD/tce)



Notes: Spot prices for heavy fuel oil are not directly comparable to customs unit values for steam coal. They are, however, closely correlated with average CIF crude oil prices, which are, by definition comparable to customs unit values for steam coal. As a consequence, it is not unreasonable to compare customs unit values for steam coal with spot prices of heavy fuel oil. Steam coal and crude oil are IEA average and CIF import values. Steam coal excludes intra-EU trade. Heavy fuel oil is Rotterdam spot market value, 3.5% sulphur.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices and Taxes.

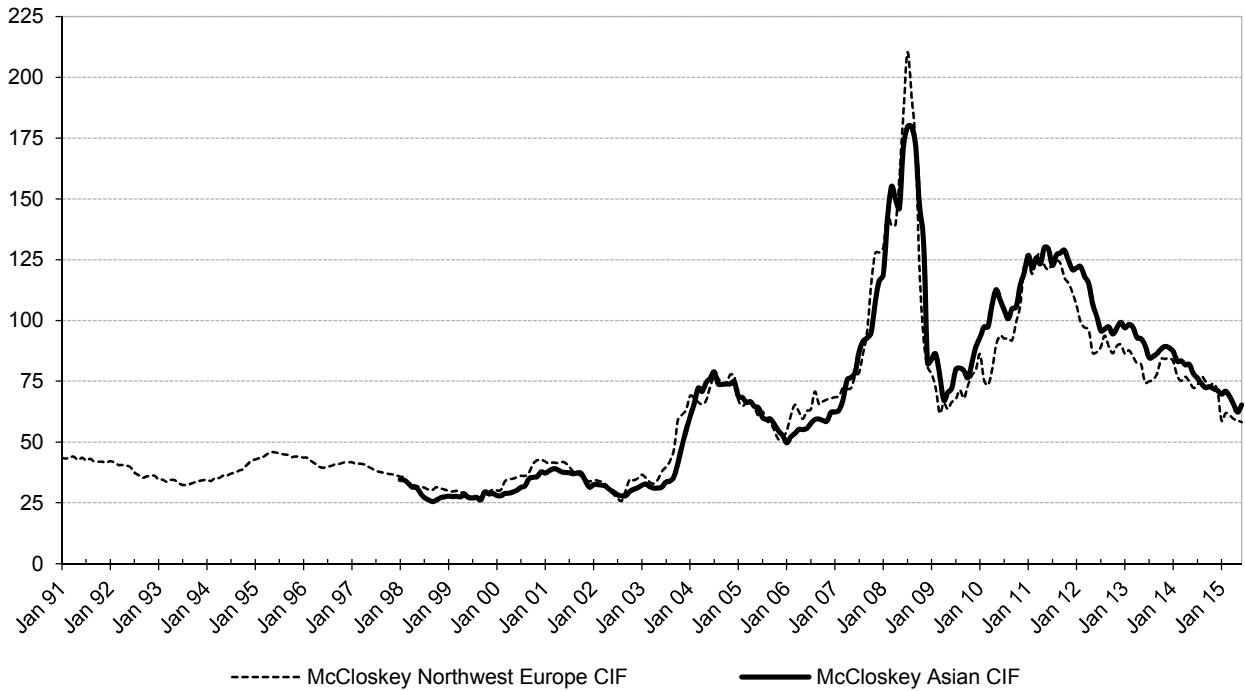
Figure II.19: Steam coal import and export value comparison (USD/t)



Coal data for some countries and regions for Figures II.2 and II.3 are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

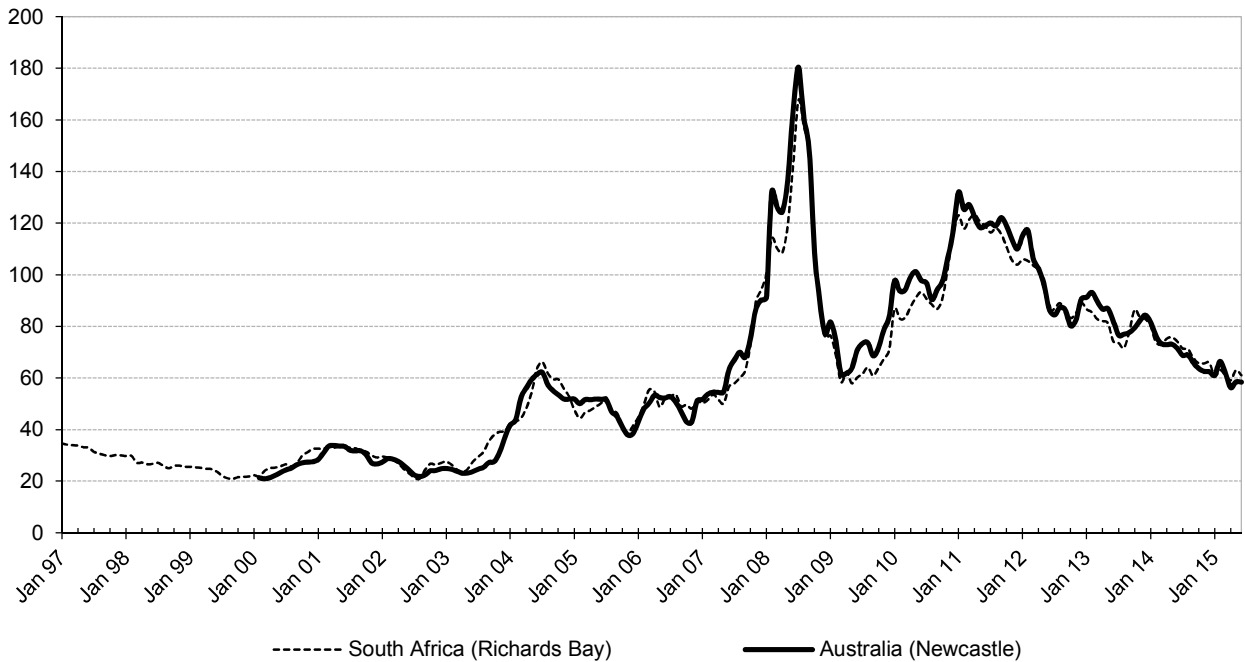
Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices and Taxes.

Figure II.20: Delivered steam coal prices in Europe and Asia (USD/t CIF)



Source: IHS McCloskey, McCloskey's Coal Report

Figure II.21: FOB port steam coal prices in South Africa and Australia (USD/t FOB)



Source: IHS McCloskey, McCloskey's Coal Report

Table II.24: Proved recoverable reserves in 2013 and 2014p production [Mt]

Region	Proved recoverable reserves 2013			Production 2014p			
	Hard coal ⁽²⁾	Soft brown coal ⁽¹⁾	Total	Steam coal	Coking coal	Lignite	Total
OECD Europe	19 421	56 279	75 700	87.6	22.8	404.6	515.0
OECD Americas	230 122	32 842	262 964	814.8	107.7	81.3	1 003.7
OECD Asia Oceania	63 586	50 924	114 510	249.3	186.6	61.0	496.9
OECD Total	312 190	140 045	453 174	1 151.7	317.0	546.8	2 015.6
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	131 110	107 314	238 424	322.3	103.1	190.1	615.5
of which: Russian Federation	69 634	90 730	160 364	189.5	75.0	69.6	334.1
People's Republic of China	120 697	7 350	128 047	3 179.6	567.9	-	3 747.5
Asia excluding China	101 157	19 917	121 074	1 140.3	64.4	73.3	1 277.9
of which: India	81 897	4 755	86 652	569.9	51.4	47.2	668.4
Non OECD Americas	7 945	5 073	13 018	94.0	5.1	-	99.1
of which: Colombia	4 881	-	4 881	83.5	5.1	-	88.6
Africa and Middle East	14 420	66	14 486	259.3	7.4	0.3	267.0
World	688 456	279 762	968 220	6 147.2	1 064.8	810.5	8 022.5

(1) Soft brown coal is lignite with a calorific value of less than 16.5 MJ/kg, which differs from the IEA definition of lignite.

(2) "Hard" coal for this purpose is all other coals.

Sources: Reserves - Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR) <http://www.bgr.bund.de>
Production - International Energy Agency, *Coal Information* 2015

Coal resources and reserves

Coal reserve estimates

In its 2014 study, the German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) estimates that proved economically recoverable global coal reserves were 968.2 billion tonnes in 2013 (Table II.24), a decrease of 83.9 billion tonnes or 8% from its 2013 study.

These proved reserves still represent 120.7 years of production at current levels, albeit down from 130.3 years calculated for the last year and 133.6 years in the preceding year based on revised production data. The overall trend in Table II.25, shows a decreasing number of years available at given production levels, which was largely due to the rapid ramp up of year-on-year production in a handful of countries over this period. For the years where supply left in years has been increasing, this is due to an expansion of proven reserves increasing faster than production. This has occurred independently of a market which is definitely operating outside of a commodities boom cycle, so record prices are not driving reclassification between resources and reserves. This is interesting, as it shows that tens of billions of tonnes of proven reserves are being established in greenfield sites annually, despite depressed prices which are currently problematic for some existing producers. This also indicates that a not inconsiderable percentage of resources exist as

resources rather than proven reserves, simply because no one has invested the funds to prove them.

Table II.25: Changes in production at current levels over time. World and China (Gt)

Coal Edition	Proved reserves		Production		Years	
	World	China	World	China	World	China
2003	984.5	114.5	4.91	1.54	200.5	74.6
2004	907.3	114.5	5.26	1.81	172.6	63.2
2005	909.1	114.5	5.65	2.08	160.8	54.9
2006	989.5	114.5	6.00	2.30	165.0	49.8
2007	934.9	133.2	6.31	2.48	148.1	53.8
2008	1 019.3	192.0	6.55	2.63	155.7	72.9
2009	989.9	192.0	6.73	2.73	147.1	70.2
2010	997.2	191.6	6.83	2.90	146.1	66.2
2011	1 000.5	191.6	7.17	3.14	139.5	61.0
2012	1 003.8	191.6	7.60	3.42	132.1	56.0
2013	1 037.6	191.6	7.76	3.53	133.6	54.2
2014	1 052.1	191.6	8.08	3.84	130.3	49.8
2015	968.2	128.0	8.02	3.75	120.7	34.2

Reserves data from 2003 to 2005 are from the World Energy Council, while other data are provided by BGR.

Reserve data are as submitted in initial publications. Production data are inclusive of current country revisions.

Taking this one step further, it could be noted that with potential supply outstripping current demand, and there being both the capacity and current actions to further enlarge this overhang, that without extraordinary changes in demand, there is unlikely to be any upward pressure on prices due to tightness in the market, which will add to long term viability concerns for entities which are currently struggling.

Another estimate published by the World Energy Council (WEC) in 1978 set proved coal reserves at 636.4 billion tonnes. Thus, world proved coal reserves are 52% larger than they were 35 years before, even

accounting for the fact that production from 1978 to 2014 amounted to a further 191.5 billion tonnes being physically removed from proven resources. Losses from washing and other factors would compound this figure. Better understanding of resources along with technological and process improvements have been responsible for much of the growth in proven reserves in addition to long term price trends.

Another estimate published by the WEC on reserves at the end of 2002 set proved coal reserves at 909.1 billion tonnes. Even though it is difficult to compare the estimates from two different sources, the increase observed between the end-2002 coal reserves and the 2013 coal reserves suggests that, as the prices increased (Figure II.18), a part of the resources were reallocated to recoverable reserves as they became economical to mine.

Current world hard coal total resources are estimated to be 17.7 trillion tonnes, or over 18 times current proved reserves, while lignite resources amount to another 4.4 trillion tonnes.¹⁰ So taking the example of the People's Republic of China from Table II.24, proven reserves are deemed to currently constitute just 2.3% of their total hard coal resources (5.5 Tt).

Geographic location of proved coal reserves

Although coal resources are widely distributed around the world¹¹, proved coal reserves tend to be concentrated in the countries which rely on coal for domestic energy or export revenue. OECD Americas and the non-OECD European and Eurasian countries controlled 27.2% and 24.6% of the proved total coal reserves, respectively in 2013. The People's Republic of China accounts for 13.2% of proved reserves and 12.5% are in the remainder of Asia. Thus, over 77% of proved coal reserves are concentrated in just four (rather large) regions. When solely concentrating on hard coal reserves, OECD Americas contains 33.4% of world reserves and the same four regions possess 84.7% of all coal reserves.

Proven reserves in the top five producing countries account for over 500 Gt of hard coal and nearly 100 Gt of lignite, for 72.9% and 34.3% respectively of global proven reserves. If you then include the 6th largest producer, the Russian Federation, this becomes 83.0% of hard coal reserves and 66.7% of lignite reserves. In 2014, they also accounted for 82.6% of global production on a tonnage basis for all coal, 88.2% for steam coal and 89.9% for coking coal.

10. *Reserves, Resources and Availability of Energy Resources*, Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, Hanover, Germany, 2013.

11. The range of definitions of coal resources and reserves and an overview of the national classification systems is provided in an Appendix to *Major Coalfields of the World*, IEA Coal Research, London, June 2000.

2. CCS: BUILDING ON EARLY OPPORTUNITIES

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) remains a vital technology to meet long-term global climate goals for emissions reduction. CCS is already commercially used in certain regions and sectors where industrial, social and political factors align. To reduce the cost gap and stimulate innovation, increased policy action is needed to create more market opportunities in parallel with continued research and development (R&D).

The following feature article is provided to acquaint the reader with some of the ongoing analytical work at the IEA, including that of the Carbon Capture and Storage Technology Unit in the Directorate of Sustainable Energy Policy and Technology. *Energy Technology Perspectives* is an annual publication brought out by the International Energy Agency around the middle of each year. The 2015 edition of *Energy Technology Perspectives* (ETP 2015) examines innovation in the energy technology sector and seeks to increase confidence in the feasibility of achieving short- and long-term climate change mitigation targets through effective research, development, demonstration and deployment. It identifies regulatory strategies and co-operative frameworks to advance innovation in areas like variable renewables, carbon capture and storage, and energy-intensive industrial sectors. ETP 2015 also shows how emerging economies, and China in particular, can foster a low-carbon transition through innovation in energy technologies and policy. http://www.iea.org/bookshop/710-Energy_Technology_Perspectives_2015

This excerpt is from Chapter 5, which is devoted in entirety to CCS, including its innovation pathway, the evolving CO₂ capture technology landscape, and the need for innovation to manage CO₂ storage costs. This excerpt concentrates more broadly upon the scope and role of CCS now and in the future. This chapter is not a comprehensive overview of CCS status, technologies or policies. Reviews of many of these can be found in other IEA publications or via the reference list.

Comments are welcome, directed to simon.bennett@iea.org.

Key Findings

In the 2°C Scenario (2DS), almost 6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per year are captured and stored by 2050 in all sectors. CCS in industrial applications is essential, and CCS in combination with biomass may be needed to meet the 2°C target (Figure II.22).

CCS deployment has begun in “sweet spots” where policies and strategic local and commercial interests align. Many opportunities for CCS technologies have been in natural gas processing or hydrogen production, often in combination with enhanced oil recovery (EOR). EOR has supported early commercial projects, but other policy drivers have been equally important in making them happen.

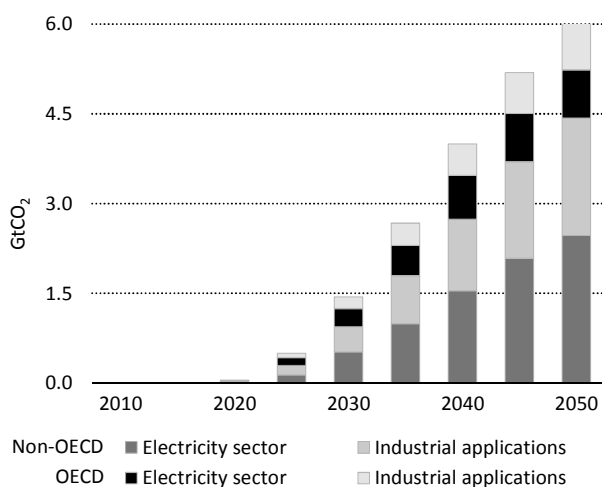
“Learning-by-doing” is now also under way for CCS in power generation. The world’s first power plant to be equipped with CCS technologies began operation in 2014. As with other such sweet spots, appropriate market structures, opportunities for the continued use of low-cost fossil fuel reserves, government support and confidence in the future of the technologies were all vital.

Widespread deployment requires the cost gap be closed by determined, parallel action in technology development and market creation. R&D alone will not deliver the necessary performance improvements and cost reductions. Innovation will also arise from commercial experience in relevant sectors and measures that raise the costs and risks of operating without CCS.

Improving and using post-combustion technologies is of particular importance. *Reliance on coal, especially local resources, could continue in many regions, as coal prices decline in the 2DS. One-third of today's coal power plants were commissioned since 2000 and will have many years of useful life after 2030, indicating the value of technologies enabling CCS retrofits. Technologies to integrate CCS in new electricity generation cycles also need to be developed.*

Innovation and robust regulation will help CO₂ storage remain a minor cost component of CCS. *By providing incentives for exploration and clear, credible regulation, governments can boost engagement of the oil and gas sector and create vital public support. Large-scale CO₂ storage projects are needed to support innovation in finding, developing and monitoring storage sites.*

Figure II.22: CO₂ captured and stored annually [Gt CO₂]



Key point: *CCS deployment takes off after 2025 in electricity and industrial applications. Over two-thirds of total CO₂ captured and stored occurs in current OECD non-member economies.*

Notes: Gt CO₂ = billion tonnes of CO₂ sequestered per year.

Figures and data that appear in this report can be downloaded from www.iea.org/etp2015

Introduction

Unless CCS becomes a viable carbon-mitigation option, there is a risk that energy system CO₂ emissions will not be reduced to levels that limit global warming to 2°C (Bruckner et al., 2014; Krey et al., 2014). The importance of CCS is seen clearly in the 2DS, in which 43% of primary energy in 2050 is still being supplied by fossil fuels, including natural gas and coal.

CO₂ emissions from natural gas have increased by nearly one-third in the last ten years, while coal has been the fastest-growing source of primary energy for the past five years in absolute terms. More than one-quarter of Chinese coal demand is for steel and cement production (IEA, 2014). In these and other important production processes, including processes in the chemicals and refining sectors, CCS is recognised as the only available way to reduce emissions intensity by over 50%. At the same time, many studies indicate that a 2°C pathway will require the combination of CCS with biomass energy, or even CO₂ capture from the air,¹² by mid-century (Bruckner et al., 2014).

In the 2DS, CCS deployment increases markedly from 2030, with CO₂ captured and stored in industrial applications as well as the electricity sector where 16% of electricity generation in the Americas region of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is equipped with CCS by 2045 (Figure II.23). In OECD non-member economies the share of CCS also exceeds 10%, and over two-thirds of total CO₂ captured and stored is in OECD non-member economies.

Although CCS is expected to play a major role, it faces many barriers. While many experts view CCS as an effective technological solution to the problem of CO₂ emissions, it has generally received less public and private support than other low-carbon technologies. For policy makers it often means high up-front costs and few near-term benefits. CCS policies will pay off, but depend on a successful transition to a low-carbon economy and wide acceptance of carbon prices (or equivalent policies) at levels that change investment patterns. The public, if they are aware of CCS at all, can be sceptical of end-of-pipe solutions apparently promoted by the same industries that they hold responsible for the problem. Furthermore, some features of other successful innovation systems, such as introduction of novel technologies by new and disruptive market players, or initial customers willing to pay

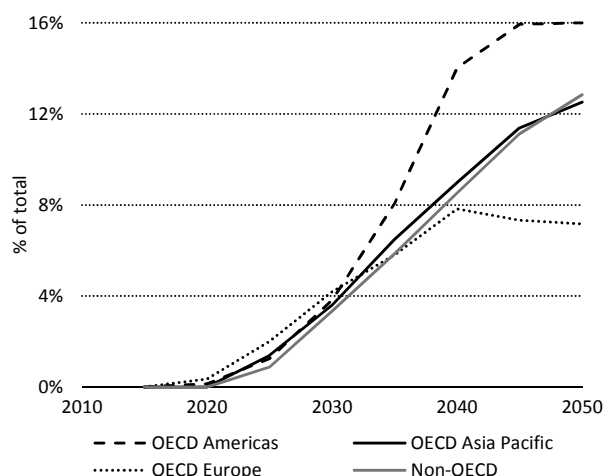
12. CO₂ capture from air can remove CO₂ from the atmosphere, unlike other mitigation techniques that prevent its emission to the atmosphere. It uses chemical or physical techniques or the cultivation of sustainable biomass, which can in turn be used for energy purposes and coupled with CCS (bioenergy with CCS is currently the most advanced technical option in this category). The CO₂ can then be kept out of the atmosphere through geological or mineral CO₂ storage. As CO₂ is present in the atmosphere at very low concentrations, its capture from air is more energy-intensive than from emission sources. Despite the relatively high cost, air capture may become desirable if atmospheric CO₂ stocks rise above tolerable levels or to offset emissions from sources to which CCS cannot be applied, e.g. vehicular transport.

sufficient premiums for the perceived benefits of the technology, cannot be relied upon for CCS.

To foster the adoption of CCS in the face of these hurdles, the CCS industry needs to be built from the bottom up. Finding specific regions and sectors where market, policy and social drivers can be aligned to enable the use of CCS technologies may be more successful than attempting to correct all market failures from the outset. Governments, industry and other partners need to pursue a three-part innovation strategy. The three parts are:

- taking advantage of early opportunities in sectors and regions where CCS technology and emissions abatement costs can be most easily borne
- pursuing technological changes that could reduce the costs and improve the performance of CO₂ capture for electricity generation
- exploring innovative ways to keep CO₂ storage costs low.

Figure II.23: Share of electricity generation from CCS-equipped plants



Figures and data that appear in this report can be downloaded from www.iea.org/etp2015

The recent commercial operation of a power plant equipped with CO₂ capture in Canada is a major advance. Without more such real-world experience, however, there is a risk that CCS is used more as a promise of a solution that could be implemented in the future than as a major part of the solution in practice. In parallel, some other low-carbon technologies such as photovoltaics and electricity storage are improving in terms of performance and cost, thus making the case for CCS more challenging. The gap between the rhetoric on the need for CCS and the action that would deliver it needs to be closed.

CCS technologies are already deployed where conditions are aligned

The first large-scale opportunities for CO₂ capture arose in the 1970s in North America from the demand for CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery (CO₂-EOR), which was supported by government policies on national energy security. CO₂ could be captured from hydrogen production, synthetic fuels production and natural gas processing¹³ at a cost that could compete with CO₂ from natural underground deposits, and plants at the 1 MtCO₂/yr scale were commercially developed. Over 12 MtCO₂/yr are now captured in the United States from fossil fuel operations and transported, along with around 50 MtCO₂/yr produced directly from underground deposits, through 6 600 km of pipelines. Thirty years of industrial experience with handling and injecting CO₂ has provided a significant body of knowledge.

A subsequent commercial sweet spot arose in the 1990s in Norway from the combination of government climate policy (a CO₂ emissions tax), low-cost CO₂ capture potential in gas processing and favourable geology for permanent CO₂ storage. The abatement cost of compression and storage in a local geological formation of CO₂ captured from natural gas processing can be as low as USD 14 per tonne of CO₂ (tCO₂) (SBC Energy Institute, 2013). By comparison, abatement costs for onshore wind and rooftop solar are in the range of USD 30/tCO₂ to USD 50/tCO₂, while electric vehicles and concentrated solar power could be in the range of USD 80/tCO₂ to USD 100/tCO₂ by 2030, depending on prevailing electricity supply mixes (IEA, 2012).

In the early 2000s, CCS was made a permit condition of a large Australian liquefied natural gas (LNG) project with high expected returns and emissions. Since then, the political prioritisation of CO₂ emission reductions and/or continued demand for CO₂ for EOR¹⁴ has created additional opportunities for investment in CO₂ capture from hydrogen production (Canada and the United States), gas processing (Brazil, Saudi Arabia and the United States), bioethanol production (the United States) and iron manufacturing (Abu Dhabi).

13. CO₂ is captured wherever natural gas is extracted with a CO₂ content higher than pipeline or LNG standards, which usually limits CO₂ to around 2% by volume for pipelines and lower for LNG.

14. Especially given the expectation that prices for CO₂ from natural deposits will continue to rise due to scarcity.

Looking at a selection of projects that use CCS technologies on a large scale, the attributes that underpin these opportunities are apparent (Table II.26). To offset capture and transport costs, stable revenues from selling CO₂ for industrial uses have been vital

in most cases. CO₂ utilisation, including storage of CO₂ via EOR, is likely to continue to play a role in CCS development, and also CCS deployment if associated emissions reductions are verified and rewarded.

Table II.26: Attributes defining the initial sweet spots for a selection of existing projects using CCS technologies

Start year	Project	Sector	Steps in the CCS chain deployed	Primary product cost increase	Commercial foundation	Social/political foundation
1972	Val Verde, United States	Gas processing	Capture, injection	Low	CO ₂ sales (EOR)	
1978	Searles Valley, United States	Electricity/chemicals	Capture	Low	CO ₂ sales (800 tCO ₂ /day for soda ash)	
1996	Sleipnir, Norway	Gas processing	Capture, injection, monitoring	Low	CO ₂ tax, technology development	Technology leadership, climate commitment, fossil fuel revenues
2000	Great Plains, United States; Weyburn, Canada	Refining (coal-to-liquids)	Capture, transport, injection	Low	CO ₂ sales (EOR)	
2013	Lula, Brazil	Gas processing	Capture, injection	Low	CO ₂ sales (EOR)	
2013	Port Arthur, United States	Refining	Capture, transport, injection	Low	CO ₂ sales (EOR), public grant, tax credits, technology development	Climate action, technology leadership
2014	Boundary Dam Canada	Electricity	Capture, transport, injection	High	CO ₂ sales (EOR), public grant, emissions standard, regulated utility rates, technology learning	Climate action, low-cost coal resource
2015	Gorgon, Australia	Gas processing	Capture, injection, monitoring	Low	State mandate, technology development	Fossil fuel revenues, climate commitment
2015	Illinois Industrial CCS Project, United States	Biofuels	Capture, transport, injection, monitoring	Low	Public grant, tax credits	Climate action, technology leadership
2015	Quest, Canada	Refining (oil sands upgrading)	Capture, transport, injection, monitoring	Low	CO ₂ tax, public grant, technology development	Climate commitment, fossil fuel revenues
2015	Uthmaniyah, Saudi Arabia	Gas processing	Capture, transport, injection, monitoring	Low	Oil sales (EOR), state-owned company, technology learning	Fossil fuel revenues, Climate action
2016	Abu Dhabi project, United Arab Emirates	Iron and steel	Capture, transport, injection	Medium	CO ₂ sales (EOR), state-owned company	Fossil fuel revenues, Climate action
2016	Kemper County, United States	Electricity	Capture, transport, injection	High	CO ₂ sales (EOR), public grant, tax credits, regulated utility rates, technology development	Low-cost coal resource, climate action, technology leadership
2016	Parish, United States	Electricity	Capture, transport, injection	High	Oil sales (EOR), public grant, tax credits, emissions standard, technology learning	Climate action, technology leadership

What makes CCS technologies competitive in some situations today?

The additional costs of CCS technologies in operation or construction have generally represented a small proportion of the facilities' production costs or profit margins, often because the separation of CO₂ is required in the production process. Where these costs have been significant, they have generally not been fully covered by operational revenue from EOR or climate policies but have been complemented by government grants for climate action and technology development. Monitoring of stored CO₂ – a key technical and regulatory aspect in the full CCS value chain – has notably been deployed only where the social and political foundation for the project has included robust government climate policy.

Commercial opportunities for CCS technologies all score highly on the following criteria:

- a clear opportunity for continued use or export of local fossil fuel resources
- located in regions with well-understood geology that is attractive for CO₂ storage, and with available expertise to utilise it
- a low expectation of near-term competition in the supply of the primary product (e.g. due to the stability of regulated electricity utilities)
- a low-risk political and social environment for CO₂ injection into deep geological formations, along with a predictable regulatory framework.

Additionally, one or more of the following criteria has also generally been met:

- a dependable revenue stream for CO₂ sales, for example for EOR
- the impact of CCS costs on profit margins is manageable (e.g. because the plant to be equipped with CCS is the lowest-cost producer in the market or can pass costs to consumers in a regulated market)
- large volumes of relatively pure CO₂ are being vented from existing facilities due to inherent CO₂ separation processes
- an explicit national emissions reduction policy that includes reductions via CCS from relevant sectors
- strong government support for the development of CCS
- strategic benefits to operating CCS technologies, such as a boost to reputation or an advantage from being first in the field.

These factors have combined to increase public and private sector willingness to invest in CCS technologies. The more of these criteria a sector and region

meets, the more likely the opportunity is to be sustainable, i.e. to be commercially attractive for the full lifetime of the plant and to generate opportunities for subsequent plants to build an industry over time. Without such sustainability, the share of public funding may need to be much higher, and there is a risk that learning from early projects will not be passed on efficiently.

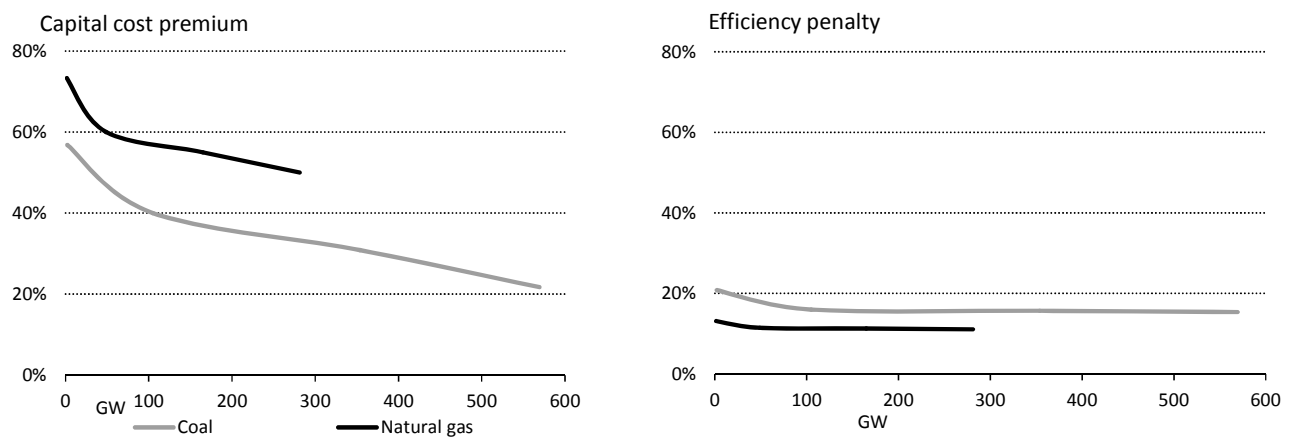
Achieving cost reductions in the electricity sector

For CCS to evolve beyond early opportunities, its costs must steadily fall and its performance improve so that it can compete in markets with high CO₂ abatement potential. In these markets – such as electricity, steel and cement – profit margins are low, assets are long-lived and capital-intensive, and processes and products are highly standardised. In the 2DS, CCS costs decline as deployment rises, as is already happening for some other technologies with which CCS competes in the electricity sector (Riahi et al., 2004). This section considers this cost trajectory and technologies that it may favour.

In the 2DS, costs decline as experience increases

The relationship between cumulative experience (expressed as installed capacity or cumulative output) and costs is called the learning rate. It is the percentage cost reduction for each doubling of the cumulative capacity or production.¹⁵ For power generation applications in the 2DS, average learning rates are assumed to be around 8% for capital expenditure and 4% for efficiency (Figure II.24). This means that until 2030, as several generations of technology are used and improved, the capital cost premium tumbles by 30% as capacity doubles several times over. After 2030, CCS costs in the 2DS are much lower than they are today, but deployment of CCS-equipped power plants will still require strong climate policies – such as a carbon price of USD 50/tCO₂ or more in 2050 in the United States. In the 2DS, CCS is deployed at a steady rate, which allows industry to maintain and build competency in the relevant areas.

15. It has been recorded to be around 10% during the development phase of a number of the major energy technologies over past decades (IEA, 2000). The rate tends to be higher for technologies with smaller unit sizes that can be mass-produced, such as batteries or photovoltaic panels, than for the large unit sizes of nuclear power plants and refineries for which new plants are more dispersed in time and space. For CCS, 12% has been suggested for capital costs (Rubin et al., 2004).

Figure II.24: The impact of adding CO₂ capture on power plant cost and efficiency in the 2DS

Key point: As the installed capacity of CCS-equipped power plants grows in the 2DS, the efficiency penalty and capital cost premium fall.

Figures and data that appear in this report can be downloaded from www.iea.org/etp2015

The learning rate reflects experience gained through both learning-by-doing and learning-by-researching. Learning-by-doing arises from familiarity of designers and operators, development of competitive supply chains, standardisation, and reduction of finance risk. It leads to both technical and non-technical improvements.

As with learning-by-doing, learning-by-researching benefits from growth in installed capacity as greater confidence in the market for a technology stimulates others to join the search for better solutions. It also benefits from new data and technology testing opportunities that arise due to increased deployment. In terms of government support, it is stimulated by “technology push” policies, such as public funding of R&D, and “market pull” policies, such as carbon pricing or tax credits that create markets that reward innovators. For example, patents for sulphur dioxide removal in coal-fired power plants rose around 60% in the United States in 1971, the year that legislation created a market for the technology, and remained high until the late 1990s (Taylor, Rubin and Hounshell, 2003). Learning by researching requires up-front investment in projects at laboratory, pilot and demonstration stages when future returns are uncertain.

The learning rate does not control for all the many real-world factors that can influence costs, such as labour shortages and rising costs for materials, which have caused cost escalations in recent energy infrastructure projects. In addition, if there are significant interruptions in the process of gathering experience, learning can decline and even go into reverse. Learning rates that consider only cumulative capacity or output do not account for this “forgetting by not doing” (McDonald and Schrattenholzer, 2001). To maximise learning, steady deployment is vital.

The impact of learning on the cost of electricity from CCS-equipped plants

The levelised cost of electricity (LCOE) from CCS-equipped plants goes down over time in the 2DS, as learning reduces capital cost and improves efficiency, and fuel prices change. Demand for coal declines in the 2DS and coal prices fall, thus improving the competitiveness of coal-fired CCS-equipped power plants. At the same time, rising carbon prices – the charges that emitters must pay per tonne of CO₂ – make CCS more attractive than unabated fossil fuel use.¹⁶ But they increase CCS costs somewhat, assuming CO₂ capture rates remain at around 90%: charges must still be paid for the 10% of CO₂ that is not captured (Figure II.25). While not modelled in the 2DS, this could foster higher capture rates in retrofits and new plants.

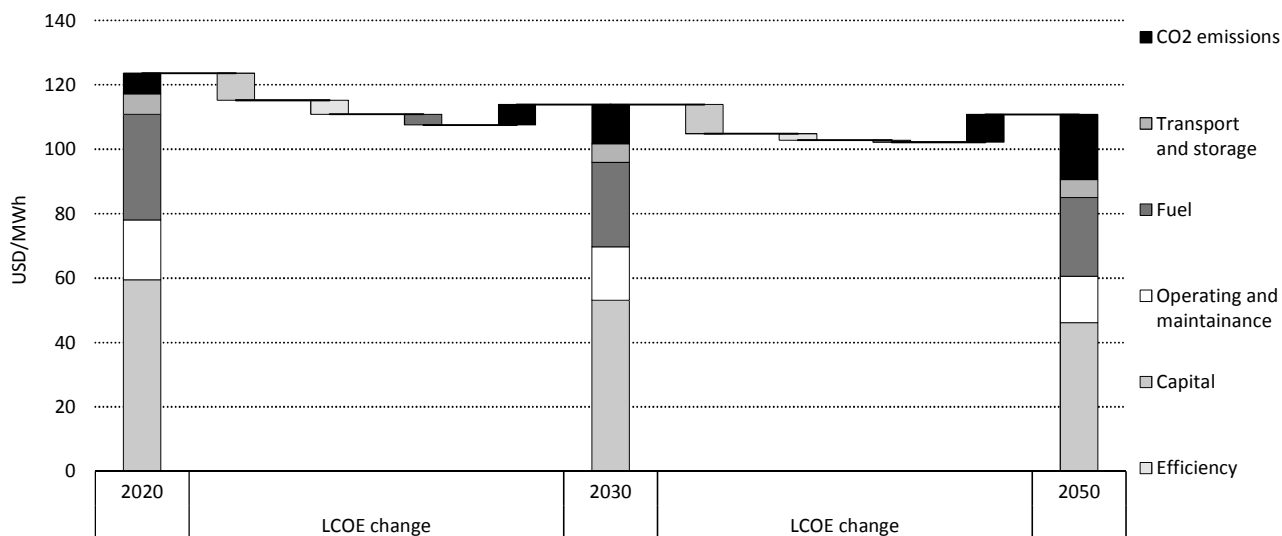
In the 2DS, learning reduces the overnight capital cost of capture-equipped power generation by about 20% between 2020 and 2050. Over the same period, the efficiency of generation from USCPC plants equipped with CCS increases to 44%, only 8 percentage points less than the most efficient coal-fired power plant without CCS. The cost of electricity from CCS-equipped plants is likely to continue to be dominated by capital costs in the case of USCPC and operational costs (i.e. fuel) in the case of gas-fired generation (Figure II.26).

16. Unabated fossil fuel use refers to combustion processes that do not apply CCS to abate CO₂ emissions. Before the application of CO₂ abatement technologies, industrial processes generating CO₂ from chemical or biological processes can also be considered to be unabated. In the case of coal, so-called high efficiency low emissions (HELE) technologies are considered unabated unless combined with CCS.

Capital costs can be reduced by modularisation, standardisation of components, establishment of supply chains, reduced construction times, lower costs of borrowing, innovative use of materials, reductions in contingency costs, and novel process designs and equipment. Operational costs will be reduced principally by lower separation energy

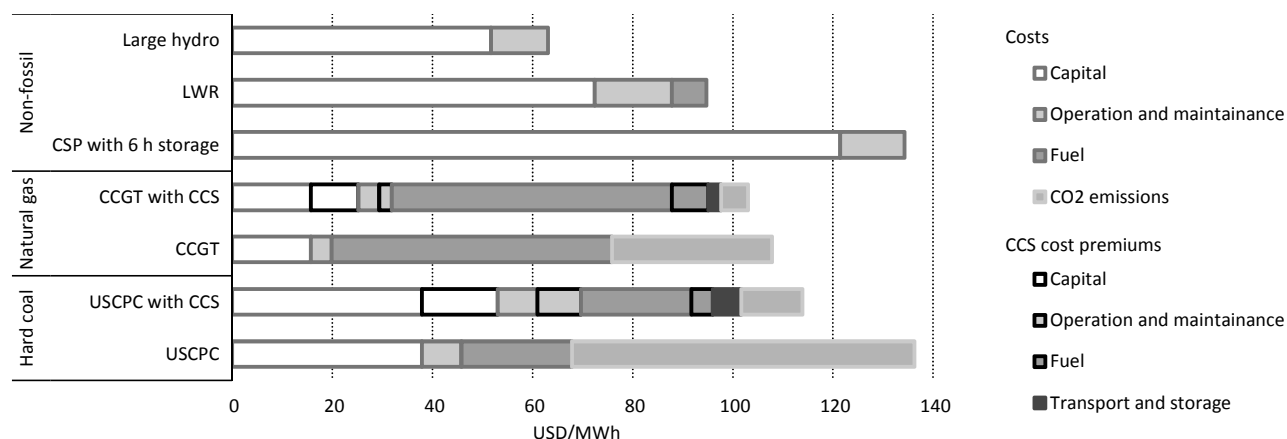
requirements, improved process integration and process controls, reduced maintenance, and increased reliability. The emergence of alternative power generation cycles or approaches to gas separation (e.g. oxygen, hydrogen or CO₂ separation) via learning-by-researching could also play a role in achieving the 2DS learning rate.

Figure II.25: LCOE change in the 2DS of an ultra-supercritical pulverised coal (USCPC) power plant equipped with CCS



Key point: The levelised cost of electricity (LCOE) of coal-fired CCS plants falls in the 2DS due to a combination of factors, of which capital cost reductions play the largest role.

Figure II.26: LCOE of CCS-equipped power plants and comparable technologies in 2030 2DS Europe



Key point: Innovation, falling fuel prices and rising CO₂ prices reduce costs of CCS-equipped power generation to a level where they are competitive with other dispatchable, low-carbon options in the 2DS.

Notes: LWR = light water reactor; CSP – concentrated solar power; CCGT – combined cycle gas turbine. The LCOE for fossil fuel and nuclear technologies is calculated on the basis of a 75% capacity factor: the values for CSP with 6 hour storage, and large hydro assume a 40% capacity factor.

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The need for innovation to manage CO₂ storage costs

Storing captured CO₂ involves injecting it into a carefully selected geological formation, usually more than 1 km below the surface, where the CO₂ is retained by natural trapping mechanisms. The surrounding storage site is monitored to demonstrate retention. Most CO₂ storage technologies are adapted from those developed for hydrocarbon exploration and production.¹⁷ So innovation in the oil and gas sector, which is a major area of technology development globally,¹⁸ will likely also benefit CO₂ storage, helping to reduce costs.

The oil and gas sector has over four decades of experience with handling and injecting CO₂ using wells designed specifically for this purpose. Around 100 MtCO₂/yr are used for EOR. Yet climate policies in all but a couple of countries have yet to make an economic case for CO₂ storage that compensates for the up-front costs of exploration and storage site development, let alone the costs of capturing CO₂.

This section looks at the nature of CO₂ storage, the cost components and the scope for reducing costs via technological and regulatory innovation. Such cost reductions will be essential to combat the inflationary pressures of geological resource depletion and competition between CO₂ storage and the oil and gas sector for skills and materials.

The natural inflation of CO₂ storage costs

Experience in the oil and gas sector shows that both technical and regulatory innovations will be required to offset CO₂ storage cost increases due to progressive degradation of the storage resource over time; competition for goods and services between CO₂ storage and the hydrocarbon sector; and a potential lack of political and public acceptance.

Geological storage capacity is finite and non-renewable. The distribution of global CO₂ storage resources is likely to be similar to that of oil and gas: few very large contiguous sites but a larger number of

smaller, physically distinct sites (GHG IA, 2011). Storage sites vary in terms of their geological properties and, consequently, costs per tonne of CO₂ stored. Costs are influenced by factors such as depth, reservoir quality and structure, number of wells required, uncertainty about the precise geology, need for active pressure management,¹⁹ whether the injection site is onshore or offshore, and regulatory requirements. This quality varies both within and between “plays” – groups of potential sites in the same region with the same geology (a term borrowed from oil and gas exploration).²⁰

The first CCS projects may select storage sites based on limited local knowledge and availability. As CO₂ storage develops as a business, however, it is likely to follow a trajectory that mirrors that of oil and gas and, to a large extent, wind power (US EIA, 2013): first finding and developing the highest quality sites, which deliver the best opportunity for financial returns, and then moving to the more expensive sites. The key finding of many studies is that there is tremendous variability in the cost of storage in saline aquifers. Unit costs²¹ have been estimated to range from less than USD 1/tCO₂ to over USD 100/tCO₂ for the United States – not including the cost of pore space acquisition from private rights holders (Herzog et al., 2005; McCoy and Rubin, 2009; Kobos et al., 2011; Eccles et al., 2012).

CO₂ storage costs in the United States could rise by an order of magnitude as additional storage resources are exploited (Dooley et al., 2004; Eccles et al., 2012).²² For onshore storage, however, most papers suggest that a tremendous amount of capacity should be accessible at costs of a few US dollars per tonne in

17. Most of the elements of CO₂ storage – exploration, appraisal, well drilling and operation, completion – are integral components of oil and gas production. Operators routinely use the technologies and understand the technical risks.

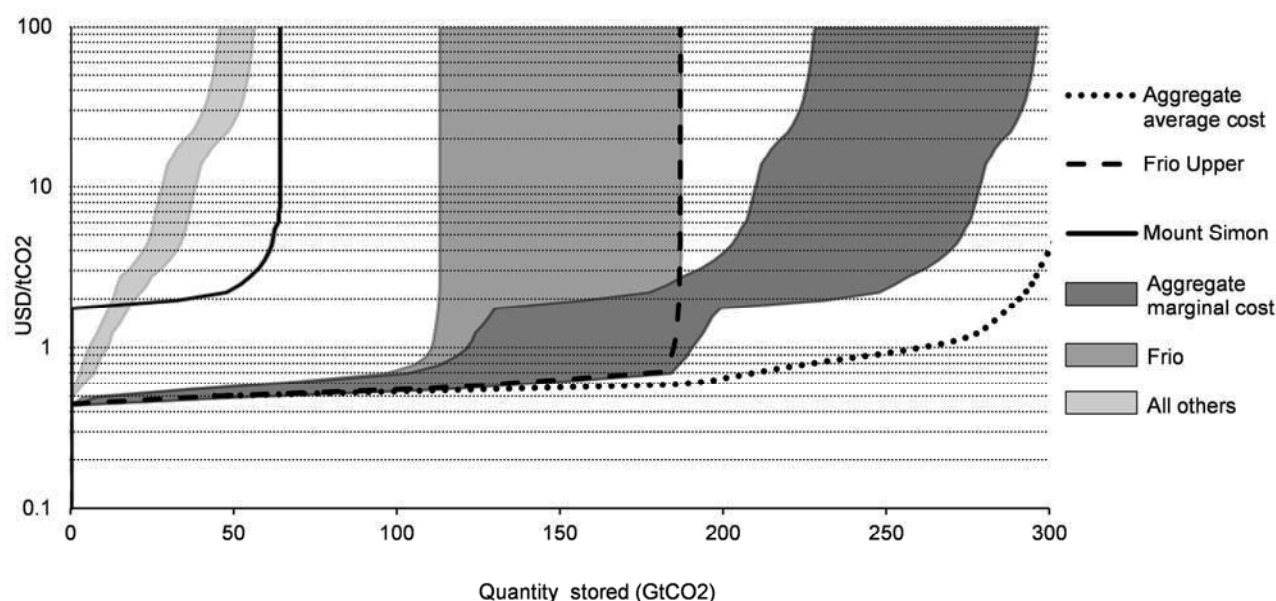
18. Annual R&D and exploration investments currently reach approximately USD 9 billion for oil and USD 100 billion for gas (EU, 2013; Barclays, 2013).

19. Regardless of the quality of a storage site, its performance will diminish as it is filled, largely because pore pressure increases can reduce injection rates or require pressure management.

20. Engineering studies of CO₂ storage projects have shown that achieving similar performance from two different onshore storage plays in the same country could require a twenty-fold difference in the number of injection wells (13 wells versus 254 wells) (Garnett, Grieg and Oettinger, 2013). Offshore plays have higher capital and operating costs, resulting in unit costs two to three times higher than onshore (ZEP, 2011). The quality of the geological formation and the depth of the site will also have a significant bearing on capital and operating costs.

21. Unit cost is estimated to be the break-even price per tonne of CO₂ stored over the life of a project. This is calculated as the equivalent storage costs, whereby the discounted storage cash flows are divided by the discounted quantities of CO₂ injected.

22. For comparison, recent large oilfield developments report a range of break-even costs from USD 30 per barrel to USD 120 per barrel (Goldman Sachs, 2011). This reflects development in more technically challenging regions.

Figure II.27: Estimated marginal and average injection costs for CO₂ storage in the United States

Key point: CO₂ storage costs vary depending on geological factors, but supply curves indicate technical availability of sufficient resources at relatively low costs.

Notes: Frio (Texas) and Mount Simon (Illinois) are sandstone formations in the United States. Costs are calculated on the basis of a project storing 10 MtCO₂/yr over a period of 20 years. Solid areas represent the marginal cost of storage for the next unit of storage capacity, while the dashed line represents the average cost for all CO₂ stored up to the given quantity indicated on the horizontal axis.

Source: Eccles et al. (2012). "The impact of geologic variability on capacity and cost estimates for storing CO₂ in deep saline aquifers". *Energy Economics*. Vol. 34/5. Elsevier. Amsterdam. Pp. 1569-1579.

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the United States (Figure II.27). Using these figures, storage costs represent around 5% of the costs of power generation with CCS in the United States in 2020. However, in a region where storage costs were as high as USD 25/tCO₂, for example offshore saline aquifer storage in Europe, this could rise to one-third of the costs of power generation with CCS. Innovation can mitigate the natural tendency for costs to rise.

In addition to the natural tendency for resource costs to increase, there will be cases where the best CO₂ sites are unavailable due to a lack of local political and public acceptance. Furthermore, some sites may be placed off-limits if there are conflicting priorities for resource exploitation, for example with geothermal energy, oil and gas, or other minerals extraction (GHG IA, 2013). These factors could mean that more expensive sites would have to be used before others, accelerating the increase in storage costs.²³ CO₂

storage costs could also be pushed up by competition for skilled personnel, goods and services between CO₂ storage operations, and oil and gas exploration and production. Even in the 2DS, oil and gas demand grows in the near to medium term. This could lead to further cost inflation for CO₂ storage projects, which seem unlikely to be able to outbid oil and gas projects. Depending on the outcomes of early projects, regulatory requirements for monitoring as well as the costs imposed by liability management mechanisms (e.g. insurance, bonds or government funds) could also increase.

Nevertheless, experience in the oil and gas sector shows that there are opportunities for innovation and policy to counteract these factors (Table II.27). Improvements in technology have allowed resources that were otherwise uneconomic or unreachable (e.g. high-pressure and high-temperature plays, shale gas) to be converted to reserves (Simpson, 1999; Managi et al., 2005). In addition, as the business of CO₂ storage grows, the costs of finding and proving storage resources can be spread over a larger number of projects.

23. In the near term, the inverse may also apply. If early CCS projects are highly successful, public acceptance may rise and additional storage resources may become available as a result.

Table II.27: Factors that will raise and factors that can lower CO₂ storage costs

Factors that will raise CO ₂ storage costs over time	Factors that can help lower storage costs
Exploitation of the lowest-cost storage resources first	Technological innovation for reducing exploration and development costs.
Inflationary pressures in the oil and gas sector and competition for skills, goods and services.	Transfer of skills and services from oil and gas sector to CO ₂ storage over time.
Limited access to the best storage sites, for example due to lack of public approval	More efficient regulation.

Relevant technological innovation for CO₂ storage is well under way

Whereas today's CO₂ capture projects are often considered to be first of a kind, most of the necessary technologies for CO₂ storage have already been well developed in the oil and gas sector. This may reduce the potential for technological breakthroughs that radically reduce costs, but it also means that CO₂ storage will benefit from incremental advances that can be transferred between the sectors. For example, it is estimated that in the 1970s, drilling and completion times for the development of oil fields fell from 80 days to 40 (Ikoku, 1978). Cumulative experience in drilling wells in the oil, gas, geothermal and other sectors will cross over to CO₂ storage.

Beneficial innovations will help reduce exploration and development capital expenditure in at least three ways:

- by reducing the costs of finding an additional unit of CO₂ storage resource²⁴
- by reducing the cost of and time for proving and developing CO₂ storage resources
- by expanding the accessible reserves by reducing the costs and risks of exploring in hostile environments.

Regulatory measures to lower CO₂ storage costs and risks

As resource holders, licensing authorities and tax collectors, governments have a critical cost-limiting role. There are several actions that regulators can take to help minimise costs, some of which could require innovative approaches to the role of the public sector. Predominantly, this will be in ensuring that the highest quality and largest storage sites are de-risked and

available for licensing. Three areas for regulatory attention are discussed in this section:

- reducing exploration costs and targeted acreage release
- ensuring access to infrastructure and resources
- managing regulatory complexity and credibility.

Reducing exploration costs and targeted acreage release

Given the risks inherent in private investment in exploration, governments could accept a high share of the costs of pre-competitive drilling, testing and gathering data, in line with national mitigation aims and scale. The resulting information would also be valuable for policy planning and could be viewed as an investment in the resilience of a region's industry under a low-carbon scenario (Friedmann et al., 2006). Favourable tax treatment for storage exploration and development – for example, through credits or other relief on early losses or accelerated depreciation – could be considered. These costs might be recouped through the tax system, through licensing arrangements or by taking an interest in storage projects.

Using targeted release strategies, the best and most scalable resources can be promoted for development first. This can help manage the near-term risk that CCS project proponents may seek only sites that are sufficient for their projects. What is economically best for individual projects may not be optimal for overall resource exploitation over the 2DS time frame.

Developing large or lower-cost fields first reduces the break-even costs of nearby smaller, lower quality fields and plays. In the near term, this function might be fulfilled by EOR projects (GHG IA, 2009) or enhanced water recovery. This is a result of learning by doing within a particular CO₂ storage play, something that has been observed for unconventional oil and gas (Burruss, 2009; Guo et al., 2012).

24. The aim is not to minimise finding costs per se, but to maximise the value of the information obtained and minimise overall costs of storage by selecting the best geological option for development (or walking away before additional costs are sunk into the project).

Ensuring access to infrastructure and resources

Governments have a role to play in regulating access to shared CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure, which is a feature of cost-optimal deployment scenarios. As storage benefits from scale, the emergence of hubs to which several sites are connected will allow development costs to be shared across large volumes of CO₂ stored. For example, optimising the scale up of transport and storage infrastructure could represent the largest impact on CCS cost reductions in the near to medium term in the United Kingdom (UK Carbon Capture and Storage Cost Reduction Task Force, 2013).

By keeping the public fully informed of risks and benefits, governments can also lower the risk of public opposition that could increase storage costs by making lower-cost resources inaccessible.

Managing regulatory complexity and credibility

Neighbouring, overlapping or competing resource developments, such as oil and gas production, mining, agriculture and geothermal energy, can create regulatory complexity and stakeholder sensitivities. In addition, cost increases can arise from a lack of regulatory credibility due to uncertainty in the regulatory environment that leads to delayed investments in innovation, long lead times for permits, complex designs or a lack of standardisation (AGPC, 2009; Bosetti and Victor, 2011; Godec and Biglarbigi, 1991; MacKerron, 1992).

Some early large-scale CO₂ storage projects have encountered unforeseen delays because environmental regulators were not familiar with permitting processes, including permitting of similar types of projects in the oil and gas sector, and because the performance requirements of regulatory frameworks for storage are demanding. For example, almost two years passed between the application for and issuance of the first geological storage permits in the United States. Prolonging the time it takes to bring a project to operation defers the start of revenue flows and, compared with other capital expenditure elements, can disproportionately raise investment risk and therefore overall costs. As more projects are assessed for permits, lessons learned by both regulators and applicants should reduce the time between permit applications and decisions. Sharing experience among regulatory bodies within, and among, jurisdictions will help this process.

Recommended actions for the near term

Governments should implement policies that place a cost on emissions or set appropriate emissions intensity standards and ensure permanent CO₂ storage. CO₂ capture, transport and storage technologies are already commercially viable, but only where the necessary policy and market conditions align. This includes places where governments have moved to reduce venting of CO₂ after natural gas processing and where governments have supported innovation by covering additional costs of key technologies (e.g. in bioethanol or hydrogen production applications). In these sectors, especially if coupled with the revenues from CO₂ - EOR, large-scale CCS could be possible today at relatively low CO₂ abatement costs.

Experience with large-scale integrated CCS needs to be increased by creating the conditions for investments in a steady pipeline of projects. At present, the low level of experience is an impediment to innovation and accurate cost estimation. Without experience, CCS mitigation costs and risks do not decline; without clear knowledge of costs and risks, governments are unwilling to commit to strong climate policies that would incentivise CCS; long-term signals are not sent to investors to prepare the ground for CCS deployment; experience is acquired only slowly. This vicious cycle is a particular problem for CO₂ storage as it limits the motivation for exploration and development of storage sites, an activity that must be undertaken well in advance of CCS commercialisation.

Governments can create the conditions under which CCS technologies can flourish in an increasing number of sweet spots. This will stimulate a virtuous cycle of commercial experience, cost reduction and new commercial opportunities. It should also increase public support, which could be pivotal for CCS deployment in some regions and may rest on assertive communication by governments. Policy makers need an understanding of technologies accumulated through commercial experience in sustainable niche applications before scale up to more competitive markets and diverse social pressures.

In post-combustion capture for power plants, more large-scale projects supported by partnerships between public and private organisations are needed. CO₂ separation energies have been halved since mature technologies originally developed for the food and chemicals sectors were first adapted to power

Table II.28: “Bite-sized” CCS: What scale of projects might be undertaken for different investment costs

Capital expenditure (USD million)	Indicative amount of CO ₂ that could be stored per year (ktCO ₂)				
	Gas processing	Bioethanol	Chemicals (methanol, ammonia) and refining (hydrogen)	Cement	Coal-fired electricity
50	200	< 100	< 100	x	x
100	600	20	100	< 100	< 100
200	1 500	700	300	200	150
500	4 000 ⁽¹⁾	2 000 ⁽¹⁾	1 000	850	500

Notes: x = not applicable. IEA analysis based on published figures for large-scale projects or state-of-the-art capture technologies that do not assume reengineering of the base plant. Projects are assumed to be full chain CCS projects using onshore saline aquifer storage and pipeline transport distances less than 100 km. Revenue from CO₂ sales or climate policy instruments is not accounted for. Approximate costs assume location in OECD country; projects in, for example, China, could have considerably less capital expenditure. Annual operational expenditure will vary depending upon design and revenue streams but is likely to be around USD 10 000 per tonne of CO₂ for gas processing and several times higher for more complex CO₂ capture processes.

(1) Exceeds the size of most industrial facilities in this sector.

Key point: “Bite-sized” opportunities for CCS learning-by-doing, including CO₂ storage, are mostly related processes where CO₂ separation is inherent and almost pure CO₂ is currently vented to the atmosphere.

generation, a mass-market, low-cost application. But the learning rates in the 2DS could also require the availability of novel approaches to CO₂ capture to enable widespread retrofitting of coal-fired power plants.

At the same time, power generation technologies that more fundamentally integrate CO₂ capture must evolve to meet the commercial demands of the electricity sector and, potentially, government performance targets for CCS. This need should help guide government R&D investments, and portfolio approaches are recommended to maintain a diverse set of technology options and accelerate innovation. Balanced portfolios should include technologies representing both lower-risk, incremental improvements and higher-risk, more profound improvements.

For CO₂ storage, governments can reduce the significant up-front risks associated with CO₂ storage exploration in several ways, including targeted acreage release, management of regulatory complexity, and management of competition with the oil and gas sector for skills and resources. Investments in CO₂ capture in most regions will critically depend on the availability of cost-effective storage businesses. To this end, governments should co-invest in early projects that deliver vital learning by storing and monitoring CO₂, especially in saline aquifers. While some CCS projects have secured public and private investments totalling over USD 1 billion,²⁵ it is unclear whether such funding will be available for additional projects in the near term. Governments can consider sectors where public investments in CCS learning might be made at lower capital costs while climate

policies to support commercial-scale CCS are strengthened. For example, for around USD 100 million, a project storing over 100 kilotonnes of CO₂ per year (ktCO₂/yr) might be feasible in all but the cement and electricity sectors (Table II.28).

Technology deployment gathers momentum only when concerted effort is made to align it closely with the preferences of society and with decision makers’ visions of the future. “Sweet spots” can require public approval for the technology in the relevant sectors and locations, which policy makers can work to identify and foster. Governments should also establish effective networks for creation and exchange of knowledge between researchers and practitioners. The US Regional Partnerships are identified as having contributed to such a network in the United States (Van Alphen et al., 2009) and research networks in other countries²⁶ are likely to fulfil a similar role.

Over time, as experience rises and costs decline, CCS will become commercial in additional sectors such as power generation, steel and cement. CCS can benefit from knowledge exchange among the different sectors, particularly in CO₂ capture, and also from the sharing of transport and storage infrastructure. Because CCS internalises CO₂ costs, providing a public good, each new project will be a partnership between the public and private sectors and each will inform the next project. This process can be accelerated in the period up to 2030 through strong government commitment to deep emissions reductions throughout the economy.

26. For example, the UK CCS Research Centre, the Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Gas Technologies (CO₂CRC) in Australia, CO₂ Afvang, Transport en Opslag (CATO) in the Netherlands, the EU European Energy Research Alliance (EERA) and CO₂ GeoNet, and in Canada, Canadian Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA).

25. Much of this funding arose from time-limited economic stimulus packages.

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PART III

WORLD COAL OVERVIEW

1. PRODUCTION

Table 1.1: World coal⁽¹⁾ production
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	79604	104504	160726	204562	241807	306722	370590	424402	430751	458940	491162
Austria	3328	2865	3081	2448	1298	1249	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	10362	8018	7666	2357	637	375	109	-	-	-	-
Canada	20472	36688	60853	68332	74981	69163	65845	67889	66496	68908	69020
Chile	1435	1165	1326	2183	1038	366	544	619	712	3028	3750
Czech Republic	103745	116807	121037	101398	74901	65162	62026	55209	55852	49129	46857
France	29114	22750	18894	13532	9896	4100	617	261	290	313	300
Germany	470816	484218	522886	434021	251614	205067	205925	183511	196990	190956	186515
Greece	13301	23198	35888	51896	57662	63887	69398	56520	62956	53924	48023
Hungary	27111	26025	24092	17830	14772	14033	9570	9113	9290	9558	9551
Ireland	64	60	57	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1190	1286	1892	1014	172	14	95	101	80	73	60
Japan	25190	18054	16381	7979	6317	2964	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	13571	18625	22543	17217	5720	8300	2832	2084	2094	1815	1746
Mexico	2578	3089	5193	6933	9320	11344	10755	12833	15156	15330	14698
Netherlands	1829	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	2468	2138	2526	2578	3577	3459	5267	5331	4927	4626	3985
Norway	415	288	507	303	292	632	1471	1935	1229	1855	1675
Poland	195845	229987	249388	215320	200713	162815	159540	133238	144093	142866	137121
Portugal	221	177	237	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	5804	5796	5731	4766	3759	3648	2511	2378	2292	2353	2174
Slovenia	x	x	x	5583	4884	4480	4540	4430	4278	3876	3108
Spain	12994	28292	39663	35682	28305	23471	19481	8430	6181	4368	3899
Sweden	12	18	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	12396	18625	39997	47428	55073	63268	58340	73399	71461	60393	64140
United Kingdom	131985	130097	94111	92762	53037	31198	20498	18416	17047	12848	11535
United States	543012	752961	801636	933561	937098	971591	1038591	996107	932274	903663	916236
IEA Total	1704849	2031477	2229906	2255303	2021632	2001118	2092706	2038324	2004303	1966588	1993999
OECD Total	1708862	2035731	2236425	2270002	2036874	2017308	2108545	2056206	2024449	1988822	2015555
Algeria	333	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	437	794	898	947	985	988	1454	1496	1500
Dem. Rep. of Congo	130	138	121	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	58	25	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Morocco	565	680	775	526	650	31	12	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	394	207	35	40	38	16	3	38	4530	5475	6143
Niger	-	-	-	..	..	158	182	275	251	242	263
Nigeria	327	176	140	90	20	3	8	38	48	44	44
South Africa	62352	115120	173500	174800	206211	224200	244986	254522	258575	256282	253248
Tanzania	-	1	15	4	44	79	31	-	79	85	96
Zambia	940	570	511	377	152	196	150	1	90	400	400
Zimbabwe	2806	2768	3104	5345	4693	4484	3622	2996	3707	3873	3873
Other Africa	160	567	317	314	342	427	496	543	304	312	312

Table 1.1: World coal⁽¹⁾ production (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Argentina	451	390	400	276	305	259	25	65	95	83	83
Brazil	2339	5242	7712	4595	5199	6806	6255	5415	6616	8594	7933
Colombia	2834	4164	8766	21375	25651	38242	59064	74350	89024	85496	88578
Peru	33	41	127	97	51	17	43	88	211	248	248
Venezuela	50	42	40	2189	4064	7885	7195	2730	1200	947	2298
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	705	835	855	855
India	79908	116110	158508	225258	290426	335675	437267	570427	602855	610037	668383
Indonesia	149	304	1908	10230	41828	79377	170541	325000	444490	487736	470787
DPR of Korea	30198	44106	52000	46353	31300	29743	34610	32162	30288	36295	35208
Malaysia	-	-	-	111	135	384	788	2397	2950	2894	2894
Mongolia	-	-	6523	7157	5019	5185	7516	25213	26411	25898	30258
Myanmar	10	38	86	78	35	580	574	686	844	577	577
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	16	18	19	19
Pakistan	1143	1569	2238	2746	3637	3094	4871	3451	3179	3319	3319
Philippines	39	326	1256	1232	1293	1357	2880	6650	7349	7091	9514
Chinese Taipei	3327	2574	1858	472	235	83	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	361	1525	5188	12421	18421	17708	20878	18344	18069	17591	17980
Viet Nam	2990	5200	5594	4638	8350	11609	34093	44835	42083	41035	35777
Other Asia	2441	4496	151	108	97	463	740	1754	2180	2320	2320
PR of China	417000	620150	837272	1039820	1338746	1353801	2299696	3140153	3532461	3843582	3747491
Albania	811	1420	2150	2071	80	30	45	10	5	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	19670	1640	7439	9119	10985	12195	11765	12587
Bulgaria	26810	30213	30880	31675	30830	26432	24695	29427	33427	28632	31259
Croatia	x	x	x	174	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	6644	7249	7516	6881	6724	7310	6686	7128
Georgia	x	x	x	1103	34	7	5	105	254	404	404
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	131443	84494	77444	87197	110929	120527	119574	115458
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	4989	6554	8649	8028	8219	8219
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	3635	463	425	335	575	1164	1408	1563
Montenegro	x	x	x	..	..	..	1297	1938	1786	1692	1640
Romania	24851	35164	46581	38183	41121	29285	31106	31127	33945	24721	23597
Russian Federation	x	x	x	371899	245728	240324	282881	298698	329361	325987	334058
Serbia	x	x	x	45937	40595	37094	35100	37976	38234	40297	29940
Tajikistan	x	x	x	925	41	22	99	200	412	516	550
Ukraine	x	x	x	152763	76298	62403	60361	57659	67674	68779	44686
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	6400	3054	2570	3076	3630	3853	4029	4400
Former Soviet Union	667600	716000	726000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	32450	41301	68472	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	903	925	1106	835	1084	1148	1556	1089	1044	1100	1100
Non-OECD Total	1364705	1751530	2143794	2374929	2520633	2620012	3888033	5113599	5739415	6086638	6006993
World	3073567	3787261	4380219	4644931	4557507	4637320	5996578	7169805	7763864	8075460	8022548

(1) Coal comprises primary coals (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite).

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 1.2: World coal⁽¹⁾ production
(kilotonnes of coal equivalent)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	57501	74140	119913	151576	182605	235112	287969	337722	342712	376884	409397
Austria	1455	1203	1324	911	483	418	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	9178	6726	6745	1687	436	294	82	-	-	-	-
Canada	16714	28924	48205	54182	58352	49153	45825	48281	47830	50056	49561
Chile	1369	1115	1273	2073	986	348	385	362	422	2273	2815
Czech Republic	54023	57642	58983	51877	39390	35784	33671	29614	29538	25385	24395
France	25766	19108	15573	11772	8594	3546	547	232	257	278	266
Germany	202003	204491	207193	173842	112722	86571	80655	65580	67995	64364	63037
Greece	2419	4219	6911	10169	10729	11745	12197	10451	11492	9612	8560
Hungary	8647	9059	8202	6034	4665	4133	2497	2276	2295	2303	2301
Ireland	65	60	51	22	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	425	459	676	393	61	5.0	86	92	73	66	54
Japan	25576	15577	14144	6379	5050	2196	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	9500	11707	14170	10822	3521	5197	1801	1370	1331	1154	1110
Mexico	2147	2475	3894	4839	6179	7735	7370	9035	10755	10815	10651
Netherlands	1623	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1647	1632	1868	2033	3086	2962	4520	4482	4113	3914	3346
Norway	415	288	507	291	280	606	1410	1855	1178	1779	1606
Poland	143895	171922	175068	141385	130101	101855	98367	79116	82599	81623	78157
Portugal	189	104	139	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	2428	2424	2397	1995	1452	1455	910	876	811	835	771
Slovenia	x	x	x	1929	1703	1517	1691	1709	1562	1536	1231
Spain	9251	14035	19098	16779	14505	11380	8950	4709	3515	2518	2318
Sweden	12	8.7	6.3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7445	8790	15248	17671	17261	17836	15438	25034	22270	22392	23571
United Kingdom	108416	105652	76771	76593	45820	26654	16998	15358	14247	10695	9616
United States	476228	639884	664373	774742	756835	766936	807545	759782	707835	681694	688228
IEA Total	1164818	1378054	1457658	1511323	1395950	1363837	1419470	1386830	1340091	1335551	1366239
OECD Total	1168334	1381644	1462825	1520164	1404817	1373437	1428917	1397935	1352829	1350174	1380937
Algeria	299	2.9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	352	639	723	763	793	796	1171	1205	1208
Dem. Rep. of Congo	117	119	104	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	51	22	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Morocco	507	599	620	421	520	25	9.6	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	336	177	30	34	32	14	2.6	32	4174	5028	5651
Niger	-	-	-	..	..	64	74	112	102	98	107
Nigeria	293	155	123	79	18	2.6	7.0	34	42	39	39
South Africa	50203	95366	142506	143090	168597	181323	197664	205634	208587	207198	204564
Tanzania	-	0.9	13	3.6	39	70	27	-	70	75	85
Zambia	792	481	431	318	128	165	126	0.8	76	337	337
Zimbabwe	2585	2550	2859	4923	4323	4130	3336	2760	3415	3568	3568
Other Africa	144	499	279	276	301	376	437	478	268	275	275

Table 1.2: World coal⁽¹⁾ production (continued)
(kilotonnes of coal equivalent)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Argentina	380	329	337	233	257	218	21	55	80	70	70
Brazil	1257	3560	5059	2759	2931	3759	3548	2991	3542	4675	5784
Colombia	2632	3867	8140	19848	23819	35510	54845	69039	82665	79389	82250
Peru	33	41	127	97	51	17	43	88	211	248	248
Venezuela	52	44	42	2283	4238	8223	7503	2847	1251	988	2397
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	503	596	611	611
India	47268	69048	94736	134701	168412	187238	235845	305054	327184	340103	372738
Indonesia	134	248	1557	8353	34133	64935	140329	266183	365611	401515	387303
DPR of Korea	25018	36338	42618	38026	25424	24153	28383	26588	25750	31187	30197
Malaysia	-	-	-	100	122	346	710	2159	2657	2606	2606
Mongolia	-	-	3438	3805	3091	2582	5218	21701	22776	22111	26319
Myanmar	9.0	21	55	51	20	458	472	585	714	488	488
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	14	15	16	16
Pakistan	731	896	1278	1568	2077	1767	2652	1955	1767	1845	1845
Philippines	17	246	946	928	974	1022	2171	5014	5541	5347	7092
Chinese Taipei	2994	2280	1646	418	208	74	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	119	588	2149	5146	7634	7336	8650	7600	7486	7288	7449
Viet Nam	2392	4160	4475	3710	6680	9287	27148	35868	33666	32828	28622
Other Asia	1295	2408	133	95	85	322	527	1349	1721	1831	1831
PR of China	295410	443884	584359	740559	962323	1020431	1745400	2303073	2572403	2775661	2710433
Albania	406	710	1075	696	27	10	15	3.4	1.7	1.0	1.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	5969	498	3512	4210	5001	5676	5451	5832
Bulgaria	6646	7412	7546	7690	7554	6135	5969	7059	8015	6839	7471
Croatia	x	x	x	144	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	1735	1893	1732	1755	1706	1780	1628	1735
Georgia	x	x	x	944	20	4.2	3.0	63	153	240	240
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	82873	53068	48757	54692	69353	75376	74913	72310
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	1328	1745	2303	2137	2188	2188
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	2018	256	226	173	298	603	738	815
Montenegro	x	x	x	..	..	..	410	609	561	532	515
Romania	8644	11575	14698	12355	11266	8002	8276	8433	9065	6652	6351
Russian Federation	x	x	x	273224	185302	182946	224334	237295	264045	262732	271232
Serbia	x	x	x	14531	12643	11931	10658	10327	10398	10959	8142
Tajikistan	x	x	x	526	22	12	61	123	257	323	344
Ukraine	x	x	x	121864	60584	51760	49302	48021	57287	57948	37373
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	3227	1537	1294	1548	1824	1935	2022	2206
Former Soviet Union	451456	476897	439907	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	10926	13748	22226	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	810	883	1056	797	1029	1087	1446	1039	996	1050	1050
Non-OECD Total	913903	1179130	1384942	1641166	1752926	1873412	2830698	3655997	4111825	4360843	4301935
World	2082237	2560775	2847767	3161329	3157742	3246849	4259614	5053932	5464654	5711017	5682871

(1) Coal comprises all primary coals (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite).

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 1.3: World coking coal production
(thousand tonnes)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	37668	54835	64631	79375	103750	128358	162929	146712	146944	159494	184827
Belgium	3805	3484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	13780	24371	27660	28624	28164	26613	28153	29452	31086	34063	30566
Czech Republic	18553	16465	14383	10824	8136	7136	6023	5183	5055	4559	4590
France	4664	3388	1821	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	52239	51401	44577	31686	18862	15171	8145	7304	6316	4756	4818
Hungary	861	592	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	8659	3921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3085	3713	2963	1645	2214	1792	1587	2043	2125	1205	2139
New Zealand	11	319	578	1474	1310	2446	2341	2120	2075	2152	1760
Norway	227	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	40845	31143	28793	28714	17222	14071	11658	11436	11738	12116	12288
Spain	1800	907	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	2964	2247	1824	929	735	648	1088	1181	1113	817	831
United Kingdom	15110	2608	1600	599	255	274	270	383	386	179	225
United States	92201	89463	93259	77166	54287	46444	68645	81656	81300	77857	74965
IEA Total	293387	285318	279574	259830	232721	241161	289252	285427	286013	295993	314870
OECD Total	296472	289031	282537	261475	234935	242953	290839	287470	288138	297198	317009
Algeria	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	2844	3277	3765
South Africa	9718	11142	9308	10165	3204	1640	2797	1519	1566	3377	2619
Tanzania	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	946	269	612	621	856	692	348	389	430	449	-
Brazil	1317	1407	499	106	15	210	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1313	1489	1721	1840	1818	1451	3837	4030	4496	4239	5104
India	13938	25847	36088	28803	22088	23584	41432	44328	43484	49638	51355
Indonesia	-	10	29	241	616	1222	2201	2826	3087	3593	2729
DPR of Korea	3415	2500	2543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	983	9465	11645	8791	6876	10274
Chinese Taipei	-	107	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PR of China	52604	68370	85657	147206	123028	296648	459492	509493	515695	561567	567888
Georgia	x	x	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	x	x	29983	12756	10687	10981	11906	12416	12956	12968	15318
Romania	2134	3825	1482	349	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	x	x	85458	55645	51035	55505	66884	65362	72768	73802	74995
Tajikistan	x	x	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	62283	25783	27844	23166	17688	19809	20879	19663	12781
Former Soviet Union	139250	134985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	678	1006	760	914	931	930	984	1052	940	1002	1000
Non-OECD Total	225313	250980	317001	284437	242135	417012	617034	673144	687936	740451	747828
World	521785	540011	599538	545912	477070	659965	907873	960614	976074	1037649	1064837

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 1.4: World steam coal⁽¹⁾ production
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia ⁽³⁾	55483	31524	67511	93941	111680	135679	171699	189383	212457	236601	245674
Austria	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium ⁽³⁾	10362	3982	4182	2357	637	375	109	-	-	-	-
Canada	12337	16566	26810	31265	35618	29809	28215	29472	25914	25876	29940
Chile ⁽³⁾	1374	1125	1291	2183	1038	366	544	619	712	3028	3750
Czech Republic	27780	10318	9936	8032	6914	6719	6118	5412	7264	4185	4090
France ⁽³⁾	26350	16076	13667	9378	8056	3804	617	261	290	313	300
Germany	104407	38456	37448	31976	27172	18514	12847	5963	5242	3504	3519
Hungary	1186	2498	2088	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	64	60	57	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	58	-	-	95	101	80	73	60
Japan ⁽³⁾	25090	11084	12460	7979	6317	2964	-	-	-	-	-
Korea ⁽³⁾	13571	18625	22543	17217	5720	8300	2832	2084	2094	1815	1746
Mexico ⁽³⁾	2494	-	1480	3970	7675	9130	8963	11246	13031	13462	11931
Netherlands	1829	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1276	1757	1960	1841	1860	1936	2575	2695	2526	2184	1908
Norway	415	128	333	303	292	632	1471	1935	1229	1855	1675
Poland	156630	161626	160499	118943	108452	86109	83833	65070	68075	64901	60956
Portugal ⁽³⁾	221	177	237	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	9991	15544	21464	19030	17529	14947	11894	8430	6181	4368	3899
Sweden	12	18	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4642	1721	1881	1197	1386	1679	2410	2613	2223	2050	1809
United Kingdom	131985	120047	91503	91162	52438	30943	20224	18146	16661	12669	11310
United States ⁽³⁾	530064	592462	646472	760388	781461	839685	915996	856492	779372	755745	769161
IEA Total	1113695	1042669	1121165	1195713	1165534	1182095	1260935	1188057	1129608	1116139	1136047
OECD Total	1117563	1043794	1123936	1201866	1174247	1191591	1270442	1199922	1143351	1132629	1151728
Algeria	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	437	794	898	947	985	988	1454	1496	1500
Dem. Rep. of Congo	130	138	121	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	58	25	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Morocco	565	680	775	526	650	31	12	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	394	207	35	40	38	16	3	38	1686	2198	2378
Nigeria	327	176	140	90	20	3	8	38	48	44	44
South Africa	62352	104515	162358	165492	196046	220996	243346	251725	257009	252905	250629
Tanzania	-	1	15	3	43	79	31	-	79	85	96
Zambia	940	570	511	377	152	196	150	1	90	400	400
Zimbabwe	2806	1777	2835	4733	4072	3628	2930	2648	3277	3424	3873
Other Africa	160	567	317	314	342	427	496	543	304	312	312
Argentina	451	390	400	276	305	259	25	65	95	83	83
Brazil	1015	2570	4318	1935	2673	4061	3542	3320	3446	4949	7933
Colombia	2834	2781	7277	19654	23811	36424	57613	70513	84528	81257	83474
Peru	33	41	127	97	51	17	43	88	211	248	248
Venezuela	50	42	40	2189	4064	7885	7195	2730	1200	947	2298

Table 1.4: World steam coal⁽¹⁾ production (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	705	835	855	855
India	76588	92945	124621	175096	239477	289340	383455	491262	512918	516128	569870
Indonesia ⁽⁴⁾	149	304	1898	10201	41587	78761	169319	322799	441403	484143	468058
DPR of Korea ⁽⁴⁾	23198	40270	49500	43810	31300	29743	34610	32162	30288	36295	35208
Malaysia	-	-	-	111	135	384	788	2397	2950	2894	2894
Mongolia	-	-	480	595	1290	70	2192	10025	11684	12692	13654
Myanmar	10	11	43	40	12	468	504	646	782	535	535
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	16	18	19	19
Pakistan	1143	1098	1567	1922	2546	2166	2861	2350	2021	2110	2110
Philippines ⁽⁴⁾	-	326	1252	1229	1290	1354	2880	6650	7349	7091	9514
Chinese Taipei	3327	2574	1751	469	235	83	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2990	5200	5594	4638	8350	11609	33771	44835	42083	41035	35777
Other Asia	235	511	151	108	97	243	420	1252	1670	1777	1777
PR of China ⁽⁴⁾	417000	551928	768902	954163	1191540	1230773	2003048	2680661	3016766	3282015	3179603
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	-	-	4038	4643	5367	6359	6054	6477
Bulgaria	351	267	223	143	3381	118	9	48	15	17	28
Croatia	x	x	x	156	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	98017	67998	64199	71807	91740	99823	99916	93494
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	1495	183	104	43	75	153	251	251
Romania	7172	6232	4832	2964	799	268	32	4	43	47	47
Russian Federation	x	x	x	152056	106766	101503	153708	155693	179294	178505	189475
Serbia	x	x	x	137	55	176	24	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	x	x	x	475	34	22	99	200	412	516	550
Ukraine ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	x	81200	48219	33757	36841	39971	46795	49116	31905
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	200	74	69	73	65	60	56	47
Former Soviet Union	510600	409466	434015	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	576	388	400	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	903	83	100	75	170	217	626	105	104	98	100
Non-OECD Total	1116632	1226058	1575035	1725946	1978783	2124509	3218347	4221761	4757252	5070513	4995516
World	2234195	2269852	2698971	2927812	3153030	3316100	4488789	5421683	5900603	6203142	6147244

(1) Steam coal is also commonly known as thermal coal. From 1978 onwards it comprises anthracite, bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal. For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Data prior to 1978 are hard coal. Hard coal comprises anthracite, coking coal and other bituminous coal. Sub-bituminous coal data may exist in hard coal for select countries.

(3) may include sub-bituminous coal prior to 1978.

(4) Data includes lignite for at least some years.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 1.5: World lignite⁽¹⁾ production
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia ⁽³⁾	24121	32894	38380	45990	50752	67293	70533	72090	71350	62845	60661
Austria	3328	2865	3081	2448	1297	1249	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	8135	5971	9672	9407	10739	11190	11017	10264	9496	8969	8514
Chile ⁽³⁾	61	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	75965	89086	94636	78983	57163	50307	48772	43774	43533	40385	38177
France ⁽³⁾	2764	2560	1839	2333	1401	296	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	366409	389726	434037	357468	192756	167691	177907	169403	185432	182696	178178
Greece	13301	23198	35888	51896	57662	63887	69398	56520	62956	53924	48023
Hungary	25925	22644	21412	17332	14772	14033	9570	9113	9290	9558	9551
Italy	1190	1286	1892	956	172	14	-	-	-	-	-
Japan ⁽³⁾	100	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico ^(3,4)	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	628
New Zealand	1192	208	247	159	243	213	246	295	326	290	317
Poland	39215	36866	57746	67584	63547	59484	61636	56510	64280	65849	63877
Slovak Republic	5804	5796	5731	4766	3759	3648	2511	2378	2292	2353	2174
Slovenia	x	x	x	5583	4884	4480	4540	4430	4278	3876	3108
Spain	3003	11415	17292	16373	10776	8524	7587	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7754	14469	35869	44407	52758	60854	55282	69698	68125	57526	61500
United States ⁽³⁾	12948	42783	65701	79914	78471	77619	76151	70970	71602	70061	72110
IEA Total	591154	681794	823423	780016	596268	586302	590610	561015	588682	554456	543082
OECD Total	591299	681834	823458	785599	601152	590782	595150	565445	592960	558995	546818

Table 1.5: World lignite⁽¹⁾ production (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Niger	-	-	-	..	..	158	182	275	251	242	263
Brazil ⁽⁴⁾	1324	1127	1987	2161	2420	2730	2503	2095	3170	3645	-
India	3320	5110	8040	14074	22146	24247	30228	37733	46453	44271	47158
DPR of Korea ⁽⁴⁾	7000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	6043	6562	3729	5115	4341	5723	5936	6330	6330
Myanmar	-	27	43	38	23	112	70	40	62	42	42
Pakistan	-	471	671	824	1091	928	2010	1101	1158	1209	1209
Philippines ⁽⁴⁾	39	-	4	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	361	1525	5188	12421	18416	17708	20878	18344	18069	17591	17980
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	2206	3985	-	-	-	220	320	502	510	543	543
Albania	811	1420	2150	2071	80	30	45	10	5	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	19670	1640	3401	4476	5618	5836	5711	6110
Bulgaria	26459	29946	30657	31532	27449	26314	24686	29379	33412	28615	31231
Croatia	x	x	x	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	6644	7249	7516	6881	6724	7310	6686	7128
Georgia	x	x	x	529	34	7	5	105	254	404	404
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	3443	3740	2558	4409	7283	7748	6690	6646
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	4989	6554	8649	8028	8219	8219
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	2140	280	321	292	500	1011	1157	1312
Montenegro	x	x	x	..	..	..	1297	1938	1786	1692	1640
Romania	17679	27104	37924	33737	39973	29004	31074	31123	33902	24674	23550
Russian Federation	x	x	x	134385	83317	87786	73668	76121	77299	73680	69588
Serbia	x	x	x	45800	40540	36918	35076	37976	38234	40297	29940
Tajikistan	x	x	x	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	x	9280	2296	802	354	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	6200	2980	2501	3003	3565	3793	3973	4353
Former Soviet Union	157000	163000	157000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	31874	40913	68072	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Non-OECD Total	248073	274628	317779	331982	257413	253368	252674	274804	294227	275674	263649
World	839372	956462	1141237	1117581	858565	844150	847824	840249	887187	834669	810467

(1) Some countries, most notably the People's Republic of China and Indonesia, produce and consume lignite, however these data are reported under other coal types included in steam coal and are not shown here.

(2) Data before 1978 are brown coal, which may include sub-bituminous coal.

(3) Brown coal data excludes sub-bituminous coal.

(4) Data are reported as other coal types for at least some years.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 1.6: World peat production⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Austria	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Czech Republic	595	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	x	1733	583	353	378	361	323	166	263	201
Finland	2211	3749	7154	8026	4469	8776	7409	6900	4091	6962	6811
Germany	-	-	425	170	145	129	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	5244	3752	6515	8051	4808	3957	4992	3708	1452	6657	4604
Sweden	-	275	581	752	541	708	797	736	472	624	450
IEA Total	8050	8277	16409	17583	10317	13949	13560	11668	6182	14506	12066
OECD Total	8050	8277	16409	17583	10317	13949	13560	11668	6182	14506	12066
Other Africa	2	10	11	12	4	5	13	8	20	21	..
Oth. non-OECD Americas	12	15	15	15	12	13	13	13	13	13	..
Belarus	x	x	3457	3145	2002	2308	2352	2823	2679	2269	..
Latvia	x	x	253	325	68	12	10	1	9	10	..
Lithuania	x	x	61	63	42	70	31	42	61	84	..
Romania	-	-	-	6	9	6	3	1	2	1	..
Russian Federation	x	x	4809	4097	1989	1650	1066	1431	1162	1522	..
Ukraine	x	x	6450	1577	487	758	435	530	446	477	..
Former Soviet Union	31184	22762	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Non-OECD Total	31198	22787	15056	9240	4613	4822	3923	4849	4392	4397	..
World	39248	31064	31465	26823	14930	18771	17483	16517	10574	18903	..

Table 1.7: World oil shale and oil sands production⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Estonia	x	x	22486	13310	11727	14591	17933	18734	18796	20511	20995
Israel	-	-	303	470	390	429	432	416	423	c	c
IEA Total	-	-	22486	13310	11727	14591	17933	18734	18796	20511	20995
OECD Total	-	-	22789	13780	12117	15020	18365	19150	19219	20511	20995
World	-	-	22789	13780	12117	15020	18365	19150	19219	20511	..

(1) For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

Table 1.8: OECD coke oven coke production⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	4983	4991	3603	4495	4617	3739	3494	2795	2845	2877	2651
Austria	1719	1729	1751	1725	1448	1385	1388	1388	1346	1348	1330
Belgium	7774	6048	5964	5420	3696	3104	2856	1935	1843	1686	1443
Canada	5370	5250	4684	3708	3283	3242	3305	2720	2949	2480	2326
Chile	315	303	301	336	457	475	493	361	459	438	502
Czech Republic	9383	8725	8328	7125	4963	3411	3412	2548	2467	2489	2539
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	x	x	41	40	23	37	22	25	22	25
Finland	-	-	-	487	920	910	894	827	881	878	888
France	11881	11120	8691	7197	5566	5234	4445	3151	3205	3332	3237
Germany	41614	35492	30171	21926	11102	9115	8397	8150	8050	8273	8770
Greece	400	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1082	975	607	672	1033	937	614	1018	1026	924	924
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	7665	8264	7410	6356	5185	4504	4574	4110	4184	2651	2187
Japan	52300	47463	48621	51444	45077	41795	42917	42212	39832	39893	39714
Korea	318	2965	5253	8800	10593	12288	8935	13549	14714	14710	15320
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2021	2447	2924	2384	2148	2100	2002	2209	2085	2216	2231
Netherlands	2655	2455	2958	2736	2895	2127	2250	2031	1884	1985	2011
New Zealand	20	13	5	373	369	349	418	458	486	491	503
Norway	282	349	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	16938	19598	15828	13516	11578	8972	8404	9844	8893	9360	9568
Portugal	269	216	275	230	331	371	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	1500	1598	1909	2340	1861	1706	1846	1658	1560	1541	1560
Slovenia	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	4475	3900	3440	3211	2438	2470	2662	2051	1740	1761	1544
Sweden	533	1188	1203	1084	1149	1146	1411	1197	1115	1079	1113
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1251	1937	2711	3158	3131	2925	2992	4274	4072	4205	4388
United Kingdom	17776	10060	9276	8350	6274	6206	4364	4023	3743	3800	3632
United States	62803	41850	25992	25053	21545	18876	15168	13628	13764	13898	13402
IEA Americas	68173	47100	30676	28761	24828	22118	18473	16348	16713	16378	15728
IEA Asia Oceania	57621	55432	57482	65112	60656	58171	55764	59014	57877	57971	58188
IEA Europe	127197	113901	100835	85574	63610	54546	50546	48227	46034	45334	45159
OECD Americas	70509	49850	33901	31481	27433	24693	20968	18918	19257	19032	18461
OECD Asia Oceania	57621	55432	57482	65112	60656	58171	55764	59014	57877	57971	58188
OECD Europe	127197	113901	100835	85574	63610	54546	50546	48227	46034	45334	45159
IEA Total	252991	216433	188993	179447	149094	134835	124783	123589	120624	119683	119075
OECD Total	255327	219183	192218	182167	151699	137410	127278	126159	123168	122337	121808

(1) Solid product obtained from carbonization of coal, principally coking coal, used mainly in the iron and steel industry.

Also includes coke and semi-coke made from lignite.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

2. CONSUMPTION

Table 2.1: World coal⁽¹⁾ consumption
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Australia	51413	67316	78360	95289	102491	128123	139601	138145	132108	121185	115514
Austria	6184	6145	7046	6663	5135	5105	5325	3842	3579	3578	3184
Belgium	17169	17099	15851	16429	12589	11046	7551	5668	5066	4997	4523
Canada	25614	37272	48175	49146	52634	62968	57407	48004	41645	38826	42409
Chile	1772	1718	1827	3720	3391	4590	4571	8351	10872	11327	11918
Czech Republic	103745	103759	105884	91832	66480	61089	56843	51184	49658	45993	46115
Denmark	3146	9669	11935	9992	11003	6641	6293	6496	4238	5344	4421
Estonia	x	x	x	382	85	87	56	60	64	61	86
Finland	3035	5692	5318	5648	6540	5193	4598	6980	4602	5836	5091
France	43064	50650	38925	30885	24127	22156	21178	17385	16899	18475	13388
Germany	478298	488138	525987	451015	269035	238905	241918	231418	245576	245235	236109
Greece	13651	23237	37964	53433	58442	65685	70659	58318	62261	54688	47257
Hungary	29033	27544	25626	20305	16931	15173	11588	10989	11406	11253	10722
Iceland	1	12	69	65	65	101	117	106	105	120	116
Ireland	822	1066	1586	3198	2689	2938	2988	2001	2438	2134	2029
Israel	-	-	2927	3720	6568	10591	12124	12310	14330	11723	11019
Italy	12902	18409	23935	22416	17642	18043	24248	21767	25185	21076	20099
Japan	81790	87726	109391	115691	133443	153637	177667	186676	183858	195607	187690
Korea	16329	27790	42505	44776	44634	71799	82272	120048	126454	127922	133149
Luxembourg	305	374	199	197	217	172	122	102	82	75	85
Mexico	2894	3973	5317	6881	10245	12294	17559	17692	17733	24873	22111
Netherlands	4814	6129	10379	14101	14314	12786	13059	11903	12830	13010	14566
New Zealand	2460	1976	2074	2243	2138	2096	4286	2645	3507	3093	2790
Norway	772	951	1118	749	1018	999	795	706	754	724	803
Poland	156379	199086	214135	187622	171019	142859	142027	141381	140225	144717	137010
Portugal	805	604	1050	4397	5708	6154	5476	2702	4873	4448	4512
Slovak Republic	18618	21412	21593	18360	12551	8869	8290	7214	6893	6647	6291
Slovenia	x	x	x	6090	5239	4925	5192	4914	4950	4450	3589
Spain	16322	31222	48440	46823	42542	45654	44498	14661	28774	20610	21923
Sweden	1060	2138	4158	3709	3444	2861	3070	2859	2776	2832	2672
Switzerland	258	315	640	494	253	179	217	228	188	212	224
Turkey	12237	20431	41490	54324	61019	79932	76736	95608	100789	84237	93837
United Kingdom	133527	123610	105980	106722	75916	59839	61779	51447	64327	60358	48093
United States	505515	650167	744671	815949	863552	966391	1029721	949702	820246	839949	835390
IEA Americas	531129	687439	792846	865095	916186	1029359	1087128	997706	861891	878775	877799
IEA Asia Oceania	151992	184808	232330	257999	282706	355655	403826	447514	445927	447807	439143
IEA Europe	1056146	1157680	1249239	1149696	878699	812365	809314	744919	793483	756540	723040
OECD Americas	535795	693130	799990	875696	929822	1046243	1109258	1023749	890496	914975	911828
OECD Asia Oceania	151992	184808	235257	261719	289274	366246	415950	459824	460257	459530	450162
OECD Europe	1056147	1157692	1249308	1155851	884003	817391	814623	749939	798538	761110	726745
IEA Total	1739267	2029927	2274415	2272790	2077591	2197379	2300268	2190139	2101301	2083122	2039982
OECD Total	1743934	2035630	2284555	2293266	2103099	2229880	2339831	2233512	2149291	2135615	2088735

Table 2.1: World coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Algeria	63	93	1226	1005	632	689	950	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Botswana	-	-	466	815	912	1040	1002	988	698	1075	1500
Dem. Rep. of Congo	170	167	156	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Egypt	487	894	1192	1340	1540	1820	1810	987	375	305	785
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	224	291	362
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Kenya	70	16	90	151	156	107	145	268	343	339	446
Mauritius	-	-	34	56	63	253	364	668	675	711	700
Morocco	582	635	1110	1774	2665	4018	4938	4230	4582	4547	5609
Mozambique	587	288	106	58	56	-	-	10	16	16	14
Namibia	-	-	-	-	16	3	20	13	32	26	30
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	158	177	273	251	235	263
Nigeria	289	151	94	55	20	3	8	38	48	44	179
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	287	349	350	552
South Africa	60408	86961	125870	124900	147205	157135	175403	189358	184899	181879	177944
Tanzania	-	1	15	4	44	79	31	-	79	85	142
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Tunisia	33	21	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Zambia	941	618	471	375	148	130	140	1	90	400	400
Zimbabwe	2758	2614	3026	5355	4494	4496	3674	3043	3766	3935	3873
Other Africa	233	648	361	351	373	597	638	896	958	984	1898
Argentina	1072	1425	1247	1367	1439	1058	1383	1504	1617	1076	1213
Brazil	4122	9142	16861	15436	17120	20270	20003	21707	23619	26100	27651
Colombia	2859	2801	3142	4825	5608	4231	4173	6202	5729	6965	7323
Costa Rica	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	3	9
Cuba	63	95	126	153	77	22	22	23	22	3	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	224	17	80	93	476	709	874	850	1160
Guatemala	-	22	-	-	-	215	409	492	498	572	646
Haiti	-	-	61	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	135	241	107	110	112	202
Jamaica	-	-	-	52	55	53	58	54	72	89	95
Panama	13	-	32	32	51	60	-	-	323	342	414
Peru	86	74	107	149	389	708	1075	1182	1119	1268	1268
Uruguay	32	4	-	1	-	1	1	4	3	4	33
Venezuela	53	42	42	355	7	181	51	273	289	288	290
Oth. non-OECD Americas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199
Bangladesh	243	235	98	563	642	660	845	1622	1807	1990	1843
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	96	642
Hong Kong (China)	12	3	5523	8928	9109	6058	10824	10324	12351	12972	13788
India	77172	107796	156229	220707	294875	357009	463510	683027	775120	803809	906536
Indonesia	129	236	925	6320	11892	22720	42031	57854	57174	59928	61698
DPR of Korea	30580	44456	54200	48453	31940	29383	31806	27609	19366	19655	19852
Malaysia	13	84	574	2150	2558	3661	10926	23161	25056	24271	26335
Mongolia	-	-	6167	6649	5204	5212	5473	6957	7678	8589	8995
Myanmar	74	248	266	118	38	580	574	686	818	624	687
Nepal	78	83	17	81	123	430	413	505	716	743	743
Pakistan	1270	1667	2954	4246	4722	4044	7714	7718	6889	7193	8112
Philippines	40	558	2419	2576	3004	8603	9909	13125	15118	18736	19508
Singapore	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	29	416	771

Table 2.1: World coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Sri Lanka	-	-	1	8	5	-	93	95	723	761	1367
Chinese Taipei	3572	5956	11085	17230	26229	46780	59716	63415	65261	65906	67086
Thailand	362	1619	5344	12707	20801	21270	29525	35419	36008	37634	38889
Viet Nam	2770	4052	4990	3951	5917	7808	14812	26146	28258	28065	30687
Other Asia	2548	4857	345	303	244	575	727	1886	2174	2313	2540
PR of China	414180	626010	803907	1049632	1312632	1337525	2219618	3221970	3685669	4026194	3909434
Albania	899	1580	2370	2145	80	73	54	177	122	105	82
Armenia	x	x	x	552	3	-	-	1	2	1	-
Azerbaijan	x	x	x	200	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	x	x	x	2389	1125	504	168	79	358	543	549
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	19670	1640	7437	9457	12090	12665	12608	13446
Bulgaria	32447	36703	38934	37824	34316	29223	29231	32601	35210	30478	32949
Croatia	x	x	x	1893	331	703	1140	1171	1052	1114	980
Cyprus ⁽³⁾	-	-	74	97	20	49	53	27	1	1	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	6937	7435	7769	7473	6939	7650	6991	7354
Georgia	x	x	x	1323	44	27	18	113	258	624	609
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	89249	64825	44090	63767	78029	85329	84339	86737
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	5163	6619	8903	8071	8308	8239
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	6154	792	1129	1307	1688	2569	2173	2832
Latvia	x	x	x	920	252	97	120	167	139	121	78
Lithuania	x	x	x	1303	372	131	287	300	313	357	299
Malta	-	-	192	300	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	4510	1315	181	183	186	191	250	244
Montenegro	x	x	x	..	..	..	1261	1869	1732	1672	1620
Romania	26180	39373	53109	46223	45700	31962	36002	31606	35092	25891	24644
Russian Federation	x	x	x	374080	245331	230479	214594	200817	227394	210447	201363
Serbia	x	x	x	45937	40605	37324	35391	37679	38776	40423	30340
Tajikistan	x	x	x	1494	41	29	103	207	434	526	550
Turkmenistan	x	x	x	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	x	147423	89898	66680	64023	66095	73306	71322	56816
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	8940	3028	3543	3185	3713	3944	4008	4360
Former Soviet Union	647358	692140	700445	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	33896	44306	73306	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	948	1783	1444	1061	1546	1781	2074	1025	802	837	796
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	320	400
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336
Lebanon	1	1	-	-	180	200	200	225	250	200	307
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	1162	2750	2367	3026
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	178	185	383
Non-OECD Total	1349697	1720462	2081001	2344740	2452022	2518448	3602809	4901943	5510841	5859000	5834468
World	3093631	3756092	4365556	4638006	4555121	4748328	5942640	7135455	7660132	7994615	7923203

(1) Coal comprises all coals from anthracite through lignite, however excludes peat, oil shale and oil sands and all derived products. For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Consumption data for 2014p are supplied by OECD member countries. Non-OECD country data are calculated from production and net trade data from varied sources. Stock changes are generally not accounted for, for non-OECD countries, but may be provided or sourced on an ad hoc basis.

(3) Please refer to the Geographical notes in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 2.2: World coal⁽¹⁾ consumption
(thousand tonnes of coal equivalent)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Australia	32250	38985	42658	51281	54535	69020	73542	71519	67121	65788	62687
Austria	4311	4078	4742	4990	3959	4103	4373	3633	3424	3452	3085
Belgium	15207	15703	14806	15196	11781	10367	7016	5299	4766	4726	4248
Canada	21724	29109	36434	34958	35794	45129	38276	31059	27216	24419	27026
Chile	1695	1651	1759	3532	3219	4358	3825	6419	8709	9505	10001
Czech Republic	54023	50102	50264	46361	33756	31193	29155	25752	24329	22931	23148
Denmark	2697	8288	10334	8653	9237	5655	5272	5417	3505	4468	3696
Estonia	x	x	x	332	74	79	52	56	59	57	80
Finland	2732	5123	4786	5083	5886	4691	4186	6151	4060	5147	4509
France	38773	44811	34151	28237	22212	20551	19732	16099	15674	17140	12580
Germany	205035	206438	211082	185042	127443	115683	113839	109189	112253	114287	109442
Greece	2992	4649	8616	11481	11972	12910	12812	11232	11623	9972	8558
Hungary	9784	10441	9688	7908	6596	5643	4238	4226	4201	3919	3769
Iceland	0.9	11	62	64	62	97	112	101	100	115	111
Ireland	828	1072	1618	2918	2508	2564	2654	1704	2081	1867	1775
Israel	-	-	2639	3235	5711	9210	10538	10537	12231	9999	9398
Italy	12067	17541	21980	20845	17069	17405	22568	19704	22682	18788	17822
Japan	83146	86700	107436	110804	123383	138953	156684	163949	160881	172364	165270
Korea	11599	19214	32003	36262	38014	59927	70622	104305	109752	110898	115375
Luxembourg	298	359	199	164	181	145	104	87	69	63	72
Mexico	2460	3334	4088	4835	7125	8684	13369	13205	12975	17513	15749
Netherlands	4293	5477	9808	13100	13187	11233	11758	10603	11373	11516	12858
New Zealand	1641	1465	1430	1692	1624	1581	3135	1874	2455	2227	1944
Norway	772	951	1118	718	976	958	762	677	723	694	770
Poland	109504	144229	141978	116130	103604	83488	83266	84972	79123	82234	77484
Portugal	690	510	975	3929	5178	5482	4780	2365	4191	3785	3836
Slovak Republic	10095	11381	11689	10549	7597	6003	5989	5203	4904	4774	4589
Slovenia	x	x	x	2180	1913	1794	2141	2041	1953	1879	1530
Spain	12000	17736	27488	27157	26464	30446	29997	11365	21760	15703	16569
Sweden	1015	2019	3760	3566	3332	2832	3034	2839	2727	2772	2627
Switzerland	247	302	613	469	240	167	188	187	154	174	171
Turkey	7356	9975	17141	23992	23701	31496	31887	45789	49643	46047	51357
United Kingdom	109682	100725	88660	90092	67343	52285	53269	44634	55776	52702	42152
United States	443017	541605	607029	657331	676611	760167	796245	718157	606927	618199	615748
IEA Americas	464741	570714	643462	692289	712405	805296	834521	749216	634143	642617	642774
IEA Asia Oceania	128637	146364	183527	200039	217556	269481	303983	341648	340208	351277	345276
IEA Europe	604401	661907	675496	626914	504294	455380	450931	417182	439102	427217	405142
OECD Americas	468896	575699	649309	700655	722750	818338	851715	768840	655827	669635	668524
OECD Asia Oceania	128637	146364	186166	203274	223268	278691	314520	352185	352439	361275	354674
OECD Europe	604402	661917	675558	629159	506269	457271	453184	419325	441156	429211	406783
IEA Total	1197778	1378985	1502486	1519242	1434255	1530158	1589435	1508046	1413454	1421111	1393191
OECD Total	1201934	1383981	1511033	1533088	1452287	1554299	1619419	1540350	1449422	1460121	1429981

Table 2.2: World coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes of coal equivalent)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Algeria	57	89	1180	967	608	663	914	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Botswana	-	-	375	656	734	837	807	795	562	866	1208
Dem. Rep. of Congo	151	144	134	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
Egypt	428	785	1047	1177	1353	1599	1590	867	329	268	690
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	197	256	319
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Kenya	63	14	79	133	137	94	128	236	302	298	393
Mauritius	-	-	30	49	55	223	320	588	594	626	616
Morocco	522	559	947	1595	2417	3784	4654	3988	4320	4287	5289
Mozambique	501	246	90	49	48	-	-	8.5	14	14	12
Namibia	..	..	..	-	12	2.3	15	10	25	20	23
Niger	-	-	-	..	..	64	72	111	102	95	107
Nigeria	259	133	83	48	18	2.6	7.0	33	42	39	158
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	254	309	310	488
South Africa	48346	68117	96486	95056	111564	116825	131339	143535	138474	136332	132736
Tanzania	-	0.9	13	3.6	39	70	27	-	70	75	125
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
Tunisia	30	18	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Zambia	793	521	397	316	125	110	118	0.8	76	337	337
Zimbabwe	2540	2408	2787	4933	4140	4141	3384	2803	3469	3625	3568
Other Africa	209	570	318	309	328	526	562	789	843	866	1671
Argentina	1030	1350	1204	1375	1429	1040	1433	1538	1660	1097	1404
Brazil	3163	8022	14334	13882	15248	17074	17043	18949	19889	21603	24604
Colombia	2655	2601	2918	4480	5207	3929	3875	5759	5320	6467	6800
Costa Rica	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.9	1.8	0.9	2.6	2.6	7.9
Cuba	57	86	114	139	70	20	20	21	20	2.7	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	197	15	70	82	419	624	769	748	1042
Guatemala	-	19	-	-	-	189	360	433	438	504	569
Haiti	-	-	54	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	119	212	94	97	99	178
Jamaica	-	-	-	46	48	47	51	48	63	78	84
Panama	12	-	28	28	45	53	-	-	284	301	364
Peru	86	74	107	149	389	708	1075	1182	1119	1268	1268
Uruguay	29	3.5	-	0.9	-	0.9	0.9	3.5	2.6	3.5	29
Venezuela	55	44	44	370	7.3	189	53	285	301	300	302
Oth. non-OECD Americas	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Bangladesh	174	168	70	402	458	471	603	1158	1290	1412	1316
Cambodia	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	12	14	65	467
Hong Kong (China)	11	2.6	4862	7859	8019	5333	9529	9088	10873	11419	12138
India	45494	63959	94217	133566	175176	206754	263286	398811	452503	483819	550466
Indonesia	116	193	735	5024	9043	17156	31610	43547	42939	45035	46727
DPR of Korea	25360	36683	44759	40087	26072	23836	25828	22437	15790	16026	16199
Malaysia	10.0	76	517	1936	2304	3297	9840	20858	22565	21858	23717
Mongolia	-	-	3263	3556	3182	2595	3219	4156	4832	5370	5729
Myanmar	66	206	214	86	23	457	472	585	691	529	585
Nepal	67	71	15	69	105	369	354	433	614	637	637
Pakistan	822	988	1951	2859	3097	2660	5332	5979	5266	5498	6365
Philippines	17	407	1755	1869	2436	7121	8101	10715	12364	15351	15777
Singapore	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.9	-	26	366	679

Table 2.2: World coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes of coal equivalent)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Sri Lanka	-	-	0.9	7.0	5.0	-	93	95	723	761	1397
Chinese Taipei	3220	5529	10285	16102	24515	42395	54422	58055	56412	57554	58858
Thailand	120	673	2317	5386	9737	10601	16350	23115	23346	24592	26267
Viet Nam	2216	3242	3992	3161	4734	6246	11723	20917	22560	22417	24471
Other Asia	1391	2642	304	267	215	489	603	1624	1875	1995	2194
PR of China	292827	446734	559341	742870	937586	998145	1673786	2366623	2690227	2920087	2835980
Albania	488	859	1279	899	27	25	18	158	110	96	74
Armenia	x	x	x	350	1.9	-	-	0.9	1.7	0.9	-
Azerbaijan	x	x	x	127	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	x	x	x	2009	980	439	138	63	319	466	472
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	5969	498	3517	4725	6232	6472	6508	6868
Bulgaria	11487	13028	14334	12761	10773	9105	9791	9771	9839	8377	8973
Croatia	x	x	x	1455	219	598	954	949	874	939	828
Cyprus ⁽³⁾	-	-	65	92	19	46	51	24	0.2	0.2	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	1896	2036	1835	1981	1837	1980	1803	1898
Georgia	x	x	x	1277	30	19	14	70	156	451	438
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	56122	40613	27626	39866	48761	53360	52855	54375
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	1380	1770	2392	2189	2222	2203
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	3615	464	670	789	1002	1492	1298	1719
Latvia	x	x	x	892	245	94	107	149	124	108	70
Lithuania	x	x	x	1117	319	102	222	244	267	305	256
Malta	-	-	169	264	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	2859	834	115	116	133	154	210	205
Montenegro	x	x	x	..	..	..	401	587	544	525	509
Romania	9864	15252	20352	17589	15559	10296	11983	9021	10105	7486	7056
Russian Federation	x	x	x	269907	183719	171794	163110	145926	169703	156516	149528
Serbia	x	x	x	14531	12649	12086	10912	10419	10774	11140	8395
Tajikistan	x	x	x	887	22	17	63	127	271	329	344
Turkmenistan	x	x	x	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	x	120887	72331	55805	53033	55965	62415	60446	48420
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	4837	1525	1781	1602	1865	1980	2012	2186
Former Soviet Union	436639	459831	423673	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	12816	17229	27070	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	851	1709	1381	1015	1475	1701	1947	977	759	793	758
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	292	364
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
Lebanon	0.9	0.9	-	-	170	189	189	212	236	189	290
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	1023	2407	2071	2530
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	157	163	337
Non-OECD Total	905041	1155290	1339907	1612839	1695355	1779558	2587759	3469266	3881615	4133180	4114296
World	2106976	2539271	2850940	3145927	3147642	3333857	4207179	5009616	5331038	5593302	5544277

(1) Coal comprises all coals from anthracite through lignite, however excludes peat, oil shale and oil sands and all derived products. For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Consumption data for 2014p are supplied by OECD member countries. Non-OECD country data are calculated from production and net trade data from varied sources. Stock changes are generally not accounted for, for non-OECD countries, but may be provided or sourced on an ad hoc basis.

(3) Please refer to the Geographical notes in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 2.3: World per capita coal⁽¹⁾ consumption
(tonnes of coal equivalent per person)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Australia	2.37	2.63	2.68	2.99	3.01	3.61	3.63	3.23	2.93	2.83	2.66
Austria	0.57	0.54	0.63	0.65	0.50	0.51	0.53	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.36
Belgium	1.56	1.59	1.50	1.52	1.16	1.01	0.67	0.49	0.43	0.43	0.38
Canada	0.97	1.19	1.41	1.26	1.22	1.47	1.19	0.91	0.78	0.69	0.76
Chile	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.27	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.38	0.50	0.54	0.56
Czech Republic	5.44	4.85	4.86	4.47	3.27	3.04	2.85	2.45	2.32	2.18	2.19
Denmark	0.54	1.62	2.02	1.68	1.77	1.06	0.97	0.98	0.63	0.80	0.65
Estonia	x	x	x	0.21	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
Finland	0.59	1.07	0.98	1.02	1.15	0.91	0.80	1.15	0.75	0.95	0.83
France	0.73	0.81	0.60	0.48	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.19
Germany	2.60	2.64	2.72	2.33	1.56	1.41	1.38	1.34	1.37	1.39	1.33
Greece	0.33	0.47	0.85	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.15	1.01	1.05	0.90	0.78
Hungary	0.94	0.98	0.92	0.76	0.64	0.55	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.38
Iceland	0.00	0.05	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.34	0.38	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.34
Ireland	0.27	0.32	0.46	0.83	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.37	0.45	0.41	0.38
Israel	-	-	0.62	0.69	1.03	1.46	1.51	1.38	1.55	1.24	1.15
Italy	0.22	0.31	0.39	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.39	0.33	0.38	0.31	0.29
Japan	0.76	0.74	0.89	0.90	0.98	1.10	1.23	1.28	1.26	1.35	1.30
Korea	0.34	0.50	0.78	0.85	0.84	1.27	1.47	2.11	2.19	2.21	2.29
Luxembourg	0.85	0.99	0.54	0.43	0.44	0.33	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.13
Mexico	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.13
Netherlands	0.32	0.39	0.68	0.88	0.85	0.71	0.72	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.76
New Zealand	0.55	0.47	0.44	0.50	0.44	0.41	0.76	0.43	0.56	0.50	0.43
Norway	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.22	0.21	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
Poland	3.28	4.05	3.82	3.05	2.71	2.18	2.18	2.21	2.05	2.14	2.01
Portugal	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.39	0.52	0.53	0.46	0.22	0.40	0.36	0.37
Slovak Republic	2.18	2.29	2.26	1.99	1.42	1.11	1.11	0.96	0.91	0.88	0.85
Slovenia	x	x	x	1.09	0.96	0.90	1.07	1.00	0.95	0.91	0.74
Spain	0.34	0.47	0.71	0.70	0.67	0.76	0.69	0.24	0.47	0.34	0.36
Sweden	0.12	0.24	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27
Switzerland	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.19	0.22	0.34	0.44	0.40	0.49	0.47	0.63	0.66	0.61	0.67
United Kingdom	1.95	1.79	1.57	1.57	1.16	0.89	0.88	0.71	0.88	0.82	0.65
United States	2.09	2.38	2.55	2.63	2.54	2.69	2.69	2.32	1.93	1.95	1.93
IEA Americas	1.98	2.26	2.43	2.49	2.41	2.57	2.54	2.18	1.82	1.83	1.81
IEA Asia Oceania	0.81	0.85	1.01	1.07	1.13	1.37	1.52	1.68	1.66	1.71	1.68
IEA Europe	1.33	1.40	1.39	1.26	0.99	0.88	0.84	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.72
OECD Americas	1.55	1.72	1.83	1.85	1.79	1.91	1.89	1.62	1.36	1.37	1.36
OECD Asia Oceania	0.79	0.83	1.00	1.06	1.13	1.37	1.52	1.66	1.66	1.69	1.66
OECD Europe	1.33	1.40	1.39	1.26	0.99	0.88	0.84	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.72
IEA Total	1.41	1.53	1.62	1.58	1.44	1.49	1.49	1.37	1.27	1.28	1.24
OECD Total	1.31	1.41	1.47	1.43	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.24	1.16	1.16	1.13

Table 2.3: World per capita coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(tonnes of coal equivalent per person)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Botswana	-	-	0.32	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.40	0.28	0.43	0.59
Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Egypt	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Kenya	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mauritius	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.19	0.26	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.49
Morocco	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16
Mozambique	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Namibia	..	..	..	-	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Niger	-	-	-	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
South Africa	2.04	2.47	3.08	2.70	2.85	2.66	2.77	2.83	2.65	2.56	2.46
Tanzania	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Tunisia	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Zambia	0.17	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02
Zimbabwe	0.44	0.33	0.31	0.47	0.36	0.33	0.27	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.24
Other Africa	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Argentina	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Brazil	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12
Colombia	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14
Costa Rica	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cuba	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10
Guatemala	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Haiti	-	-	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Jamaica	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Panama	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.07	0.08	0.09
Peru	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Uruguay	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Oth. non-OECD Americas	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cambodia	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Hong Kong (China)	0.00	0.00	0.89	1.38	1.30	0.80	1.40	1.29	1.52	1.59	1.68
India	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.44
Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18
DPR of Korea	1.63	2.11	2.38	1.99	1.20	1.04	1.08	0.92	0.64	0.64	0.65
Malaysia	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.38	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.79
Mongolia	-	-	1.70	1.63	1.38	1.08	1.27	1.53	1.73	1.89	1.99
Myanmar	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nepal	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Pakistan	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Philippines	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16
Singapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.07	0.12

Table 2.3: World per capita coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(tonnes of coal equivalent per person)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽²⁾
Sri Lanka	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.07
Chinese Taipei	0.21	0.31	0.53	0.79	1.15	1.90	2.39	2.51	2.42	2.46	2.50
Thailand	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.39
Viet Nam	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27
Other Asia	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
PR of China	0.33	0.46	0.53	0.65	0.78	0.79	1.29	1.77	1.99	2.15	2.07
Albania	0.21	0.32	0.43	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
Armenia	x	x	x	0.10	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Azerbaijan	x	x	x	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	x	x	x	0.20	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	1.32	0.14	0.92	1.22	1.62	1.69	1.70	1.80
Bulgaria	1.33	1.47	1.60	1.46	1.28	1.11	1.26	1.32	1.35	1.15	1.24
Croatia	x	x	x	0.30	0.05	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.20
Cyprus ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.12	0.16	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	0.94	1.03	0.89	0.95	0.87	0.94	0.86	0.90
Georgia	x	x	x	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.10
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	3.43	2.57	1.86	2.63	2.99	3.18	3.10	3.15
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	0.81	1.04	1.35	1.21	1.22	1.20
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	0.82	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.27	0.23	0.29
Latvia	x	x	x	0.33	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04
Lithuania	x	x	x	0.30	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09
Malta	-	-	0.50	0.75	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	0.77	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06
Montenegro	x	x	x	..	..	..	0.65	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.82
Romania	0.47	0.69	0.89	0.76	0.69	0.46	0.56	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.35
Russian Federation	x	x	x	1.82	1.24	1.17	1.14	1.03	1.19	1.09	1.05
Serbia	x	x	x	1.44	1.23	1.49	1.47	1.43	1.50	1.55	1.18
Tajikistan	x	x	x	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04
Turkmenistan	x	x	x	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	x	2.33	1.40	1.13	1.13	1.22	1.37	1.33	1.07
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Former Soviet Union	1.76	1.74	1.53	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	0.61	0.78	1.19	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.06
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
Lebanon	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Syrian Arab Republic	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.12	0.26	0.22	0.27
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Non-OECD Total	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.49	0.61	0.67	0.71	0.69
World	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.65	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.77

(1) Coal comprises all coals from anthracite through lignite, however excludes peat, oil shale and oil sands and all derived products. For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Consumption data for 2014p are supplied by OECD member countries. Non-OECD country data are calculated from production and net trade data from varied sources. Stock changes are generally not accounted for, for non-OECD countries, but may be provided or sourced on an ad hoc basis.

(3) Please refer to the Geographical notes in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 2.4: World coking coal consumption
(thousand tonnes)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p ⁽¹⁾
Australia	7216	5476	5932	5874	4799	4462	4146	4420	3678	3520	3733
Austria	2006	2391	2337	1908	1877	1899	1838	1785	1798	1786	1767
Belgium	7524	8086	7157	4737	4045	3263	2627	2579	2435	2565	2132
Canada	6776	6483	5023	4417	4461	4170	3690	5556	4743	2421	3410
Chile	385	427	492	715	714	703	509	642	632	577	697
Czech Republic	12567	11365	9941	6648	4972	4334	3369	3345	3165	3295	3611
Denmark	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	711	1650	1284	1401	1206	1279	1139	1277	1239
France	12980	11332	9669	7739	6543	6222	4504	3753	4592	5178	4933
Germany	41881	47825	42216	33993	24462	22193	15973	16479	18380	12495	13523
Greece	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1740	1043	971	1402	1280	808	1415	1465	1429	1279	1294
Iceland	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	9909	10165	8633	6966	6658	5630	5145	5870	5243	3098	2439
Japan	58724	73456	64934	59802	57849	56527	57679	53816	52210	53852	50689
Korea	2009	6959	11735	16305	19415	20883	27210	32579	31740	29373	32861
Mexico	4053	3837	2911	2693	2724	2445	2696	2864	1930	3166	3188
Netherlands	2953	4061	4391	4893	4054	4682	3953	4245	4140	4074	4305
New Zealand	-	6	243	140	1	115	67	1	-	191	-
Norway	414	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	25847	17745	18127	17405	13332	11157	12336	11903	11626	12638	12413
Portugal	423	370	313	455	497	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	2180	2790	3136	2745	2597	2738	2490	2503	2623	2560	2682
Slovenia	x	x	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	4863	4908	4456	3312	3556	3463	2498	2539	2335	2108	1781
Sweden	1227	1620	1515	1646	1772	1847	1868	1633	1480	1399	1456
Turkey	3429	4825	5335	4658	7042	5585	7515	7997	6551	6488	7068
United Kingdom	14988	11122	10517	8487	8824	6569	6372	6271	5954	6728	6292
United States	68885	37246	35269	29934	25963	20893	19152	19403	19004	19443	18691
IEA Americas	75661	43729	40292	34351	30424	25063	22842	24959	23747	21864	22101
IEA Asia Oceania	67949	85897	82844	82121	82064	81987	89102	90816	87628	86936	87283
IEA Europe	145144	140055	129439	108644	92795	81791	73109	73646	72890	66968	66935
OECD Americas	80099	47993	43695	37759	33862	28211	26047	28465	26309	25607	25986
OECD Asia Oceania	67949	85897	82844	82121	82064	81987	89102	90816	87628	86936	87283
OECD Europe excl Estonia	145144	140075	129440	108644	92795	81791	73109	73646	72890	66968	66935
IEA Total	288754	269681	252575	225116	205283	188841	185053	189421	184265	175768	176319
OECD Total	293192	273965	255979	228524	208721	191989	188258	192927	186827	179511	180204

Table 2.4: World coking coal consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p ⁽¹⁾
Egypt	975	1192	1339	1540	1820	1810	987	629	375	305	434
South Africa	7018	6000	5675	4220	2569	2975	4072	3453	3450	3720	3515
Tanzania	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	946	269	612	621	856	692	348	389	430	449	-
Argentina	990	826	1121	589	558	789	686	749	417	13	13
Brazil	4869	9602	10489	11093	9936	9742	10993	11381	10846	10522	10890
Colombia	705	745	775	681	587	514	2621	2569	2941	3069	3170
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249
Peru	40	50	37	51	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	15757	28149	39491	39409	35852	39041	74558	80504	81817	93165	102054
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	140	98	55	42	78	110	1829
DPR of Korea	3857	5000	5143	1040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	144	163	134	200
Pakistan	16	716	1102	1085	950	565	429	275	264	276	269
Chinese Taipei	1386	2562	4150	4208	5236	4919	5642	5879	5777	6604	7293
PR of China	52304	62873	80140	139861	119038	298365	502049	541147	559292	626398	629530
Albania	25	33	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	-	-	-	592	1264	1276	1037	1104	1151
Bulgaria	1921	1553	1854	1693	1325	1051	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	x	x	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	117	70	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	x	x	686	6	-	-	-	-	-	145	155
Kazakhstan	x	x	29983	10853	10343	10734	11612	12115	12653	12650	15000
Romania	5734	7825	5082	5047	2257	2963	131	125	124	93	60
Russian Federation	x	x	53885	50669	43938	44991	49701	53665	56939	52504	54830
Tajikistan	x	x	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	54508	31642	30581	29821	26369	27487	26851	24165	20588
Former Soviet Union	129250	123985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	1447	4689	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	1107	1344	986	1388	1626	1484	914	765	643	685	700
Non-OECD Total	228397	258639	298990	306406	268414	452096	692584	742594	764097	836111	851930
World	521589	532604	554969	534930	477135	644085	880842	935521	950924	1015622	1032134

(1) Consumption data for 2014p are supplied by OECD member countries. Non-OECD country data are calculated from production and net trade data from varied sources. Stock changes are generally not accounted for, for non-OECD countries, but may be provided or sourced on an ad hoc basis.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 2.5: World steam coal⁽¹⁾ consumption
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽³⁾
Australia ⁽⁴⁾	27292	27373	34504	43367	45865	56031	64606	61909	57080	54820	51120
Austria	2856	500	787	1822	1484	1885	2215	1969	1766	1779	1417
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	17169	8994	7490	8996	7657	7001	4288	3041	2631	2432	2391
Canada	17556	24269	31904	34765	37318	47299	42097	34178	27505	27519	30558
Chile ⁽⁴⁾	1711	1224	1365	3228	2676	3876	3868	7842	10240	10750	11221
Czech Republic	27780	11771	10665	10119	7532	5745	4887	4443	4055	3762	3854
Denmark	3146	9662	11929	9992	11003	6641	6293	6496	4238	5344	4421
Estonia	x	x	x	382	85	87	56	60	64	61	86
Finland ⁽⁴⁾	3035	5692	5318	4937	4890	3909	3197	5774	3463	4559	3852
France ⁽⁴⁾	40289	33510	25175	19122	14872	15258	14920	12829	12231	13151	8277
Germany	105801	46092	45641	44749	40231	44501	41840	45702	42020	50249	45618
Greece	651	161	1750	1380	1480	1121	563	614	351	302	181
Hungary	2137	3249	3456	1435	287	390	1269	653	424	312	237
Iceland ⁽⁴⁾	1	12	49	65	65	101	117	106	105	120	116
Ireland	822	1066	1579	3184	2689	2938	2988	2001	2438	2134	2029
Israel	-	-	2927	3720	6568	10591	12124	12310	14330	11723	11019
Italy	11603	5787	11729	12694	10480	11355	18610	16616	19938	17973	17657
Japan ⁽⁴⁾	81690	17496	35935	50757	73641	95788	121140	128997	131648	141755	137001
Korea ⁽⁴⁾	16329	23803	35546	33041	28329	52384	61389	92838	94714	98549	100288
Luxembourg	305	346	199	197	217	172	122	102	82	75	85
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	2810	-	1480	3970	7550	9566	15111	14992	15800	20664	18303
Netherlands	4794	2452	6215	9641	9388	8686	8327	7920	8650	8905	10249
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	1268	1760	1804	1841	1755	1882	3925	2286	3180	2608	2475
Norway	772	519	724	749	1018	999	795	706	754	724	803
Poland	122097	138506	138825	102104	90418	70039	69281	72452	64444	66145	60769
Portugal ⁽⁴⁾	805	241	680	4084	5253	5657	5476	2702	4873	4448	4512
Slovak Republic	5834	3037	3019	2743	2585	2059	2245	1673	1294	1357	1084
Slovenia	x	x	x	262	328	446	612	495	438	420	396
Spain	13260	14715	26058	25788	28696	33695	33471	12163	26439	18502	20142
Sweden	1060	484	2538	2194	1798	1089	1223	991	1296	1433	1216
Switzerland	258	315	640	481	245	173	178	166	138	154	93
Turkey	4595	1781	1887	3098	3956	8506	14574	18854	25777	22457	25269
United Kingdom	133527	111982	94858	96205	67429	51015	55210	45075	58373	53630	41801
United States ⁽⁴⁾	492567	546581	645362	701657	752854	866163	932692	862251	729145	750781	746603
IEA Americas	510123	570850	677266	736422	790172	913462	974789	896429	756650	778300	777161
IEA Asia Oceania	126579	70432	107789	129006	149590	206085	251060	286030	286622	297732	290884
IEA Europe	502596	400862	401162	366096	313693	282921	292028	263002	285739	279888	256043
OECD Americas	514644	572074	680111	743620	800398	926904	993768	919263	782690	809714	806685
OECD Asia Oceania	126579	70432	110716	132726	156158	216676	263184	298340	300952	309455	301903
OECD Europe	502597	400874	401211	366423	314086	283468	292757	263603	286282	280428	256555
IEA Total	1139298	1042144	1186217	1231524	1253455	1402468	1517877	1445461	1329011	1355920	1324088
OECD Total	1143820	1043380	1192038	1242769	1270642	1427048	1549709	1481206	1369924	1399597	1365143

Table 2.5: World steam coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽³⁾
Algeria	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Botswana	-	-	466	815	912	1040	1002	988	698	1075	1500
Dem. Rep. of Congo	170	167	156	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Egypt	487	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	224	291	362
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Kenya	70	16	90	151	156	107	145	268	343	339	446
Mauritius	-	-	34	56	63	253	364	668	675	711	700
Morocco	582	635	1110	1774	2665	4018	4938	4230	4582	4547	5609
Mozambique	587	288	106	58	56	-	-	10	16	16	14
Namibia	..	..	..	-	16	3	20	13	32	26	30
Nigeria	289	151	94	55	20	3	8	38	48	44	179
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	287	349	350	552
South Africa	60408	79803	119870	119225	142985	154566	172428	185286	181449	178159	174429
Tanzania	-	1	15	3	43	79	31	-	79	85	142
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Tunisia	33	21	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Zambia	941	618	471	375	148	130	140	1	90	400	400
Zimbabwe	2758	1623	2757	4743	3873	3640	2982	2695	3336	3486	3873
Other Africa	233	648	361	351	373	597	638	896	958	984	1898
Argentina	1072	624	421	246	850	500	594	818	1200	1063	1200
Brazil	2842	2066	5212	2703	3375	7463	7686	9238	9786	12406	16761
Colombia	2859	2085	2397	4050	4927	3644	3659	3581	2788	3896	4153
Costa Rica	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	3	9
Cuba	63	95	126	153	77	22	22	23	22	3	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	224	17	80	93	476	709	874	850	911
Guatemala	-	22	-	-	-	215	409	492	498	572	646
Haiti	-	-	61	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	135	241	107	110	112	202
Jamaica	-	-	-	52	55	53	58	54	72	89	95
Panama	13	-	32	32	51	60	-	-	323	342	414
Peru	86	25	57	112	338	664	1075	1182	1119	1268	1268
Uruguay	32	4	-	1	-	1	1	4	3	4	33
Venezuela	53	42	42	355	7	181	51	273	289	288	290
Oth. non-OECD Americas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199
Bangladesh	243	235	98	563	642	660	845	1622	1807	1960	1843
Cambodia	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	17	21	96	642
Hong Kong (China)	12	3	5523	8928	9109	6058	10824	10324	12351	12972	13788
India	73410	87296	120167	166231	233168	296333	394230	570781	647361	666742	757324
Indonesia ⁽⁵⁾	129	236	925	6320	11892	22580	41933	57799	57096	59818	59869
DPR of Korea ⁽⁵⁾	23580	40170	49200	43310	30900	29383	31806	27609	19366	19655	19852
Malaysia	13	84	574	2150	2558	3661	10926	23161	25056	24271	26335
Mongolia	-	-	480	595	1290	70	1093	1374	2028	2243	2508
Myanmar	74	221	223	80	15	468	504	646	756	582	645
Nepal	78	83	17	81	123	430	413	505	716	743	743
Pakistan	1270	1098	1567	2320	2546	2166	5139	6188	5467	5708	6634
Philippines ⁽⁵⁾	-	558	2415	2573	3001	8600	9909	13125	15103	18736	19508
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	29	416	771
Sri Lanka	-	-	1	8	5	-	93	95	723	761	1367

Table 2.5: World steam coal⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽³⁾
Chinese Taipei	3572	4443	8523	13080	22021	41544	54797	57773	59484	59302	59793
Thailand	1	94	212	250	2305	3684	8479	17378	17352	18531	20909
Viet Nam	2770	4052	4990	3951	5917	7808	14490	26146	28258	28065	30687
Other Asia	342	657	345	303	244	530	632	1793	2073	2206	2433
PR of China ⁽⁵⁾	414180	559188	741034	969492	1172771	1218487	1921253	2719921	3126377	3399796	3279904
Albania	89	135	187	240	-	-	-	167	117	102	79
Armenia	x	x	x	552	3	-	-	1	2	1	-
Azerbaijan	x	x	x	200	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	x	x	x	2389	1125	504	168	79	358	543	549
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	-	-	4057	4556	5224	5978	5990	6220
Bulgaria	6136	5073	6724	4192	4944	2054	3310	3156	2240	1759	1742
Croatia	x	x	x	403	143	623	1057	1112	1002	1058	937
Cyprus ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	74	97	20	49	52	26	-	-	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	12	72	-	97	155	223	192	201
Georgia	x	x	x	546	4	12	13	8	4	78	50
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	55823	50342	31309	48836	61120	67162	67092	67140
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	9	12	34	69	21	20
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	4014	505	788	1009	1178	1552	1024	1520
Latvia	x	x	x	917	252	97	120	167	139	121	78
Lithuania	x	x	x	1303	372	130	284	299	313	356	298
Malta	-	-	192	300	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	x	x	x	4510	1315	181	183	186	191	250	244
Romania	8490	6781	6880	4269	843	392	715	645	1170	827	681
Russian Federation	x	x	x	186148	112597	98284	96447	74840	92905	84631	77235
Serbia	x	x	x	137	55	306	227	147	162	103	100
Tajikistan	x	x	x	1044	34	27	103	207	434	526	550
Turkmenistan	x	x	x	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	x	84932	55256	35306	33793	39726	46455	47157	36228
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	2740	81	69	73	65	60	56	47
Former Soviet Union	490220	397576	419445	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	2540	388	400	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Islam. Rep. of Iran	948	83	100	75	158	155	590	111	159	152	96
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	320	400
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336
Lebanon	1	1	-	-	180	200	200	225	250	200	307
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	1162	2750	2367	3026
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	178	185	383
Non-OECD Total	1101742	1197392	1504420	1711272	1887936	1994482	2896570	3938379	4455617	4749123	4721104
World	2245562	2240772	2696458	2954041	3158578	3421530	4446279	5419585	5825541	6148720	6086247

(1) Steam coal is also commonly known as thermal coal. From 1978 onwards it comprises anthracite, bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal. For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Data prior to 1978 are hard coal. Hard coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal and for certain countries may still include sub-bituminous coal.

(3) Consumption data for 2014p are supplied by OECD member countries. Non-OECD country data are calculated from production and net trade data from varied sources. Stock changes are generally not accounted for, for non-OECD countries, but may be provided or sourced on an ad hoc basis.

(4) Includes sub-bituminous coal prior to 1978.

(5) Data includes lignite for at least some years.

(6) Please refer to the Geographical notes in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries
INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

Table 2.6: World lignite⁽¹⁾ consumption
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽³⁾
Australia ⁽⁴⁾	24121	32894	38380	45990	50752	67293	70533	72090	71350	62845	60661
Austria	3328	3274	3868	2504	1743	1343	1211	35	15	13	-
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	-	95	275	276	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	8058	5682	9788	9358	10899	11208	11140	10136	9397	8886	8441
Chile ⁽⁴⁾	61	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	75965	79822	83854	71772	52300	50372	47622	43372	42438	38936	38650
France ⁽⁴⁾	2775	2570	2418	2094	1516	355	36	52	76	146	178
Germany	372497	391753	432521	364050	194811	169942	177885	169743	185176	182491	176968
Greece	13000	22692	36214	52053	56962	64564	70096	57704	61910	54386	47076
Hungary	26896	22600	21127	17899	15242	13503	9511	8921	9553	9662	9191
Italy	1299	1385	2041	1089	196	30	8	6	4	5	3
Japan ⁽⁴⁾	100	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	84	-	-	-	2	4	3	4	3	1043	620
Netherlands	20	156	103	69	33	46	50	30	40	31	12
New Zealand	1192	208	264	159	243	213	246	292	327	294	315
Poland	34282	35308	57565	67391	63196	59488	61589	56593	64155	65934	63828
Slovak Republic	12784	16039	15784	12481	7221	4213	3307	3051	2976	2730	2525
Slovenia	x	x	x	5827	4911	4479	4580	4419	4512	4030	3193
Spain	3062	11100	17474	16579	10534	8403	7564	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	13	8	6	39	62	50	58	131
Turkey	7642	15243	34778	45891	52405	64384	56577	69239	68461	55292	61500
United States ⁽⁴⁾	12948	42129	62063	79023	80764	74265	76136	68299	72097	69725	70096
IEA Americas	21006	47811	71851	88381	91663	85473	87276	78435	81494	78611	78537
IEA Asia Oceania	25413	33129	38644	46149	50995	67506	70779	72382	71677	63139	60976
IEA Europe	553550	602065	708022	654161	456362	436649	435495	408808	434854	409684	400062
OECD Americas	21151	47851	71886	88381	91665	85477	87279	78439	81497	79654	79157
OECD Asia Oceania	25413	33129	38644	46149	50995	67506	70779	72382	71677	63139	60976
OECD Europe	553550	602065	708022	659988	461273	441128	440075	413227	439366	413714	403255
IEA Total	599969	683005	818517	788691	599020	589628	593550	559625	588025	551434	539575
OECD Total	600114	683045	818552	794518	603933	594111	598133	564048	592540	556507	543388

Table 2.6: World lignite⁽¹⁾ consumption (continued)
(thousand tonnes)

	1973 ⁽²⁾	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p ⁽³⁾
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	158	177	273	251	235	263
Brazil	1280	922	2047	2244	2652	2871	2575	1476	2987	3172	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
India	3762	5059	7913	14985	22298	24824	30239	37688	45942	43902	47158
DPR of Korea ⁽⁵⁾	7000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	5687	6054	3914	5142	4380	5430	5487	6212	6287
Myanmar	-	27	43	38	23	112	70	40	62	42	42
Pakistan	-	471	671	824	1091	928	2010	1101	1158	1209	1209
Philippines ⁽⁵⁾	40	-	4	3	3	3	-	-	15	-	-
Singapore	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	361	1525	5132	12457	18496	17586	21046	18041	18656	19103	17980
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	2206	4200	-	-	-	45	95	93	101	107	107
Albania	810	1420	2150	1843	80	73	54	10	5	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	x	x	19670	1640	3380	4309	5602	5650	5514	6075
Bulgaria	26311	29704	30657	31778	27679	25844	24870	29445	32970	28719	31207
Croatia	x	x	x	743	188	80	83	59	50	56	43
Cyprus ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	x	x	x	6808	7293	7702	7376	6784	7427	6799	7153
Georgia	x	x	x	91	34	15	5	105	254	401	404
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	3443	3630	2438	4197	5297	5514	4597	4597
Kosovo	x	x	x	..	..	5154	6607	8869	8002	8287	8219
Kyrgyzstan	x	x	x	2140	287	341	298	510	1017	1149	1312
Latvia	x	x	x	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	x	x	x	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	1
Montenegro	x	x	x	..	..	..	1261	1869	1732	1672	1620
Romania	17690	27364	38404	36872	39810	29313	32324	30830	33798	24971	23903
Russian Federation	x	x	x	134047	82065	88257	73156	76276	77550	73312	69298
Serbia	x	x	x	45800	40550	37018	35164	37532	38614	40320	30240
Tajikistan	x	x	x	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	x	7983	3000	793	409	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	6200	2947	3474	3112	3648	3884	3952	4313
Former Soviet Union	157138	163030	157015	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	31356	40516	68217	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Non-OECD Total	247955	274239	317942	334478	257680	255552	254143	270980	291127	273766	261434
World	848069	957284	1136494	1128996	861613	849663	852276	835028	883667	830273	804822

(1) Some countries, most notably the People's Republic of China and Indonesia, produce and consume lignite, however these data are reported under other coal types included in steam coal and not shown here.

(2) Data before 1978 are brown coal, which may include sub-bituminous coal.

(3) Consumption data for 2014p are supplied by OECD member countries. Non-OECD country data are calculated from production and net trade data from varied sources. Stock changes are generally not accounted for, for non-OECD countries, but may be provided or sourced on an ad hoc basis.

(4) Brown coal data excludes sub-bituminous coal.

(5) Data are reported as other coal types for at least some years.

(6) Please refer to the Geographical notes in Part I.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 2.7: OECD coke oven coke consumption⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	4983	5077	3520	3300	3952	3456	2729	2705	2284	2222	2018
Austria	2681	2674	2993	2403	2354	2436	2733	2557	2513	2617	2507
Belgium	8429	6542	5789	5265	4287	3928	2951	1689	1304	1328	1382
Canada	5454	5519	5212	3412	3682	3429	3963	3463	2727	2905	3152
Chile	333	399	334	373	590	506	540	319	561	446	311
Czech Republic	5913	6244	6472	5713	3857	3144	2949	2610	2382	2450	2300
Denmark	96	116	68	40	43	40	34	23	21	19	18
Estonia	x	x	x	20	1	2	-	-	-	5	2
Finland	877	1224	1218	1272	1192	1429	1416	1270	1133	1150	1195
France	14783	13180	10353	7714	6219	6119	5043	4234	3849	3924	3858
Germany	37220	32691	29657	21127	14879	14982	12134	12299	11207	11531	11901
Greece	414	261	55	42	12	1	4	1	-	-	-
Hungary	2317	2243	2000	1183	990	804	751	754	726	400	512
Iceland	-	16	34	30	18	47	33	30	35	27	25
Ireland	13	8	22	29	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	7099	7379	7258	6413	5656	5041	5271	3938	3949	3207	3139
Japan	51800	45795	44859	49890	41939	41604	43191	42598	39316	40649	42334
Korea	356	3086	5359	8800	10593	12288	9276	14178	15081	15074	15726
Luxembourg	3235	2282	1854	1447	521	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mexico	2173	2494	3022	2528	2951	3591	3166	2516	2526	2589	2731
Netherlands	2657	2363	2539	2339	2454	2027	2082	2146	2121	2031	2003
New Zealand	20	13	6	373	369	349	418	458	486	491	503
Norway	826	849	881	529	500	559	356	425	459	421	456
Poland	14212	17849	14671	9854	8294	5762	3399	3165	2617	3018	3229
Portugal	306	317	401	240	296	323	5	3	1	1	-
Slovak Republic	2422	1642	2126	2833	1964	1815	1984	2078	1674	1721	1693
Slovenia	x	x	x	70	57	72	60	33	35	37	38
Spain	5349	3917	3758	3365	3131	1923	2027	1841	1655	1784	1675
Sweden	1900	1618	1494	1422	1496	1495	1701	1424	1163	1148	1253
Switzerland	185	131	82	43	31	27	20	18	21	19	17
Turkey	1251	1954	2803	3256	3201	3592	3428	4454	4482	4602	4683
United Kingdom	17034	7296	9209	8244	6517	6114	5001	3424	3501	4427	4273
United States	64235	37446	26553	25230	22180	21085	16547	13469	14035	13020	12615
IEA Americas	69689	42965	31765	28642	25862	24514	20510	16932	16762	15925	15767
IEA Asia Oceania	57159	53971	53744	62363	56853	57697	55614	59939	57167	58436	60581
IEA Europe	129219	112780	105703	84793	67901	61564	53290	48354	44779	45804	46097
OECD Americas	72195	45858	35121	31543	29403	28611	24216	19767	19849	18960	18809
OECD Asia Oceania	57161	53972	53745	62363	56853	57697	55614	59939	57167	58436	60581
OECD Europe	129219	112796	105737	84893	67976	61683	53383	48417	44849	45868	46160
IEA Total	256067	209716	191212	175798	150616	143775	129414	125225	118708	120165	122445
OECD Total	258575	212626	194603	178799	154232	147991	133213	128123	121865	123264	125550

(1) Solid product obtained from carbonization of coal, principally coking coal, used mainly in the iron and steel industry.

Also includes coke and semi-coke made from lignite.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

3. TRADE

Table 3.1: World and seaborne coal trade

(million tonnes)

	Steam coal		Coking coal		Total coal ⁽¹⁾	
	Total	Seaborne	Total	Seaborne	Total	Seaborne
1991	288.4	195.0	202.5	172.1	505.9	375.9
1992	281.3	199.3	203.3	181.0	497.7	377.2
1993	253.0	190.6	185.5	159.8	449.4	357.6
1994	254.4	201.4	195.5	174.4	457.3	379.8
1995	299.5	243.0	195.1	173.2	504.0	423.6
1996	323.1	270.7	193.5	173.4	525.1	449.5
1997	347.7	287.1	197.0	178.1	550.9	470.3
1998	367.5	293.8	184.4	169.7	557.9	467.6
1999	369.4	309.2	179.2	167.0	553.9	480.4
2000	432.5	362.6	187.0	171.1	624.4	536.5
2001	478.3	400.3	195.1	177.6	678.4	581.6
2002	481.0	418.6	182.4	167.6	667.0	589.6
2003	535.0	460.5	186.5	172.4	724.9	637.0
2004	569.1	496.1	190.8	174.0	762.5	672.4
2005	609.9	536.0	206.5	186.9	819.6	723.7
2006	689.0	601.3	200.3	183.7	892.6	787.7
2007	709.6	627.6	215.1	196.5	928.5	827.1
2008	695.8	605.9	234.6	212.0	934.7	820.3
2009	718.0	642.8	210.3	190.5	931.9	834.2
2010	796.2	709.7	275.8	242.3	1076.8	953.3
2011	920.3	832.5	272.0	234.3	1196.0	1068.0
2012	985.0	893.7	282.7	246.4	1274.5	1144.0
2013	1072.2	959.5	295.9	262.2	1374.7	1223.7
2014	1053.8	944.8	321.8	282.9	1383.6	1232.2

(1) Total coal is steam coal + coking coal + lignite.

Table 3.2: World total coal trade

(million tonnes)

	Japan		Other Asia		OECD Europe		Oth. Eur. + Eurasia		Africa + Mid. East		North America		Latin America		Balancing item		World	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Exporters																		
Australia	124.5	120.3	206.1	244.9	18.3	18.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.4	4.7	6.5	-20.2	-19.0	336.1	375.0
Canada	9.0	9.0	21.7	17.7	4.4	5.1	0.5	0.7	-	0.1	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.5	0.2	-1.7	39.1	34.5
Poland	-	-	-	-	11.6	8.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-1.3	-0.5	11.1	9.1
United States	6.5	5.0	19.9	13.2	55.1	52.0	4.6	4.5	3.6	3.0	11.8	10.4	11.5	9.6	-6.2	-9.5	106.7	88.3
Other OECD	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.6	10.4	22.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.5	27.8	46.1	53.6
Total OECD	140.1	134.5	250.1	278.4	99.7	106.5	5.8	6.6	5.8	5.0	14.2	13.9	18.3	18.6	5.1	-3.0	539.1	560.5
PR of China	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	-0.5	9.7	5.6
Colombia	0.2	0.3	6.6	5.4	59.6	55.2	0.7	0.1	5.2	5.3	8.6	9.5	12.1	14.3	-12.8	-9.7	80.2	80.3
Indonesia	31.1	41.4	367.4	370.9	7.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	-	-	21.1	-11.3	427.9	410.9
Kazakhstan	0.0	-	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	29.5	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	3.5	1.8	33.8	28.9
Russian Fed.	12.5	13.4	48.9	56.4	73.6	71.0	13.6	12.9	3.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	-12.6	-3.7	140.8	155.5
South Africa	0.5	0.8	48.1	46.8	19.4	26.3	0.2	1.0	8.9	10.2	-	-	1.2	1.5	-3.9	-10.1	74.6	76.4
Oth. non-OECD	1.2	0.8	60.9	53.2	16.4	12.4	5.5	2.5	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.3	-19.6	-5.7	68.6	65.5
Tot. Imp./Exp.	187.8	193.3	794.8	816.1	276.7	280.5	53.3	46.8	25.1	26.2	24.1	25.4	35.5	37.8	-22.6	-42.5	1374.7	1383.6

Notes: The data in this table come from a variety of sources. The columns for OECD Europe, Japan and North America hold import statistics from those regions and countries. The data in the rows from Australia to Total OECD, except the data in the columns mentioned above, are export statistics from these countries and regions. The data in the World column are based on export statistics. Other data are based on national and international sources and estimates, with this itemised trade data stored in an independent database. Trade aggregates may differ from data reported elsewhere. There are additional uncertainties in the regional breakdown of the different types of coal. The Balancing item is used to account for this. In addition, the Balancing item accounts for regional differences in national methodologies countries use to classify their coal imports and exports, coal in-transit, coal that is unaccounted for, confidentiality, and reporting discrepancies by importing and exporting countries.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics and Secretariat sources.

Table 3.3: World steam coal trade
(million tonnes)

Exporters	Japan		Other Asia		OECD Europe		Oth. Eur. + Eurasia		Africa + Mid. East		North America		Latin America		Balancing Item		World	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Australia	92.4	79.4	104.8	121.3	3.0	2.2	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.9	2.2	0.4	0.7	-19.9	-11.4	182.1	194.6
Canada	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.4	-0.5	4.0	3.3
Poland	-	-	-	-	9.3	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-1.1	-0.5	8.6	6.7
United States	2.6	1.3	6.7	5.8	36.0	31.9	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.9	6.6	4.8	3.3	1.8	-10.5	-16.5	47.1	31.1
Other OECD	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	6.7	16.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.3	22.9	40.1	41.3
Total OECD	97.8	82.5	114.2	129.9	56.6	57.8	0.2	0.2	3.4	2.9	7.6	7.1	3.9	2.6	-1.7	-5.9	281.9	277.1
PR of China	1.8	1.9	3.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	-0.2	8.6	4.8
Colombia	0.2	0.3	6.4	5.3	59.2	54.9	0.7	0.1	5.2	5.3	8.6	8.8	12.1	14.3	-13.4	-10.0	79.0	78.8
Indonesia	26.4	41.0	364.6	370.1	7.2	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.3	-	-	25.1	-12.8	424.3	408.2
Kazakhstan	-	-	0.0	-	0.5	1.0	26.6	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	4.3	0.6	31.4	26.5
Russian Fed.	9.8	11.7	38.1	47.5	69.9	65.2	9.8	5.9	3.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	-14.9	-3.8	117.5	132.0
South Africa	0.5	0.8	48.1	46.8	19.3	26.3	0.2	0.9	8.9	10.2	-	-	1.2	1.5	-4.3	-10.5	74.0	76.0
Oth. non-OECD	1.0	0.6	40.9	36.3	14.0	9.0	2.6	1.5	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.3	-7.3	0.6	55.4	50.4
Tot. Imp./Exp.	137.5	138.9	642.2	657.3	226.9	222.2	40.4	33.5	22.8	23.9	17.5	17.9	23.2	22.8	-38.2	-62.6	1072.2	1053.8

Notes: The data in this table come from a variety of sources. The columns for OECD Europe, Japan and North America hold import statistics from those regions and countries. The data in the rows from Australia to Total OECD, except the data in the columns mentioned above, are export statistics from these countries and regions. The data in the World column are based on export statistics. Other data are based on national and international sources and estimates, with this itemised trade data stored in an independent database. Trade aggregates may differ from data reported elsewhere. There are additional uncertainties in the regional breakdown of the different types of coal. The Balancing item is used to account for this. In addition, the Balancing item accounts for regional differences in national methodologies countries use to classify their coal imports and exports, coal in-transit, coal that is unaccounted for, confidentiality, and reporting discrepancies by importing and exporting countries.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics and Secretariat sources.

Table 3.4: World coking coal trade
(million tonnes)

Exporters	Japan		Other Asia		OECD Europe		Oth. Eur. + Eurasia		Africa + Mid. East		North America		Latin America		Balancing Item		World	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Australia ⁽¹⁾	32.1	41.0	101.4	123.6	15.3	16.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	4.3	5.8	-0.3	-7.7	154.0	180.5
Canada	6.1	7.1	20.0	16.4	2.7	4.8	0.5	0.7	-	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.6	-1.3	35.0	31.1
Poland	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-0.1	2.3	2.1
United States	3.9	3.7	13.1	7.4	19.0	20.1	4.5	4.5	1.2	1.1	5.2	5.5	8.3	7.7	4.4	7.0	59.6	57.2
Other OECD	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	4.8	4.4	9.8
Total OECD	42.4	52.0	135.9	148.5	41.8	46.5	5.3	6.1	2.3	2.1	6.5	6.7	14.5	15.9	6.6	2.9	255.3	280.6
PR of China	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	0.8
Colombia	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.7	-	-	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.4
Indonesia	4.7	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.0	1.7	3.6	2.7
Kazakhstan	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	1.4	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.3	-0.8	0.3	0.3
Russian Fed.	2.7	1.6	10.9	8.7	3.6	5.8	3.8	7.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.6	-2.2	21.5	21.1
South Africa	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Oth. non-OECD	0.2	0.1	20.0	16.7	2.2	3.2	1.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-11.8	-6.7	12.3	14.4
Tot. Imp./Exp.	50.4	54.4	152.5	158.4	48.2	55.9	10.0	12.8	2.3	2.2	6.5	7.4	12.3	15.1	13.5	15.7	295.9	321.8

Notes: The data in this table come from a variety of sources. The columns for OECD Europe, Japan and North America hold import statistics from those regions and countries. The data in the rows from Australia to Total OECD, except the data in the columns mentioned above, are export statistics from these countries and regions. The data in the World column are based on export statistics. Other data are based on national and international sources and estimates, with this itemised trade data stored in an independent database. Trade aggregates may differ from data reported elsewhere. There are additional uncertainties in the regional breakdown of the different types of coal. The Balancing item is used to account for this. In addition, the Balancing item accounts for regional differences in national methodologies countries use to classify their coal imports and exports, coal in-transit, coal that is unaccounted for, confidentiality, and reporting discrepancies by importing and exporting countries.

(1) Includes exports of soft and semi-soft coking coal used for pulverised coal injection (PCI).

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics and Secretariat sources.

Table 3.5: World coal imports - regional aggregates
(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe Eurasia
1991	504847	347174	157673	17157	145466	184551	4670	12261	42832	97910
1992	485626	342574	143052	17967	147178	177429	4596	11927	48359	78170
1993	454799	329005	125794	16270	155342	157393	4713	12645	53799	54637
1994	469725	346694	123031	18467	168384	159843	5181	13171	54715	49964
1995	500943	367869	133074	19297	180154	168418	5369	13467	61833	52405
1996	513306	380412	132894	23204	183317	173891	6607	14448	65862	45977
1997	540443	404013	136430	27064	196667	180282	6908	14348	72265	42909
1998	547293	410026	137267	32408	192884	184734	8207	14653	72125	42282
1999	549390	416515	132875	35561	202304	178650	7846	14417	80531	30081
2000	625881	467361	158520	41420	225615	200326	9386	15264	91115	42755
2001	669016	499470	169546	48655	232942	217873	10562	14988	99187	44809
2002	684658	502138	182520	47103	247211	207824	11614	15639	115803	39464
2003	728985	530951	198034	55434	254517	221000	11273	16219	121473	49069
2004	788073	567880	220193	52453	276227	239200	11431	16976	146494	45292
2005	805945	566531	239414	59994	268197	238340	11829	17293	166731	43561
2006	872742	603780	268962	66293	273066	264421	12420	16479	190833	49230
2007	921721	617870	303851	63661	290110	264099	12087	18378	221307	52079
2008	935006	617077	317929	63250	298480	255347	12150	18723	228168	58888
2009	951509	545954	405555	45772	280103	220079	10667	15885	338500	40503
2010	1095022	581724	513298	44667	317832	219225	11118	19780	435296	47104
2011	1181298	597083	584215	39637	317220	240226	12168	22253	494218	55576
2012	1297935	616275	681660	35924	322260	258091	13967	20727	592175	54791
2013	1391731	646543	745188	34421	335451	276671	11603	21741	659172	52672
2014p	1423647	645609	778038	35347	329734	280528	16457	26634	686660	48287

Table 3.6: World sub-bituminous and lignite imports - regional aggregates
(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe/Eurasia
1991	17787	14971	2816	24	1038	13909	-	-	2	2814
1992	14514	12814	1700	14	1510	11290	-	-	1	1699
1993	12962	12195	767	149	1511	10535	-	-	1	766
1994	10953	10566	387	317	1947	8302	-	-	1	386
1995	11888	10417	1471	431	2438	7548	-	-	271	1200
1996	14256	10990	3266	1277	2518	7195	-	-	779	2487
1997	13948	11312	2636	1749	3491	6072	-	-	1514	1122
1998	15345	12365	2980	3111	4600	4654	-	-	2284	696
1999	17398	14213	3185	5347	4150	4716	-	-	2796	389
2000	22025	14551	7474	5205	5469	3877	-	-	5832	1642
2001	26498	16745	9753	6927	5907	3911	-	-	7769	1984
2002	28700	20231	8469	13973	3751	2507	-	-	6860	1609
2003	29946	19993	9953	16085	2070	1838	-	-	7280	2673
2004	26185	15927	10258	10655	3432	1840	-	-	7984	2274
2005	29289	20960	8329	14834	3884	2242	-	-	5722	2607
2006	34694	24174	10520	16720	4888	2566	-	-	7383	3137
2007	33145	21228	11917	14630	4095	2503	-	-	7961	3956
2008	43360	22016	21344	15253	3669	3094	-	-	18306	3038
2009	47519	18575	28944	11672	4201	2702	-	-	26910	2034
2010	59295	18936	40359	11419	5289	2228	-	257	37685	2417
2011	87097	14533	72564	7836	4518	2179	83	378	68168	3935
2012	122092	14101	107991	8049	3126	2926	58	353	103847	3733
2013	122316	12878	109438	7753	2433	2692	56	323	105952	3107
2014p	150391	16748	133643	7754	5399	3595	570	-	129997	3076

Table 3.7: World coal imports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Belgium	France	Germany	Spain	UK	USA	Canada	Russian Fed.	India	PR of China	Chinese Taipei	Japan	Korea
1991	14697	21794	18851	12988	19611	3075	12567	46911	5272	1368	18444	112450	29094
1992	14258	21991	19092	14279	20339	3450	13003	39723	6495	1630	22139	110964	30781
1993	12120	14231	16081	12726	18400	6631	8468	28200	7330	1428	25345	112580	37381
1994	12871	12238	18106	11769	15088	6880	9366	27203	10556	1209	26721	121254	41009
1995	14294	13243	17184	13889	15896	6533	9735	22734	12512	1635	28757	127233	45831
1996	13041	15800	18298	12130	17799	6464	12207	20081	13175	3217	31148	130087	46074
1997	13015	13641	22182	11340	19757	6792	14469	20804	16440	2013	36219	135866	51997
1998	12830	18456	24193	14554	21244	7914	18657	21822	16535	1586	37093	129662	53586
1999	10995	17878	24731	20098	20293	8245	19759	16047	19700	1673	41104	138137	54569
2000	11347	19032	29744	21649	23446	11351	23231	25528	20930	2178	45409	150787	64895
2001	12681	16019	35508	18916	35542	18751	23627	28062	20548	2661	49091	155112	66381
2002	9906	18165	33455	24514	28687	16181	22061	20866	23260	11258	51814	162681	71708
2003	9390	16810	34774	21552	31891	22721	22568	25344	21683	11098	54670	168396	73405
2004	9790	19500	39553	24473	36153	24749	19223	22429	28950	18614	60483	183587	78963
2005	8804	19887	37114	24756	43968	27634	21085	22643	38586	26172	60252	177670	76758
2006	8056	20428	45329	23704	50528	32882	20773	26083	43081	38106	62311	179366	79707
2007	7415	19009	46314	24439	43364	32973	18493	23711	49794	51016	65232	187613	88285
2008	7431	21355	45455	20967	43876	31032	20563	31267	65201	40340	63840	185523	99584
2009	4806	15459	38485	17038	38167	20538	12975	24146	96161	125840	58635	164576	102982
2010	6275	17631	45725	12817	26540	17556	12477	25540	121849	184352	63155	186680	118591
2011	5937	14509	47845	16168	32528	11873	10514	32392	135750	222242	66589	175423	129150
2012	5374	15932	49034	22414	44816	8308	9817	30275	164228	288786	64629	183861	124268
2013	5284	17105	54337	13662	49402	8078	8552	29403	188794	327182	65951	195609	126507
2014 _p	5139	13276	57025	16394	40645	10206	7819	25323	239377	291582	67086	187691	130885

Table 3.8: World sub-bituminous and lignite imports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Belgium	France	Germany	Spain	UK	USA	Canada	Russian Fed.	India	PR of China	Chinese Taipei	Japan	Korea
1991	276	2	3428	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1038
1992	244	2	3640	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1510
1993	226	-	2991	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	1511
1994	212	48	2623	265	-	316	-	5	-	-	-	-	1947
1995	195	53	2132	481	-	429	-	-	-	-	59	-	2438
1996	227	42	1950	136	-	808	467	-	-	-	241	-	2518
1997	219	37	2151	-	-	782	965	89	-	-	442	-	3491
1998	196	32	1944	-	-	946	2163	22	-	-	2010	-	4600
1999	159	37	2053	-	-	580	3630	3	-	-	2435	-	4150
2000	-	52	1796	-	-	124	4441	10	-	-	4701	-	5469
2001	-	59	1997	-	-	880	3486	242	-	-	6017	-	5906
2002	-	23	848	-	-	994	8074	-	-	-	5244	-	3751
2003	-	42	35	-	-	932	9117	127	-	-	5141	-	1741
2004	-	40	17	-	-	1461	6426	170	-	-	5726	-	2610
2005	-	36	9	-	-	1625	7717	253	-	-	4797	-	2862
2006	-	37	53	-	-	2264	8494	341	-	-	5250	-	3706
2007	-	51	27	-	-	2483	8187	270	-	-	5888	-	3486
2008	-	67	28	-	-	3179	9375	275	10591	-	5821	-	3160
2009	-	51	10	-	-	1595	4615	338	20841	-	5800	-	3562
2010	-	52	-	-	-	1503	3746	681	30590	-	4244	-	5090
2011	-	82	-	-	-	524	1330	2048	52382	-	12945	-	4215
2012	-	76	-	-	-	386	954	1673	85155	-	16085	-	2834
2013	-	146	18	-	-	312	2289	1530	89953	-	13318	-	1803
2014 _p	-	178	13	-	-	772	1695	1544	111804	-	13466	-	4866

Table 3.9: World coking coal imports - regional aggregates
(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe Eurasia
1991	169857	137932	31925	5384	78227	54321	2918	11619	13501	3887
1992	166886	132098	34788	6087	74281	51730	3070	11233	13958	6527
1993	164871	131294	33577	5436	75559	50299	3210	11366	14301	4700
1994	174222	133445	40777	5425	77201	50819	3421	11517	16646	9193
1995	180399	135334	45065	5662	76956	52716	2960	11572	15893	14640
1996	182195	138597	43598	6493	77882	54222	3305	11932	15559	12802
1997	185968	140239	45729	6167	77976	56096	3409	11401	19292	11627
1998	178396	137869	40527	7546	71823	58500	4116	11062	16798	8551
1999	170146	132484	37662	7196	72456	52832	3771	10336	17587	5968
2000	180842	141834	39008	8353	77424	56057	4217	10446	17650	6695
2001	172976	134825	38151	7673	75012	52140	4113	10363	17704	5971
2002	176284	135458	40826	8184	78437	48837	5071	10029	19616	6110
2003	177220	132187	45033	6751	78058	47378	4979	10338	21690	8026
2004	199356	142417	56939	7490	82692	52235	5102	10359	30202	11276
2005	195767	138348	57419	8267	77154	52927	5063	10184	29717	12455
2006	197059	141928	55131	8129	77754	56045	5119	9947	27834	12231
2007	208533	146724	61809	7083	80730	58911	4610	11059	33265	12875
2008	214247	147852	66395	7438	81434	58980	4912	11483	38285	11715
2009	207958	117785	90173	4249	72932	40604	3465	9902	70181	6625
2010	257560	145176	112384	6458	85840	52878	3138	11458	87816	9972
2011	260981	145907	115074	7421	86053	52433	3031	12450	85659	13934
2012	262537	139055	123482	6765	83756	48534	2966	11013	94764	14739
2013	285725	139393	146332	7099	84046	48248	1220	10605	124445	10062
2014p	293500	148394	145106	7997	84516	55881	1730	11222	122529	9625

Table 3.10: World steam coal imports - regional aggregates
(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe Eurasia
1991	320153	197221	122932	11773	67239	118209	1752	642	29329	91209
1992	306512	199948	106564	11879	72897	115172	1526	694	34400	69944
1993	279306	187856	91450	10832	79783	97241	1503	1279	39497	49171
1994	287781	205914	81867	13041	91183	101690	1760	1654	38068	40385
1995	312779	226158	86621	13633	103198	109327	2409	1895	45728	36589
1996	322414	235629	86785	16709	105435	113485	3302	2516	50279	30688
1997	348125	258418	89707	20895	118691	118832	3499	2947	52873	30388
1998	364167	268160	96007	24814	121061	122285	4091	3591	55289	33036
1999	375010	280215	94795	28319	129848	122048	4075	4081	62914	23725
2000	440415	322469	117946	32983	148191	141295	5169	4818	73422	34537
2001	490884	361380	129504	40897	157930	162553	6449	4625	81473	36957
2002	505206	364906	140300	38794	168774	157338	6543	5610	96187	31960
2003	548345	397716	150629	48570	176459	172687	6294	5881	99783	38671
2004	586212	424539	161673	44844	193535	186160	6329	6617	116289	32438
2005	607668	427123	180545	51595	191043	184485	6766	7109	137014	29656
2006	672465	460402	212063	57970	195312	207120	7301	6532	162999	35231
2007	710126	469763	240363	56467	209380	203916	7477	7319	188039	37528
2008	717864	467595	250269	55689	217046	194860	7238	7240	189883	45908
2009	741022	426759	314263	41387	207171	178201	7202	5983	268319	32759
2010	834928	435405	399523	38066	231992	165347	7980	8322	347480	35741
2011	915988	449871	466117	32077	231167	186627	9137	9803	408526	38651
2012	1031132	475449	555683	29013	238504	207932	11001	9714	497396	37572
2013	1102116	505538	596578	27188	251405	226945	10383	11136	534697	40362
2014p	1125274	494668	630606	27228	245218	222222	14727	15412	564131	36336

Notes: Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Table 3.11: World coking coal imports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Belgium	France	Germany	Spain	UK	USA	Canada	Russian Fed.	India	PR of China	Chinese Taipei	Japan	Korea
1991	6426	7660	1057	4652	9196	-	4744	-	5272	408	4350	62654	15572
1992	5795	7457	1357	4343	8385	-	4848	-	6325	400	3748	57899	16381
1993	4748	6904	987	4572	8602	-	4681	-	6936	-	3915	58238	17321
1994	4444	6747	1093	3893	8065	-	4467	3237	9874	-	4032	60299	16902
1995	5267	7300	1427	3244	7754	-	4129	2215	9378	-	4390	59805	17151
1996	5325	7387	2189	3318	8245	-	4833	1708	10617	-	3946	59656	18226
1997	4328	7235	2536	3745	8072	-	4301	1274	11745	398	6033	60581	17395
1998	4195	7052	4299	3905	8646	1050	4597	292	10023	103	5636	53844	17979
1999	3953	6950	3519	3548	8020	1065	4041	2	10992	263	5375	55229	17227
2000	3818	6543	4608	3755	8462	1547	4296	200	11063	339	5158	57849	19575
2001	4169	6942	3984	3424	7723	2091	3987	-	11107	277	5373	57113	17899
2002	3363	6405	5174	3425	6315	2207	4315	-	12947	256	5272	58434	20003
2003	3220	5577	5504	3321	6474	1556	3272	-	12992	2605	5274	57743	20315
2004	3577	6798	6875	4043	6345	1987	3429	-	16925	6830	5078	60884	21808
2005	3533	6255	7152	3571	6551	1603	4199	866	16891	7195	4968	56527	20627
2006	3490	5995	8692	3622	6774	1533	4253	167	17877	4663	4872	57672	20081
2007	3247	6191	9627	3682	7481	1515	3352	-	22029	6219	4483	58197	22532
2008	2993	7239	9255	3371	6349	1580	3286	1450	25364	6857	4757	57350	24083
2009	1666	3581	6448	2058	5264	947	2200	225	31145	34417	4119	52273	20659
2010	2801	4615	7793	2777	6634	1385	3092	847	34726	47082	5524	57679	28160
2011	2704	3799	8778	2505	5908	1446	3770	2485	34652	44654	6036	53816	32234
2012	2455	4744	9256	2260	5071	1015	4382	1903	35293	53610	5519	52210	31545
2013	2403	5217	7790	2527	6246	876	3378	1846	41911	75421	6727	53852	30194
2014p	2159	5001	9710	1631	6344	1449	3907	1181	50699	62439	7293	50689	33827

Table 3.12: World steam coal imports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Belgium	France	Germany	Spain	UK	USA	Canada	Russian Fed.	India	PR of China	Chinese Taipei	Japan	Korea
1991	7995	14132	14366	8336	10415	3075	7823	46911	-	960	14094	49796	13522
1992	8219	14532	14095	9936	11954	3450	8155	39723	170	1230	18391	53065	14400
1993	7146	7327	12103	8154	9798	6631	3787	28200	394	1428	21430	54342	20060
1994	8215	5443	14390	7876	7023	6880	4899	23961	682	1209	22689	60955	24107
1995	8832	5890	13625	10645	8142	6533	5606	20519	3134	1635	24367	67428	28680
1996	7489	8371	14159	8812	9554	6464	7374	18373	2558	3217	27202	70431	27848
1997	8468	6369	17495	7595	11685	6792	10168	19441	4695	1615	30186	75285	34602
1998	8439	11372	17950	10649	12598	6818	14060	21508	6512	1483	31457	75818	35607
1999	6883	10891	19159	16550	12273	7139	15718	16042	8708	1410	35729	82908	37342
2000	7529	12437	23340	17894	14984	9724	18935	25318	9867	1839	40251	92938	45320
2001	8512	9018	29527	15492	27819	16581	19636	27820	9441	2384	43718	97999	48482
2002	6543	11737	27433	21089	22372	13853	17744	20866	10313	11002	46542	104247	51705
2003	6170	11191	29235	18231	25417	21058	19294	25217	8691	8493	49396	110653	53090
2004	6213	12662	32661	20430	29808	22648	15793	22259	12025	11784	55405	122703	57155
2005	5271	13596	29953	21185	37417	25903	16885	21524	21695	18977	55284	121143	56131
2006	4566	14396	36584	20082	43754	31158	16520	25575	25204	33443	57439	121694	59626
2007	4168	12767	36660	20757	35883	31350	15141	23441	27765	44797	60749	129416	65753
2008	4438	14049	36172	17596	37527	29333	17276	29542	39837	33483	59083	128173	75501
2009	3140	11827	32027	14980	32903	19461	10773	23583	65016	91423	54516	112303	82323
2010	3474	12964	37932	10040	19906	16036	9381	24012	87123	137270	57631	129001	90431
2011	3233	10628	39067	13663	26620	10298	6737	27859	101098	177588	60553	121607	96916
2012	2919	11112	39778	20154	39745	7161	5424	26699	128935	235176	59110	131651	92723
2013	2881	11742	46529	11135	43156	7090	5155	26027	146883	251761	59224	141757	96313
2014p	2980	8097	47302	14763	34301	8657	3893	22598	188678	229143	59793	137002	97058

Notes: Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal for all countries.

Table 3.13: OECD coke oven coke⁽¹⁾ imports
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	37	41	81
Austria	1055	986	1274	815	718	981	1402	1252	1191	1260	1186
Belgium	1110	1261	676	822	1259	1108	152	60	58	69	69
Canada	357	267	340	339	818	631	948	761	340	317	897
Chile	11	148	53	44	51	27	68	1	55	34	7
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	320	602	510	885	458	429	261
Denmark	129	112	75	41	45	47	36	22	21	19	19
Estonia	x	x	x	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	832	1229	1231	786	274	505	505	441	320	373	401
France	3646	3000	2147	1109	885	1448	1525	1270	933	826	807
Germany	4497	4202	2693	2001	2601	5987	3793	4310	3254	3489	3537
Greece	45	35	53	32	11	1	4	1	-	-	-
Hungary	1207	1468	1486	478	351	5	205	10	7	9	49
Iceland	-	16	34	30	18	47	33	25	43	27	25
Ireland	13	8	22	29	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	82	101	134	115	745	506	848	18	-	929	1216
Japan	-	-	-	261	493	2467	2500	905	815	2032	3218
Korea	38	121	106	-	-	-	341	629	367	364	406
Luxembourg	3247	2292	1854	1447	521	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mexico	150	122	121	124	437	631	390	391	391	374	501
Netherlands	677	832	405	360	649	515	341	243	161	110	295
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	577	531	700	534	522	543	382	434	469	417	454
Poland	-	-	-	-	34	16	117	137	138	179	169
Portugal	38	102	157	13	34	-	6	3	1	-	-
Slovak Republic	922	130	268	456	178	155	260	610	218	161	166
Slovenia	x	x	x	68	57	72	56	29	30	31	38
Spain	459	553	209	172	846	137	136	204	168	190	248
Sweden	1495	453	386	318	484	328	393	247	92	98	98
Switzerland	158	127	77	27	24	27	20	18	21	19	17
Turkey	-	-	40	-	182	722	414	173	378	531	352
United Kingdom	53	-	374	304	640	483	909	113	192	819	925
United States	978	598	524	694	1648	3430	3202	1101	1029	125	69
IEA Americas	1335	865	864	1033	2466	4061	4150	1862	1369	442	966
IEA Asia Oceania	38	121	106	261	493	2467	2863	1548	1219	2437	3705
IEA Europe	20242	17422	14261	9871	11329	14118	11959	10452	8081	9928	10270
OECD Americas	1496	1135	1038	1201	2954	4719	4608	2254	1815	850	1474
OECD Asia Oceania	40	122	107	261	493	2467	2863	1548	1219	2437	3705
OECD Europe	20242	17438	14295	9969	11404	14237	12048	10506	8154	9986	10333
IEA Total	21615	18408	15231	11165	14288	20646	18972	13862	10669	12807	14941
OECD Total	21778	18695	15440	11431	14851	21423	19519	14308	11188	13273	15512

(1) Solid product obtained from carbonization of coal, principally coking coal, used mainly in the iron and steel industry.
Also includes coke and semi-coke made from lignite.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

Table 3.14: World coal exports - regional aggregates

(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe Eurasia
1991	505853	302086	203767	132968	120793	48325	47515	18590	29229	108433
1992	497676	292262	205414	121175	127015	44072	52149	16937	41212	95116
1993	449376	272206	177170	95910	132542	43754	51959	21441	38841	64929
1994	457343	277745	179598	96483	132247	49015	55115	22613	47710	54160
1995	504040	305484	198556	114322	138038	53124	59896	22553	63917	52190
1996	525098	307497	217601	116550	142448	48499	60410	28398	77419	51374
1997	550862	319967	230895	112320	158802	48845	64672	32685	81454	52084
1998	557902	324724	233178	106576	167899	50249	61833	35969	84367	51009
1999	553905	303511	250394	86656	173316	43539	66798	36760	98202	48634
2000	624373	318387	305986	85147	188516	44724	70446	43321	116996	75223
2001	678419	320539	357880	73853	193897	52789	69924	46428	163249	78279
2002	667008	313153	353855	62854	206267	44032	69896	43854	165303	74802
2003	724877	317311	407566	67405	210961	38945	72087	52392	190809	92278
2004	762541	331608	430933	69407	221253	40948	68608	57650	206675	98000
2005	819624	345990	473634	73602	234664	37724	71977	60834	225507	115316
2006	892645	347190	545455	72718	235187	39285	69284	68849	282599	124723
2007	928546	370155	558391	84471	246408	39276	67486	70977	290589	129339
2008	934680	392437	542243	106026	254753	31658	58441	72537	274719	136546
2009	931902	372827	559075	82200	263856	26771	52516	69764	295952	140843
2010	1076803	430888	645915	107575	295045	28268	67870	70726	336181	171138
2011	1196003	449091	746912	131040	286697	31354	69674	81366	433015	162857
2012	1274548	485269	789279	149096	303735	32438	79686	84411	453844	171338
2013	1374651	539092	835559	147108	338194	53790	78675	80838	492132	183914
2014p	1383589	560525	823064	124658	376786	59081	81366	82271	468752	190675

Table 3.15: World sub-bituminous and lignite exports - regional aggregates

(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe/ Eurasia
1991	17584	11100	6484	55	-	11045	-	-	2682	3802
1992	18596	9860	8736	55	-	9805	-	-	5548	3188
1993	18782	11482	7300	1960	-	9522	-	-	5953	1347
1994	16831	9206	7625	2221	-	6985	-	-	7127	498
1995	23802	9958	13844	3086	-	6872	-	-	11273	2571
1996	25034	9139	15895	3334	-	5805	-	-	13094	2801
1997	22193	5969	16224	1100	-	4869	-	-	15017	1207
1998	24692	5689	19003	1881	-	3808	-	-	17226	1777
1999	28765	6769	21996	3484	-	3285	-	-	20266	1730
2000	22526	4007	18519	1134	-	2873	-	-	16646	1873
2001	33359	12192	21167	9155	-	3037	-	-	19443	1724
2002	33483	9401	24082	7373	-	2028	-	-	22853	1229
2003	40824	9762	31062	8567	-	1195	-	-	28905	2157
2004	37834	8081	29753	6819	-	1262	-	-	28588	1165
2005	44961	8815	36146	7180	-	1635	-	-	34949	1197
2006	57296	8174	49122	6245	-	1929	-	-	47852	1270
2007	67167	9537	57630	7947	-	1590	-	-	55989	1641
2008	85033	9572	75461	7862	-	1710	-	-	73262	2199
2009	95264	7178	88086	5780	73	1325	-	-	86427	1659
2010	114160	8352	105808	7166	-	1186	-	-	102634	3174
2011	143525	7558	135967	6229	9	1320	-	-	134054	1913
2012	161578	10050	151528	8344	-	1706	-	-	146983	4545
2013	179105	13238	165867	11482	-	1756	-	-	161443	4424
2014p	170331	8784	161547	5985	22	2777	-	-	156615	4932

Table 3.16: World coal exports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Poland	Canada	USA	Aus- tralia	Co- lombia	Vene- zuela	Russian Fed.	Kazakh- stan	Ukraine	PR of China	India	Indo- nesia	South Africa
1991	23739	34113	98854	120183	16379	2196	40381	51963	13070	20001	110	7242	47357
1992	23605	28174	93001	126242	14614	2309	43396	42459	7342	23363	130	15407	52059
1993	23877	28303	67602	131752	17616	3825	27202	33821	3101	19815	100	16878	51711
1994	28414	31746	64736	131201	18437	4135	23332	26266	4106	24194	673	20214	54838
1995	32236	33993	80329	136702	18274	4242	28434	20970	2400	28617	651	31308	59676
1996	28965	34459	82076	140856	24781	3617	27400	21072	2290	36485	478	36370	60224
1997	29503	36530	75790	157557	27580	5105	24376	25080	2374	35331	540	41714	64200
1998	28078	34183	72391	166796	30061	5908	25662	23403	1881	32297	823	47600	61300
1999	24115	33539	53048	171861	29932	6828	29313	17098	2138	37437	1156	55750	66235
2000	23254	32082	53061	186962	35391	7930	38329	34428	2329	55057	1292	56797	69910
2001	23044	29696	44149	192178	38868	7560	42798	31567	3729	90125	1903	66344	69210
2002	22664	26924	35927	204334	36510	7344	44280	27062	3095	83887	1517	72981	69231
2003	20155	28389	39016	208750	45644	6748	55942	32756	2914	93986	1627	87888	71531
2004	19711	25863	43543	219343	50902	6748	68931	24537	3885	86613	1374	105121	67946
2005	19377	28292	45306	232330	53607	7143	86558	24658	3666	71676	1989	128608	71442
2006	16735	27676	45039	232465	61968	6739	91930	28853	3457	63211	1554	183188	68747
2007	11900	30790	53673	244390	64575	6355	98638	26178	3621	53111	1627	194885	66963
2008	8462	32066	73953	252189	67761	4729	98119	32912	4794	45288	1655	199947	57891
2009	8464	28583	53612	261747	66756	2957	106445	28604	5290	22348	2450	233431	51977
2010	10080	33438	74132	292621	68148	2457	132801	31296	6194	21308	1875	267201	67230
2011	7152	33728	97303	284536	79273	1819	124593	30350	6991	21692	2014	356224	68807
2012	7204	34806	114074	301521	83295	911	131690	32661	6114	11754	2512	387394	76009
2013	11064	39099	106745	336096	80152	659	140754	33811	8537	9732	2190	427918	74565
2014 ^p	9139	34464	88298	375044	80263	2008	155505	28892	5625	5596	1224	410918	76391

Table 3.17: World sub-bituminous and lignite exports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Poland	Canada	USA	Aus- tralia	Co- lombia	Vene- zuela	Russian Fed.	Kazakh- stan	Ukraine	PR of China	India	Indo- nesia	South Africa
1991	1275	10	45	-	-	-	2979	-	348	-	-	2561	-
1992	1063	9	46	-	-	-	2896	-	-	-	-	5460	-
1993	909	29	1931	-	-	-	1321	-	-	-	-	5953	-
1994	719	51	2170	-	-	-	232	266	-	-	-	7127	-
1995	368	-	3086	-	-	-	2171	202	-	-	-	11271	-
1996	45	11	3323	-	-	-	2059	232	1	-	-	13093	-
1997	37	-	1100	-	-	-	883	223	-	-	-	15017	-
1998	23	-	1881	-	-	-	1620	109	-	-	-	17136	-
1999	13	-	3484	-	-	-	1604	73	-	-	-	20070	-
2000	9	-	1134	-	-	-	1592	147	9	-	-	16471	-
2001	15	78	9077	-	-	-	1245	299	-	-	-	19240	-
2002	41	120	7253	-	-	-	783	87	3	-	-	22624	-
2003	36	109	8458	-	-	-	1317	184	2	-	-	28734	-
2004	27	117	6702	-	-	-	315	211	2	-	-	28383	-
2005	8	140	7040	-	-	-	552	212	-	-	-	34724	-
2006	-	251	5994	-	-	-	539	248	-	-	-	47629	-
2007	-	217	7730	-	-	-	584	225	-	-	-	54568	-
2008	1	201	7661	-	-	-	649	867	-	-	-	71981	-
2009	68	133	5647	-	-	-	893	309	-	-	-	84035	-
2010	115	139	7027	-	-	-	526	1924	-	-	-	98050	-
2011	145	176	6053	-	-	-	831	286	-	-	-	130757	-
2012	134	158	8186	-	-	-	1422	2339	-	-	69	142962	-
2013	218	110	11372	-	-	-	1775	2049	-	-	2	157425	-
2014 ^p	303	100	5885	-	-	-	2404	2049	-	-	-	151367	-

Table 3.18: World coking coal exports - regional aggregates
(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe Eurasia
1991	202492	169976	32516	87432	66059	16485	3523	968	3889	24136
1992	203262	161704	41558	77034	68331	16339	5088	1017	3789	31664
1993	185535	161119	24416	68970	74729	17420	4843	1041	4453	14079
1994	195475	158391	37084	70008	72540	15843	5764	1102	5370	24848
1995	195133	169662	25471	75819	75625	18218	6305	1159	7314	10693
1996	193529	170157	23372	76773	78558	14826	6133	1183	7978	8078
1997	197040	175094	21946	77406	84706	12982	5650	1224	5207	9865
1998	184410	165764	18646	71077	84414	10273	5167	1231	5525	6723
1999	179219	162067	17152	58161	93450	10456	2517	1179	6855	6601
2000	186980	168629	18351	58170	100712	9747	1744	1231	7710	7666
2001	195070	164921	30149	49975	106645	8301	1086	1252	13064	14747
2002	182403	156607	25796	42506	106458	7643	759	1283	14284	9470
2003	186472	160526	25946	43755	110004	6767	584	1333	14207	9822
2004	190792	168594	22198	48197	113640	6757	917	1624	7056	12601
2005	206458	186714	19744	52805	127246	6663	524	937	7544	10739
2006	200287	180879	19408	49588	123199	8092	672	729	7181	10826
2007	215107	197178	17929	55965	133979	7234	910	688	5865	10466
2008	234638	211020	23618	65531	139482	6007	1266	762	7450	14140
2009	210317	188524	21793	55336	127272	5916	638	764	6363	14028
2010	275768	243523	32245	78466	159566	5491	946	1216	11450	18633
2011	272048	238188	33860	90753	142568	4867	917	1461	16675	14807
2012	282748	243654	39094	94331	144574	4749	3961	1555	15343	18235
2013	295882	255268	40614	94605	156083	4580	4016	1170	12456	22972
2014p	321796	280613	41183	88258	182177	10178	4465	1447	13600	21671

Table 3.19: World steam coal exports - regional aggregates
(thousand tonnes)

	World	OECD	Non OECD	OECD			Non-OECD			
				Americas	Asia Oceania	Europe	Africa M. East	Americas	Asia	Europe Eurasia
1991	288430	121102	167328	45481	54734	20887	43992	17622	25219	80495
1992	281292	120712	160580	44086	58684	17942	47061	15920	37335	60264
1993	252962	101555	151407	26911	57813	16831	47116	20400	34388	49503
1994	254422	112406	142016	26424	59707	26275	49351	21511	42340	28814
1995	299464	128952	170512	38503	62413	28036	53591	21394	56601	38926
1996	323050	131623	191427	39766	63890	27967	54277	27215	69440	40495
1997	347748	140006	207742	34912	74096	30998	59022	31461	76247	41012
1998	367528	154863	212665	35206	83485	36172	56666	34738	78752	42509
1999	369429	138113	231316	28448	79866	29799	64281	35581	91151	40303
2000	432490	146891	285599	26922	87804	32165	68702	42090	109111	65696
2001	478265	152458	325807	23717	87252	41489	68838	45176	149982	61811
2002	480958	154312	326646	20107	99809	34396	69137	42571	150790	64148
2003	535022	155409	379613	23423	100957	31029	71503	51059	176431	80620
2004	569147	161544	407603	20906	107613	33025	67691	56026	199414	84472
2005	609937	157348	452589	20458	107418	29472	71453	59897	217738	103501
2006	688992	164146	524846	22841	111988	29317	68612	68120	275195	112919
2007	709564	171030	538534	28082	112429	30519	66576	70289	284102	117567
2008	695762	179389	516373	40111	115271	24007	57175	71775	266881	120542
2009	718017	182617	535400	26502	136584	19531	51878	69000	289191	125331
2010	796209	185845	610364	28774	135479	21592	66924	69510	324246	149684
2011	920256	209292	710964	39990	144129	25173	68757	79905	415779	146523
2012	984978	239751	745227	54603	159161	25987	75725	82856	437655	148991
2013	1072163	281944	790219	52368	182111	47465	74659	79668	479059	156833
2014p	1053823	277053	776770	36290	194609	46154	76901	80824	454673	164372

Notes: Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Table 3.20: World coking coal exports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Poland	Canada	USA	Aus- tralia	Co- lombia	Vene- zuela	Russian Fed.	Kazakh- stan	Ukraine	PR of China	India	Indo- nesia	South Africa
1991	9767	28786	58645	65450	968	-	15633	-	8503	3840	-	49	3523
1992	10781	23124	53910	67561	1017	-	24322	-	7342	3700	-	89	5088
1993	12829	23921	45044	73941	1041	-	6729	4247	3101	4283	-	170	4843
1994	10694	27066	42941	71496	1102	-	17367	3375	4106	4906	254	210	5764
1995	12296	28564	47255	74291	1159	-	8693	1999	-	6744	329	241	6305
1996	9886	28722	48036	76968	1183	-	6538	1509	31	7487	188	303	6133
1997	9138	30092	47314	83462	1224	-	8450	1371	44	4601	272	334	5650
1998	6506	28353	42722	83312	1231	-	6440	271	12	4855	385	285	5167
1999	6635	28946	29146	91996	1179	-	6400	184	17	5246	774	835	2517
2000	5290	28386	29780	99161	1231	-	7300	344	22	6470	624	616	1744
2001	3813	26914	23053	104935	1252	-	14431	316	-	11445	879	740	970
2002	3521	22964	19539	104526	1283	-	9196	271	3	13295	163	826	759
2003	2710	23716	20039	107794	1333	-	9470	328	24	13135	158	914	584
2004	3036	23847	24349	111732	1624	-	11935	245	417	5757	240	1059	917
2005	3151	26800	26001	124915	937	-	9983	247	509	5260	46	1222	524
2006	3601	24639	24946	120479	729	-	10007	289	530	4344	107	1550	672
2007	2363	26759	29198	131965	688	-	10019	262	118	2543	36	1736	910
2008	1683	26925	38599	136921	762	-	13614	329	197	3457	109	1922	1266
2009	1725	21528	33803	125238	764	-	13276	283	453	636	270	2049	616
2010	1815	27555	50906	157265	1216	-	18030	294	261	1139	111	2201	834
2011	1670	27666	63078	140455	1461	-	14182	301	286	3594	97	2826	456
2012	1587	30725	63390	142363	1555	-	17732	303	189	1308	56	3087	707
2013	2252	35020	59585	153987	1170	-	21528	318	1124	1111	8	3593	572
2014p	2091	31063	57195	180458	1447	-	21082	318	268	797	-	2729	400

Table 3.21: World steam coal exports - selected countries

(thousand tonnes)

	Poland	Canada	USA	Aus- tralia	Co- lombia	Vene- zuela	Russian Fed.	Kazakh- stan	Ukraine	PR of China	India	Indo- nesia	South Africa
1991	12697	5317	40164	54733	15411	2196	21769	51963	4219	16161	110	7193	43834
1992	11761	5041	39045	58681	13597	2309	16178	42459	-	19663	130	15318	46971
1993	10139	4353	22558	57811	16575	3825	19152	29574	-	15532	100	16708	46868
1994	17001	4629	21795	59705	17335	4135	5733	22625	-	19288	419	20004	49074
1995	19572	5429	33074	62411	17115	4242	17570	18769	2400	21873	322	31067	53371
1996	19034	5726	34040	63888	23598	3617	18803	19331	2258	28998	290	36067	54091
1997	20328	6438	28474	74095	26356	5105	15043	23486	2330	30730	268	41380	58550
1998	21549	5830	29376	83484	28830	5908	17602	23023	1869	27442	438	47315	56133
1999	17467	4593	23855	79865	28753	6828	21309	16841	2121	32191	382	54915	63718
2000	17955	3696	23226	87801	34160	7930	29437	33937	2298	48587	668	56181	68166
2001	19216	2704	21013	87243	37616	7560	27122	30952	3729	78680	1024	65604	68240
2002	19102	3841	16266	99808	35227	7344	34301	26704	3089	70592	1354	72155	68472
2003	17409	4566	18857	100956	44311	6748	45155	32244	2888	80851	1469	86974	70947
2004	16648	1904	19002	107611	49278	6748	56681	24081	3466	80856	1134	104062	67029
2005	16218	1364	19094	107415	52670	7143	76023	24199	3157	66416	1943	127386	70918
2006	13134	2927	19914	111986	61239	6739	81384	28316	2927	58867	1447	181638	68075
2007	9537	3921	24161	112425	63887	6355	88035	25691	3503	50568	1591	193149	66053
2008	6778	5022	35089	115268	66999	4729	83856	31716	4597	41831	1546	198025	56625
2009	6671	6926	19576	136509	65992	2957	92276	28012	4837	21712	2180	231382	51361
2010	8150	5751	23023	135356	66932	2457	114245	29078	5933	20169	1764	265000	66396
2011	5337	5933	34057	144081	77812	1819	109580	29763	6705	18098	1917	353398	68351
2012	5483	3971	50632	159158	81740	911	112536	30019	5925	10446	2387	384307	75302
2013	8594	3977	47127	182109	78982	659	117451	31444	7413	8621	2180	424325	73993
2014p	6745	3309	31085	194586	78816	2008	132019	26525	5357	4799	1224	408189	75991

Notes: Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal for all countries.

Table 3.22: OECD coke oven coke⁽¹⁾ exports
(thousand tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014p
Australia	-	122	11	574	334	22	c	c	598	696	714
Austria	82	2	5	1	1	1	4	3	-	1	-
Belgium	469	768	847	915	557	293	20	441	560	354	195
Canada	368	80	22	193	334	300	362	83	420	29	61
Chile	-	45	34	-	19	41	39	-	-	-	198
Czech Republic	3467	2450	1927	1451	1409	948	913	875	471	457	517
Denmark	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	x	x	35	39	20	37	21	23	20	23
Finland	24	5	13	1	2	-	-	5	46	70	73
France	1012	870	553	383	307	711	643	122	72	12	54
Germany	10197	7692	6038	2945	287	75	75	189	218	302	406
Greece	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	103	-	-	-	420	183	53	300	309	495	470
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	628	747	451	201	130	123	229	303	254	246	341
Japan	600	2068	4055	1880	3428	2593	1674	652	1476	1181	483
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	79	95	4	1	2	2	1	-	1	1
Netherlands	680	702	880	829	1025	562	358	148	5	269	363
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	51	36	122	5	-	2	2	4	2	1	-
Poland	2780	1770	1639	3662	3331	3691	4624	6347	6391	6600	6675
Portugal	16	-	-	11	74	80	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	13	23	-	58	59	138	324	46	60	43
Slovenia	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2	3	11	42	81	744	610	370	461	168	130
Sweden	11	114	77	41	67	29	35	33	22	26	30
Switzerland	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5
United Kingdom	665	1265	1163	435	264	381	119	483	520	87	88
United States	1266	1879	1018	519	680	1039	1585	1327	884	760	856
IEA Americas	1634	1959	1040	712	1014	1339	1947	1410	1304	789	917
IEA Asia Oceania	600	2190	4066	2454	3762	2615	1674	652	2074	1877	1197
IEA Europe	20218	16437	13750	10961	8052	7902	7860	9968	9400	9176	9413
OECD Americas	1634	2083	1169	716	1034	1382	1988	1411	1304	790	1116
OECD Asia Oceania	600	2190	4066	2454	3762	2615	1674	652	2074	1877	1197
OECD Europe	20218	16437	13750	10961	8052	7902	7860	9968	9400	9176	9413
IEA Total	22452	20586	18856	14127	12828	11856	11481	12030	12778	11842	11527
OECD Total	22452	20710	18985	14131	12848	11899	11522	12031	12778	11843	11726

(1) Solid product obtained from carbonization of coal, principally coking coal, used mainly in the iron and steel industry.
Also includes coke and semi-coke made from lignite.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

4. PRICES

Table 4.1: Japan coking coal import costs

(average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	Total ⁽¹⁾ (all sources)	Australia	Canada	USA	South Africa	Russian Federation	PR of China
1994	51.91	47.89	64.65	59.34	46.93	51.80	47.03
1995	55.03	51.15	64.49	61.37	49.54	54.81	49.49
1996	56.39	54.07	64.44	61.05	50.94	57.21	51.88
1997	55.19	52.73	64.84	61.24	49.64	57.09	49.98
1998	50.98	49.47	59.73	59.53	47.06	54.63	46.78
1999	42.95	41.83	51.05	55.79	39.74	45.17	40.01
2000	39.46	39.01	45.46	52.69	39.99	43.62	37.12
2001	41.13	40.96	47.30	47.81	47.09	45.52	39.35
2002	42.14	43.32	50.50	52.07	x	45.59	38.97
2003	41.73	43.56	51.64	42.93	x	46.05	39.09
2004	61.40	56.85	62.04	163.61	x	67.98	72.57
2005	88.80	96.44	106.05	159.01	x	114.96	100.45
2006	93.10	106.20	125.68	159.35	x	116.69	91.98
2007	88.43	96.03	112.61	516.32	x	105.45	100.91
2008	184.13	206.71	234.34	308.56	x	250.90	256.42
2009	163.82	191.58	220.94	241.65	x	190.54	138.99
2010	151.45	170.10	191.97	208.24	x	185.00	154.71
2011 ⁽²⁾
2012 ⁽²⁾
2013 ⁽²⁾
2014 ⁽²⁾

Note: It should be noted that as a result of the import coal classification system used by Japanese customs authorities, some imports of Indonesian coal are recorded by customs as coking coal even though most of the coal is not used in the metallurgical industry. As this coal has a lower unit value than coking coal reported in other categories, the data presented in the Total column in this table, from 1991 onwards, tend to understate the total average unit value of coals imported into Japan for metallurgical use. Prior to 1991, the volume of imports reported by customs in this manner was not so large as to significantly affect the total averages.

Table 4.2: EU coking coal import costs from selected countries

(Average Unit Value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	Total ⁽¹⁾ (all sources)	Australia	Canada	USA	South Africa	Russian Federation	Poland
1994	55.97	55.56	52.42	58.22	44.13	46.11	53.55
1995	58.49	57.03	57.02	61.20	49.65	56.00	59.26
1996	59.74	59.72	58.52	62.03	47.44	59.88	61.11
1997	57.99	57.97	57.61	60.08	43.31	54.93	61.02
1998	54.53	55.00	54.18	58.53	35.83	51.08	52.52
1999	48.97	47.33	45.58	54.14	36.21	57.96	47.48
2000	47.88	45.45	45.92	52.91	39.09	42.02	50.43
2001	53.56	51.24	54.59	58.54	42.10	58.89	51.58
2002	56.63	55.52	56.90	61.48	38.69	58.11	50.15
2003	59.61	58.03	61.31	64.18	39.20	47.45	62.24
2004	78.12	73.63	76.64	84.75	61.31	86.41	108.71
2005	109.61	114.89	113.81	110.91	71.77	86.05	138.92
2006	125.86	135.52	137.66	123.44	66.18	81.34	118.82
2007	125.73	127.74	129.45	126.95	96.82	92.15	139.47
2008	197.84	220.54	220.91	175.35	141.18	147.83	245.85
2009	187.29	243.76	223.39	160.22	81.99	108.78	137.24
2010	194.02	213.42	205.20	191.43	95.76	128.15	194.36
2011 ⁽²⁾
2012 ⁽²⁾
2013 ⁽²⁾
2014 ⁽²⁾

(1) Weighted average based only on imports for which prices are available. Calculated average prices may not be comparable from one year to the next due to differing components.

(2) Coking coal import prices for 2011 through 2014 are unavailable due to resource constraints.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes (Table 21 and Table 19 in Part I) [For editions prior to 2011]

Table 4.3: Japan steam coal import costs

(average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	Total⁽¹⁾ (all sources)	Australia	USA	South Africa	Russian Federation	PR of China	Canada	Indonesia
1994	43.88	44.92	49.91	42.47	38.68	39.05	42.88	39.89
1995	47.85	48.87	52.65	48.27	43.45	44.48	44.20	43.79
1996	49.29	50.24	54.32	49.86	44.63	46.52	45.91	45.49
1997	45.26	45.59	49.86	46.58	42.57	44.73	42.01	41.63
1998	40.68	40.80	47.52	41.50	38.46	39.96	38.25	36.58
1999	35.87	36.12	45.37	37.34	30.24	34.89	33.50	32.40
2000	34.59	34.59	45.49	35.82	30.68	33.69	34.72	31.85
2001	37.95	38.32	45.99	38.05	37.61	36.95	36.94	35.17
2002	36.95	37.39	48.63	40.30	34.35	36.25	37.34	34.52
2003	34.93	35.13	x	35.21	34.28	35.28	33.82	32.72
2004	51.48	50.20	186.48	x	59.02	55.06	52.60	46.98
2005	62.73	61.90	x	80.64	66.10	65.65	63.79	59.65
2006	63.33	63.90	596.68	x	62.20	63.88	56.32	60.31
2007	70.92	71.03	553.99	77.46	72.28	73.60	66.04	66.45
2008	125.42	127.23	151.26	105.49	121.34	124.10	125.52	116.08
2009	111.12	111.87	47.12	87.62	101.62	118.18	103.84	112.99
2010	110.40	111.12	84.43	107.07	106.42	112.29	107.80	108.20
2011 ⁽²⁾
2012 ⁽²⁾
2013 ⁽²⁾
2014 ⁽²⁾

Table 4.4: EU steam coal import costs from selected countries

(average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	Total⁽¹⁾ (all sources)	Australia	USA	South Africa	Russian Federation	PR of China	Poland	Colombia
1994	40.35	40.74	46.05	36.18	36.67	41.78	41.44	39.68
1995	47.51	45.06	49.12	43.76	42.55	45.29	46.78	43.42
1996	45.62	48.25	48.03	42.23	42.48	46.18	46.50	41.93
1997	43.52	46.38	48.47	40.33	39.84	52.87	42.62	42.29
1998	39.72	40.03	46.99	36.30	37.23	52.85	39.61	37.56
1999	34.43	36.68	40.67	31.78	30.96	32.58	35.03	32.69
2000	35.22	39.04	41.07	33.83	33.59	31.45	35.30	34.22
2001	42.96	44.13	46.52	42.32	42.16	40.90	44.41	42.32
2002	38.69	43.28	43.48	36.65	36.79	44.30	40.75	36.99
2003	41.94	46.83	47.37	39.10	42.22	51.38	43.26	41.65
2004	61.91	69.05	61.50	58.00	65.14	60.61	68.95	61.54
2005	71.27	106.40	86.75	67.64	68.46	93.41	78.34	67.98
2006	69.80	109.71	82.08	66.24	67.93	150.20	75.65	66.07
2007	82.21	103.73	97.50	80.25	79.03	73.02	94.13	78.16
2008	137.79	184.75	138.40	142.07	131.62	161.12	156.01	138.32
2009	100.28	149.29	107.28	95.66	92.41	x	114.60	95.99
2010	104.10	197.74	117.46	98.50	97.66	x	104.06	95.84
2011 ⁽²⁾
2012 ⁽²⁾
2013 ⁽²⁾
2014 ⁽²⁾

(1) Weighted average based only on imports for which prices are available. Calculated average prices may not be comparable from one year to the next due to differing components.

(2) Steam coal import prices for 2011 through 2014 are unavailable due to resource constraints.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes (Table 16 and Table 14 in Part I) [For editions prior to 2011]

Table 4.5: Steam coal export costs
(Average Unit Value, USD/tonne)

Exported from: To:	Australia (FOB)			Canada	United States (FAS)			Colombia ⁽²⁾	Indonesia	S. Africa
	Total	Japan	EU ⁽¹⁾		Total	Japan	EU ⁽¹⁾			
1994	32.75	33.72	29.09	31.51	38.22	37.13	40.23	..	36.40	23.89
1995	34.99	36.85	31.05	32.90	38.94	38.61	40.91	..	42.71	29.20
1996	37.77	38.89	33.19	35.67	36.94	40.02	36.80	31.81	42.71	30.63
1997	34.35	35.40	31.76	32.44	34.84	38.55	35.88	33.84	39.90	31.47
1998	30.10	31.50	24.54	30.24	32.24	37.00	33.05	30.51	35.82	26.37
1999	26.49	27.02	21.63	25.72	32.02	35.40	29.39	27.25	31.00	22.77
2000	24.27	24.72	20.86	24.99	31.84	34.90	28.26	26.99	29.60	22.63
2001	28.71	29.69	25.86	26.01	34.51	37.70	34.69	31.36	32.07	28.59
2002	28.01	29.20	24.42	28.11	37.70	40.41	33.09	30.09	29.98	25.82
2003	25.41	26.00	25.18	35.75	37.00	166.40	32.18	36.41	25.00	24.47
2004	37.65	38.45	34.44	44.75	53.93	91.47	42.06	59.55	38.00	32.77
2005	48.86	49.42	49.46	53.23	67.09	105.21	76.79	51.89	44.50	46.46
2006	47.05	50.59	49.29	45.24	55.66	166.53	64.17	51.92	47.25	45.90
2007	51.11	54.61	55.42	50.51	52.61	198.41	66.14	57.76	60.91	51.06
2008	92.23	103.23	102.85	97.37	62.76	143.02	82.07	120.27	115.48	88.19
2009	80.03	88.54	72.97	84.45	81.33	113.97	95.04	58.26	55.29	60.99
2010	85.82	89.03	120.56	95.97	71.63	83.85	82.21	77.31	71.03	91.26
2011 ⁽³⁾	108.36	87.32	116.20
2012 ⁽³⁾	83.25	68.13	92.89
2013 ⁽³⁾	71.37	62.40	80.35
2014 ⁽³⁾	65.97	62.33	72.33

Table 4.6: Coking coal export costs
(Average Unit Value, USD/tonne)

Exported from: To:	Australia (FOB)			Canada	United States (FAS)			Colombia ⁽²⁾	Indonesia	S. Africa
	Total	Japan	EU ⁽¹⁾		Total	Japan	EU ⁽¹⁾			
1994	41.36	40.24	41.41	48.03	47.11	44.72	49.82	..	..	41.16
1995	44.23	43.37	44.45	48.76	48.47	45.35	51.13	..	..	37.48
1996	47.56	46.11	48.56	51.52	50.05	46.51	53.12	..	..	39.66
1997	47.37	45.52	47.73	50.04	49.99	45.94	52.87	..	..	39.68
1998	43.97	42.47	44.10	46.15	48.55	45.98	51.67	..	..	37.72
1999	35.99	34.60	37.59	38.19	46.19	44.46	49.27	31.97	..	31.39
2000	32.85	31.64	33.66	34.01	42.98	41.99	45.58	31.26	..	34.38
2001	36.93	34.46	39.99	43.03	45.88	x	50.10	33.15	..	32.09
2002	40.16	36.79	44.34	43.90	50.06	x	53.14	..	..	37.81
2003	39.75	36.18	43.14	44.59	49.11	56.01	52.19	..	..	32.43
2004	48.84	45.51	51.43	51.37	70.14	98.14	63.60	..	..	27.91
2005	88.94	83.74	100.84	96.26	89.91	100.61	89.53	..	..	43.15
2006	98.27	94.04	106.29	109.29	111.72	89.80	102.37	..	..	53.00
2007	84.16	79.50	93.67	98.44	98.10	x	100.58	..	..	54.94
2008	194.87	193.79	215.74	209.51	148.39	157.59	133.63	..	..	67.93
2009	143.83	165.07	168.88	194.92	129.77	181.25	124.78	..	..	114.58
2010	171.76	154.53	193.71	212.01	160.32	166.81	158.48	..	..	95.04
2011 ⁽³⁾
2012 ⁽³⁾
2013 ⁽³⁾
2014 ⁽³⁾

(1) Weighted average based only on imports for which prices are available. Calculated average prices may not be comparable from one year to the next due to differing components.

(2) Low ash bituminous; injection grade to Japanese steel mills

(3) OECD steam and coking coal export values are unavailable for 2011 through 2013 due to resource constraints.

Sources: IEA/OECD *Energy Prices & Taxes* (Tables 23 to 27) for Australia, Canada and the US, prior to 2011; *Latin America Coal & Power* for Colombia prior to 2003, *Indonesia Mineral and Coal Statistics* for Indonesia prior to 2003; *Coal Americas*, IHS Energy Publishing Inc. for Colombia and Indonesia 2003 till 2011, IHS McCloskey, *McCloskey's Coal Report* from 2011 onwards; Republic of S. Africa Minerals Bureau for South Africa prior to 2004, Xavier Provost, private consultant since 2004 and *South African Coal Report*, IHS Energy Publishing Inc

Table 4.7: Coking coal prices for industry

(USD/tce)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	29.69	24.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	63.67	60.40	61.72	57.55	49.29	47.21	54.03	..	..	..
Canada	62.70	54.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.46	45.46	66.19
Czech Republic	..	44.30	52.62	64.92	56.79	50.73	55.31	65.73	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	101.01	105.93	99.78	105.14	109.88	126.04	158.63
France	51.84	50.31	62.62	59.55	47.44	45.43	50.42	58.03	59.67	72.00
Germany	62.91	63.40	63.02	60.34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	69.79	62.38	64.88	60.70	52.70	53.26	58.22	60.99	63.48	81.00
Japan	72.47	66.24	68.03	61.13	49.64	45.29	46.93	48.88	48.81	69.33
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.66
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	105.55	97.88	154.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	72.51	93.32	89.69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	60.05	38.32	39.10	46.73	47.46	51.92	95.31
Portugal	175.90	68.37	52.51	43.92	31.74	31.67	38.85	32.64	38.73	..
Slovak Republic	27.50	41.02	56.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	68.57	63.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	64.11	64.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	102.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	70.23	57.26	82.07	86.05	70.90	80.19	71.75	86.26	92.36	118.78
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	48.94	59.10	52.01	51.52	49.91	48.41	50.67	55.73	55.15	66.99

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	99.08	116.90	106.47	144.74	196.62	130.57	248.11	222.89	121.50	126.67
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	196.65	203.29	225.89	382.62	287.47	288.81	479.66	398.61	352.52	338.36
France	106.19	127.95	119.55	207.93	197.67	209.31	278.19	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	108.96	117.95	124.19	199.90	152.00	185.72	254.62	..	..	..
Japan	103.99	112.09	108.07	220.66	203.29	186.84	252.06	212.40	157.83	134.08
Korea	116.53	119.87	110.12	247.02	169.43	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	114.57	94.24	111.17	221.50	129.55	187.88	253.30	184.16	149.15	132.93
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	321.28	489.59	428.98	462.31	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	148.07	161.57	200.53	258.70	269.73	272.14	253.81	268.97	270.65	233.12
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	91.26	101.49	103.44	128.62	156.19	158.80	197.97	200.07	195.21	196.86

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

Table 4.8: Steam coal prices for industry

(USD/tce)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	27.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	90.20	65.63	78.84	82.29	56.93	54.73	56.42	75.33	87.64	171.25
Belgium	29.62	54.28	55.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	43.98	50.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	19.06	24.44	31.30	28.33	26.96	28.42	33.87	..	..
Denmark	76.39	81.93	119.94	84.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	51.74	57.34	72.35	96.93	97.39	89.47	97.40	96.68	113.53	140.81
France	61.82	89.61	128.20	145.13	121.78	105.48	107.49	109.32	130.49	..
Germany	98.52	98.18	185.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	93.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	57.76	100.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	70.05	56.50	58.84	57.35	37.90	43.46	50.90	47.01	48.09	72.13
Japan	71.23	66.49	70.53	62.00	47.47	45.68	49.69	48.29	45.29	67.16
Korea	..	40.62	61.03	56.01	49.56	58.36	51.13	52.96	58.42	57.88
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	57.76	60.33	62.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	36.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	39.79	45.67	53.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	51.77	49.23	48.83	54.39	50.23	56.63	65.40
Portugal	..	..	..	..	32.14	37.98	46.43	39.74	47.00	..
Slovak Republic	7.88	11.70	15.25	..	31.85	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	77.55	69.90	92.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	68.81	70.26	72.45	71.06	55.12	60.13	68.68	61.64	75.26	110.08
Turkey	..	51.63	79.67	58.81	57.96	53.26	52.41	69.46	73.39	67.16
United Kingdom	49.74	72.98	88.51	65.61	62.93	59.32	63.69	65.09	70.29	86.78
United States	36.26	44.31	40.00	38.59	37.60	37.77	39.02	39.97	40.73	46.79

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	178.69	181.33	203.12	249.48	243.64	208.76	246.66	251.81	227.30	224.03
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	146.63	149.81	166.59	249.09	192.19	193.76	362.13	322.66	311.54	310.49
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	83.23	78.59	97.48	163.22	129.51	127.19	159.23	..	..	..
Japan	81.23	87.10	97.98	167.62	152.90	151.91	193.42	189.16	158.58	144.38
Korea	66.77	60.93	75.29	124.80	94.12	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	71.39	81.68	96.83	135.19	122.71	125.20	142.27	142.18	130.46	120.31
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	140.85	191.88	189.83	175.85	147.81
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	110.03	111.25	145.85	252.48	160.86	181.26	234.07	177.96	144.10	131.01
Turkey	78.71	79.99	115.02	152.51	139.04	137.83	142.33	161.45	172.80	149.36
United Kingdom	99.65	99.17	113.43	130.65	111.10	130.90	166.78	165.81	176.75	186.96
United States	56.31	61.57	64.85	75.60	77.28	76.20	77.52	87.90	85.76	86.49

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

Table 4.9: Steam coal prices for electricity generation

(USD/tce)

	1978	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	10.83	19.11	29.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	173.19	75.95	80.98	..	..	56.94	48.41	55.78	68.29	86.09
Belgium	53.08	65.42	59.60	57.28	39.63	42.95	49.46	45.21	47.13	95.02
Canada	37.88	..	61.02	..	..	20.54	21.27	22.02	24.15	23.34
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	32.42	36.66	33.56	34.57	51.39
Czech Republic	10.29	15.70	20.49	26.48	26.43	21.88	22.09	23.40	..	..
Denmark	..	56.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	51.74	57.34	72.35	96.93	45.31	44.40	53.62	50.59	55.49	76.99
France	..	43.58	57.35	55.34	43.11	41.98	51.04	48.35	47.85	71.64
Germany	83.97	82.45	141.95	163.77	42.45	42.94	52.51	46.27	50.64	70.87
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	38.53	90.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	84.91	63.11	53.27	34.88	34.26	39.99	42.37	40.16	75.99
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	41.32	57.38	67.72	65.27	..	..	..	..	43.38	70.11
Japan	90.58	77.86	101.84	92.27	55.83	51.42	53.65	49.77	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.51
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	42.39	48.19	39.17	44.02	48.69	51.94	51.56	49.11	56.82
Netherlands	40.99	65.72	71.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	16.93	17.03	43.52	39.56	38.86	43.31	44.13	49.33	54.89
Portugal	31.26	65.23	58.90	50.80	36.10	34.67	44.23	37.06	44.00	65.92
Slovak Republic	4.30	6.55	8.61	..	20.47	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	42.60	50.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	50.00	50.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	33.65	31.85	62.46	54.01	50.45	35.92	53.19	66.45	90.65
United Kingdom	52.18	72.71	96.27	68.61	58.20	55.02	57.50	55.10	56.85	74.00
United States	29.96	43.67	38.52	34.58	31.92	31.51	32.33	32.91	33.33	35.48

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	92.70	98.23	101.93	129.35	141.37	115.56	135.43	136.77	145.97	143.02
Belgium	105.36	82.93	99.07	171.19	100.77	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	28.16	30.02	32.70	33.19	28.67	35.65	33.14	37.72	37.80	..
Chile	58.27	57.37	69.85	116.66	95.43	83.62	106.86	96.33	89.82	83.14
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	82.82	85.36	96.21	164.25	111.56	116.89	157.45	133.45	109.08	108.14
France	84.41	82.15	94.53	153.44	128.44	122.05	144.61	..	..	..
Germany	80.73	78.92	91.38	154.47	111.47	119.27	155.05	128.02	110.23	101.84
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	79.21	69.22	94.31	112.40	128.53	94.21	141.66	99.60	92.27	82.08
Israel	..	..	..	169.74	165.17	130.47	189.72	179.46	..	..
Italy	83.45	79.24	100.83	169.04	122.09	127.81	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	58.44	54.57	63.96	96.49	87.54	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	62.69	64.79	70.26	80.19	78.20	83.49	85.87	87.11	93.13	96.58
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	65.19	69.75	79.21	110.19	109.84	107.21	115.89	113.53	106.06	102.64
Portugal	77.51	66.84	87.61	162.01	93.32	101.20	129.85	103.39	89.61	82.69
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	88.29	86.87	97.12	113.22	112.43	127.32	130.86	135.91	159.57	152.34
United Kingdom	81.19	86.73	102.00	148.79	105.08	119.15	159.09	130.15	119.13	115.70
United States	40.50	44.47	46.45	54.32	57.91	59.42	62.80	62.55	61.51	62.08

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

5. USES OF COAL

Table 5.1: OECD coal-fired and total electricity generating capacity, 1990 to 2013
(GW)

	Coal					Total				
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013
Australia	24.92	28.65	30.69	30.91	29.92	38.45	46.20	60.07	64.25	64.03
Austria	2.10	2.24	2.02	2.11	2.17	16.69	17.80	21.19	22.92	23.59
Belgium	4.90	2.47	..	..	..	14.14	15.69	18.69	20.77	20.84
Canada	19.24	..	14.12	9.90	9.90	104.14	111.32	132.38	132.60	132.60
Chile	0.89	1.93	2.53	3.96	4.00	5.10	9.89	16.23	18.15	18.60
Czech Republic	12.11	11.47	11.79	11.92	12.21	15.28	15.32	19.83	20.45	21.08
Denmark	7.54	5.60	5.90	5.53	4.52	9.14	12.32	13.44	14.08	13.55
Estonia	..	2.79	2.63	2.38	2.39	..	2.80	2.75	2.92	2.91
Finland	5.79	7.71	6.27	6.38	6.70	13.22	16.26	15.54	15.76	16.70
France	14.23	..	..	7.91	7.80	103.34	114.67	124.53	129.35	130.11
Germany	42.73	51.59	..	..	..	99.08	118.88	162.70	177.29	186.12
Greece	3.89	4.49	4.79	4.56	4.56	8.51	10.90	15.31	17.75	18.86
Hungary	2.24	2.02	1.52	1.34	1.15	7.18	8.28	8.99	9.40	8.42
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	0.94	1.38	2.58	2.66	2.77
Ireland	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.86	3.81	4.71	8.31	8.59	8.80
Israel	2.19	4.29	4.84	4.84	4.84	5.07	9.13	13.06	14.41	15.02
Italy	9.03	12.56	11.19	11.20	11.12	56.56	75.51	106.49	124.23	124.75
Japan	40.47	51.78	47.23	51.96	54.06	194.73	260.49	287.03	295.19	302.71
Korea	..	14.44	29.41	..	..	2.34	53.69	84.70	94.28	92.00
Luxembourg	0.09	..	..	..	..	1.24	1.22	1.71	1.79	1.81
Mexico	1.61	5.11	5.90	6.02	6.00	27.37	40.35	62.29	62.14	63.61
Netherlands	3.77	4.18	..	..	..	17.56	21.06	26.69	29.92	30.53
New Zealand	1.09	1.11	1.16	0.91	0.66	7.18	8.39	9.46	9.62	9.62
Norway	0.05	0.08	0.01	..	..	27.13	28.42	31.69	32.86	32.86
Poland	25.99	27.80	28.40	28.40	27.89	27.88	30.56	33.36	35.28	35.82
Portugal	1.47	1.99	2.38	2.26	2.26	7.41	10.91	18.93	19.75	18.91
Slovak Republic	..	..	1.52	1.43	1.62	..	7.45	7.87	8.41	8.51
Slovenia	..	1.03	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.76	2.61	3.19	3.35	3.43
Spain	10.41	11.36	..	..	..	42.84	53.92	101.79	105.17	105.84
Sweden	..	..	..	..	0.99	34.19	33.72	36.45	37.84	37.92
Switzerland	0.13	0.20	0.14	0.12	0.26	16.76	18.91	19.70	20.37	20.76
Turkey	5.58	7.40	12.40	13.17	13.22	16.32	27.26	49.52	57.06	64.01
United Kingdom	41.17	33.37	30.86	27.17	22.23	73.21	78.39	93.66	94.62	91.52
United States	307.96	321.06	318.96	311.47	304.68	733.59	811.35	1041.00	1067.88	1065.09

Notes: Includes multi-fired units.

Includes autoproducers for all countries except Japan.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD *Electricity Information*

Table 5.2: OECD coal, peat and oil shale use for electricity production and heat sold
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	19.7	28.8	33.7	41.3	46.3	58.8	64.6	63.8	60.9	60.4	59.3
Austria	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9
Belgium	3.9	5.5	5.3	6.5	6.3	4.7	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Canada	11.9	21.5	28.3	28.5	29.7	38.5	33.4	27.1	25.2	23.1	23.7
Chile	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.4	5.5	6.8	8.1	9.5
Czech Republic	11.9	15.5	16.5	20.5	21.3	21.3	20.6	20.7	20.8	19.7	18.1
Denmark	2.3	8.0	9.7	8.1	8.7	5.2	4.9	5.4	4.4	3.5	4.4
Estonia	..	..	..	6.8	3.4	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.5
Finland	1.7	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.9	5.0	4.9	7.9	6.2	4.9	5.6
France	14.8	24.4	15.0	12.0	9.6	10.8	10.3	8.3	5.2	7.1	8.0
Germany	104.2	115.9	123.3	115.6	103.2	98.8	97.8	90.4	89.6	94.3	95.9
Greece	2.0	3.8	6.9	9.8	11.1	11.8	12.4	10.9	11.0	11.0	9.6
Hungary	5.8	6.9	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.1
Israel	-	-	2.6	3.4	5.9	9.2	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.1	10.0
Italy	1.9	6.0	9.9	11.4	8.8	9.6	16.5	14.5	16.2	16.8	15.7
Japan	17.1	15.0	30.0	36.3	51.5	69.1	89.7	88.1	83.3	89.5	99.6
Korea	0.5	1.2	6.9	8.5	16.9	38.7	51.9	74.9	79.4	78.0	76.6
Luxembourg	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	0.1	-	1.0	2.6	5.3	6.8	11.4	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.0
Netherlands	1.1	2.6	5.3	8.3	9.1	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.1	8.1	8.4
New Zealand	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.8
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	52.9	77.0	82.9	74.9	60.0	56.3	56.6	54.8	54.7	52.9	53.5
Portugal	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.9	4.2	4.6	4.8	2.3	3.2	4.1	3.8
Slovak Republic	2.7	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Slovenia	..	..	..	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Spain	4.3	11.2	17.2	20.3	21.9	26.7	25.7	8.7	15.3	18.6	13.4
Sweden	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1.8	2.6	6.0	7.8	10.5	14.1	13.5	19.8	23.5	24.0	22.0
United Kingdom	65.0	74.3	61.4	68.3	49.7	41.1	46.0	34.9	35.7	46.7	42.8
United States	309.9	417.2	501.8	565.7	636.7	716.5	718.7	661.1	622.6	546.3	567.2
IEA Americas	321.7	438.7	530.1	594.3	666.4	755.1	752.0	688.2	647.9	569.4	590.9
IEA Asia Oceania	37.7	45.2	70.9	86.3	115.0	167.1	208.2	227.5	224.4	229.1	236.3
IEA Europe	279.3	365.1	379.1	392.8	347.4	333.5	341.3	302.3	308.4	326.8	316.3
OECD Americas	322.2	439.3	531.7	599.2	673.7	764.8	765.9	705.0	666.5	589.3	611.5
OECD Asia Oceania	37.7	45.2	73.6	89.7	120.9	176.3	218.8	238.0	235.3	241.3	246.3
OECD Europe	279.3	365.1	379.1	394.7	349.2	335.3	343.3	304.3	310.4	328.7	318.1
IEA Total	638.8	849.0	980.1	1073.4	1128.8	1255.7	1301.5	1218.0	1180.6	1125.3	1143.5
OECD Total	639.2	849.6	984.4	1083.7	1143.8	1276.4	1328.0	1247.3	1212.2	1159.3	1175.8

Note: "Coal" refers to all coal types, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite), and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, BKB, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases). Peat, peat briquettes, and oil shale and oil sands are included here for display purposes. Quantities have been converted to Mtce units using calorific values largely submitted in annual questionnaires to the IEA Secretariat by OECD member countries.

For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

Table 5.3: OECD coal⁽¹⁾ use in coke ovens

(million tonnes)

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	9.5	7.0	5.5	5.9	5.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.5
Austria	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Belgium	9.9	7.9	7.8	7.2	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Canada	7.7	7.3	6.3	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.6
Chile	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Czech Republic	18.6	12.2	10.6	8.5	6.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Finland	-	-	-	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
France	15.3	14.6	11.3	9.5	7.7	6.5	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.6
Germany	46.3	38.7	31.5	24.1	13.7	11.4	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.3
Hungary	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Italy	10.4	11.2	10.1	8.6	6.7	6.4	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.0	2.9
Japan	62.3	65.7	67.6	65.2	60.8	57.4	59.4	57.9	54.8	54.4	54.1
Korea	0.4	4.0	7.0	11.7	14.1	16.4	15.4	19.5	22.9	22.7	22.7
Mexico	2.8	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.2
Netherlands	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8
New Zealand	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Norway	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	21.6	25.3	20.5	18.2	15.4	12.4	11.4	13.0	12.3	11.8	12.5
Portugal	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Spain	6.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1
Sweden	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Turkey	2.0	2.6	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.6
United Kingdom	24.0	13.5	9.7	10.1	8.1	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.3
United States	87.3	60.5	37.2	35.3	29.9	26.0	18.4	19.1	19.4	18.8	19.5
Other OECD	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IEA Total	333.5	288.1	246.0	231.8	199.7	182.6	168.2	169.3	169.2	165.8	164.5
OECD Total	336.8	292.5	250.2	235.2	203.1	186.0	171.4	172.5	172.7	169.2	168.2

(1) Primary coal only. Coal products such as briquettes are not included. For further information, see notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

Table 5.4: World consumption of pulverised coal injection (PCI) coals

(thousand tonnes)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	..	..	..	881	808	825	647	697	760	538	515
Belgium	513	859	1458	522	450	478	46	920	892	1066	1087
France	1310	2305	2462	2936	3110	2636	1343	2410	2309	2284	2598
Germany	1730	1843	2530	2770	3115	3071	1833	3959	3772	4157	4460
Italy	170	1230	1198	1678	1030	1102	942	1459	1328	1856	815
Japan	5252	8286	10936	10440	11594	9705	8625	11646	12689	13816	14681
Korea	..	2181	3031	5481	6284	6997	6381	7695	9414	9286	9092
Netherlands	680	845	1040	1522	1593	1353	938	1018	1284	1436	1303
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	112
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	80	194	141
Slovak Republic	219	313	390	388	468	406	383	356	421	605	576
Spain	..	..	681	717	769	661	269	681	708	617	759
Sweden	210	245	277	506	532	515	209	413	438	356	443
Turkey	..	..	..	..	293	444	462	553	459	676	744
United Kingdom	767	585	456	1039	1242	1170	852	978	995	987	1411
United States	200	2300	2924e	1519	1959	2482	1501	1964	2046	1423	1461
India	..	..	2111	2161	2486	2684	2789	2807	2860	3023	3037
Chinese Taipei	130	472	801	1156	1445	1113	678	1109	1379	1020	1111
Russian Federation	..	..	319	2683	3500	3996	3315	3821	4605	3885	3831
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	25
Total World	11181	21464	30614	36399	40678	39638	31213	42518	46439	47376	48202

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

Table 5.5: Coal-fired heat and electricity generation efficiency and share

	2013									
	Coal ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)	Electricity / Heat (TWh)	Efficiency (PJ)	Efficiency	Share of total generation from coal					
					1971	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Australia	59.27	161.20	-	33.4%	71.0%	73.7%	78.8%	83.0%	71.7%	64.7%
Austria	1.87	6.10	3.33	46.2%	13.1%	6.7%	14.7%	10.3%	8.3%	7.9%
Belgium	1.61	5.16	-	39.3%	26.9%	27.8%	27.8%	18.0%	5.7%	5.6%
Canada	23.73	65.16	-	33.7%	18.8%	15.5%	16.8%	19.1%	13.2%	9.9%
Chile	9.48	30.24	-	39.2%	16.1%	16.1%	35.5%	21.1%	27.9%	41.2%
Czech Republic	18.13	44.27	82.81	45.6%	84.8%	71.1%	77.1%	71.9%	61.8%	56.1%
Denmark	4.44	14.29	32.34	64.4%	18.6%	83.2%	74.1%	39.7%	33.4%	32.1%
Estonia	0.17	0.30	2.40	68.3%	x	x	3.8%	3.9%	4.7%	4.9%
Finland	4.03	11.20	33.99	62.9%	14.9%	31.6%	25.6%	15.8%	17.5%	16.8%
France	8.00	24.81	10.23	42.4%	28.9%	27.1%	8.4%	6.3%	4.9%	4.6%
Germany	95.87	293.44	168.75	43.6%	73.6%	62.8%	59.8%	53.1%	41.6%	44.6%
Greece	9.60	26.41	1.73	34.4%	43.2%	44.8%	72.4%	64.4%	54.1%	46.7%
Hungary	2.50	6.38	5.27	38.5%	60.3%	43.0%	31.1%	27.4%	15.9%	17.9%
Ireland	1.39	4.80	-	42.5%	1.2%	0.7%	41.6%	28.8%	14.5%	18.6%
Israel	10.00	32.09	-	39.4%	-	-	49.7%	68.5%	58.4%	53.5%
Italy	15.65	48.49	4.13	39.0%	4.7%	9.9%	16.8%	11.3%	12.7%	14.3%
Japan	99.62	336.73	-	41.5%	11.9%	9.6%	13.9%	21.7%	26.8%	32.2%
Korea	76.55	222.84	55.74	38.2%	6.9%	6.7%	16.8%	36.8%	42.6%	40.1%
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	63.2%	51.6%	76.4%	-	-	-
Mexico	11.03	31.96	-	35.6%	0.5%	-	6.7%	9.5%	12.0%	10.8%
Netherlands	8.40	27.54	5.56	42.5%	12.4%	13.7%	38.2%	23.3%	19.7%	21.3%
New Zealand	0.83	2.40	-	35.6%	4.8%	1.9%	2.0%	3.9%	4.6%	5.5%
Norway	0.04	0.14	0.24	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Poland	53.48	139.76	264.95	49.0%	90.6%	91.2%	93.2%	95.3%	88.2%	85.9%
Portugal	3.76	11.84	-	38.6%	3.6%	2.3%	31.7%	32.7%	11.9%	20.5%
Slovak Republic	1.60	3.53	9.20	46.8%	37.2%	27.5%	37.9%	22.7%	17.9%	15.1%
Slovenia	1.83	4.88	5.30	42.6%	x	x	36.5%	37.8%	36.7%	34.5%
Spain	13.37	42.43	-	39.0%	21.7%	30.0%	40.1%	36.6%	8.8%	15.2%
Sweden	0.65	1.02	12.36	84.3%	0.3%	0.7%	5.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	-
Turkey	21.96	63.79	1.99	36.0%	30.5%	25.6%	35.1%	29.7%	24.5%	25.2%
United Kingdom	42.81	131.93	10.49	38.7%	63.9%	72.8%	65.0%	31.7%	28.2%	36.1%
United States	567.22	1712.41	54.09	37.4%	44.8%	51.2%	52.8%	52.3%	45.0%	39.1%
IEA Total	1136.56	3408.34	759.56	39.1%	42.1%	43.2%	42.3%	39.2%	34.1%	32.4%
<i>IEA Americas</i>	<i>590.95</i>	<i>1777.57</i>	<i>54.09</i>	<i>37.3%</i>	<i>41.8%</i>	<i>46.3%</i>	<i>48.0%</i>	<i>48.0%</i>	<i>41.2%</i>	<i>35.3%</i>
<i>IEA Asia Oceania</i>	<i>236.27</i>	<i>723.17</i>	<i>55.74</i>	<i>38.4%</i>	<i>18.3%</i>	<i>17.7%</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>32.2%</i>	<i>36.5%</i>	<i>38.2%</i>
<i>IEA Europe</i>	<i>309.34</i>	<i>907.61</i>	<i>649.73</i>	<i>43.2%</i>	<i>49.1%</i>	<i>47.3%</i>	<i>42.7%</i>	<i>31.1%</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>26.1%</i>
OECD Total	1168.89	3507.50	764.86	39.1%	41.6%	42.6%	41.8%	38.6%	33.6%	31.9%
<i>OECD Americas</i>	<i>611.45</i>	<i>1839.76</i>	<i>54.09</i>	<i>37.3%</i>	<i>41.0%</i>	<i>45.1%</i>	<i>46.7%</i>	<i>46.2%</i>	<i>39.6%</i>	<i>34.1%</i>
<i>OECD Asia Oceania</i>	<i>246.27</i>	<i>755.25</i>	<i>55.74</i>	<i>38.4%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>17.4%</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>33.1%</i>	<i>37.1%</i>	<i>38.7%</i>
<i>OECD Europe</i>	<i>311.17</i>	<i>912.48</i>	<i>655.03</i>	<i>43.2%</i>	<i>49.1%</i>	<i>47.2%</i>	<i>42.5%</i>	<i>31.0%</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>26.0%</i>

Table 5.5: Coal-fired heat and electricity generation efficiency and share (continued)

	2013									
	Coal ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)	Electricity / Heat (TWh)	Efficiency (PJ)	Efficiency	Share of total generation from coal					
					1971	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Africa	92.01	257.91	-	34.4%	61.5%	54.6%	52.1%	47.2%	38.5%	35.2%
Botswana	0.41	0.76	-	22.5%	..	..	88.1%	97.6%	100.0%	87.3%
Mauritius	0.60	1.21	-	24.8%	..	-	6.2%	20.4%	38.7%	42.0%
Morocco	4.22	12.03	-	35.1%	13.4%	19.5%	23.0%	68.3%	45.9%	43.1%
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	..	17.5%	13.9%	-	-	-
Namibia	0.02	0.04	-	25.0%	..	..	..	0.8%	4.2%	3.1%
Niger	0.09	0.24	-	31.7%	..	..	..	65.5%	68.9%	53.3%
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	..	-	0.1%	-	-	-
South Africa	84.55	237.16	-	34.5%	99.8%	99.0%	94.3%	93.1%	94.3%	93.7%
United Rep. of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	2.7%	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	20.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	-	-
Zimbabwe	1.39	4.40	-	39.0%	32.7%	11.7%	53.3%	53.4%	32.0%	46.4%
Other Africa	0.73	2.07	-	35.0%	0.5%	15.2%	9.8%	10.5%	12.5%	11.8%
Non-OECD Americas	12.63	36.66	-	35.6%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	3.1%
Argentina	1.17	3.29	-	34.5%	3.1%	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%
Brazil	7.42	21.78	-	36.1%	3.3%	2.5%	2.1%	3.1%	2.2%	3.8%
Colombia	2.18	6.39	-	35.9%	13.1%	7.9%	10.2%	5.1%	6.9%	9.9%
Dominican Republic	0.76	2.16	-	35.0%	..	-	1.2%	2.7%	12.2%	12.2%
Guatemala	0.50	1.57	-	38.2%	..	-	-	8.9%	13.2%	15.8%
Honduras	0.03	0.09	-	36.0%	..	-	-	-	-	1.2%
Panama	0.30	0.74	-	30.0%	..	-	-	-	-	8.2%
Peru	0.26	0.64	-	30.0%	..	-	-	1.7%	2.4%	1.5%
Asia excluding China	458.31	1260.07	39.76	34.1%	31.0%	29.5%	42.2%	45.9%	47.1%	51.8%
Bangladesh	0.42	1.23	-	35.6%	..	-	-	-	1.9%	2.3%
Cambodia	0.07	0.17	-	31.9%	..	..	..	-	3.1%	9.5%
Hong Kong (China)	9.45	29.30	-	38.1%	..	-	98.2%	60.4%	62.0%	74.8%
India	318.36	869.18	-	33.5%	49.1%	51.0%	65.5%	68.5%	67.2%	72.8%
Indonesia	41.39	110.45	-	32.8%	..	-	29.9%	36.4%	40.3%	51.2%
DPR of Korea	2.43	5.26	-	26.6%	36.0%	48.0%	40.1%	43.3%	35.5%	26.9%
Malaysia	19.32	53.37	-	33.9%	..	-	12.7%	11.1%	34.3%	38.6%
Mongolia	3.73	4.67	39.76	51.7%	..	..	95.5%	98.4%	98.5%	97.7%
Myanmar	0.18	0.51	-	35.5%	3.9%	2.0%	1.6%	-	8.9%	4.3%
Pakistan	0.05	0.06	-	14.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Philippines	12.05	32.08	-	32.7%	0.1%	1.0%	7.3%	36.8%	34.4%	42.6%
Singapore	0.19	0.39	-	25.0%	..	-	-	-	-	0.8%
Sri Lanka	0.68	1.47	-	26.6%	..	-	-	-	-	12.2%
Chinese Taipei	38.75	123.10	-	39.0%	12.3%	14.0%	27.7%	48.9%	51.4%	49.5%
Thailand	11.83	32.92	-	34.2%	6.1%	9.8%	25.0%	18.5%	18.8%	19.9%
Viet Nam	8.71	24.83	-	35.0%	73.3%	39.9%	23.1%	11.8%	20.7%	19.5%
Other Asia	0.14	0.38	-	34.0%	..	-	-	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%
PR of China	1486.17	4090.47	3388.94	41.6%	70.1%	63.5%	72.6%	80.0%	79.7%	78.1%

Table 5.5: Coal-fired heat and electricity generation efficiency and share (continued)

	2013									
	Coal ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)	Electricity / Heat (TWh)	Efficiency (PJ)	Efficiency	Share of total generation from coal					
					1971	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	199.52	411.94	1672.74	54.0%	43.4%	32.2%	22.5%	24.9%	23.2%	23.7%
Albania	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	0.5%	-	-
Belarus	0.01	-	0.18	68.9%	x	x	2.3%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.99	10.14	3.01	27.0%	x	x	69.9%	49.1%	52.4%	57.6%
Bulgaria	7.92	19.39	21.62	39.4%	82.6%	51.7%	29.4%	43.6%	45.9%	43.9%
Croatia	0.80	2.42	-	37.2%	x	x	5.3%	11.2%	13.7%	14.6%
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1.61	4.02	0.07	30.9%	x	x	75.7%	60.8%	58.0%	60.4%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	x	x	4.5%	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	29.88	77.52	392.88	76.7%	x	x	89.2%	83.9%	91.1%	90.8%
Kosovo	2.15	6.37	-	36.3%	x	x	..	95.0%	95.4%	96.7%
Kyrgyzstan	0.52	0.79	10.28	85.8%	x	x	17.4%	11.0%	22.7%	20.8%
Latvia	0.02	0.00	0.29	52.6%	x	x	6.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Lithuania	0.00	-	0.08	82.6%	x	x	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Malta	-	-	-	-	..	-	55.9%	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	0.01	-	0.24	80.6%	x	x	24.8%	2.7%	0.2%	0.9%
Montenegro	0.52	1.44	-	34.2%	x	x	..	..	31.6%	36.5%
Romania	6.84	16.95	27.82	44.3%	30.5%	42.3%	37.9%	27.4%	31.5%	30.1%
Russian Federation	98.85	160.98	1110.95	58.4%	x	x	20.6%	25.0%	18.7%	18.3%
Serbia	10.13	28.69	7.73	37.4%	x	x	73.8%	56.1%	57.8%	63.2%
Ukraine	33.88	81.01	92.68	38.7%	x	x	15.2%	14.2%	26.0%	29.9%
Uzbekistan	1.38	2.21	4.92	31.9%	x	x	8.1%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%
Former Soviet Union	x	x	x	x	36.9%	34.2%	x	x	x	x
Former Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	43.3%	42.8%	x	x	x	x
Middle East	0.21	0.43	-	25.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Islam. Rep. of Iran	0.21	0.43	-	25.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Non-OECD Total	2258.29	6086.76	5101.45	40.8%	41.3%	31.3%	28.6%	37.5%	45.5%	48.4%
World	3427.18	9594.26	5866.30	40.2%	39.9%	37.8%	35.2%	38.1%	40.0%	41.3%

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite), and derived fuels (including patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases). For display reasons, peat, peat briquettes, and oil shale and oil sands are also incorporated here.

Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries.

Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of non-OECD Countries

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Table 5.6: Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	6666.6	7678.4	8972.9	10121.2	12461.4	12786.8	13104.0	1.76	1.66
Coal, peat and oil shale	909.7	1013.4	1093.8	826.2	1240.2	1283.1	1363.0	1.09	0.96
Oil	3217.7	3494.2	3723.4	4467.4	5167.3	5218.9	5291.0	0.86	1.54
Natural Gas	930.8	1163.6	1348.6	1601.4	1897.0	1936.1	2000.5	2.21	1.73
Biofuels and wastes	870.1	996.7	1131.9	1301.5	1542.5	1579.7	1614.8	1.56	1.56
Geothermal	0.5	0.7	2.1	5.4	9.3	10.3	10.8	8.81	7.33
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.0	2.7	7.0	21.1	29.1	37.6	-	12.06
Electricity	628.3	837.4	1191.1	1558.8	2195.3	2320.1	2395.0	3.83	3.08
Heat	109.5	172.4	479.1	353.4	388.6	409.6	391.3	9.07	-0.88
of which:									
Total industry	2199.7	2532.4	2581.8	2707.7	3457.1	3605.6	3747.8	0.95	1.63
Coal, peat and oil shale	515.6	604.4	676.4	616.9	981.2	1020.9	1094.5	1.61	2.11
Oil	641.4	677.7	466.3	457.0	466.5	436.4	450.1	-1.86	-0.15
Natural Gas	509.0	595.0	515.2	601.9	670.3	726.6	734.5	0.07	1.55
Biofuels and wastes	123.9	146.8	161.2	230.8	259.8	260.2	276.5	1.56	2.37
Geothermal	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	8.79	6.29
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	-	16.75
Electricity	335.6	425.6	544.4	658.3	906.5	975.5	1014.7	2.89	2.74
Heat	74.2	82.8	218.0	142.1	172.0	184.8	176.3	6.55	-0.92
Total transport	1544.8	1782.8	2251.2	2807.4	3485.4	3588.6	3645.5	2.24	2.12
Coal, peat and oil shale	45.7	35.1	18.2	6.3	4.9	4.7	5.1	-5.27	-5.41
Oil	1458.3	1700.1	2114.2	2677.8	3238.1	3332.1	3374.0	2.21	2.05
Natural Gas	25.3	25.7	80.2	82.2	127.3	129.3	137.4	7.02	2.37
Biofuels and wastes	0.3	2.1	8.4	14.2	81.2	86.1	92.2	20.67	10.96
Electricity	15.1	19.8	30.2	26.9	33.8	36.4	36.9	4.14	0.88
Residential	1558.0	1819.0	2182.8	2586.8	2955.1	2988.5	3043.7	2.00	1.46
Coal, peat and oil shale	176.4	180.0	219.9	111.3	115.6	112.0	113.8	1.30	-2.82
Oil	329.6	282.7	279.9	323.8	293.5	299.3	291.3	-0.96	0.17
Natural Gas	211.8	303.2	391.7	525.3	607.0	578.1	608.0	3.68	1.93
Biofuels and wastes	678.5	764.8	909.6	1020.8	1156.6	1184.4	1196.7	1.74	1.20
Geothermal	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.7	5.3	5.2	5.5	3.85	8.80
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.0	2.6	6.4	18.3	25.0	32.6	-	11.63
Electricity	144.8	211.2	309.9	439.6	609.5	626.5	644.3	4.58	3.23
Heat	16.4	76.4	68.4	156.8	149.4	157.9	151.4	8.77	3.52
Comm & public services	525.1	598.8	661.0	811.9	1029.8	1041.0	1064.7	1.36	2.09
Coal, peat and oil shale	113.0	127.3	69.2	22.0	33.7	41.7	41.5	-2.84	-2.21
Oil	205.4	168.3	142.9	151.0	133.0	127.6	127.0	-2.11	-0.51
Natural Gas	100.1	136.5	169.2	210.2	263.4	255.4	275.1	3.13	2.14
Biofuels and waste	9.7	11.6	18.3	22.4	29.1	32.3	32.0	3.80	2.46
Geothermal	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	18.00	10.24
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.4	3.3	-	15.58
Electricity	95.6	148.3	247.7	370.0	516.3	529.4	535.7	5.76	3.41
Heat	1.2	6.7	13.3	34.4	50.2	49.6	47.3	15.09	5.68
Non-energy use	409.4	505.9	681.6	884.3	1112.1	1116.8	1141.1	3.04	2.27
Coal, peat and oil shale	8.6	14.1	35.4	39.1	52.8	54.1	58.4	8.68	2.20
Oil	374.5	431.0	518.7	689.7	848.8	832.8	854.2	1.93	2.19
Natural Gas	26.2	60.9	127.5	155.5	210.5	230.0	228.6	9.75	2.57

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of non-OECD Countries

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Table 5.7: Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾
(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	3545.47	4638.01	4748.33	7135.46	7509.29	7660.13	7994.62	2.26	2.40
Total electricity and heat	1714.29	2693.00	3310.00	4696.55	4965.07	5028.56	5167.80	3.84	2.87
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1623.79	2563.76	3191.25	4549.73	4811.88	4858.54	5006.96	3.88	2.95
<i>Autoproducers</i>	90.51	129.24	118.75	146.82	153.19	170.02	160.84	3.01	0.96
Patent fuel/BKB plants	167.58	157.94	31.94	33.71	35.56	34.99	38.04	-0.49	-6.00
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	507.53	536.32	509.24	798.32	862.09	874.13	908.22	0.46	2.32
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	10.55	28.67	40.01	43.76	45.08	45.28	89.25	6.54
Gas manufacture	18.25	17.03	21.73	27.97	26.10	24.61	25.12	-0.58	1.70
Industry	570.09	640.08	584.39	902.53	935.86	927.71	999.52	0.97	1.96
<i>Iron and steel</i>	21.30	50.19	69.23	162.62	185.21	194.58	205.36	7.40	6.32
<i>Chemical</i>	37.96	80.43	72.27	93.55	99.20	105.66	112.21	6.46	1.46
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	59.39	171.92	212.55	329.91	350.95	354.42	387.83	9.26	3.60
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	15.64	36.08	29.37	42.03	37.85	33.52	35.45	7.21	-0.08
<i>Other industry</i>	435.79	301.46	200.98	274.42	262.66	239.53	258.67	-3.02	-0.66
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	431.36	440.99	195.73	251.03	239.43	256.89	257.25	0.18	-2.32
Non-energy use	11.31	37.04	37.95	47.30	47.58	47.44	51.62	10.39	1.45
Steam coal	2108.74	2954.04	3421.53	5419.59	5681.36	5825.54	6148.72	2.85	3.24
Total electricity and heat	1058.83	1815.10	2508.46	3893.62	4105.88	4168.29	4356.49	4.59	3.88
<i>Main activity producers</i>	986.26	1727.39	2420.82	3776.41	3982.65	4026.78	4222.53	4.78	3.96
<i>Autoproducers</i>	72.56	87.71	87.64	117.21	123.24	141.51	133.96	1.59	1.86
Patent fuel/BKB plants	26.33	32.56	13.12	15.03	15.87	15.71	17.06	1.79	-2.77
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	3.75	70.77	101.88	39.70	55.69	51.37	35.95	27.73	-2.90
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	3.89	12.94	18.56	19.40	19.21	19.31	74.13	7.22
Gas manufacture	4.91	6.47	10.90	16.43	15.71	15.17	16.12	2.33	4.05
Industry	506.53	524.55	535.93	837.32	866.29	862.48	931.77	0.29	2.53
<i>Iron and steel</i>	18.48	42.03	62.47	148.16	169.14	177.24	185.93	7.09	6.68
<i>Chemical</i>	23.23	64.34	65.59	86.59	92.52	98.35	105.59	8.86	2.18
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	57.44	165.55	206.15	320.37	339.85	343.90	373.69	9.22	3.60
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	11.14	33.08	28.50	38.93	36.53	32.20	33.54	9.50	0.06
<i>Other industry</i>	396.24	219.55	173.21	243.27	228.24	210.80	233.03	-4.80	0.26
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	387.33	382.14	178.73	236.04	222.24	240.44	244.05	-0.11	-1.93
Non-energy use	10.48	36.16	36.53	45.79	46.03	45.83	49.87	10.87	1.41
Coking coal	521.59	554.97	477.14	880.84	935.52	950.92	1015.62	0.52	2.66
Total electricity and heat	7.14	22.03	22.00	35.51	43.85	48.43	45.74	9.84	3.23
<i>Main activity producers</i>	6.19	18.09	18.80	33.87	40.72	46.39	42.88	9.34	3.82
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.95	3.94	3.21	1.64	3.13	2.03	2.85	12.59	-1.39
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	503.77	465.55	407.35	758.05	805.84	822.23	871.77	-0.66	2.76
Blast furnace inputs	-	6.67	15.73	21.45	24.36	25.87	25.96	-	6.09
Gas manufacture	6.95	2.10	3.81	4.41	3.33	2.35	2.55	-9.50	0.86
Industry	1.91	55.23	20.24	41.28	41.59	39.37	45.81	32.34	-0.81
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.73	6.41	6.51	14.18	15.77	17.00	19.15	11.56	4.87
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	3.37	1.78	3.51	3.78	4.44	4.43	62.43	1.19
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	1.67	1.83	4.77	4.26	4.72	5.22	69.39	5.07
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.84	0.14	0.27	0.29	0.16	0.18	-	-6.54
<i>Other industry</i>	0.18	42.93	10.00	18.56	17.49	13.05	16.83	58.10	-3.99
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.28	0.78	0.47	0.22	0.27	0.08	0.07	8.99	-9.81
Non-energy use	-	0.21	0.82	1.48	1.51	1.57	1.68	-	9.44

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Indirect liquefaction may be reported here or under gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

WORLD

Table 5.7a: Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾
(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	915.14	1129.00	849.66	835.03	892.41	883.67	830.27	1.77	-1.33
Total electricity and heat	648.33	855.88	779.54	767.41	815.34	811.85	765.57	2.34	-0.48
<i>Main activity producers</i>	631.33	818.28	751.63	739.45	788.52	785.37	741.55	2.18	-0.43
<i>Autoproducers</i>	16.99	37.59	27.91	27.96	26.82	26.48	24.03	6.84	-1.93
Patent fuel/BKB plants	141.26	125.38	18.82	18.67	19.69	19.28	20.98	-0.99	-7.48
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	0.00	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.50	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	6.40	8.47	7.02	7.13	7.05	7.10	6.45	2.36	-1.17
Industry	61.64	60.30	28.23	23.92	27.99	25.86	21.93	-0.18	-4.30
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.10	1.75	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.28	3.98	-7.65
<i>Chemical</i>	14.72	12.71	4.90	3.45	2.90	2.87	2.19	-1.21	-7.37
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.95	4.70	4.58	4.76	6.83	5.80	8.92	7.60	2.83
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.51	2.16	0.73	2.83	1.03	1.16	1.73	-5.95	-0.95
<i>Other industry</i>	39.37	38.98	17.77	12.59	16.93	15.69	8.81	-0.08	-6.26
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	43.75	58.07	16.53	14.76	16.92	16.37	13.12	2.39	-6.26
Non-energy use	0.83	0.67	0.59	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	-1.78	-9.46
Peat	39.17	30.41	17.28	19.09	18.05	15.93	14.52	-2.09	-3.16
Total electricity and heat	34.90	12.62	10.95	13.32	12.31	10.67	10.20	-8.13	-0.92
<i>Main activity producers</i>	34.42	11.75	9.86	12.49	11.49	9.92	9.26	-8.57	-1.03
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.48	0.87	1.09	0.84	0.82	0.75	0.94	5.04	0.35
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.75	5.33	2.98	3.41	3.33	3.28	2.94	17.75	-2.56
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.09	3.10	1.25	1.06	1.03	0.88	0.76	9.08	-5.95
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.99	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.02	-	-15.10
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-14.25
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.50	1.29	1.05	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.67	8.24	-2.80
<i>Other industry</i>	0.60	0.72	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.06	1.55	-10.28
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.43	7.30	1.65	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.81	9.59	-9.13
Non-energy use	-	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-13.95
Oil shale and oil sands	-	26.26	13.62	18.32	19.16	17.95	20.49	-	-1.07
Total electricity and heat	-	22.87	11.30	13.98	14.41	12.96	15.44	-	-1.69
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	22.87	11.10	13.53	13.99	12.54	15.43	-	-1.69
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.20	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.01	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	0.88	1.39	3.09	3.48	3.67	3.82	-	6.60
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	0.65	0.61	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.98	-	1.80
Industry	-	1.39	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-9.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	1.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.08	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions.

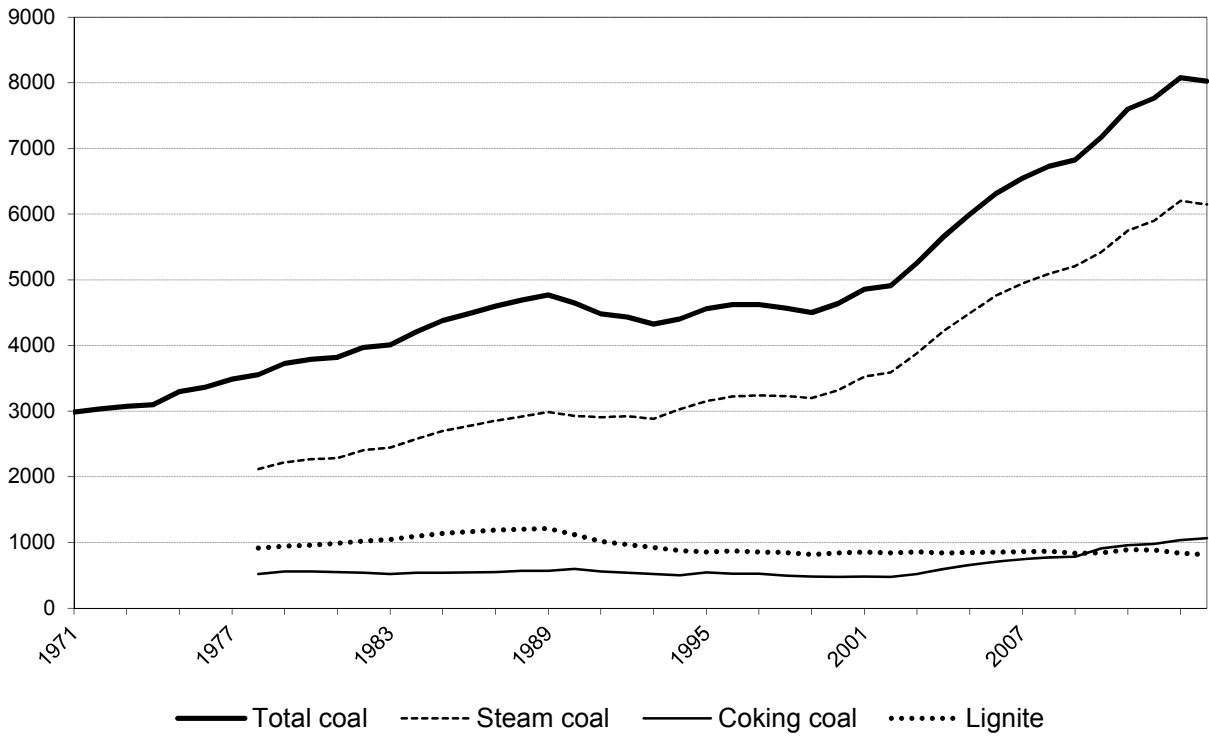
(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Indirect liquefaction may be reported here or under gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

6. CHARTS

**Figure 1: World coal production
(million tonnes)**



**Figure 2: World steam and coking coal trade
(million tonnes)**

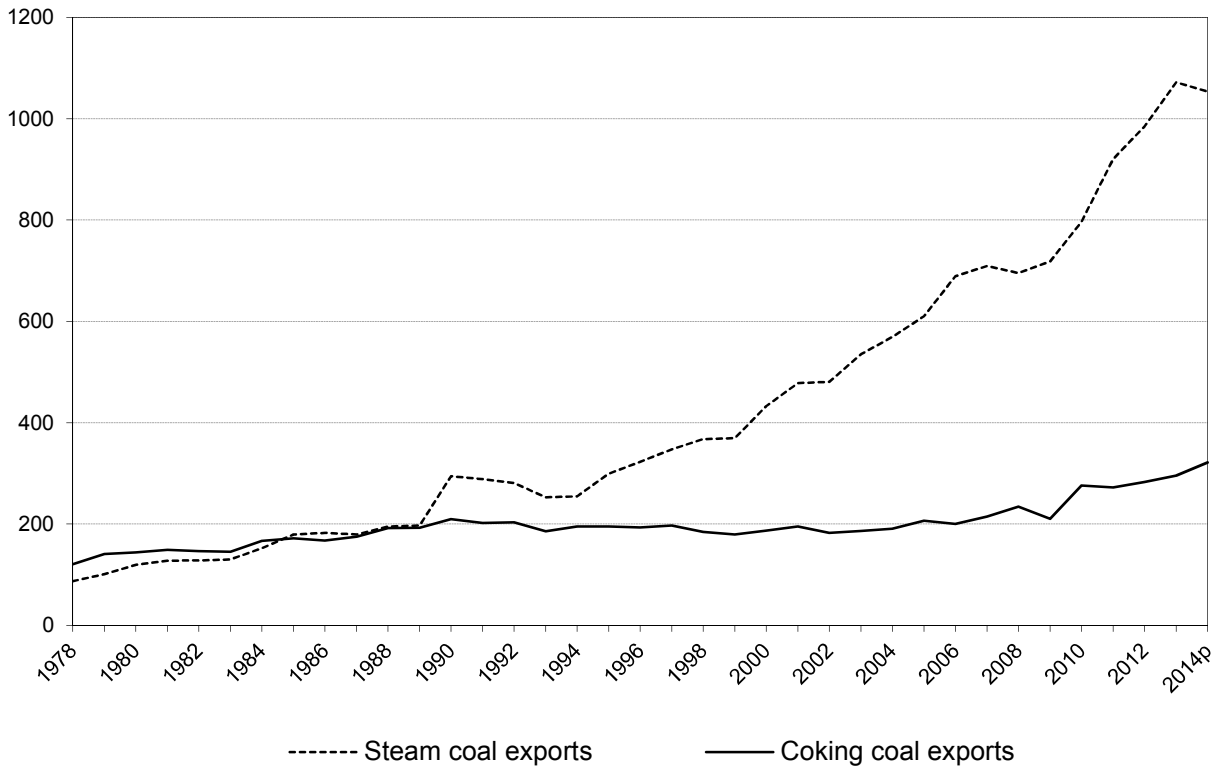


Figure 3: Coking coal price
CIF Japan and CIF EU member states (USD/tonne)

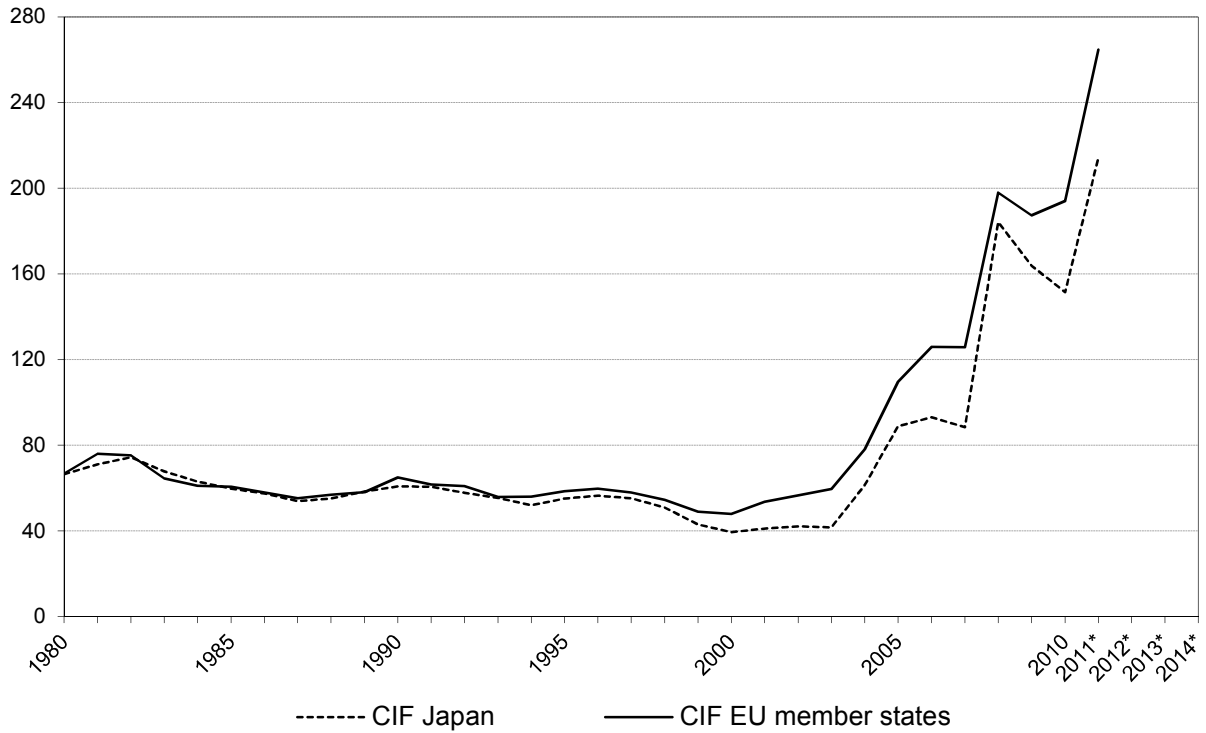
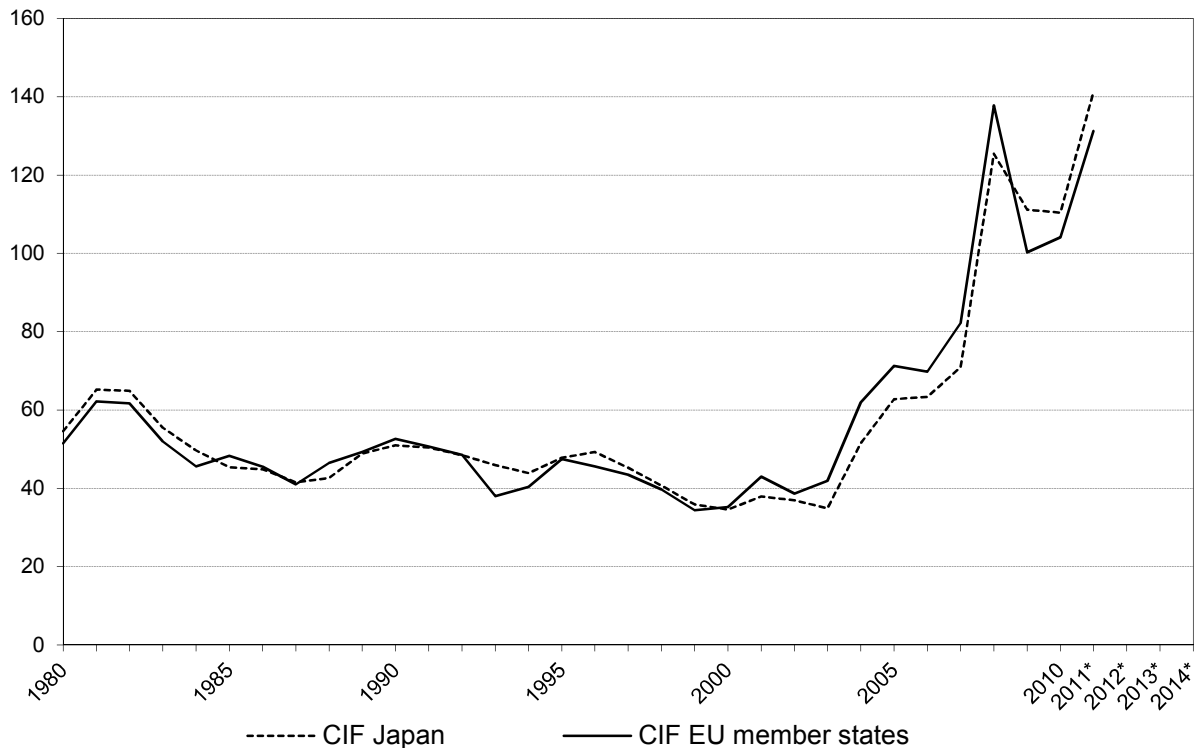
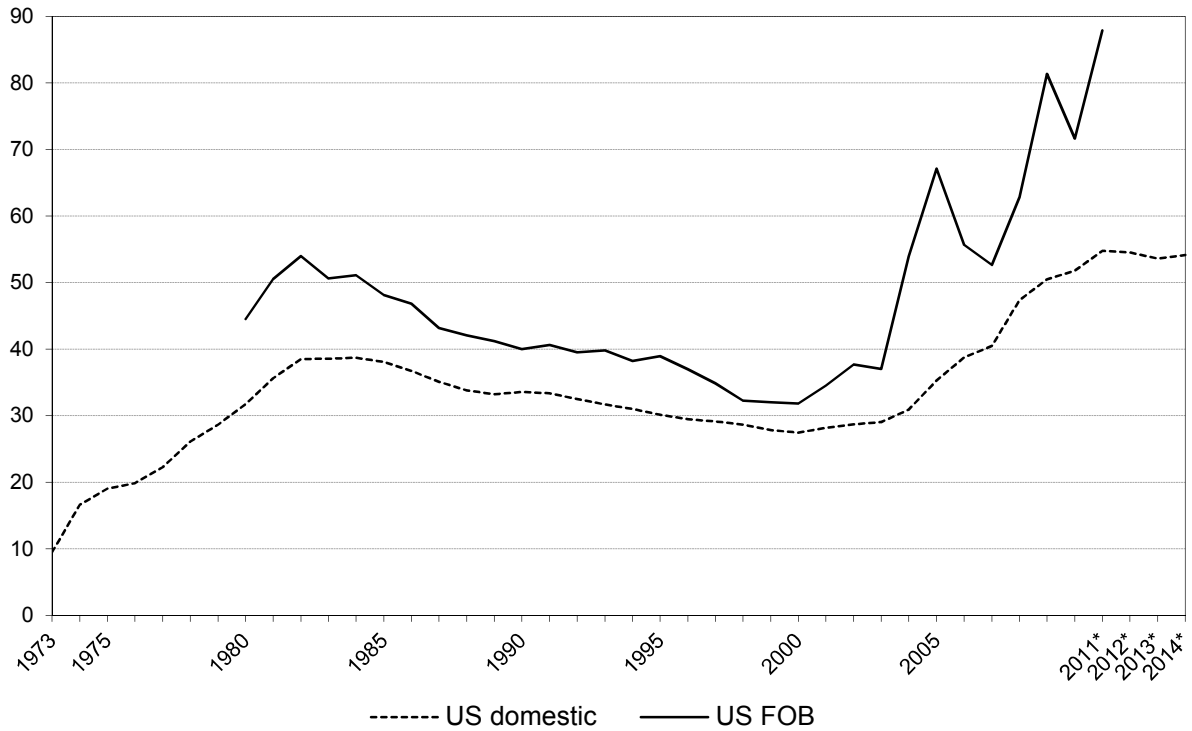


Figure 4: Steam coal price
CIF Japan and CIF EU member states (USD/tonne)

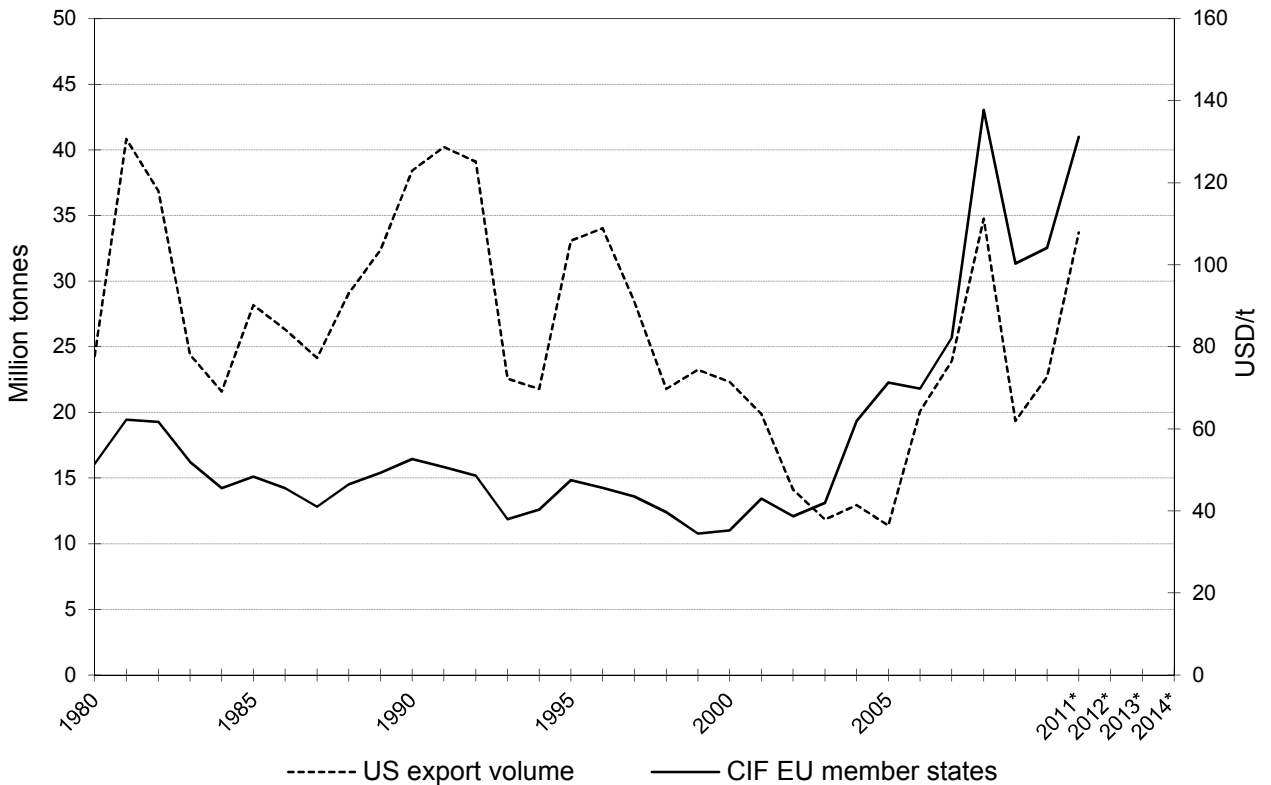


* Prices for 2011 through 2014 are unavailable due to resource constraints.

**Figure 5: Steam coal price
US FOB vs. US domestic (USD/tonne)**



**Figure 6: Steam coal price CIF EU member states (USD/tonne)
and US exports (million tonnes)**



* International trade prices for 2011 through 2014 are unavailable due to resource constraints.

Figure 7: OECD total primary energy supply (Mtce)

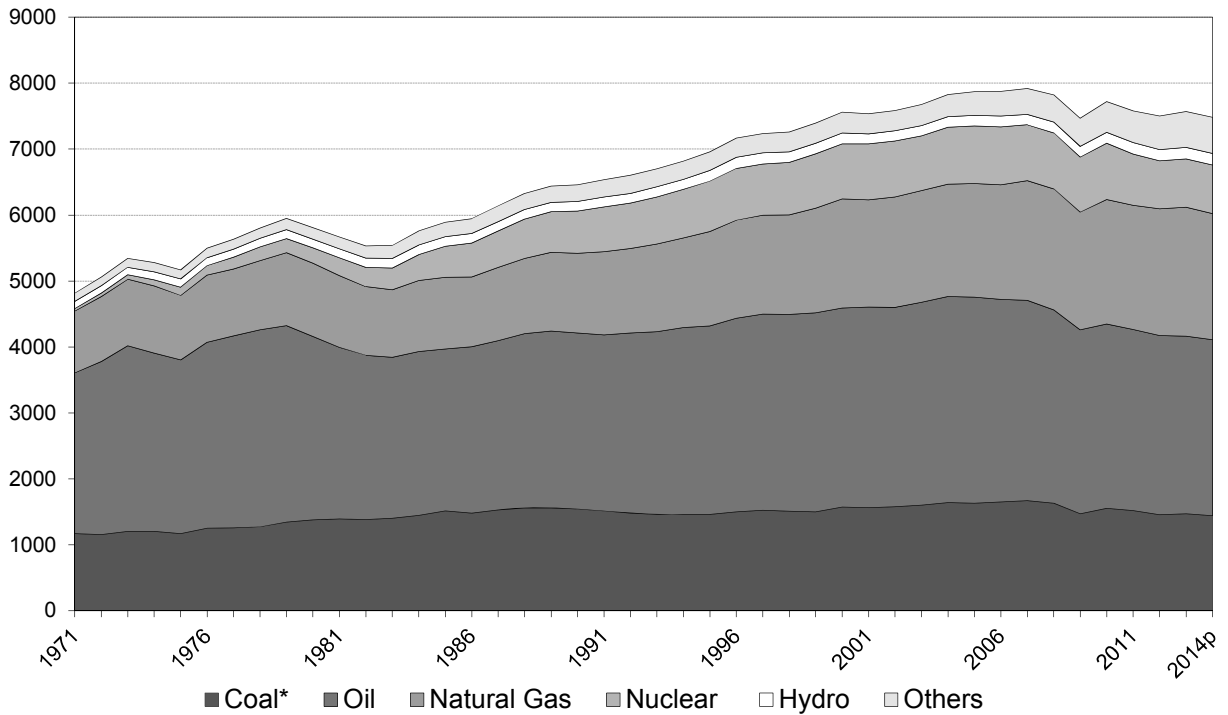
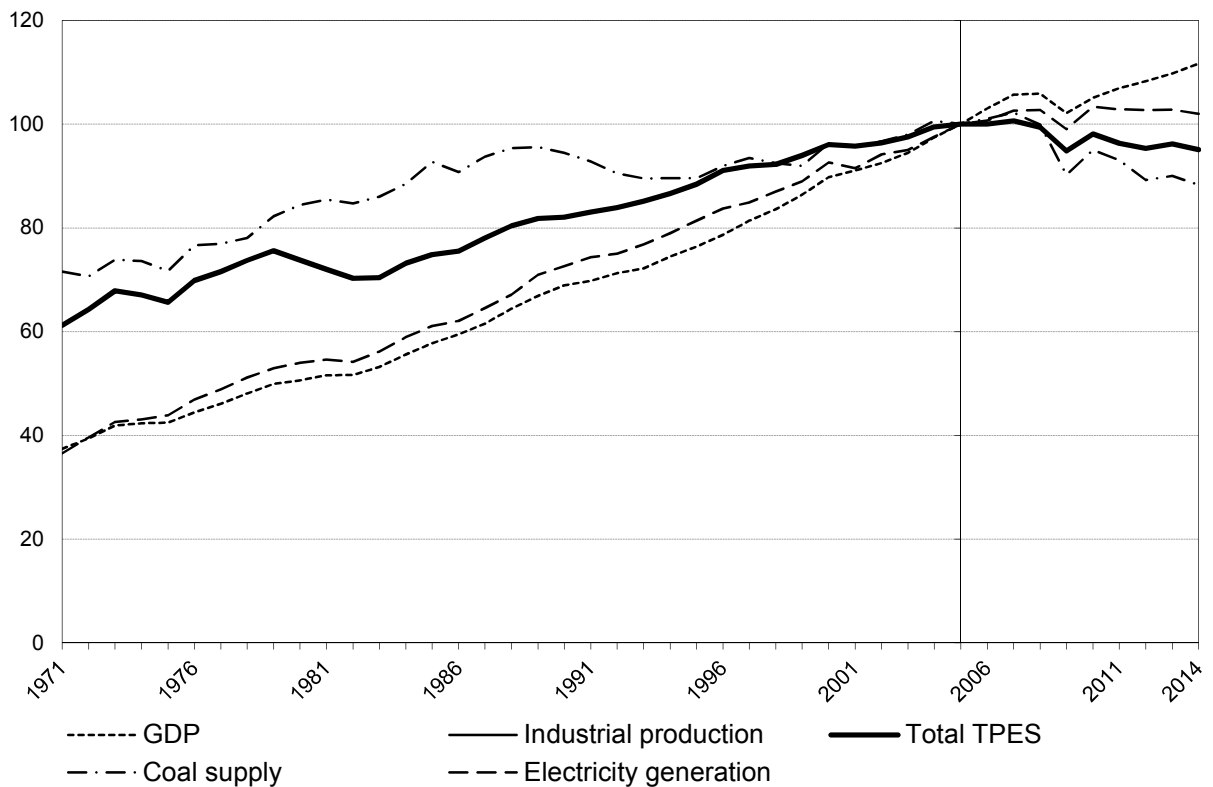


Figure 8: OECD coal⁽¹⁾ consumption and indicators (2005=100)



(1) Coal comprises primary coal (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite), plus peat and oil shale and oil sands.

Figure 9: Japan steam coal supply, Imports, GDP annual growth rates

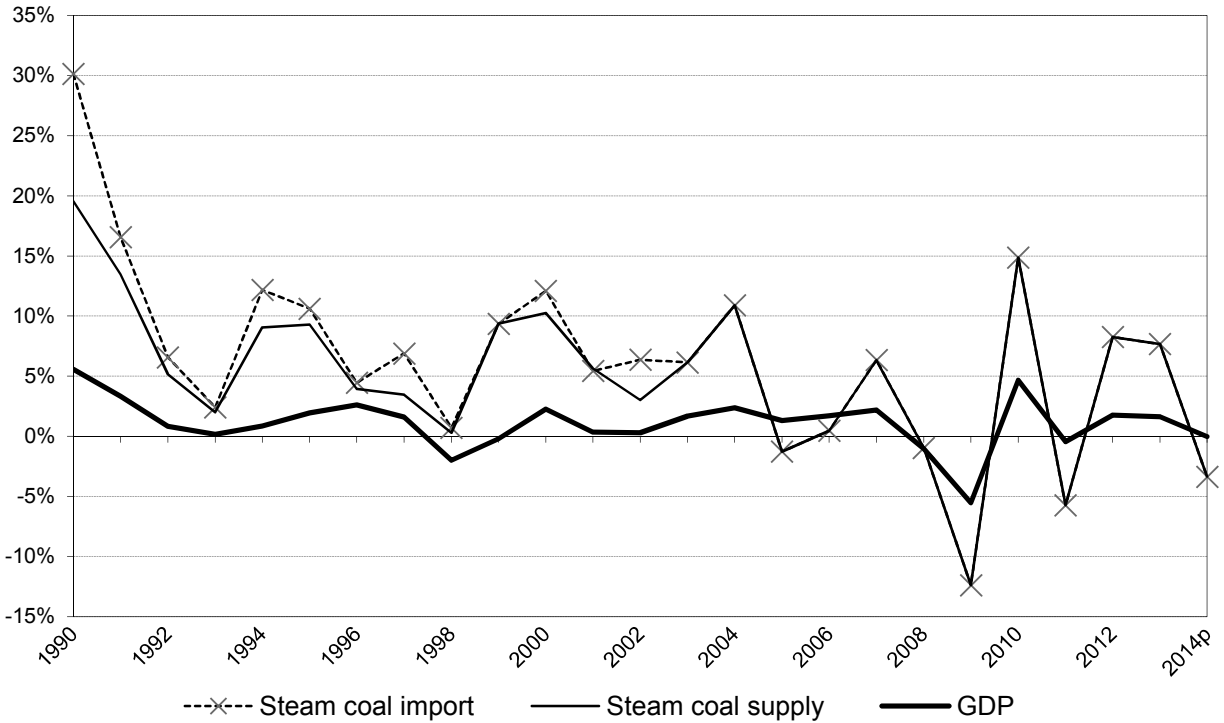


Figure 10: EU member states steam coal supply, Imports, GDP annual growth rates

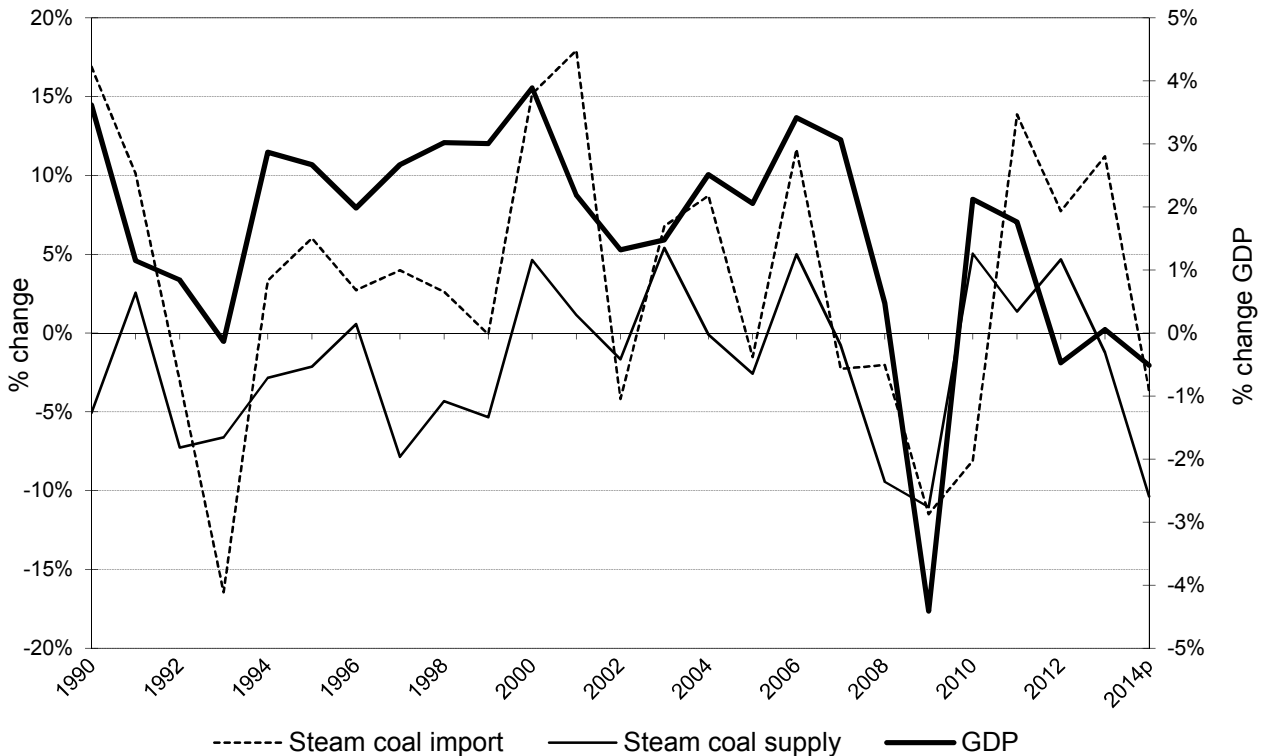


Figure 11: Coal production by region
(million tonnes)

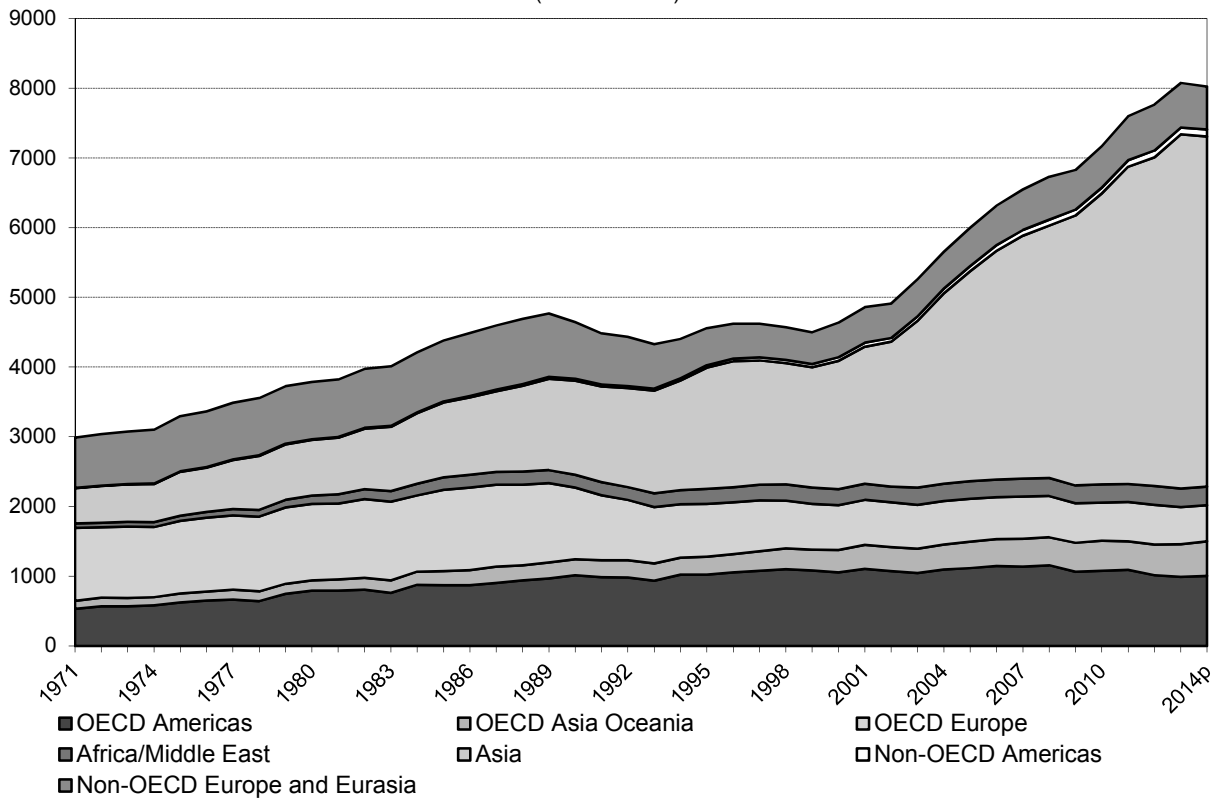


Figure 12: Coal consumption by region
(million tonnes)

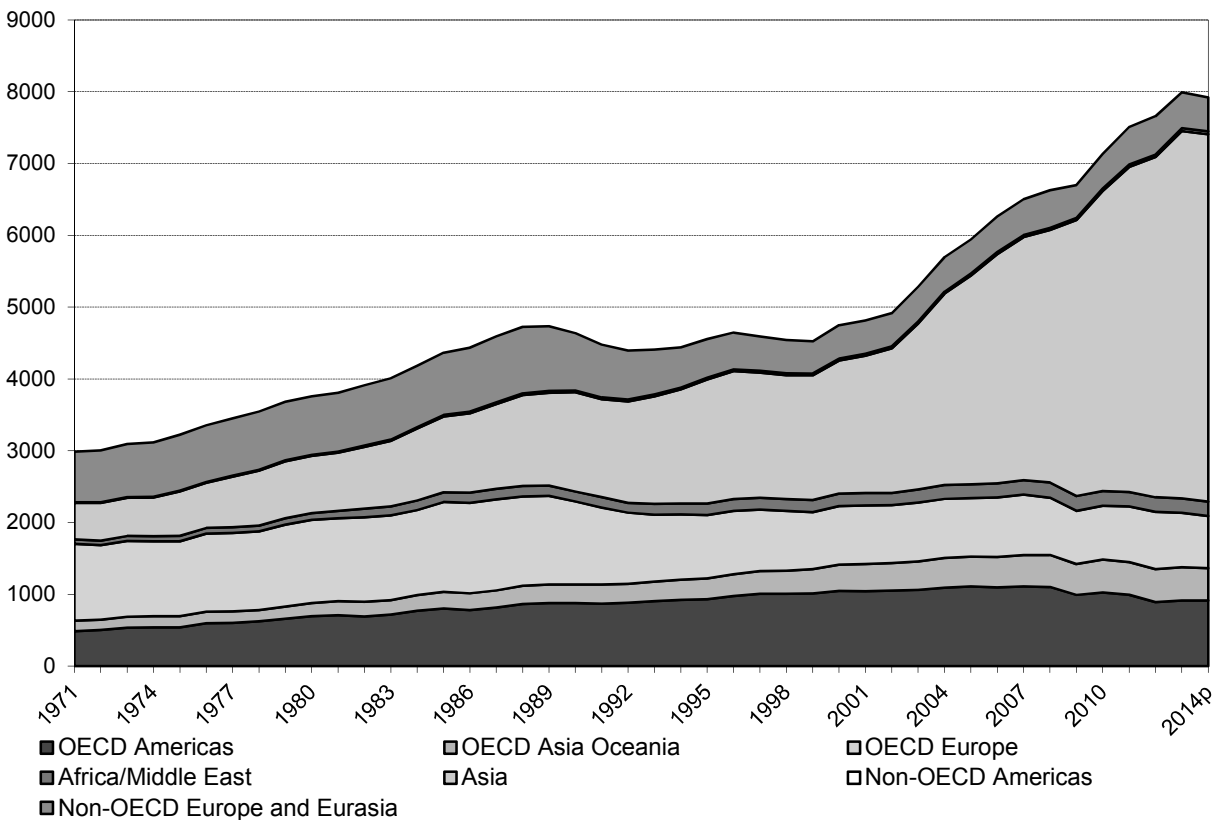


Figure 13: Coal imports by region
(million tonnes)

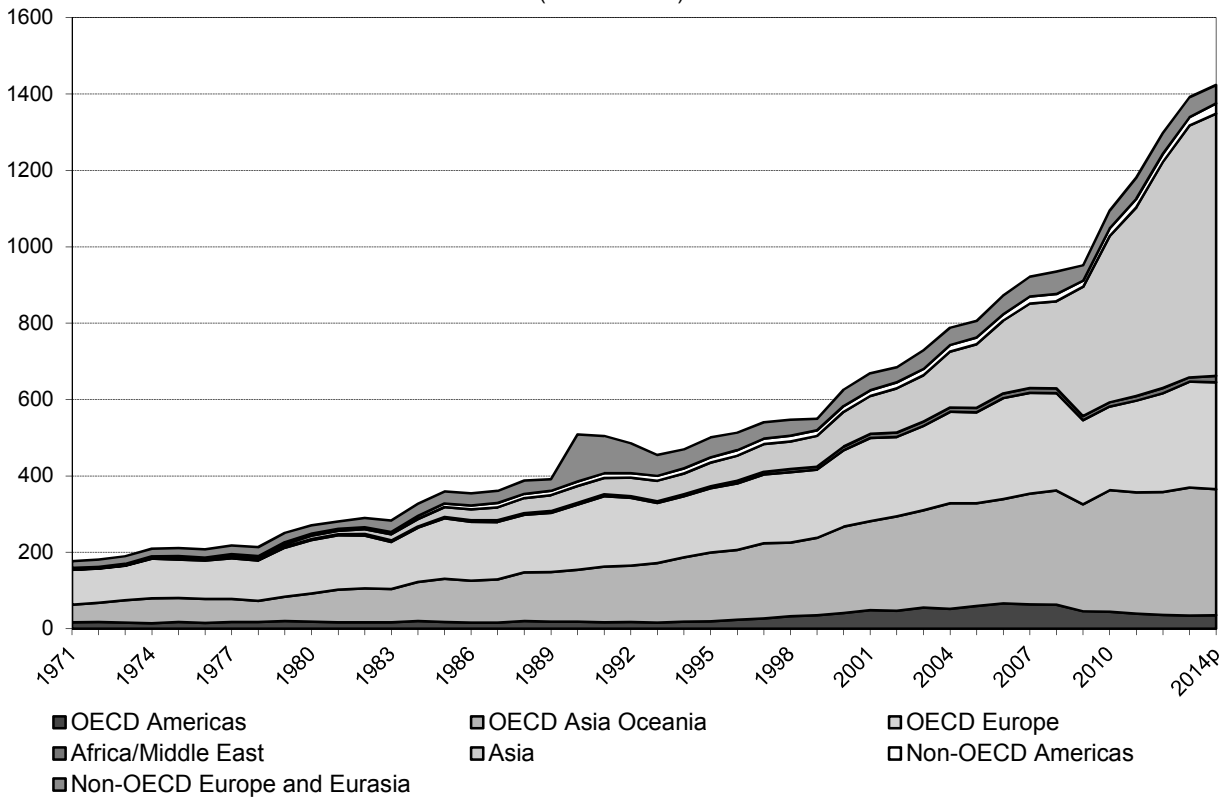
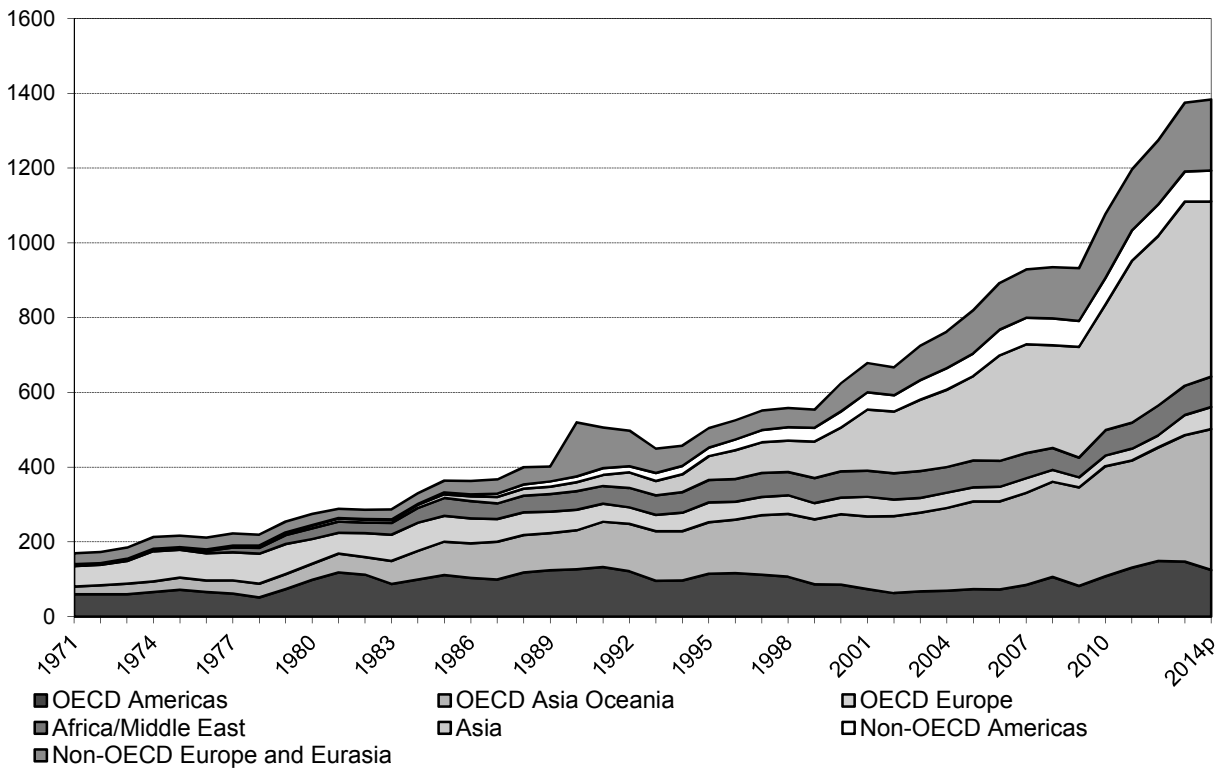


Figure 14: Coal exports by region
(million tonnes)



PART IV

DETAILED OECD COAL DATA

DIRECTORY OF PART IV FIGURES AND TABLES

Part IV of *Coal Information* contains detailed statistical information on coal for the 34 Member countries of the OECD and for regional aggregates (OECD Total, OECD Americas, OECD Asia Oceania, OECD Europe, IEA Total, IEA Americas, IEA Asia Oceania, and IEA Europe). The figures and tables of regional aggregates are presented before the country tables which are set out in alphabetical order.

Data for each OECD and IEA region and country are illustrated in figures at the beginning of each section. This is followed by detailed statistical information presented in several tables for each region and country.

Interpreting energy data and comparing statistics between countries is made difficult by differences in definitions used by countries in the collection and reporting of data. In Part I, such differences are explained. The conventions used by the Secretariat in presenting energy data are also reported. Conversion factors are also included for reference.

Readers are strongly advised to read the country notes which are provided at the end of this chapter.

Figures

1. Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)
2. Total primary energy supply by fuel (Mtce)
3. Primary coal supply (Mtce)
4. Coal consumption (Mtce)
5. Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)
6. CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)
7. Electricity generation by fuel share
8. CO₂ emissions by fuel share

Tables

Where present, tables presented are numbered as follows:

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel
2. Energy supply, GDP and population
3. Coal and peat production by type
4. Final consumption of energy by fuel
5. Coal balance
6. Use of coal for selected end-uses
7. Fuel prices to end users
8. Coal and peat trade by type
9. Total coal imports by origin
10. Coking coal exports by destination
11. Steam coal exports by destination
12. Coal import values by origin
13. Coal export values by destination

It should be noted that not all tables are shown for all countries. For example, in the case where a country has no or very few coal exports, the related tables (on export volumes and values) are omitted.

Data for 2014 are provisional with the exception of Tables 7, 12 and 13 where data for 2014 are final. USD refers to dollars used in the United States of America. Prices for regional totals, weighted by national consumption, are calculated as an average of available price data in the region and therefore prices shown should only be considered as indicative. Data are converted from unit prices to tonnes of coal equivalent (tce) using country specific calorific values.

OECD TOTAL⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

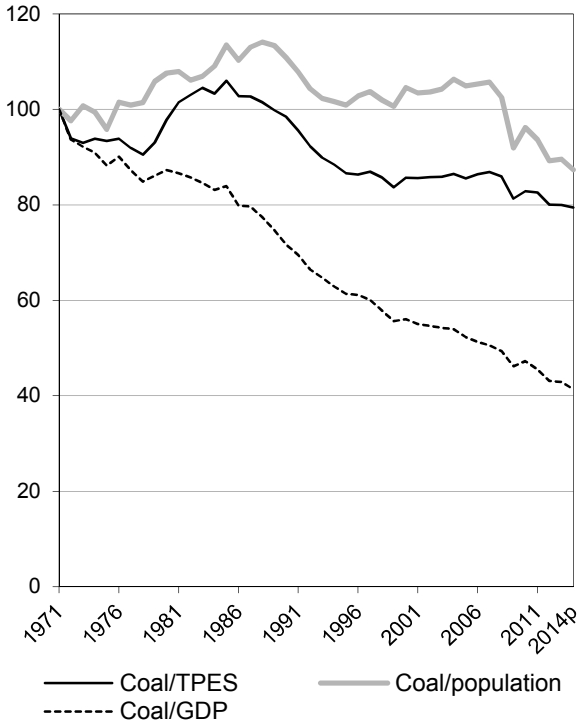


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

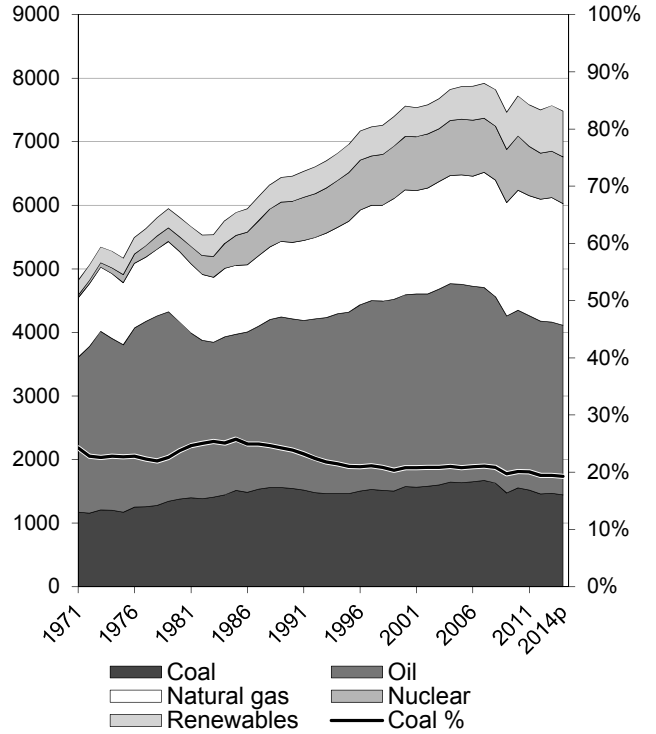


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

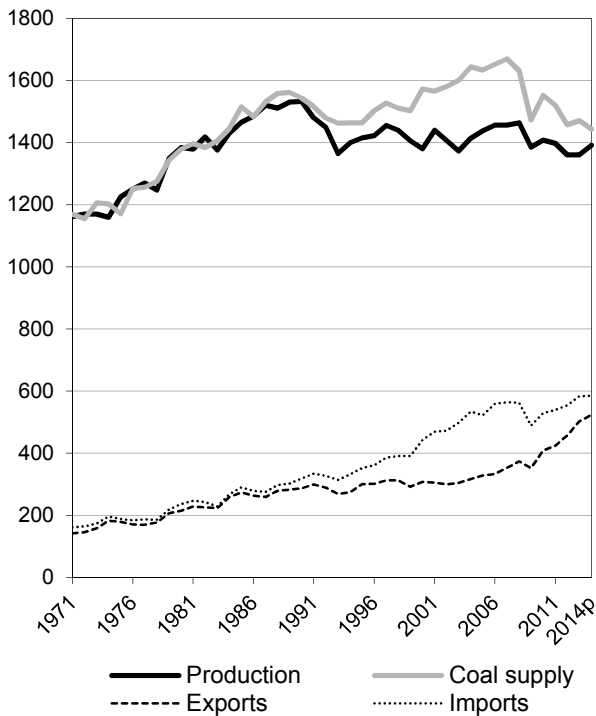
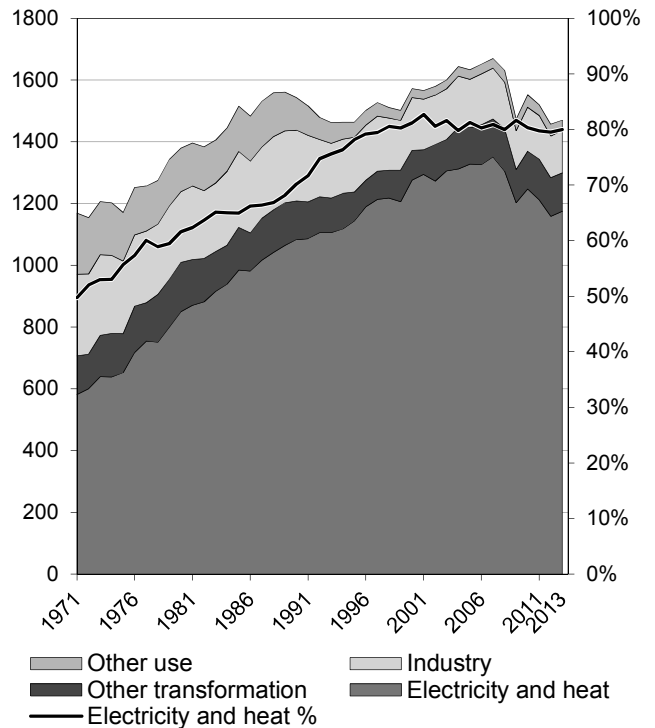


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD TOTAL⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

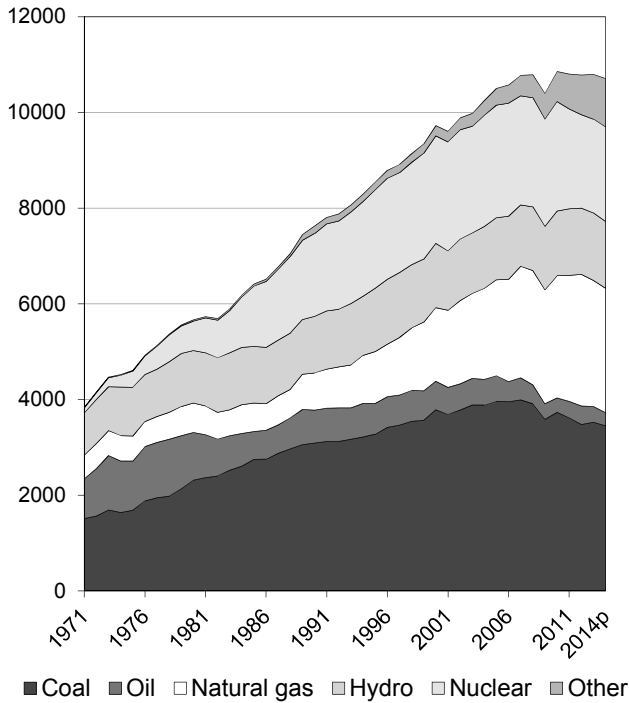


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

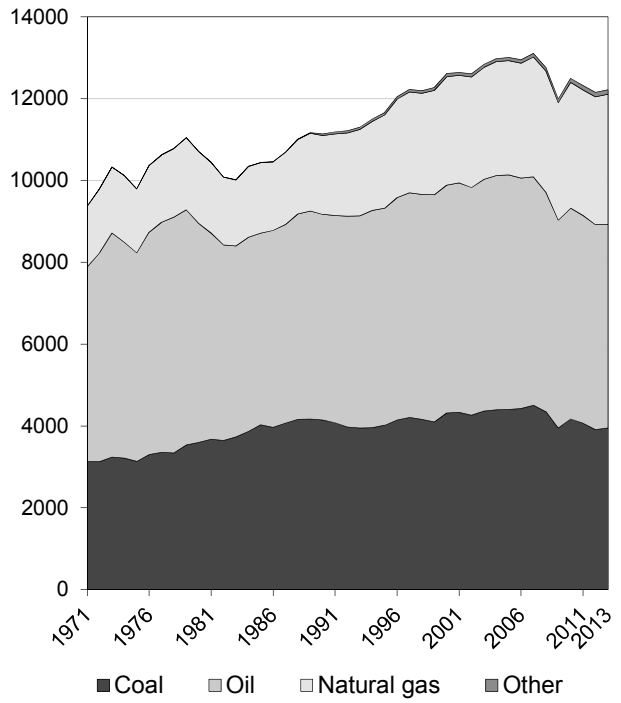


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

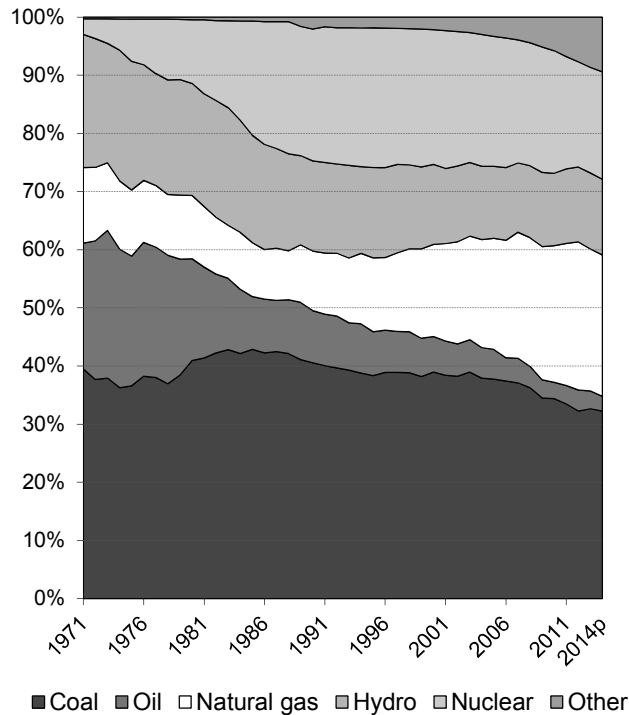
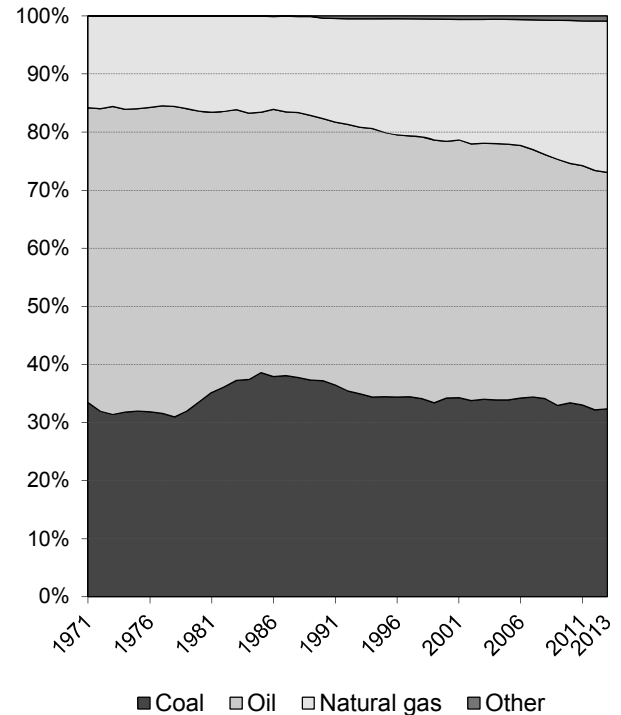


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

OECD TOTAL

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	5343.50	5810.95	6460.99	7559.69	7721.17	7570.87	7482.26	1.12	0.69
Coal, peat and oil shale	1206.38	1379.45	1543.46	1572.50	1552.70	1470.39	1442.96	1.46	-0.21
Oil	2810.68	2779.35	2671.07	3020.17	2794.54	2691.65	2668.36	-0.30	0.03
Natural Gas	1009.03	1111.54	1203.89	1651.39	1890.09	1958.44	1912.98	1.04	2.14
Biofuels and waste	124.81	158.03	209.82	260.05	372.92	418.50	412.69	3.10	3.05
Nuclear	70.31	231.79	644.59	837.40	852.13	730.51	737.08	13.92	0.55
Hydro	112.77	134.23	145.18	164.77	166.17	173.63	171.53	1.50	0.78
Geothermal	8.68	14.55	37.86	43.49	45.15	45.25	47.23	9.05	0.78
Solar, wind, tide	0.07	0.10	3.26	9.20	45.22	79.97	88.64	25.50	14.92
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.77	1.91	1.84	0.07	1.35	1.44	-0.23	5.28	-1.06
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.03	0.65	0.90	1.10	1.02	-	17.38

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	15501	18724	25507	33233	38901	40615	41327	2.97	2.04
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.34	0.31	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.18	-1.80	-1.32
Population (millions)	919.5	984.6	1069.9	1154.4	1239.5	1261.0	1268.3	0.90	0.72
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	5.81	5.90	6.04	6.55	6.23	6.00	5.90	0.23	-0.02
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	173.7	156.4	127.6	114.6	100.0	93.9	91.2	-1.80	-1.32
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	195.0	184.6	151.6	118.6	100.0	90.7	87.5	-1.47	-2.21
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	101.0	105.5	104.4	104.2	100.0	95.6	..	0.19	-0.38
Elec. generation (TWh)	4472	5668	7629	9728	10857	10796	10712	3.19	1.52
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	57.1	73.0	94.7	100.0	104.8	107.4	..	1.58

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	290.52	281.52	228.73	233.65	279.00	284.22	303.98	-0.26	0.04
Steam coal	748.82	985.64	952.10	1003.71	930.66	880.48	894.40	2.32	-0.49
Lignite	205.58	253.00	192.60	191.55	188.27	185.48	182.56	1.74	-1.34
Peat	2.30	5.52	3.32	4.68	4.44	4.63	3.91	7.57	-0.76
Oil shale and oil sands	-	6.94	3.74	4.46	5.55	6.23	6.38	-	-0.47
Mt:									
Coking coal	296.47	282.54	234.94	242.95	290.84	297.20	317.01	-0.40	0.22
Steam coal	905.35	1201.87	1191.59	1270.44	1199.92	1132.63	1151.73	2.39	-0.26
Lignite	652.37	785.60	590.78	595.15	565.45	559.00	546.82	1.56	-1.47
Peat	8.05	16.41	10.32	13.95	13.56	14.51	12.07	6.11	-0.53
Oil shale and oil sands	-	22.79	12.12	15.02	18.37	20.51	21.00	-	-0.46

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD TOTAL

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	4022.23	4202.24	4436.41	5203.66	5266.66	5113.38	5208.10	0.58	0.70
Coal, peat and oil shale	433.24	369.81	334.39	199.79	182.83	173.27	170.13	-1.51	-2.90
Oil	2262.88	2247.91	2272.36	2640.76	2543.93	2437.87	2449.01	0.02	0.33
Natural Gas	712.11	798.19	841.37	1065.91	1031.18	1002.22	1064.96	0.99	1.03
Biofuels and wastes	120.43	149.81	134.02	192.98	255.99	259.36	278.89	0.63	3.24
Geothermal	0.51	0.73	2.13	3.10	4.00	4.26	4.39	8.81	3.20
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.04	2.58	5.25	7.55	8.59	8.72	-	5.44
Electricity	463.47	584.81	788.34	1024.95	1151.25	1143.22	1149.17	3.17	1.65
Heat	29.59	50.93	61.22	70.92	89.93	84.58	82.83	4.37	1.32
of which:									
Total industry	1368.82	1345.17	1182.62	1299.22	1132.10	1105.77	1136.37	-0.86	-0.17
Coal, peat and oil shale	261.12	229.01	229.17	170.86	142.81	135.22	137.58	-0.76	-2.19
Oil	447.56	398.14	240.08	204.25	163.38	139.00	139.33	-3.60	-2.34
Natural Gas	357.77	358.53	322.34	402.77	330.06	343.85	354.80	-0.61	0.42
Biofuels and wastes	60.36	70.87	52.29	100.11	98.22	90.83	106.55	-0.84	3.14
Geothermal	0.04	0.04	0.18	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.45	8.79	4.18
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.14	0.21	0.41	0.43	-	16.55
Electricity	226.45	266.54	317.36	396.82	363.87	362.60	364.79	2.01	0.61
Heat	15.52	22.05	21.19	23.89	33.15	33.43	32.45	1.85	1.87
Total transport	993.31	1117.56	1343.76	1637.13	1701.88	1690.14	1705.55	1.79	1.04
Coal, peat and oil shale	10.48	3.71	0.41	0.14	0.26	0.23	0.22	-17.35	-2.69
Oil	950.97	1080.95	1305.53	1588.20	1600.26	1581.01	1588.29	1.88	0.86
Natural Gas	24.28	24.22	26.71	29.89	32.86	35.25	41.04	0.56	1.89
Biofuels and wastes	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.77	55.88	60.89	63.09	5.41	x
Electricity	7.58	8.67	11.10	13.12	12.62	12.77	12.91	2.27	0.66
Residential	784.49	794.90	853.07	994.19	1054.97	1007.17	1023.99	0.49	0.80
Coal, peat and oil shale	109.51	91.24	65.67	19.93	27.70	22.59	18.64	-2.96	-5.33
Oil	283.83	214.22	172.16	183.13	138.55	136.06	123.05	-2.90	-1.45
Natural Gas	205.91	248.46	283.76	367.99	386.11	353.48	382.70	1.90	1.31
Biofuels and wastes	40.41	42.99	57.83	79.32	90.80	94.93	96.02	2.13	2.23
Geothermal	0.42	0.64	0.79	1.53	2.45	2.08	2.13	3.85	4.40
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.04	2.45	4.94	6.75	7.46	7.50	-	4.99
Electricity	133.34	177.88	242.40	307.96	370.81	359.64	361.55	3.58	1.75
Heat	11.07	19.42	28.01	29.39	31.80	30.94	32.40	5.61	0.64
Comm & public services	406.66	420.03	504.65	624.85	712.34	694.29	707.04	1.28	1.48
Coal, peat and oil shale	28.49	28.68	23.16	4.40	5.64	9.50	7.77	-1.21	-4.64
Oil	186.43	151.20	119.88	118.82	87.76	80.26	77.58	-2.56	-1.87
Natural Gas	99.94	111.41	143.61	187.75	222.46	209.89	229.30	2.16	2.06
Biofuels and waste	1.16	1.54	1.04	3.88	7.90	8.81	9.12	-0.65	9.92
Geothermal	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.93	18.00	5.01
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.11	0.15	0.39	0.43	0.46	-	6.62
Electricity	89.41	123.98	207.84	296.70	367.85	365.24	364.83	5.09	2.48
Heat	1.21	3.21	8.72	12.26	19.51	19.27	17.04	12.35	2.96
Non-energy use	315.18	348.59	414.86	531.85	525.86	478.81	492.36	1.63	0.75
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.42	3.27	3.51	2.45	4.03	3.67	3.99	-1.36	0.56
Oil	302.79	320.84	360.23	467.84	475.66	426.36	442.03	1.03	0.89
Natural Gas	7.97	24.48	51.12	61.55	46.17	48.79	46.34	11.56	-0.43

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

OECD TOTAL

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	1170.1	1384.3	1532.6	1380.5	1407.9	1360.7	1361.0	1391.3	1.6	-0.5
Imports	174.2	236.3	318.9	443.1	528.7	553.9	583.8	585.2	3.6	2.7
Exports	-158.7	-214.9	-286.7	-308.1	-408.5	-457.2	-502.2	-523.7	3.5	2.5
Stock changes	20.8	-26.2	-21.4	57.0	24.6	-0.1	27.8	-9.8		
Primary supply	1206.4	1379.5	1543.5	1572.5	1552.7	1457.3	1470.4	1443.0	1.5	-0.2
Statistical differences	21.1	-20.0	-1.2	22.8	-12.4	-10.8	-11.1	..		
Total transformation	-753.8	-959.5	-1185.0	-1374.9	-1334.7	-1250.4	-1266.2	..	2.7	0.3
Electricity and heat gen.	-639.2	-849.6	-1083.7	-1276.4	-1247.3	-1159.3	-1175.8	..	3.2	0.4
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-618.1	-786.0	-1015.6	-1222.7	-1204.1	-1119.4	-1136.6	..	3.0	0.5
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-21.1	-63.6	-68.1	-53.7	-43.3	-39.9	-39.3	..	7.1	-2.4
Gas works	15.7	7.8	-0.5	-2.7	-3.0	-3.1	-2.8	..	-	7.6
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-130.3	-117.7	-100.6	-95.0	-83.1	-86.5	-85.8	..	-1.5	-0.7
<i>BKB plants</i>	2.2	1.4	-1.6	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-93.6	-80.0	-78.3	-81.0	-72.9	-76.3	-76.9	..	-1.0	-0.1
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-38.2	-39.2	-16.5	-13.0	-10.4	-10.0	-9.1	..	-4.8	-2.5
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-0.8	0.1	-4.1	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	10.5	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-0.3	-0.7	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	..	-	8.5
Energy ind. own use	-35.0	-27.7	-21.5	-19.4	-21.0	-21.6	-21.6	..	-2.8	0.0
Losses	-5.4	-2.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.7	-1.2	-1.3	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	433.2	369.8	334.4	199.8	182.8	173.3	170.1	..	-1.5	-2.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	261.1	229.0	229.2	170.9	142.8	135.2	137.6	..	-0.8	-2.2
<i>Iron and steel</i>	134.0	106.3	82.2	62.1	55.7	54.1	51.9	..	-2.8	-2.0
<i>Chemical</i>	26.6	24.9	28.2	18.3	15.1	14.9	14.9	..	0.3	-2.7
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	21.2	32.7	41.8	36.2	25.4	25.6	29.3	..	4.1	-1.5
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	11.6	11.2	16.2	8.3	9.6	8.1	7.9	..	2.0	-3.1
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	67.6	53.9	60.8	46.0	37.0	32.5	33.6	..	-0.6	-2.5
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	10.5	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	..	-17.3	-2.7
Other	157.2	133.8	101.3	26.3	35.7	34.2	28.3	..	-2.6	-5.4
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	28.5	28.7	23.2	4.4	5.6	9.5	7.8	..	-1.2	-4.6
<i>Residential</i>	109.5	91.2	65.7	19.9	27.7	22.6	18.6	..	-3.0	-5.3
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	19.2	13.9	12.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	..	-2.5	-7.8
Non-energy use	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	4.0	3.7	4.0	..	-1.4	0.6

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

OECD TOTAL

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	1874.32	2293.27	2229.88	2233.51	2224.27	2149.29	2135.62	1.70	-0.31
Total electricity and heat	1136.93	1649.85	1853.62	1862.45	1842.29	1773.90	1772.71	3.15	0.31
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1069.22	1567.42	1808.76	1826.59	1808.34	1743.00	1742.93	3.24	0.46
<i>Autoproducers</i>	67.71	82.43	44.86	35.85	33.96	30.91	29.78	1.65	-4.33
Patent fuel/BKB plants	162.40	133.90	16.35	15.34	16.50	16.08	16.62	-1.60	-8.67
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	278.26	235.18	186.04	172.51	172.74	169.23	168.24	-1.39	-1.45
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	10.42	25.43	32.28	34.92	37.11	37.27	89.05	5.70
Gas manufacture	15.16	9.13	7.02	7.13	7.05	7.10	6.45	-4.14	-1.50
Industry	144.77	163.95	120.97	94.92	93.20	88.30	94.51	1.04	-2.37
<i>Iron and steel</i>	10.78	11.11	9.45	10.22	12.43	10.62	10.74	0.25	-0.15
<i>Chemical</i>	28.22	33.53	20.86	16.88	16.28	16.42	16.22	1.45	-3.11
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	28.95	43.66	37.13	26.07	26.79	26.28	31.12	3.48	-1.46
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	13.53	17.94	9.20	10.63	10.14	8.87	8.60	2.38	-3.15
<i>Other industry</i>	63.30	57.72	44.33	31.12	27.57	26.12	27.83	-0.77	-3.12
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	104.61	83.30	30.30	38.55	35.26	38.01	31.19	-1.88	-4.18
Non-energy use	0.91	1.00	0.84	1.53	0.72	0.71	0.79	0.81	-1.01
Steam coal	929.13	1242.77	1427.05	1481.21	1440.76	1369.92	1399.60	2.45	0.52
Total electricity and heat	714.31	1042.45	1288.61	1334.57	1290.67	1215.90	1251.53	3.20	0.80
<i>Main activity producers</i>	664.54	992.63	1255.51	1308.81	1264.53	1192.01	1228.23	3.40	0.93
<i>Autoproducers</i>	49.77	49.82	33.10	25.76	26.14	23.90	23.31	0.01	-3.25
Patent fuel/BKB plants	25.54	23.75	3.24	2.09	2.07	2.01	2.13	-0.60	-9.96
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.40	6.61	12.13	13.36	14.46	15.76	16.72	8.80	4.12
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	3.76	9.71	10.82	10.56	11.24	11.31	73.63	4.91
Gas manufacture	1.85	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-11.86	-
Industry	93.80	119.83	103.01	82.81	81.45	77.35	84.78	2.06	-1.49
<i>Iron and steel</i>	9.78	8.07	8.97	8.90	10.68	9.96	9.24	-1.59	0.59
<i>Chemical</i>	13.86	22.59	17.49	15.05	14.81	14.55	14.59	4.16	-1.88
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	27.37	42.02	36.84	25.70	26.55	25.94	28.65	3.64	-1.65
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	9.02	15.83	8.64	10.44	9.82	8.55	8.35	4.80	-2.74
<i>Other industry</i>	33.76	31.32	31.07	22.72	19.60	18.34	23.94	-0.62	-1.16
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	71.43	47.28	19.77	29.46	25.19	28.52	23.94	-3.38	-2.92
Non-energy use	0.08	0.33	0.45	1.32	0.46	0.49	0.59	12.80	2.54
Coking coal	293.19	255.98	208.72	188.26	192.93	186.83	179.51	-1.12	-1.53
Total electricity and heat	7.14	18.23	13.37	6.04	6.72	8.64	2.44	8.12	-8.38
<i>Main activity producers</i>	6.19	14.32	10.17	5.01	5.75	7.94	1.73	7.23	-8.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.95	3.91	3.20	1.04	0.97	0.70	0.71	12.52	-7.15
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	275.86	228.57	173.91	158.58	157.72	152.92	151.02	-1.55	-1.79
Blast furnace inputs	-	6.67	15.73	21.45	24.36	25.87	25.96	-	6.09
Gas manufacture	6.91	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-23.92	-
Industry	0.26	2.01	2.66	1.80	2.58	1.10	1.77	18.61	-0.54
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.07	1.67	0.26	1.17	1.63	0.48	1.47	30.27	-0.56
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	-	0.00	-	-	0.11	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.08	0.05	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.18	0.34	2.39	0.63	0.95	0.43	0.26	5.54	-1.16
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.28	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.24	0.07	0.07	-5.70	-2.73
Non-energy use	-	-	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.18	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD TOTAL

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	652.00	794.52	594.11	564.05	590.58	592.54	556.51	1.66	-1.54
Total electricity and heat	415.48	589.17	551.64	521.84	544.90	549.36	518.74	2.95	-0.55
<i>Main activity producers</i>	398.48	560.47	543.07	512.78	538.06	543.05	512.98	2.88	-0.38
<i>Autoproducers</i>	16.99	28.70	8.57	9.06	6.85	6.31	5.76	4.46	-6.74
Patent fuel/BKB plants	136.86	110.15	13.11	13.25	14.43	14.08	14.49	-1.79	-8.44
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	0.00	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.50	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	6.40	8.47	7.02	7.13	7.05	7.10	6.45	2.36	-1.17
Industry	50.71	42.10	15.30	10.31	9.18	9.85	7.96	-1.54	-6.99
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.93	1.37	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.03	3.32	-15.69
<i>Chemical</i>	14.35	10.93	3.37	1.83	1.46	1.76	1.62	-2.24	-7.96
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.57	1.63	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.25	2.42	0.31	1.73
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.51	2.11	0.57	0.19	0.32	0.32	0.25	-6.14	-8.85
<i>Other industry</i>	29.36	26.06	10.86	7.77	7.02	7.35	3.64	-0.99	-8.20
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	32.90	35.88	10.43	8.89	9.83	9.42	7.18	0.72	-6.76
Non-energy use	0.83	0.67	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-1.78	-13.03
Peat	7.98	13.42	11.17	14.88	13.50	11.74	10.13	4.43	-1.22
Total electricity and heat	3.71	7.55	8.32	12.16	10.84	9.44	8.19	6.09	0.35
<i>Main activity producers</i>	3.23	7.36	7.83	11.74	10.49	9.15	7.92	7.09	0.32
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.48	0.19	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.29	0.26	-7.43	1.44
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.75	1.53	0.88	0.81	0.71	0.66	0.76	6.11	-3.00
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.09	1.55	1.24	1.04	1.01	0.87	0.75	2.94	-3.10
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-8.04
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.50	1.29	1.05	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.67	8.24	-2.80
<i>Other industry</i>	0.60	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.06	-13.81	-2.49
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.42	2.70	0.71	0.78	0.72	0.64	0.64	0.93	-6.08
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	26.26	13.62	18.32	19.16	17.95	20.49	-	-1.07
Total electricity and heat	-	22.87	11.30	13.98	14.41	12.96	15.44	-	-1.69
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	22.87	11.10	13.53	13.99	12.54	15.43	-	-1.69
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.20	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.01	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	0.88	1.39	3.09	3.48	3.67	3.82	-	6.60
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	0.65	0.61	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.98	-	1.80
Industry	-	1.39	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-9.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	1.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.08	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD TOTAL

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	185.87	318.21	442.69	522.22	528.71	539.55	553.86	583.79	585.25
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	58.79	156.85	272.87	351.02	357.51	372.65	395.04	425.02	412.98
Coking coal	99.77	141.34	139.05	135.88	142.36	142.83	136.48	136.20	144.96
Sub-bituminous coal	0.60	1.40	7.50	14.35	12.57	9.57	9.00	7.29	9.49
Lignite	4.69	4.40	1.47	0.49	0.57	0.62	0.77	0.70	1.12
Peat	-	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.08	0.06
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	22.01	14.11	21.71	20.34	15.54	13.69	12.37	14.50	16.63
Total exports	176.71	286.67	308.05	327.90	408.48	423.61	457.21	502.18	523.72
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	44.50	103.69	130.89	132.54	157.94	179.79	205.79	238.89	238.39
Coking coal	105.43	161.25	162.61	177.55	231.89	226.17	231.13	242.10	267.33
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.04	0.77	4.43	4.40	3.84	5.24	7.09	3.70
Lignite	4.38	4.34	1.33	0.82	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.86	1.15
Peat	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	22.40	17.24	12.37	12.51	13.43	12.93	14.17	13.24	13.14

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD TOTAL

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	178767	325257	467361	566531	581724	597083	616275	646543	645609
Coking coal	99172	136967	141834	138348	145176	145907	139055	139393	148394
Australia	29796	44481	71235	72918	77656	69209	68289	69097	74223
Canada	11598	22719	25692	19676	19062	19566	17220	16852	19032
Czech Republic	909	774	3388	3366	3704	2990	2553	2365	2659
Germany	10948	3141	2	289	1	15	52	2	90
Poland	6619	2570	3118	3246	1821	2168	2535	2116	2047
United Kingdom	79	52	-	6	1	-	-	2	-
United States	25075	45007	23113	21369	31147	36520	35335	32390	33029
Other OECD	116	335	380	835	464	600	596	403	981
China, People's Rep.	420	1516	6602	8110	2414	2971	2203	1229	1014
Colombia	-	64	140	313	858	1072	704	428	1011
Indonesia	-	83	779	129	126	564	336	964	523
South Africa	2566	1511	705	295	574	515	452	106	19
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	5249	9136	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	5221	6264	6475	8447	6668	8665	10101
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	26	520	80	661	1021	1316	1173
Venezuela	-	-	510	872	187	406	616	90	91
Viet Nam	-	-	150	-	37	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	5797	5578	773	140	567	203	475	3368	2359
Steam coal	66833	178257	322469	427123	435405	449871	475449	505538	494668
Australia	4556	39634	75080	94138	109164	103704	113202	126945	124164
Canada	970	4471	4040	2254	8390	11793	9964	12260	8236
Czech Republic	243	327	2443	1416	2889	3958	2509	2783	1919
Germany	6716	2123	470	641	627	564	452	477	2902
Poland	16292	13084	18894	15564	10510	6044	4939	9255	6590
United Kingdom	2285	2441	593	322	310	809	324	230	1224
United States	9296	33754	27977	17298	22036	28033	46201	49448	40826
Other OECD	986	3563	4517	3470	4042	3146	2933	3176	10729
China, People's Rep.	534	7586	37351	38737	11469	7448	5322	4071	4558
Colombia	-	10436	29531	47774	61607	73307	77119	79339	75344
Indonesia	-	1490	29670	63461	87140	87127	84211	79826	80656
South Africa	11967	34928	47234	53085	25897	26298	24289	23811	29763
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	3012	9725	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	20952	60361	71513	77304	85225	95484	95001
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	845	3019	2308	3676	2960	3709	4733
Venezuela	-	1752	5096	5137	1382	1655	850	521	497
Viet Nam	-	150	1597	2699	3477	2833	2247	2131	1785
Non-specified/other	9976	12793	16048	17747	12643	12169	12654	12072	5741
Lignite	12762	10033	3058	1060	1143	1305	1771	1612	2547

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD TOTAL

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	107072	162292	168629	186714	243523	238188	243654	255268	280613
Total OECD	90313	122941	128525	132922	139917	142942	138746	135220	147909
Australia	-	-	122	49	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1283	1351	1844	1753	1724	1302	2711	1705	1440
Belgium	3860	7450	4551	3429	2787	2716	2815	1624	1107
Canada	5410	4018	3501	4034	3091	3772	4379	3363	3946
Chile	32	492	1088	1191	661	1024	1182	966	903
Czech Republic	-	-	214	523	720	1017	848	845	1448
Denmark	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	330	1005	1183	754	797	903	1199	1207
France	8972	8494	6629	5537	4480	4359	5100	5671	4696
Germany	714	877	4891	4379	4041	3990	3275	3278	9739
Greece	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	1075	449	542	521	427	201	290
Iceland	-	28	48	57	59	58	62	71	56
Ireland	-	3	4	15	-	138	9	8	1
Israel	-	50	56	129	55	-	-	-	-
Italy	8393	8734	7381	6499	4962	6688	5947	4181	3366
Japan	43380	55410	52798	54249	60330	55965	52862	52287	53010
Korea	2503	7852	15305	17970	23878	27554	25815	26688	28352
Luxembourg	286	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
Mexico	10	3	1406	1583	1338	1264	1181	3278	2074
Netherlands	3347	5273	4745	8058	8979	10989	11741	10979	13679
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	193	99	95	18	75	81	79	90	75
Poland	-	-	538	592	2882	1944	1100	1506	2334
Portugal	387	805	198	-	-	93	134	218	75
Slovak Republic	5126	3681	1570	1909	2092	1802	1643	1645	1364
Slovenia	x	-	-	163	223	663	364	114	479
Spain	3257	4499	4163	4599	2531	2947	2648	2446	2055
Sweden	840	1568	2128	1690	1887	1703	1515	1307	1984
Switzerland	18	3	46	-	37	-	1	1	1
Turkey	498	2869	3954	3602	3902	3833	5445	5075	4459
United Kingdom	1402	8230	8626	7373	6425	6367	5686	5614	9015
United States	157	772	544	1889	1385	1355	874	860	754
Total non-OECD	8808	30067	36647	49659	99022	91877	102931	119433	131821
Brazil	2121	8867	10695	8055	12998	12731	11242	12201	12653
China ⁽³⁾	-	860	265	5289	35653	23305	37739	52988	56970
Chinese Taipei	1186	3155	7713	8369	6222	9119	9589	9223	9941
Egypt	218	1009	1211	1415	1366	629	375	305	434
India	232	5179	10795	19117	34749	35785	35556	35892	42539
Romania	1348	3915	505	593	812	937	607	1017	773
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	521	1068	1825	3485	1840	1863	2213	2067	699
Oth. non-OECD Americas	919	2129	781	991	929	914	1046	864	1248
Other Asia & Oceania	69	963	1051	841	781	467	688	607	1606
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	2194	2922	1806	1504	3672	6127	3876	4269	4958
Non-specified/Other	7951	9284	3457	4133	4584	3369	1977	615	4

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD TOTAL

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	49931	113417	146891	157348	185845	209292	239751	281944	277053
Total OECD	40497	95379	127163	132702	140711	149501	171744	204042	189579
Australia	-	2	-	-	105	325	162	150	32
Austria	275	1216	1643	2182	1447	1634	830	1366	1180
Belgium	2660	3778	1467	1292	974	1728	1481	3067	2708
Canada	8782	10083	13524	13644	7269	2476	2215	3085	2153
Chile	-	514	1349	668	1406	2298	2023	2530	1321
Czech Republic	274	2282	864	719	685	844	701	782	1150
Denmark	4620	5857	2594	1220	873	404	311	824	496
Estonia	x	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	-
Finland	4095	2815	1228	963	356	197	139	418	190
France	6755	3859	3413	3612	3051	2951	2357	3641	1493
Germany	4157	5451	16478	13612	9780	10158	17964	35727	34263
Greece	1	-	112	144	47	62	31	104	50
Hungary	-	-	322	321	158	202	207	26	22
Iceland	-	33	7	44	56	54	53	51	63
Ireland	540	2248	1208	1164	604	561	612	510	555
Israel	-	1058	2623	1170	516	501	509	678	342
Italy	1552	5051	1430	422	1785	1850	5858	4168	3811
Japan	1732	30637	51874	58535	68593	69611	72497	81025	83711
Korea	356	4352	13730	18719	29033	35384	34228	38582	38092
Luxembourg	52	3	164	38	50	109	4	28	75
Mexico	-	188	373	4579	4487	3623	6178	4722	4398
Netherlands	1285	9559	3556	2240	2197	4155	7047	8164	6550
New Zealand	-	1	16	56	59	58	24	-	94
Norway	167	401	677	495	403	365	364	371	394
Poland	-	1	117	127	1451	1500	1661	1446	1216
Portugal	15	1572	348	580	776	988	1023	145	138
Slovak Republic	237	198	1217	722	449	602	511	498	488
Slovenia	x	-	12	10	186	-	197	146	2
Spain	21	762	2327	729	416	593	1154	181	566
Sweden	244	1040	255	443	659	471	350	250	218
Switzerland	90	81	20	8	32	7	52	30	5
Turkey	79	15	110	178	438	439	1663	987	384
United Kingdom	1081	2097	3866	3674	2117	4964	9296	10239	3331
United States	1427	225	236	392	253	387	42	91	88
Total non-OECD	384	13032	19134	24439	44607	52404	65816	75900	85654
Brazil	11	345	22	726	138	395	125	370	602
China ⁽³⁾	-	2554	1440	2121	18130	20049	33157	40827	48627
Chinese Taipei	76	6866	10034	14332	19554	20124	17744	18225	19570
Egypt	-	1	2	4	168	179	22	1	81
India	-	48	2469	1679	783	1132	2998	4286	4268
Romania	-	49	-	844	-	-	26	38	37
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	32	1057	828	499	1075	2355	2939	2843	2604
Oth. non-OECD Americas	82	128	89	13	130	509	737	955	556
Other Asia & Oceania	129	1621	3303	4019	4374	6912	7370	8172	9168
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	54	363	947	202	255	749	698	183	141
Non-specified/Other	9050	5006	594	207	527	7387	2191	2002	1799

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD TOTAL

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	62.27	56.28	42.45	97.30	103.65	189.81	168.33	168.32	..
Imports from:									
Australia	57.64	52.80	40.80	102.50	105.33	210.45	194.80	180.60	..
Canada	70.37	62.94	45.22	109.46	116.80	220.71	200.49	192.44	..
Czech Republic	67.03	82.00	x	242.07	133.32	235.16	160.08	210.67	..
Poland	63.98	59.26	50.43	138.92	139.47	245.85	137.24	194.36	..
United States	64.21	61.25	53.13	108.46	126.15	191.98	165.30	182.88	..
China	54.50	49.58	38.32	109.89	110.31	263.49	147.32	182.33	..
Colombia	60.89	50.11	36.28	105.35	92.53	..	87.36	137.52	..
Indonesia	51.82	48.34	32.48	53.97	61.42	105.88	97.23	96.95	..
South Africa	50.58	49.57	39.35	71.77	96.82	141.18	81.99	95.76	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	57.45	54.95	43.26	104.12	98.26	211.14	143.56	155.68	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	51.81	47.14	33.65	63.71	72.80	120.27	97.47	99.14	..
Imports from:									
Australia	52.17	48.23	34.76	64.10	71.58	122.96	107.12	111.02	..
Canada	43.38	40.99	33.74	77.47	70.15	109.39	90.72	96.47	..
Czech Republic	65.54	63.84	40.98	113.59	112.36	158.65	140.77	140.68	..
Poland	61.05	46.78	35.30	78.34	94.13	155.92	114.49	104.05	..
United States	54.63	49.60	40.96	49.31	94.49	135.17	103.06	106.06	..
China	48.34	44.63	30.62	62.75	71.25	117.72	110.69	107.60	..
Colombia	50.88	41.58	32.77	59.23	65.80	..	86.48	87.54	..
Indonesia	55.74	41.80	29.84	53.90	59.58	93.10	81.07	81.51	..
South Africa	45.38	44.19	33.80	67.68	80.16	140.90	95.58	98.40	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	45.48	42.87	32.14	67.35	77.44	129.53	92.97	98.31	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD AMERICAS⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

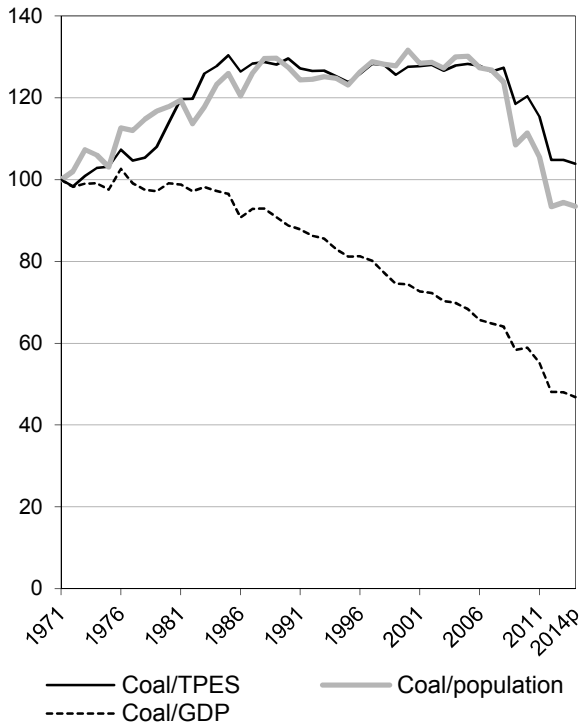


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

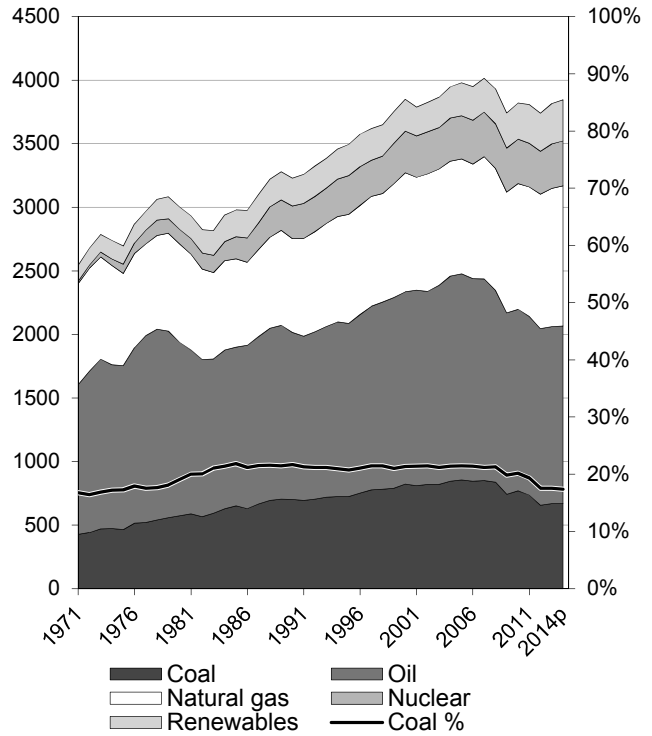


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

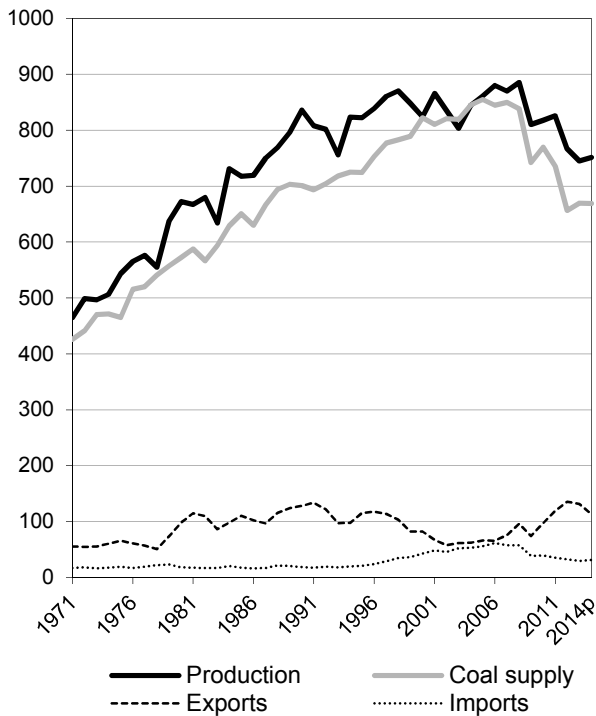
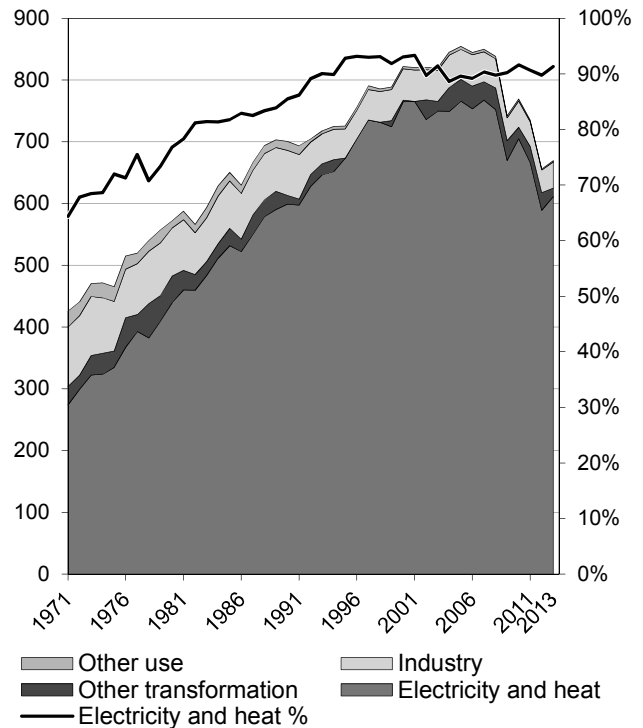


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD AMERICAS⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

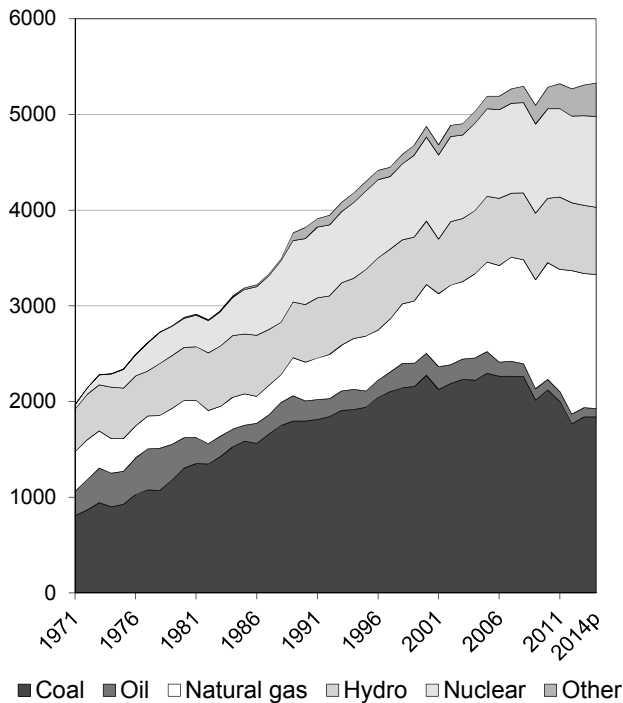


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

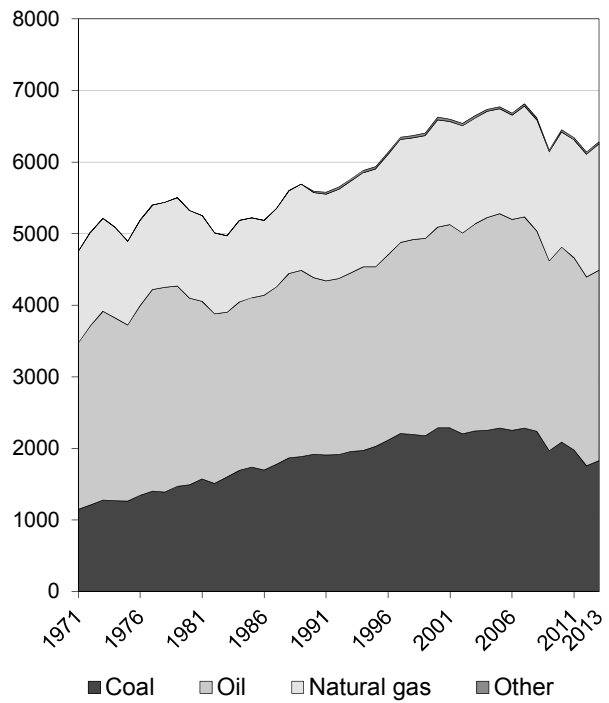


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

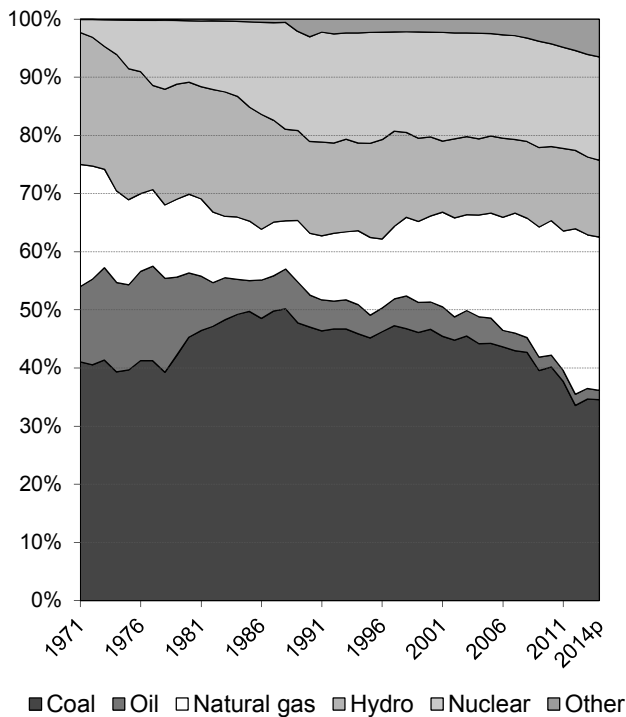
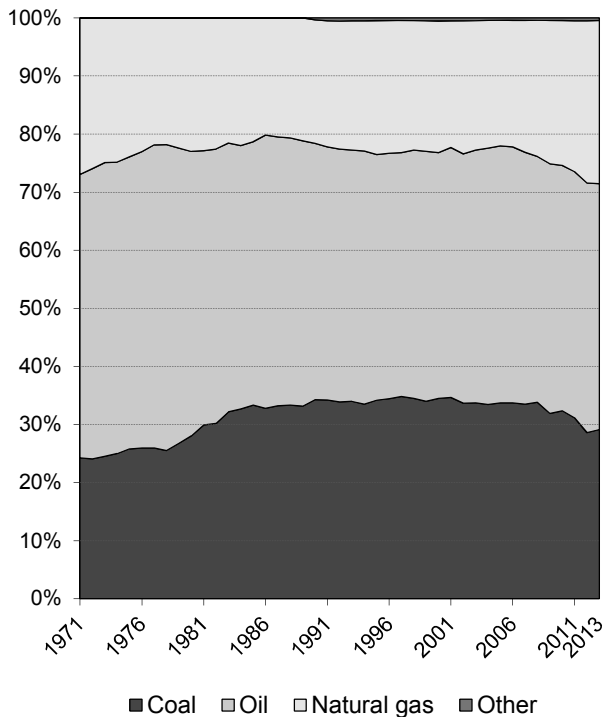


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

OECD AMERICAS

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	2786.20	3001.71	3228.75	3849.75	3819.81	3816.46	3845.43	0.87	0.73
Coal, peat and oil shale	470.48	571.96	700.72	822.06	769.62	669.53	668.81	2.37	-0.20
Oil	1334.74	1364.24	1314.42	1512.09	1428.38	1390.67	1397.36	-0.09	0.25
Natural Gas	804.01	774.55	738.89	937.06	988.98	1089.04	1103.73	-0.50	1.70
Biofuels and waste	75.49	101.15	117.28	140.83	165.94	185.63	185.45	2.63	2.02
Nuclear	39.01	113.96	256.50	327.15	348.27	348.69	352.59	11.71	1.34
Hydro	59.20	68.15	74.00	81.50	82.62	87.27	86.34	1.32	0.72
Geothermal	3.21	7.70	26.44	25.94	20.14	17.09	20.23	13.21	-1.88
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.49	3.07	15.83	27.40	30.70	-	19.15
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	1.10	0.18	-4.38	16.60
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	5791	7034	9624	13467	15939	16995	17400	3.03	2.50
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.48	0.43	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.22	-2.10	-1.73
Population (millions)	301.6	333.8	378.1	429.4	475.1	487.7	492.2	1.34	1.11
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	9.24	8.99	8.54	8.97	8.04	7.83	7.81	-0.46	-0.38
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	200.8	178.1	140.0	119.3	100.0	93.7	92.2	-2.10	-1.73
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	168.3	168.4	150.8	126.4	100.0	81.6	79.6	-0.64	-2.63
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	117.1	119.9	115.8	109.3	100.0	94.7	..	-0.06	-0.87
Elec. generation (TWh)	2281	2879	3819	4876	5285	5309	5327	3.08	1.44
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	109.25	125.74	81.69	69.25	91.30	104.62	99.81	1.18	-0.80
Steam coal	427.40	668.18	700.52	750.96	687.51	602.53	613.02	3.79	-0.45
Lignite	18.09	41.91	41.95	40.91	38.65	37.69	38.43	7.25	-0.46
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	109.07	123.88	84.67	74.85	98.39	113.13	107.67	1.07	-0.39
Steam coal	497.37	797.81	878.99	953.72	897.83	798.11	814.78	4.02	0.00
Lignite	36.26	89.32	88.81	87.17	81.23	79.69	81.25	7.80	-0.49
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD AMERICAS

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	2132.94	2199.38	2211.23	2648.85	2612.80	2536.29	2627.11	0.21	0.75
Coal, peat and oil shale	116.54	89.52	87.33	54.60	46.05	38.69	44.21	-1.68	-2.92
Oil	1135.96	1161.21	1155.40	1349.62	1341.24	1288.31	1302.61	0.10	0.52
Natural Gas	568.57	552.24	516.22	613.62	525.37	513.53	562.28	-0.57	0.37
Biofuels and wastes	75.08	100.62	58.67	105.91	131.27	128.14	144.05	-1.44	3.98
Geothermal	-	-	0.48	0.74	0.32	0.32	0.32	-	-1.79
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	2.12	2.20	2.41	2.38	-	21.95
Electricity	236.66	294.32	389.13	513.53	556.29	554.65	561.96	2.97	1.61
Heat	0.14	1.47	3.98	8.70	10.06	10.24	9.30	21.94	3.76
of which:									
Total industry	651.32	660.64	515.43	602.58	489.69	478.29	504.99	-1.37	-0.09
Coal, peat and oil shale	95.67	77.70	72.84	50.93	42.89	36.86	42.23	-1.59	-2.34
Oil	129.96	154.80	85.46	59.49	66.25	52.86	54.88	-2.44	-1.91
Natural Gas	279.20	254.56	196.52	238.38	173.68	184.92	190.35	-2.04	-0.14
Biofuels and wastes	51.20	59.31	24.81	65.83	57.01	48.92	61.53	-4.17	4.03
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	11.40
Electricity	95.15	112.84	134.90	180.68	141.63	146.28	148.30	2.07	0.41
Heat	0.14	1.43	0.90	7.11	8.07	8.28	7.54	11.73	9.68
Total transport	660.16	706.40	803.23	974.58	1018.55	1024.17	1040.52	1.16	1.13
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.36	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	634.74	682.18	776.04	940.07	953.91	954.20	961.77	1.19	0.94
Natural Gas	24.06	23.41	26.16	28.50	26.85	28.84	33.78	0.49	1.12
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	4.74	36.34	39.56	43.29	-	-
Electricity	0.99	0.74	1.03	1.26	1.45	1.57	1.67	0.24	2.10
Residential	390.93	367.46	367.81	454.10	463.59	445.92	462.13	-0.36	1.00
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.16	2.41	2.27	1.98	0.06	0.03	0.04	-4.71	-16.30
Oil	125.22	81.86	54.79	62.68	45.33	54.26	40.99	-4.75	-1.25
Natural Gas	170.56	171.05	164.07	186.93	178.97	158.82	186.29	-0.23	0.55
Biofuels and wastes	11.24	12.11	14.15	31.42	34.24	35.31	34.54	1.36	3.96
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.31	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	2.09	2.08	2.26	2.22	-	24.58
Electricity	78.76	100.02	132.51	168.68	202.87	195.19	198.00	3.11	1.76
Heat	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	237.74	232.80	261.36	320.30	338.77	322.10	333.52	0.56	1.07
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.91	2.66	3.47	1.30	2.17	1.30	1.10	-2.03	-4.86
Oil	79.66	54.63	37.21	34.30	29.72	26.89	23.52	-4.38	-1.97
Natural Gas	94.02	96.77	99.42	120.31	116.86	108.80	122.74	0.33	0.92
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.38	1.78	3.15	3.18	3.32	-	9.93
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.10	-	10.68
Electricity	59.15	78.70	117.80	160.72	184.70	179.76	180.86	4.14	1.88
Heat	-	0.04	3.08	1.59	1.99	1.96	1.76	-	-2.40
Non-energy use	140.55	169.41	205.80	264.67	240.26	198.41	213.36	2.27	0.16
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.18	0.50	0.38	0.93	0.49	0.84	-	2.28
Oil	139.82	163.17	175.96	225.62	213.27	168.70	186.40	1.36	0.25
Natural Gas	0.73	6.06	29.34	38.67	26.06	29.22	26.12	24.30	-0.50

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

OECD AMERICAS

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	496.5	672.4	835.8	824.2	817.5	766.8	744.8	751.3	3.1	-0.5
Imports	16.7	18.2	18.6	42.8	39.1	32.4	29.6	31.1	0.7	2.0
Exports	-55.3	-98.0	-127.8	-82.3	-97.1	-135.7	-131.7	-112.9	5.1	0.1
Stock changes	12.6	-20.7	-26.0	37.4	10.1	-7.1	26.8	-0.5		
Primary supply	470.5	572.0	700.7	822.1	769.6	656.4	669.5	668.8	2.4	-0.2
Statistical differences	18.6	-10.2	9.3	21.4	-1.2	-9.2	4.1	..		
Total transformation	-363.7	-468.5	-620.6	-786.5	-719.8	-605.4	-626.6	..	3.2	0.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-322.2	-439.3	-599.2	-764.8	-705.0	-589.3	-611.5	..	3.7	0.1
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-322.2	-439.3	-592.2	-747.3	-698.4	-584.2	-606.5	..	3.6	0.1
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.0	-0.0	-7.0	-17.5	-6.6	-5.1	-5.0	..	51.8	-1.5
Gas works	0.5	0.0	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	..	-	0.0
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-42.0	-29.2	-18.8	-19.1	-12.0	-13.3	-12.6	..	-4.6	-1.7
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-27.8	-18.5	-13.2	-13.3	-7.5	-9.4	-8.6	..	-4.3	-1.8
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-14.2	-10.7	-5.6	-5.8	-4.6	-3.9	-3.9	..	-5.3	-1.5
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-8.8	-3.7	-2.1	-2.3	-2.5	-3.1	-2.8	..	-8.2	1.4
Losses	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	116.5	89.5	87.3	54.6	46.1	38.7	44.2	..	-1.7	-2.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	95.7	77.7	72.8	50.9	42.9	36.9	42.2	..	-1.6	-2.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	54.4	36.2	22.7	15.8	11.5	9.8	10.1	..	-5.0	-3.4
<i>Chemical</i>	11.9	11.2	12.5	9.6	6.1	5.7	5.6	..	0.3	-3.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	6.0	10.5	11.9	12.7	8.3	8.5	9.0	..	4.1	-1.2
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.1	7.4	10.5	3.8	5.8	4.2	3.9	..	2.3	-4.2
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	16.1	12.4	15.2	9.1	11.2	8.6	13.6	..	-0.3	-0.5
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	20.5	11.6	14.0	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.1	..	-2.2	-10.3
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	4.9	2.7	3.5	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.1	..	-2.0	-4.9
<i>Residential</i>	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	-4.7	-16.3
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	10.4	6.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-1.4	-28.7
Non-energy use	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	..	-	2.3

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

OECD AMERICAS

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	621.30	875.70	1046.24	1023.75	992.90	890.50	914.98	2.90	0.19
Total electricity and heat	459.93	757.64	974.07	958.15	916.67	814.12	846.39	4.25	0.48
<i>Main activity producers</i>	459.91	749.47	957.33	950.42	911.07	809.54	841.61	4.15	0.51
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.03	8.18	16.74	7.73	5.59	4.58	4.78	62.01	-2.31
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	76.10	43.65	33.64	26.22	26.69	26.34	26.86	-4.53	-2.09
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17	2.39	1.28	1.48	1.18	1.14	-	8.50
Gas manufacture	0.03	5.64	5.67	5.57	5.41	5.52	5.10	56.55	-0.43
Industry	48.89	55.48	39.93	35.09	31.89	29.89	37.47	1.06	-1.69
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.73	1.71	1.46	0.68	0.57	0.24	0.33	-6.32	-6.95
<i>Chemical</i>	10.34	14.49	10.75	7.09	6.53	6.66	6.50	2.85	-3.42
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	12.00	12.85	13.50	9.18	8.73	9.38	9.90	0.57	-1.13
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.99	11.47	4.24	6.50	5.98	4.80	4.40	3.06	-4.08
<i>Other industry</i>	14.83	14.96	9.98	11.64	10.08	8.81	16.34	0.08	0.38
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	19.39	15.64	3.84	2.62	2.28	1.63	1.35	-1.78	-10.10
Non-energy use	-	0.35	0.47	1.07	0.21	0.20	0.27	-	-1.05
Steam coal	505.43	743.62	926.90	919.26	880.06	782.69	809.71	3.27	0.37
Total electricity and heat	426.81	676.52	893.20	886.13	840.10	739.20	773.14	3.91	0.58
<i>Main activity producers</i>	426.79	669.44	877.71	880.97	834.82	734.63	768.36	3.82	0.60
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.03	7.08	15.49	5.16	5.28	4.57	4.77	60.08	-1.70
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17	2.39	1.28	1.48	1.18	1.14	-	8.50
Gas manufacture	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	46.43	54.07	38.34	34.65	31.66	29.32	36.72	1.28	-1.67
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.73	1.71	1.46	0.68	0.57	0.24	0.33	-6.32	-6.95
<i>Chemical</i>	10.34	14.26	10.51	6.84	6.48	6.29	6.26	2.71	-3.51
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	12.00	12.85	13.50	9.18	8.73	9.37	9.89	0.57	-1.13
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.82	11.38	4.14	6.50	5.98	4.80	4.40	3.17	-4.04
<i>Other industry</i>	12.53	13.88	8.74	11.46	9.90	8.61	15.83	0.86	0.57
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	19.19	15.52	3.75	2.52	2.22	1.58	1.31	-1.75	-10.19
Non-energy use	-	0.26	0.33	1.07	0.21	0.20	0.27	-	0.23
Coking coal	80.10	43.70	33.86	26.05	28.47	26.31	25.61	-4.92	-2.30
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	76.10	43.65	33.63	26.21	26.69	26.33	26.86	-4.53	-2.09
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD AMERICAS

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	35.78	88.38	85.48	78.44	84.37	81.50	79.65	7.83	-0.45
Total electricity and heat	33.12	81.12	80.87	72.02	76.57	74.92	73.26	7.75	-0.44
<i>Main activity producers</i>	33.12	80.03	79.62	69.44	76.26	74.91	73.25	7.63	-0.38
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	1.10	1.25	2.57	0.31	0.01	0.01	-	-19.73
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	5.64	5.67	5.57	5.41	5.52	5.10	-	-0.43
Industry	2.46	1.41	1.59	0.45	0.23	0.57	0.76	-4.53	-2.67
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.05	0.37	0.24	-	0.09
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	7.25
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.17	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-4.60	-
<i>Other industry</i>	2.30	1.08	1.25	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.51	-6.09	-3.23
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.20	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.04	-4.34	-4.39
Non-energy use	-	0.09	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD AMERICAS

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	22.37	18.62	42.81	56.00	39.14	35.44	32.41	29.57	31.05
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	10.87	12.55	26.77	32.71	22.60	20.45	18.12	17.08	17.06
Coking coal	6.04	4.91	8.24	8.07	6.31	7.25	6.58	6.86	7.73
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	3.20	10.71	8.01	5.69	5.89	4.76	4.81
Lignite	-	-	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	5.45	1.15	4.56	4.45	2.15	1.98	1.74	0.81	1.39
Total exports	50.81	127.76	82.31	66.48	97.11	119.23	135.74	131.67	112.95
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	9.63	41.27	25.38	12.75	19.98	31.33	43.35	38.04	28.03
Coking coal	40.44	85.76	54.83	47.22	71.19	82.73	85.82	85.70	80.11
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	0.73	4.40	4.40	3.83	5.23	7.08	3.67
Lignite	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.05
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.70	0.69	1.34	1.94	1.38	1.20	1.26	0.78	1.09

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD AMERICAS

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	17684	18506	41420	59994	44667	39637	35924	34421	35347
Coking coal	6209	5211	8353	8267	6458	7421	6765	7099	7997
Australia	-	-	1074	948	701	1053	743	517	565
Canada	-	122	2049	2246	1900	1703	1234	1366	1125
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	5924	4497	4357	4668	3762	4488	4585	5200	5540
Other OECD	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	64
China, People's Rep.	-	-	1	3	3	-	4	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	120	92	89	35	16	703
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	92	-	-	88	140	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	285	592	714	60	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	11475	13295	32983	51595	38066	32077	29013	27188	27228
Australia	933	22	1482	5436	3413	3437	3456	2346	2695
Canada	49	883	960	576	361	253	185	339	144
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Poland	645	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	5	-	25	4	382	2	1	1
United States	8796	9639	19167	14463	9939	8971	10573	8730	7517
Other OECD	-	-	164	293	84	9	-	1	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	235	69	47	19	59	37	32
Colombia	-	1296	6928	21178	19707	15307	12816	14433	14905
Indonesia	-	-	1282	3505	2474	1451	630	805	1330
South Africa	996	-	182	70	1275	1131	285	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	26	694	9	145	96	33	39
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	141	148	221	390	381	233
Venezuela	-	277	2015	3980	560	695	175	70	294
Viet Nam	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	56	1173	542	1010	45	50	346	12	38
Lignite	-	-	84	132	143	139	146	134	122

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD AMERICAS

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	40450	84425	58170	52805	78466	90753	94331	94605	88258
Total OECD	36030	67629	45508	41744	52399	60299	57236	56117	57722
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	239	412	330	1670	558	426
Belgium	1103	5538	2717	1528	1737	1371	1392	1000	841
Canada	5410	3988	3501	4034	3091	3772	4379	3363	3946
Chile	-	292	312	369	215	611	639	542	566
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	127	288	778	678	729	569	802	1207
France	1468	4880	2782	1612	1958	1797	2647	2402	1860
Germany	560	708	1211	2236	2729	2565	2340	2405	3437
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	65	-	40	26	-	-	-
Iceland	-	28	48	57	59	58	62	71	56
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-
Israel	-	50	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	3069	6536	4467	3677	3403	5067	4196	2979	2711
Japan	19925	26588	12937	8469	11396	12927	12164	11682	10212
Korea	1173	2908	4947	5513	8014	11111	9417	10509	9197
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	3	740	995	1002	1010	758	3099	1800
Netherlands	929	3975	2143	2358	5637	7152	6711	4860	6370
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	68	99	42	18	75	81	79	90	75
Poland	-	-	-	-	2149	1258	465	616	721
Portugal	265	753	198	-	-	93	134	218	75
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	260	470	462	289	454
Slovenia	x	-	-	163	223	663	292	114	246
Spain	838	3156	2331	2030	1462	1226	1160	1419	1105
Sweden	453	866	642	464	401	480	535	438	651
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Turkey	409	1957	2403	2670	2915	3097	3931	4271	4220
United Kingdom	360	4355	3134	2922	3044	2914	2360	3530	6792
United States	-	772	544	1612	1385	1355	874	860	754
Total non-OECD	4420	11592	9437	11061	25998	30454	37095	38395	30536
Brazil	1942	6327	5564	4837	8764	9849	8903	9124	8906
China ⁽³⁾	-	300	-	959	8153	7265	16090	17288	8651
Chinese Taipei	205	357	1440	1278	865	1069	1004	1151	1020
Egypt	218	586	682	707	1042	629	375	305	434
India	200	-	22	1078	2299	3728	5181	4120	4898
Romania	673	1559	443	547	812	937	607	1017	773
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	1	614	269	377	230	683	879	852	699
Oth. non-OECD Americas	914	580	184	207	326	306	476	501	669
Other Asia & Oceania	24	229	-	104	109	110	127	77	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	243	1040	833	967	3398	5878	3453	3960	4486
Non-specified/Other	-	5204	3225	-	69	-	-	93	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD AMERICAS

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	10808	42493	26922	20458	28774	39990	54603	52368	36290
Total OECD	10341	36299	25445	18307	24131	33217	43795	43153	28050
Australia	-	1	-	-	105	302	152	135	1
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	27	2178	429	411	367	1470	1013	821	77
Canada	8782	10083	13524	13625	7245	2431	2163	3084	2143
Chile	-	394	48	256	1097	1607	1635	2163	824
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	309	3321	70	66	73	146	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	166	145	-	-	-
France	38	1758	564	28	1080	2078	1145	1326	161
Germany	528	384	522	133	935	2394	2903	3092	1645
Greece	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	1322	456	-	-	86	208	-	-
Israel	-	530	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Italy	22	4451	79	23	613	1004	4318	3820	3023
Japan	243	4007	4425	961	2180	2650	2678	3378	3142
Korea	356	719	2275	749	4193	7111	5303	5218	4839
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	188	373	341	1378	1920	2583	2284	2626
Netherlands	27	3982	643	829	1700	3992	7033	7660	5900
New Zealand	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	62	74	-	-	11	17	14	7
Poland	-	-	-	-	65	129	245	175	162
Portugal	-	1386	343	143	531	798	992	138	126
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	182	-	197	146	-
Spain	-	282	441	-	374	521	816	70	446
Sweden	-	21	-	71	275	153	138	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5	15	55	67	220	422	1515	584	316
United Kingdom	-	1005	1016	361	1219	3800	8702	8992	2528
United States	4	194	108	243	86	47	23	53	84
Total non-OECD	95	4967	923	1948	4643	6603	9564	7797	6760
Brazil	11	177	22	693	118	310	125	370	602
China ⁽³⁾	-	108	9	-	2938	2182	3188	1973	568
Chinese Taipei	-	3820	-	3	1	-	228	342	580
Egypt	-	-	-	-	146	144	-	-	1
India	-	-	-	217	171	635	1829	1655	2376
Romania	-	-	-	844	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	1	682	825	63	1044	2292	2913	2430	1918
Oth. non-OECD Americas	82	128	1	13	115	463	677	854	548
Other Asia & Oceania	1	5	-	-	77	1	103	103	166
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	47	66	115	33	576	501	70	1
Non-specified/Other	372	1227	554	203	-	170	1244	1418	1480

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD ASIA OCEANIA⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

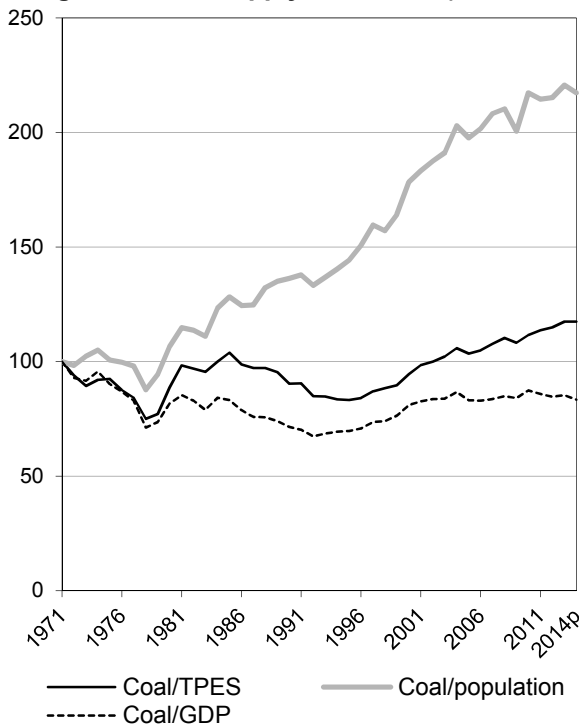


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

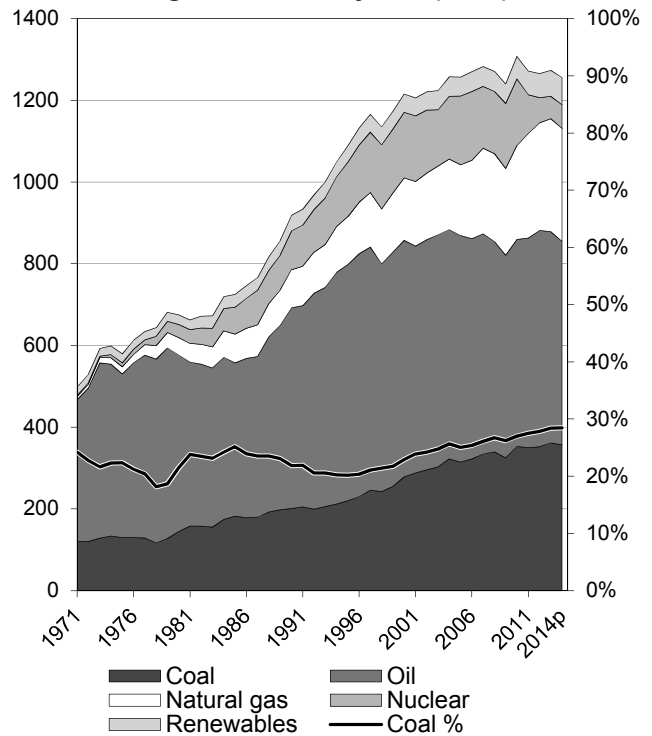


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

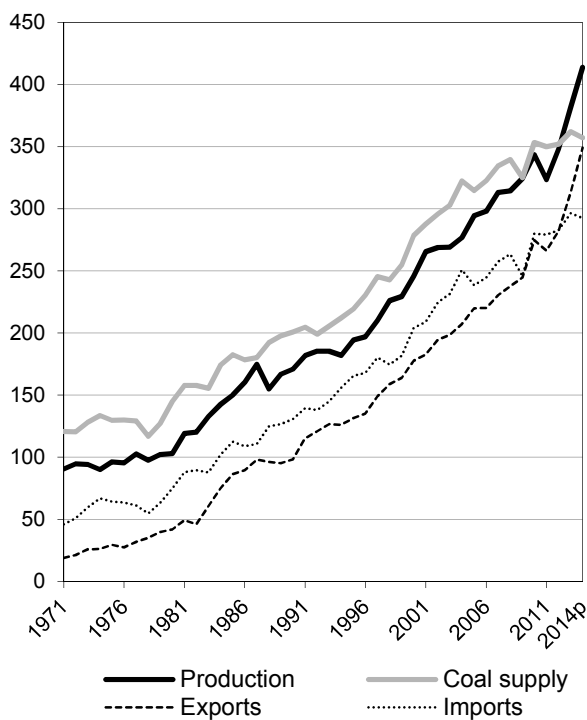
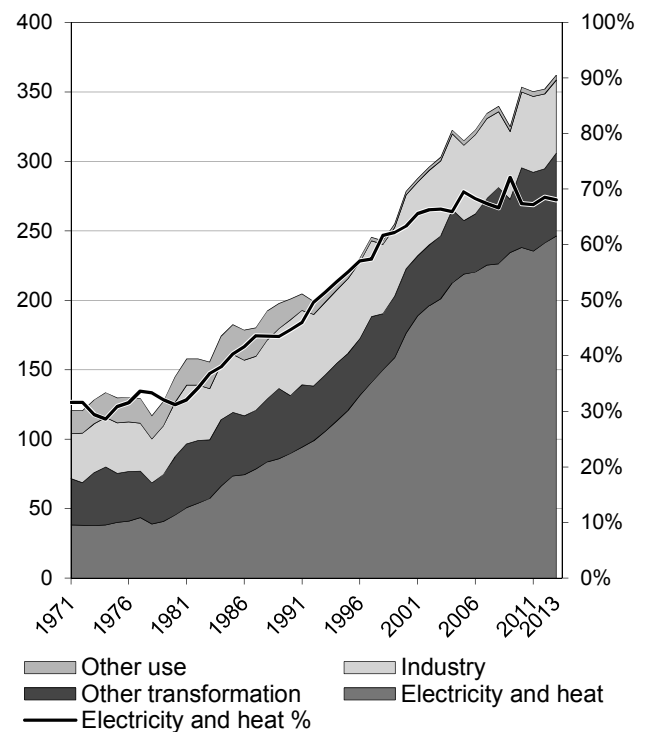


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD ASIA OCEANIA⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

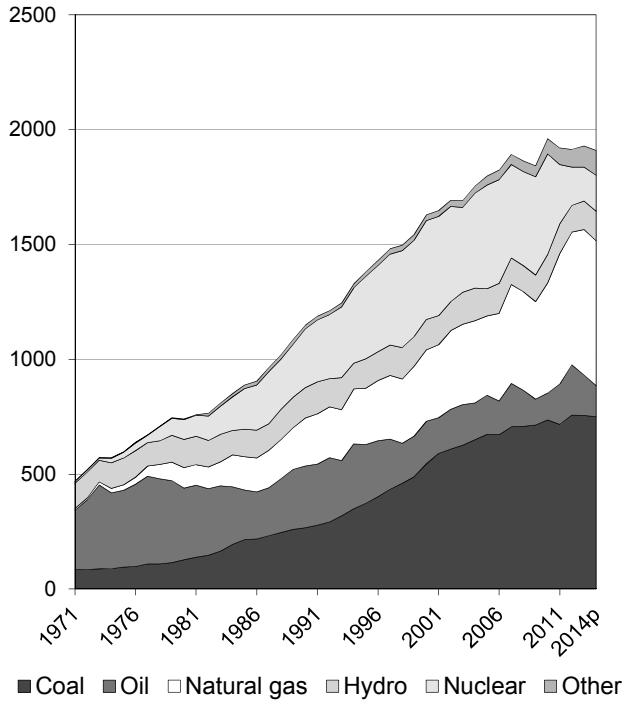


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

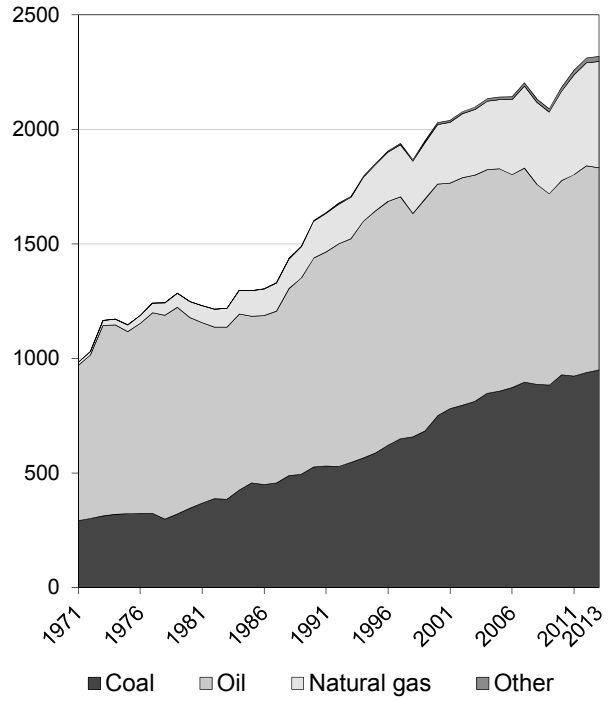


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

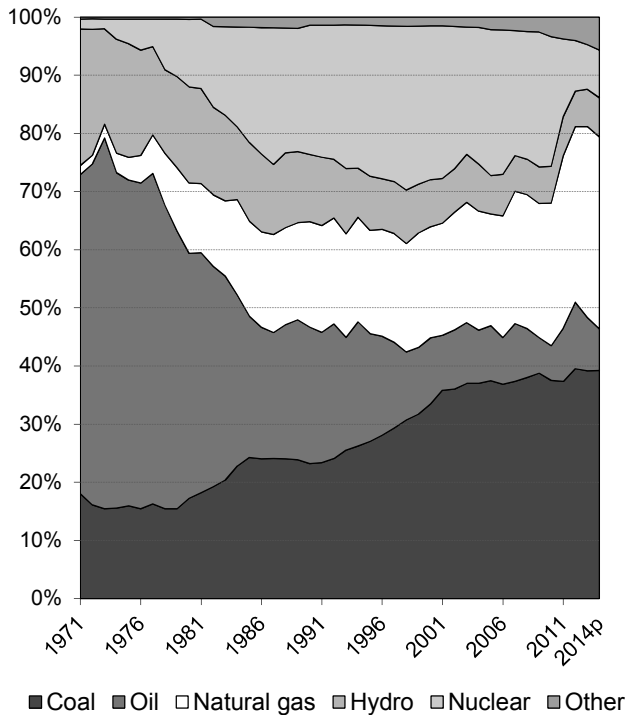
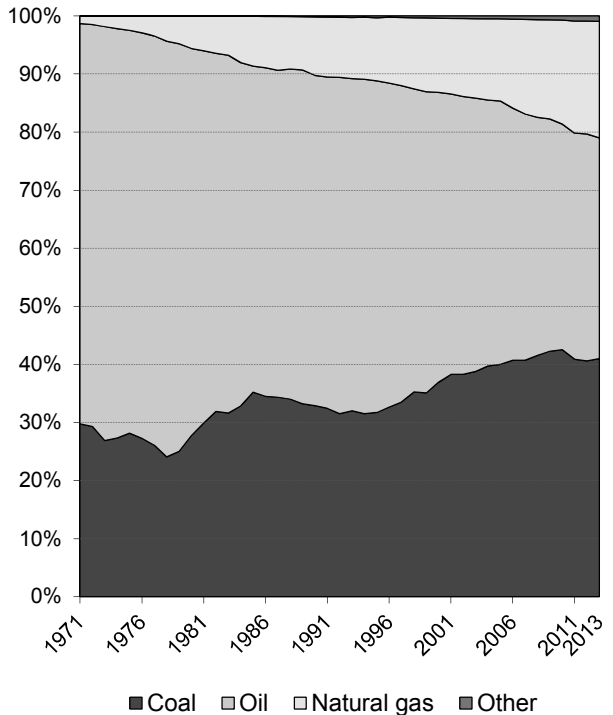


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	592.33	674.56	918.35	1215.31	1307.10	1272.96	1255.28	2.61	1.43
Coal, peat and oil shale	128.17	144.89	200.85	278.36	353.31	361.93	357.19	2.68	2.59
Oil	429.59	431.60	490.99	579.12	506.10	516.75	497.52	0.79	0.22
Natural Gas	12.54	42.55	93.67	152.84	230.29	276.15	276.26	12.55	4.81
Biofuels and waste	5.04	5.91	14.82	18.93	26.42	31.54	32.05	6.55	3.34
Nuclear	3.61	32.04	94.99	160.46	162.63	55.13	58.23	21.20	-2.34
Hydro	11.52	15.01	16.34	16.23	15.25	15.18	15.82	2.08	-0.32
Geothermal	1.86	2.56	4.36	7.21	8.74	9.62	9.89	5.15	3.50
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	2.37	2.33	4.72	7.09	8.80	-	4.87
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	-0.18	-0.49	-0.57	-0.60	13.01	10.65
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.14	0.13	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	2394	3034	4811	5886	6916	7259	7332	4.19	1.80
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	-1.51	-0.37
Population (millions)	162.9	177.0	191.7	203.1	211.6	213.3	213.9	0.96	0.47
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	3.64	3.81	4.79	5.98	6.18	5.97	5.87	1.63	0.96
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	130.9	117.6	101.0	109.3	100.0	92.8	90.6	-1.51	-0.37
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	104.8	93.5	81.7	92.6	100.0	97.6	95.4	-1.45	0.77
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	83.4	85.6	83.9	97.7	100.0	94.5	..	0.04	0.52
Elec. generation (TWh)	572	740	1148	1629	1961	1929	1910	4.19	2.28
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	44.87	63.09	102.24	127.32	160.81	157.30	181.54	2.88	4.05
Steam coal	42.82	93.04	122.17	143.26	158.51	203.49	211.87	6.68	3.46
Lignite	9.73	14.69	21.06	23.71	24.25	21.16	20.44	3.49	1.60
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	46.34	65.21	105.06	130.80	165.27	161.65	186.59	2.89	4.03
Steam coal	60.93	120.98	148.88	177.11	194.16	240.60	249.33	5.88	3.03
Lignite	30.66	46.15	67.51	70.78	72.39	63.14	60.98	3.47	1.37
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	0.30	0.39	0.43	0.43	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	429.27	459.12	622.86	804.12	833.62	834.73	839.89	2.21	1.31
Coal, peat and oil shale	52.31	57.60	69.48	55.76	57.96	57.29	56.16	1.68	-0.92
Oil	302.31	298.95	377.13	479.28	437.28	434.63	437.91	1.31	0.65
Natural Gas	7.70	16.21	37.70	69.18	99.59	104.04	105.90	9.80	4.59
Biofuels and wastes	4.99	5.64	10.33	13.21	14.01	16.04	17.08	4.37	2.21
Geothermal	-	-	0.35	0.59	0.62	0.69	0.74	-	3.26
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	2.31	2.18	2.60	2.54	2.51	-	0.37
Electricity	61.92	80.56	125.26	178.44	214.54	211.64	212.72	4.23	2.33
Heat	0.04	0.15	0.29	5.47	7.02	7.87	6.86	12.32	14.83
of which:									
Total industry	185.15	175.36	206.11	234.53	229.86	225.34	229.52	0.63	0.47
Coal, peat and oil shale	35.17	39.16	54.58	53.24	54.49	53.78	52.66	2.62	-0.16
Oil	102.88	76.29	71.63	69.27	46.98	42.47	45.16	-2.11	-1.99
Natural Gas	4.26	8.31	15.10	23.50	33.39	37.17	37.96	7.73	4.09
Biofuels and wastes	2.13	3.17	6.80	9.92	10.16	11.82	12.93	7.06	2.83
Geothermal	-	-	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	-	1.97
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	40.71	48.43	57.84	75.37	81.29	76.83	77.53	2.09	1.28
Heat	-	-	-	3.04	3.34	3.04	3.03	-	-
Total transport	84.68	113.22	160.86	210.46	207.58	206.64	207.18	3.85	1.11
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.33	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.25	0.21	0.21	-6.49	2.95
Oil	82.62	111.17	158.24	207.03	201.24	200.15	200.57	3.90	1.04
Natural Gas	-	0.01	0.10	0.47	2.24	2.45	2.58	-	15.40
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.81	0.82	-	-
Electricity	1.73	2.03	2.42	2.83	3.09	3.02	3.01	2.00	0.95
Residential	47.62	60.63	87.07	109.29	121.04	118.13	115.95	3.61	1.25
Coal, peat and oil shale	15.15	16.84	12.64	0.87	1.25	1.18	1.23	-1.06	-9.63
Oil	13.98	15.88	23.27	31.00	25.92	24.12	23.31	3.04	0.01
Natural Gas	2.24	5.62	13.97	25.60	30.48	30.92	30.26	11.37	3.42
Biofuels and wastes	2.86	2.43	3.45	3.05	2.25	2.25	2.21	1.11	-1.93
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	3.25
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	2.24	2.14	2.55	2.48	2.46	-	0.40
Electricity	13.40	19.83	31.44	45.03	56.02	54.43	53.78	5.15	2.36
Heat	-	-	0.04	1.57	2.56	2.73	2.68	-	19.59
Comm & public services	32.48	37.53	84.90	122.91	134.76	137.98	138.74	5.81	2.16
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.56	1.59	1.58	1.00	0.84	0.81	0.80	0.06	-2.93
Oil	24.66	24.45	43.47	50.54	29.35	28.89	29.27	3.39	-1.70
Natural Gas	0.85	1.61	6.93	16.86	31.09	31.01	32.25	13.16	6.92
Biofuels and waste	-	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.83	1.11	1.03	-	12.11
Geothermal	-	-	0.13	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.33	-	4.17
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	-	-0.81
Electricity	5.38	9.70	32.41	53.12	71.22	73.71	73.86	11.15	3.65
Heat	0.04	0.15	0.24	0.87	1.13	2.10	1.14	11.22	7.00
Non-energy use	58.67	50.34	66.35	105.78	121.48	126.56	127.52	0.73	2.88
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.57	0.50	1.07	1.18	1.16	-	3.14
Oil	58.35	49.71	64.24	102.62	118.07	122.97	123.58	0.57	2.89
Natural Gas	0.32	0.63	1.54	2.66	2.34	2.41	2.77	9.66	2.60

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	94.2	103.1	170.8	245.5	343.6	348.2	382.0	413.9	3.6	3.6
Imports	59.6	75.0	130.8	204.0	279.9	282.6	296.4	292.5	4.7	3.6
Exports	-26.0	-41.9	-98.4	-177.7	-274.8	-282.3	-313.5	-349.1	8.1	5.2
Stock changes	0.3	8.7	-2.4	6.6	4.5	3.5	-3.0	-0.1		
Primary supply	128.2	144.9	200.9	278.4	353.3	352.0	361.9	357.2	2.7	2.6
Statistical differences	-2.6	-2.3	3.4	0.0	-7.5	-1.6	-6.8	..		
Total transformation	-68.6	-79.1	-128.5	-215.8	-278.9	-283.9	-289.7	..	3.8	3.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-37.7	-45.2	-89.7	-176.3	-238.0	-241.3	-246.3	..	5.2	4.5
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-37.6	-40.9	-78.7	-160.0	-218.0	-220.1	-225.0	..	4.4	4.7
Autoproducers	-0.1	-4.3	-11.0	-16.3	-20.1	-21.2	-21.3	..	36.1	2.9
Gas works	3.7	5.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-34.6	-39.1	-38.5	-39.3	-40.9	-42.6	-43.4	..	0.6	0.5
BKB plants	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-5.3	-1.7
Blast furnaces	-27.1	-23.7	-32.2	-37.9	-39.6	-40.5	-41.6	..	1.0	1.1
Coke ovens	-5.8	-14.5	-1.4	-0.5	-1.3	-2.0	-1.7	..	-8.0	0.9
Patent fuel plants	-1.5	-0.6	-4.8	-0.9	-	-0.0	-0.0	..	6.9	-18.7
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-4.6	-5.5	-6.1	-6.8	-8.9	-9.2	-9.3	..	1.7	1.9
Losses	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	52.3	57.6	69.5	55.8	58.0	57.3	56.2	..	1.7	-0.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	35.2	39.2	54.6	53.2	54.5	53.8	52.7	..	2.6	-0.2
Iron and steel	26.9	27.3	19.9	18.7	23.3	24.0	22.1	..	-1.8	0.5
Chemical	0.4	0.8	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	..	15.3	0.4
Non-metallic minerals	0.9	5.9	11.9	12.1	10.0	9.8	9.9	..	16.4	-0.8
Paper, pulp and print	0.3	0.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	..	10.8	0.9
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	6.6	4.7	16.5	15.8	14.3	12.8	13.5	..	5.5	-0.9
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	-6.5	2.9
Other	16.8	18.4	14.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	..	-1.0	-7.9
Comm. and pub. services	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	0.1	-2.9
Residential	15.1	16.8	12.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	..	-1.1	-9.6
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-11.4	9.3
Non-energy use	-	-	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	..	-	3.1

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	155.83	261.72	366.25	459.82	455.64	460.26	459.53	4.42	2.48
Total electricity and heat	57.88	125.80	232.45	316.01	311.33	319.23	315.08	6.68	4.07
<i>Main activity producers</i>	56.53	119.73	223.62	302.70	297.05	304.61	300.16	6.45	4.08
<i>Autoproducers</i>	1.35	6.07	8.83	13.31	14.28	14.62	14.93	13.33	3.99
Patent fuel/BKB plants	21.49	22.59	3.36	2.33	2.36	2.46	2.52	0.42	-9.10
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	64.47	83.52	79.28	82.38	82.92	81.62	81.14	2.18	-0.13
Blast furnace inputs	-	5.25	13.97	19.87	22.33	23.30	23.14	-	6.66
Gas manufacture	4.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	7.91	25.38	32.63	27.41	28.55	27.68	28.81	10.21	0.55
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.52	2.05	3.42	4.76	5.89	5.62	6.13	2.51	4.89
<i>Chemical</i>	0.38	2.65	3.92	4.54	4.85	4.90	4.51	17.56	2.33
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.88	12.63	13.30	11.03	11.42	11.02	11.19	17.21	-0.52
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.65	2.25	2.64	2.66	2.62	2.63	2.84	10.88	1.03
<i>Other industry</i>	3.48	5.80	9.35	4.43	3.77	3.51	4.13	4.37	-1.46
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	1.55	1.10	1.13	1.01	1.04	1.05	0.99	-2.82	-0.46
Non-energy use	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	57.24	132.73	216.68	298.34	293.51	300.95	309.46	7.26	3.75
Total electricity and heat	30.57	81.65	166.10	244.43	241.16	248.07	251.90	8.53	5.02
<i>Main activity producers</i>	30.21	76.66	158.37	231.14	226.90	233.47	236.99	8.07	5.03
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.36	4.99	7.72	13.30	14.26	14.60	14.91	24.49	4.88
Patent fuel/BKB plants	18.64	20.81	2.41	1.86	1.82	1.83	1.92	0.92	-9.85
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.13	6.53	12.13	13.36	14.46	15.76	16.72	38.86	4.18
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.67	0.60	0.39	0.35	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	7.37	25.17	32.46	26.99	27.92	27.18	27.56	10.78	0.39
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.46	2.05	3.42	4.61	5.52	5.42	5.15	2.86	4.09
<i>Chemical</i>	0.34	2.63	3.92	4.54	4.85	4.90	4.51	18.50	2.37
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.88	12.63	13.30	11.02	11.42	10.99	11.19	17.23	-0.52
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.35	2.25	2.64	2.66	2.62	2.63	2.84	16.65	1.02
<i>Other industry</i>	3.34	5.62	9.18	4.16	3.52	3.23	3.88	4.45	-1.60
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	1.49	1.04	1.05	0.94	0.97	1.00	0.96	-2.96	-0.37
Non-energy use	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	67.95	82.84	82.06	89.10	90.82	87.63	86.94	1.67	0.21
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	64.35	77.00	67.15	69.01	68.47	65.86	64.41	1.51	-0.77
Blast furnace inputs	-	5.25	13.97	19.19	21.73	22.91	22.79	-	6.59
Gas manufacture	4.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.39	0.22	1.00	-32.71	35.01
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.37	0.20	0.98	-29.20	34.94
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.04	-	-	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	30.64	46.15	67.51	72.38	71.32	71.68	63.14	3.47	1.37
Total electricity and heat	27.32	44.15	66.35	71.58	70.17	71.16	63.18	4.08	1.57
<i>Main activity producers</i>	26.32	43.07	65.25	71.56	70.16	71.15	63.17	4.19	1.68
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.99	1.08	1.10	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.72	-17.78
Patent fuel/BKB plants	2.85	1.78	0.96	0.48	0.54	0.63	0.60	-3.84	-4.61
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.42	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.25	-5.76	0.80
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-1.23	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.32	0.00
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.10	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.25	5.52	1.38
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.90	-2.37
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	0.30	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.42	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	0.30	0.46	0.43	0.42	0.42	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	0.30	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.18	0.43	0.42	0.42	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	54.88	130.83	204.00	238.34	279.94	279.13	282.63	296.44	292.51
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	1.59	50.21	123.60	158.56	191.78	191.65	198.32	211.44	203.64
Coking coal	53.19	79.50	74.14	73.89	82.71	82.92	80.66	80.66	81.13
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.60	3.67	2.78	3.78	3.22	2.27	1.76	3.92
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.10	0.51	2.60	3.10	1.68	1.34	1.38	2.58	3.82
Total exports	35.25	98.37	177.73	219.77	274.75	266.15	282.33	313.46	349.06
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	4.25	39.96	77.02	94.23	118.82	126.41	139.59	159.71	170.63
Coking coal	29.83	55.92	98.02	123.85	155.26	138.74	140.70	151.89	177.25
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	1.17	2.48	2.68	1.68	0.67	1.00	2.04	1.86	1.16

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	55041	135377	225615	268197	317832	317220	322260	335451	329734
Coking coal	52885	76223	77424	77154	85840	86053	83756	84046	84516
Australia	25299	34438	48404	51640	59810	52677	52605	53286	57575
Canada	11304	19785	16571	10687	13430	13861	12985	12776	13144
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	10406	12077	1855	2787	5866	10889	11291	8159	7352
Other OECD	11	255	356	433	372	464	335	133	233
China, People's Rep.	420	1515	6599	7828	2408	2971	2131	1229	1014
Colombia	-	40	-	-	-	62	-	60	-
Indonesia	-	37	338	129	126	363	304	817	523
South Africa	2360	1353	317	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	2244	6717	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2828	3596	3764	4763	3965	5053	4262
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	14	6	59	54	62	3	140	2533	371
Steam coal	2156	59154	148191	191043	231992	231167	238504	251405	245218
Australia	668	29822	64182	81274	102247	96952	107254	121620	119292
Canada	105	2756	3068	871	7170	10283	8677	10198	7719
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	3611	4086	504	542	1449	1674	4695	1425
Other OECD	-	48	673	316	108	31	12	14	17
China, People's Rep.	513	4803	35229	36773	11143	7295	5187	3948	4417
Colombia	-	80	103	-	4295	6101	6671	5705	5546
Indonesia	-	1296	19731	45143	74508	75435	73621	71820	71406
South Africa	157	8829	4213	140	5793	6983	7561	4490	3458
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	149	3261	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	5436	10459	17552	21343	23970	25530	29799
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	21	-	-	75	134	76
Venezuela	-	-	-	15	-	-	72	-	-
Viet Nam	-	150	1037	2401	3454	2815	2245	2129	1784
Non-specified/other	563	4498	10302	13126	5179	2480	1485	1122	279
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	31085	58086	100712	127246	159566	142568	144574	156083	182177
Total OECD	29188	44287	74911	85006	82157	77956	77212	74862	80165
Australia	-	-	122	49	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	374	1054	1833	1881	1034	1314	1276	585	165
Canada	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	32	200	776	822	446	413	543	424	337
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	392	76	68	314	356	-
France	1173	1917	3739	3895	2506	2560	2453	3269	2836
Germany	-	25	2619	1746	1160	1275	908	797	701
Greece	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	129	55	-	-	-	-
Italy	1319	1181	2914	2527	1559	1621	1751	1202	655
Japan	22651	28822	39861	45780	48934	43038	40698	40605	42798
Korea	1330	4944	10358	12457	15864	16443	16398	16179	19155
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	10	-	666	588	336	254	423	179	274
Netherlands	992	725	2279	5652	3342	3837	5030	6119	7309
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	373	957
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	233
Spain	593	694	1767	2470	1069	1721	1486	1024	950
Sweden	-	702	992	1226	1486	1223	980	869	1333
Switzerland	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	912	1451	720	909	736	1514	804	239
United Kingdom	469	3081	5488	4451	3381	3453	3326	2077	2223
United States	54	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	1897	13799	25569	38109	72894	61243	65410	80729	101133
Brazil	164	1291	4988	3218	4234	2882	2339	3077	3747
China ⁽³⁾	-	560	265	4330	27500	16040	21649	35700	48319
Chinese Taipei	981	2798	6273	7091	5357	8050	8585	8072	8921
Egypt	-	323	-	353	324	-	-	-	-
India	32	4895	10773	18039	32450	32057	30375	31772	37641
Romania	675	2256	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	454	1554	3108	1610	1180	1332	1215	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	300	595	784	603	608	570	363	579
Other Asia & Oceania	45	734	1051	737	671	356	560	530	1606
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	188	70	403	145	70	-	-	320
Non-specified/Other	-	-	232	4131	4515	3369	1952	492	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD ASIA OCEANIA

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	5533	45647	87804	107418	135479	144129	159161	182111	194609
Total OECD	4809	38304	70501	85460	95692	98650	103285	114639	116651
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	129	428	17	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	120	1301	412	309	691	388	367	497
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	150	1149	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-
France	682	934	434	469	66	-	-	-	-
Germany	458	125	72	115	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	133	284	568	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	528	2623	1165	516	501	493	678	342
Italy	-	-	428	141	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1489	26569	47449	57574	66413	66961	69819	77647	80569
Korea	-	3633	11455	17970	24840	28273	28925	33364	33253
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	4238	3109	1703	3595	2438	1772
Netherlands	320	4236	2550	760	127	-	4	6	-
New Zealand	-	-	16	56	59	58	22	-	94
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	205	1445	671	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	155	83	164	73	145	39	41	41
Switzerland	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	55	45	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	932	328	1499	993	13	-	-	-	83
United States	778	31	127	102	167	318	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	204	7343	17303	21958	39668	45432	55876	67472	77936
Brazil	-	158	-	33	20	41	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	2443	1429	2121	15192	17867	29968	38854	48059
Chinese Taipei	76	3046	10034	14329	19553	20124	17516	17883	18990
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	47	2469	1461	610	495	1165	2629	1889
Romania	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	45	-
Other Asia & Oceania	128	1616	3299	4014	4293	6903	7227	8061	8998
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	520	-	-	-	119	47	-	-	22

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD EUROPE⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

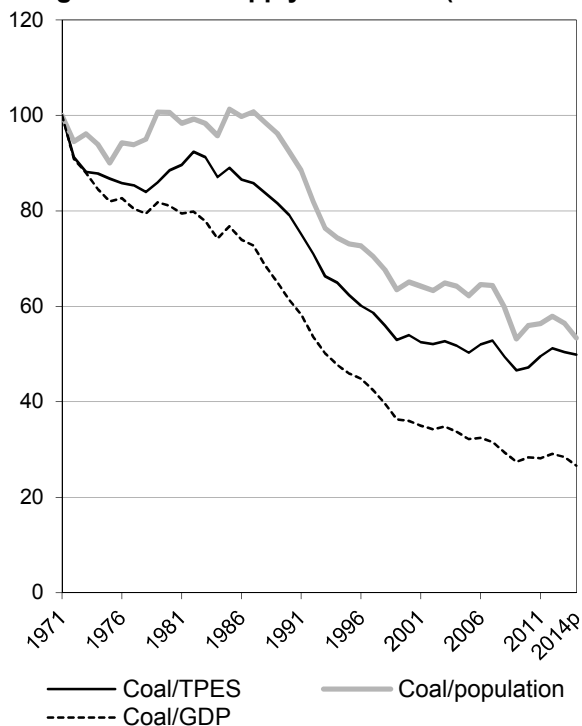


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

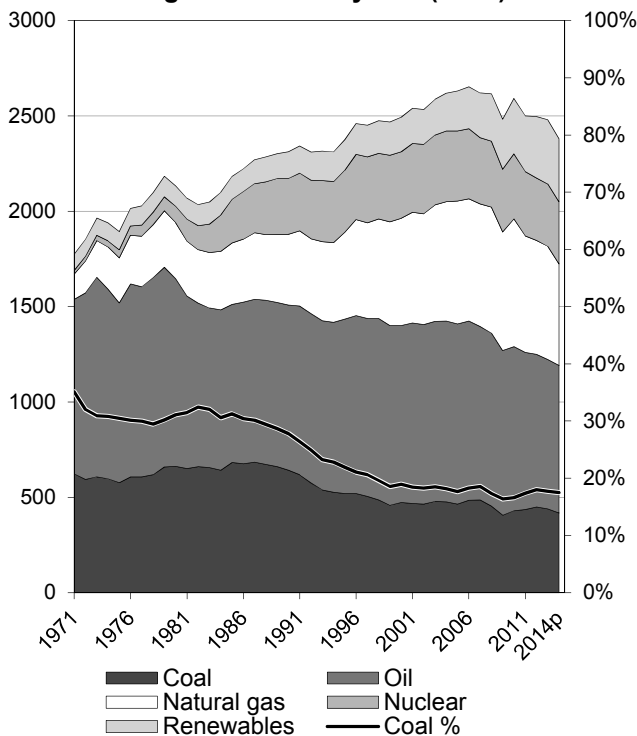


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

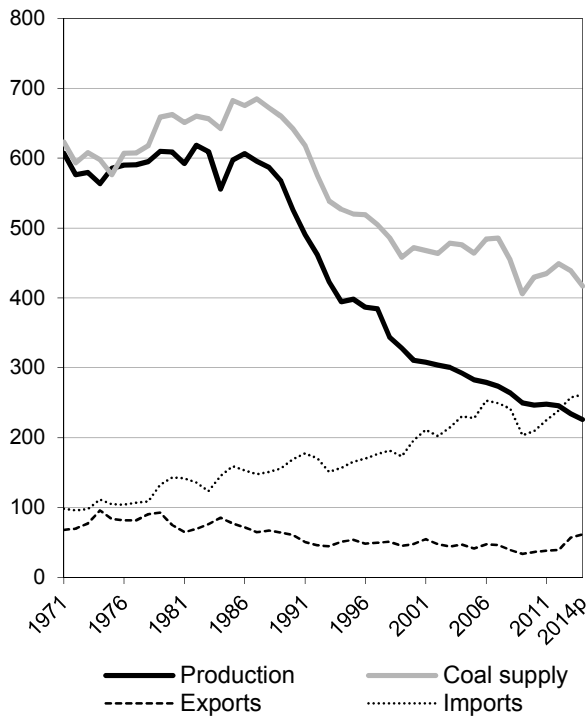
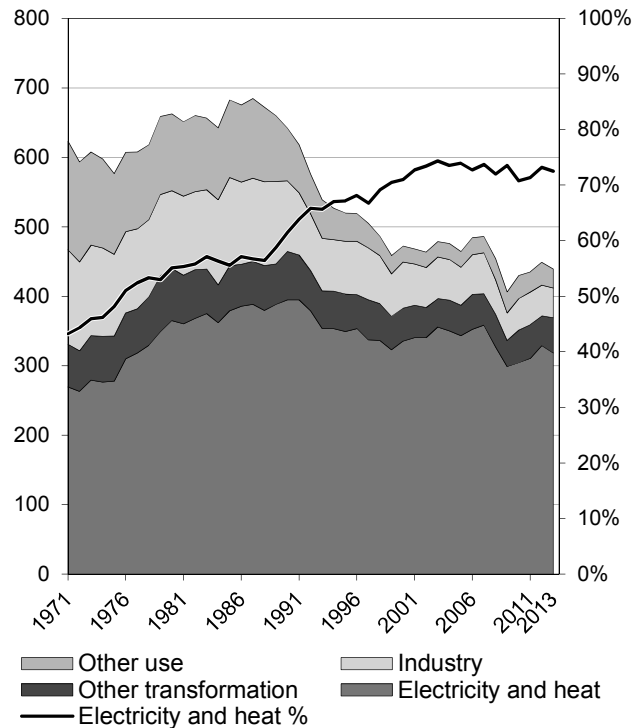


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD EUROPE⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

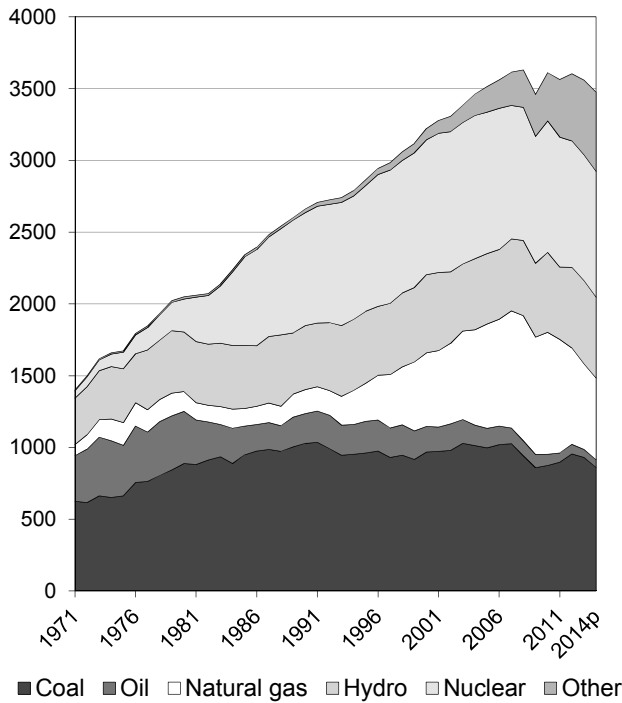


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

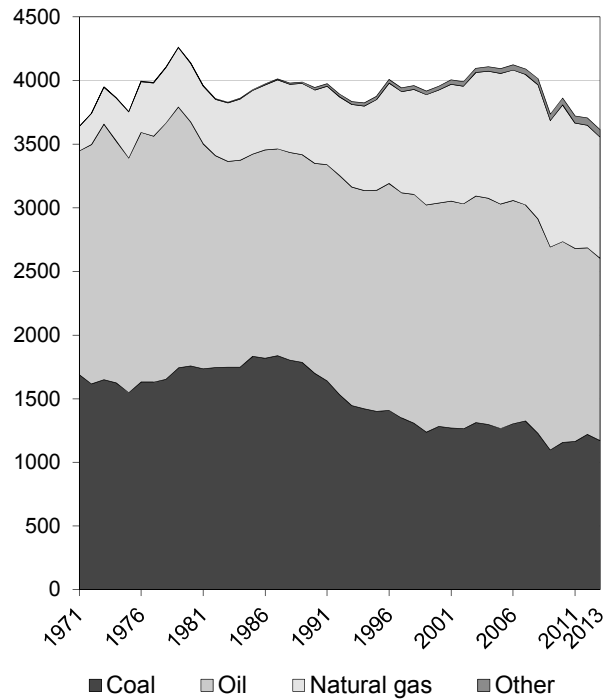


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

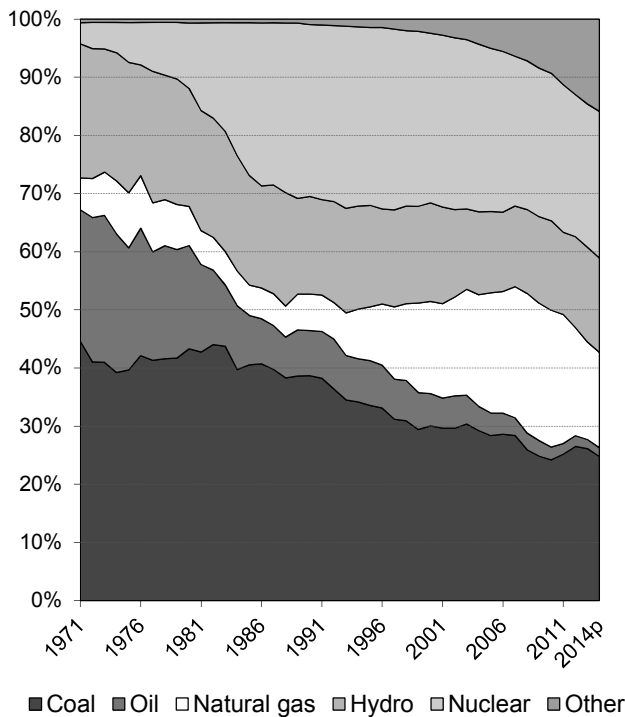
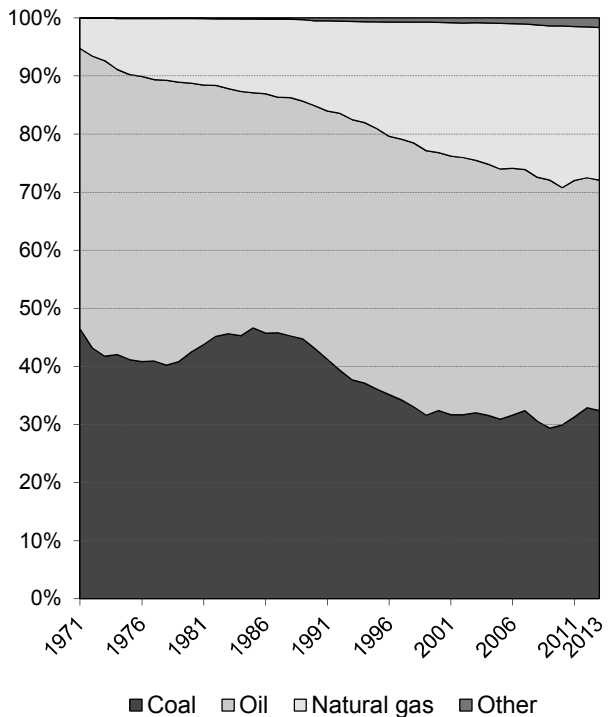


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

OECD EUROPE

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	1964.96	2134.68	2313.89	2494.63	2594.26	2481.44	2381.55	0.97	0.30
Coal, peat and oil shale	607.73	662.60	641.89	472.08	429.78	438.93	416.96	0.32	-1.64
Oil	1046.35	983.51	865.66	928.96	860.05	784.23	773.48	-1.11	-0.43
Natural Gas	192.47	294.44	371.33	561.48	670.82	593.25	532.99	3.94	2.06
Biofuels and waste	44.27	50.97	77.71	100.29	180.55	201.33	195.19	3.37	4.23
Nuclear	27.69	85.79	293.10	349.79	341.23	326.69	326.26	14.89	0.47
Hydro	42.06	51.07	54.85	67.05	68.31	71.17	69.37	1.57	1.14
Geothermal	3.62	4.30	7.06	10.33	16.27	18.54	17.12	4.01	4.28
Solar, wind, tide	0.07	0.07	0.40	3.80	24.67	45.48	49.14	11.00	22.79
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.71	1.92	1.86	0.21	1.80	0.91	0.19	5.88	-3.06
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.03	0.65	0.77	0.92	0.85	-	16.51

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	7316	8655	11073	13880	16046	16362	16595	2.47	1.71
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14	-1.47	-1.38
Population (millions)	455.1	473.8	500.1	521.9	552.8	560.0	562.3	0.56	0.49
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	4.32	4.51	4.63	4.78	4.69	4.43	4.24	0.41	-0.19
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	166.1	152.6	129.3	111.2	100.0	93.8	88.8	-1.47	-1.38
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	310.2	285.8	216.4	127.0	100.0	100.2	93.8	-2.09	-3.29
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	95.1	102.3	104.4	101.2	100.0	96.5	..	0.55	-0.34
Elec. generation (TWh)	1618	2049	2662	3223	3611	3559	3474	2.97	1.27
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	55.8	63.0	78.3	94.2	100.0	101.9	103.5	2.01	1.15

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	136.40	92.69	44.80	37.08	26.89	22.30	22.63	-3.17	-6.01
Steam coal	278.59	224.43	129.41	109.49	84.64	74.46	69.51	-1.79	-4.68
Lignite	177.75	196.40	129.59	126.93	125.37	126.62	123.69	0.83	-1.89
Peat	2.30	5.52	3.32	4.68	4.44	4.63	3.91	7.57	-0.76
Oil shale and oil sands	-	6.91	3.70	4.42	5.51	6.23	6.38	-	-0.45
Mt:									
Coking coal	141.07	93.45	45.21	37.30	27.18	22.43	22.75	-3.37	-6.02
Steam coal	347.05	283.08	163.72	139.62	107.93	93.92	87.62	-1.68	-4.68
Lignite	585.45	650.13	434.47	437.20	411.83	416.17	404.59	0.88	-1.92
Peat	8.05	16.41	10.32	13.95	13.56	14.51	12.07	6.11	-0.53
Oil shale and oil sands	-	22.49	11.73	14.59	17.93	20.51	21.00	-	-0.40

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

OECD EUROPE

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	1460.02	1543.73	1602.31	1750.68	1820.23	1742.36	1741.10	0.55	0.36
Coal, peat and oil shale	264.40	222.69	177.57	89.43	78.82	77.29	69.75	-2.31	-3.98
Oil	824.60	787.76	739.83	811.86	765.41	714.93	708.49	-0.64	-0.19
Natural Gas	135.85	229.74	287.45	383.11	406.22	384.66	396.77	4.51	1.41
Biofuels and wastes	40.36	43.56	65.02	73.86	110.72	115.18	117.76	2.84	2.62
Geothermal	0.51	0.73	1.29	1.77	3.06	3.26	3.33	5.67	4.20
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.01	0.25	0.95	2.75	3.63	3.83	-	12.68
Electricity	164.90	209.93	273.95	332.97	380.42	376.94	374.49	3.03	1.37
Heat	29.41	49.31	56.95	56.74	72.85	66.47	66.67	3.96	0.69
of which:									
Total industry	532.35	509.18	461.08	462.11	412.55	402.14	401.86	-0.84	-0.60
Coal, peat and oil shale	130.29	112.14	101.75	66.68	45.42	44.58	42.69	-1.44	-3.71
Oil	214.72	167.06	82.99	75.49	50.15	43.67	39.29	-5.44	-3.20
Natural Gas	74.30	95.66	110.71	140.89	123.00	121.76	126.49	2.37	0.58
Biofuels and wastes	7.03	8.39	20.68	24.36	31.05	30.09	32.09	6.55	1.93
Geothermal	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06	-4.59	4.72
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.14	0.20	0.40	0.41	-	16.85
Electricity	90.59	105.28	124.62	140.77	140.94	139.49	138.96	1.89	0.47
Heat	15.38	20.62	20.29	13.75	21.74	22.10	21.88	1.64	0.33
Total transport	248.48	297.93	379.66	452.09	475.75	459.33	457.85	2.53	0.82
Coal, peat and oil shale	9.79	3.63	0.30	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-18.46	-13.02
Oil	233.60	287.60	371.25	441.09	445.11	426.66	425.95	2.76	0.60
Natural Gas	0.22	0.81	0.45	0.93	3.77	3.96	4.68	4.23	10.69
Biofuels and wastes	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.03	18.77	20.52	18.97	5.41	39.63
Electricity	4.86	5.89	7.65	9.03	8.08	8.18	8.24	2.71	0.32
Residential	345.93	366.81	398.19	430.80	470.34	443.11	445.92	0.83	0.49
Coal, peat and oil shale	89.20	71.99	50.75	17.08	26.40	21.37	17.37	-3.26	-4.56
Oil	144.63	116.48	94.10	89.45	67.31	57.67	58.75	-2.50	-2.03
Natural Gas	33.12	71.78	105.71	155.46	176.66	163.74	166.15	7.07	1.99
Biofuels and wastes	26.32	28.45	40.24	44.84	54.31	57.37	59.28	2.53	1.70
Geothermal	0.42	0.64	0.78	1.21	2.39	2.01	2.06	3.76	4.31
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.01	0.19	0.70	2.12	2.72	2.83	-	12.43
Electricity	41.18	58.03	78.45	94.24	111.91	110.02	109.77	3.86	1.47
Heat	11.07	19.42	27.96	27.82	29.24	28.21	29.72	5.60	0.26
Comm & public services	136.43	149.71	158.40	181.65	238.81	234.20	234.77	0.88	1.73
Coal, peat and oil shale	22.02	24.44	18.11	2.10	2.63	7.39	5.87	-1.14	-4.78
Oil	82.12	72.12	39.20	33.97	28.69	24.47	24.79	-4.26	-1.97
Natural Gas	5.07	13.02	37.27	50.59	74.50	70.08	74.30	12.45	3.05
Biofuels and waste	1.16	1.50	0.59	1.87	3.92	4.52	4.76	-3.94	9.54
Geothermal	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.37	0.44	0.47	0.49	14.28	4.55
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.03	0.09	0.28	0.29	0.31	-	11.13
Electricity	24.88	35.58	57.63	82.86	111.93	111.77	110.11	5.06	2.86
Heat	1.17	3.03	5.40	9.80	16.40	15.21	14.14	9.44	4.27
Non-energy use	115.96	128.83	142.71	161.40	164.11	153.84	151.48	1.23	0.26
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.42	3.08	2.44	1.57	2.04	2.00	1.99	-3.45	-0.88
Oil	104.62	107.96	120.03	139.61	144.32	134.70	132.05	0.81	0.42
Natural Gas	6.92	17.79	20.25	20.22	17.76	17.15	17.45	6.52	-0.64

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

OECD EUROPE

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	579.5	608.9	525.9	310.8	246.9	245.7	234.2	226.2	-0.6	-3.5
Imports	97.9	143.1	169.5	196.3	209.6	238.8	257.8	261.7	3.3	1.8
Exports	-77.5	-75.1	-60.6	-48.1	-36.7	-39.2	-57.1	-61.7	-1.4	-0.3
Stock changes	7.9	-14.3	7.1	13.1	10.0	3.6	4.0	-9.2		
Primary supply	607.7	662.6	641.9	472.1	429.8	448.9	438.9	417.0	0.3	-1.6
Statistical differences	5.1	-7.5	-13.8	1.3	-3.7	0.0	-8.4	..		
Total transformation	-321.5	-411.9	-436.0	-372.5	-336.0	-361.1	-349.9	..	1.8	-1.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-279.3	-365.1	-394.7	-335.3	-304.3	-328.7	-318.1	..	2.1	-0.9
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-258.3	-305.8	-344.7	-315.4	-287.6	-315.1	-305.1	..	1.7	-0.5
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-21.1	-59.3	-50.1	-20.0	-16.6	-13.5	-13.0	..	5.2	-5.7
Gas works	11.5	2.5	2.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	..	-8.9	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-53.7	-49.4	-43.3	-36.5	-30.1	-30.6	-29.8	..	-1.3	-1.6
<i>BKB plants</i>	2.4	1.6	-1.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-38.6	-37.7	-33.0	-29.8	-25.9	-26.5	-26.6	..	-0.9	-0.9
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-18.2	-14.0	-9.5	-6.7	-4.5	-4.1	-3.5	..	-3.7	-4.3
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	-1.0	-5.6
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-0.3	-0.7	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	..	-	8.5
Energy ind. own use	-21.7	-18.5	-13.4	-10.3	-9.6	-9.4	-9.5	..	-2.8	-1.5
Losses	-5.2	-2.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	264.4	222.7	177.6	89.4	78.8	77.3	69.8	..	-2.3	-4.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	130.3	112.1	101.8	66.7	45.4	44.6	42.7	..	-1.4	-3.7
<i>Iron and steel</i>	52.7	42.8	39.6	27.6	20.9	20.4	19.7	..	-1.7	-3.0
<i>Chemical</i>	14.3	12.9	11.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	..	-1.3	-3.9
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	14.3	16.3	17.9	11.4	7.2	7.3	10.4	..	1.4	-2.4
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	..	-0.5	-3.8
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	44.9	36.8	29.0	21.1	11.5	11.1	6.5	..	-2.5	-6.3
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	9.8	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-18.5	-13.0
Other	119.9	103.8	73.1	21.2	31.3	30.7	25.1	..	-2.9	-4.5
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	22.0	24.4	18.1	2.1	2.6	7.4	5.9	..	-1.1	-4.8
<i>Residential</i>	89.2	72.0	50.8	17.1	26.4	21.4	17.4	..	-3.3	-4.6
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	8.7	7.4	4.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	..	-4.2	-3.6
Non-energy use	4.4	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	..	-3.4	-0.9

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

OECD EUROPE

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	1097.19	1155.85	817.39	749.94	775.73	798.54	761.11	0.43	-1.80
Total electricity and heat	619.11	766.41	647.10	588.29	614.29	640.56	611.24	1.79	-0.98
<i>Main activity producers</i>	552.78	698.22	627.80	573.48	600.21	628.85	601.16	1.97	-0.65
<i>Autoproducers</i>	66.33	68.19	19.30	14.81	14.08	11.71	10.07	0.23	-7.98
Patent fuel/BKB plants	140.91	111.31	12.99	13.00	14.14	13.62	14.10	-1.95	-8.59
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	137.69	108.01	73.13	63.92	63.12	61.27	60.25	-2.00	-2.51
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	5.00	9.08	11.13	11.11	12.63	13.00	77.82	4.24
Gas manufacture	10.49	3.50	1.35	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.35	-8.75	-4.04
Industry	87.97	83.09	48.41	32.41	32.76	30.73	28.23	-0.47	-4.59
<i>Iron and steel</i>	5.53	7.36	4.58	4.78	5.98	4.75	4.28	2.41	-2.33
<i>Chemical</i>	17.50	16.38	6.19	5.25	4.90	4.86	5.21	-0.55	-4.86
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	15.06	18.18	10.33	5.87	6.64	5.88	10.02	1.58	-2.56
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.88	4.22	2.32	1.47	1.55	1.44	1.36	-1.20	-4.81
<i>Other industry</i>	45.00	36.95	25.00	15.04	13.71	13.80	7.36	-1.63	-6.77
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	83.66	66.56	25.34	34.93	31.94	35.33	28.85	-1.89	-3.57
Non-energy use	0.91	0.63	0.38	0.45	0.51	0.50	0.52	-2.97	-0.85
Steam coal	366.47	366.42	283.47	263.60	267.20	286.28	280.43	-0.00	-1.16
Total electricity and heat	256.93	284.28	229.31	204.01	209.41	228.64	226.49	0.85	-0.98
<i>Main activity producers</i>	207.55	246.53	219.42	196.70	202.82	223.91	222.87	1.44	-0.44
<i>Autoproducers</i>	49.38	37.75	9.88	7.31	6.59	4.73	3.62	-2.21	-9.69
Patent fuel/BKB plants	6.90	2.94	0.84	0.23	0.24	0.17	0.21	-6.86	-10.81
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.28	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-23.82	-
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	3.58	7.32	8.87	8.49	9.67	9.82	72.95	4.48
Gas manufacture	1.63	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-10.93	-
Industry	40.00	40.60	32.21	21.18	21.87	20.86	20.50	0.12	-2.93
<i>Iron and steel</i>	4.59	4.32	4.10	3.61	4.59	4.30	3.77	-0.52	-0.59
<i>Chemical</i>	3.18	5.71	3.06	3.68	3.48	3.36	3.83	5.00	-1.73
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	13.49	16.55	10.05	5.51	6.40	5.58	7.57	1.72	-3.34
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.84	2.21	1.85	1.28	1.22	1.13	1.11	8.39	-2.96
<i>Other industry</i>	17.90	11.82	13.16	7.11	6.17	6.50	4.23	-3.40	-4.37
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	50.74	30.72	14.98	26.01	21.99	25.95	21.67	-4.09	-1.51
Non-energy use	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.32	-3.32	8.18
Coking coal	145.14	129.44	92.80	73.11	73.65	72.89	66.97	-0.95	-2.82
Total electricity and heat	7.14	18.23	13.37	6.04	6.72	8.64	2.44	8.12	-8.38
<i>Main activity producers</i>	6.19	14.32	10.17	5.01	5.75	7.94	1.73	7.23	-8.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.95	3.91	3.20	1.04	0.97	0.70	0.71	12.52	-7.15
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	135.41	107.92	73.13	63.35	62.57	60.74	59.75	-1.87	-2.54
Blast furnace inputs	-	1.42	1.76	2.26	2.63	2.96	3.17	-	3.57
Gas manufacture	2.46	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-17.08	-
Industry	0.14	2.01	2.66	1.57	2.19	0.88	0.78	24.62	-4.05
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.01	1.67	0.26	1.02	1.25	0.28	0.49	57.82	-5.23
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.11	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.06	0.04	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.13	0.34	2.39	0.55	0.94	0.43	0.25	8.10	-1.33
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.27	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.24	0.07	0.07	-5.56	-2.79
Non-energy use	-	-	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.18	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD EUROPE

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	585.58	659.99	441.13	413.23	434.89	439.37	413.71	1.00	-2.01
Total electricity and heat	355.04	463.90	404.42	378.24	398.16	403.28	382.31	2.25	-0.84
<i>Main activity producers</i>	339.04	437.37	398.20	371.78	391.64	397.00	376.56	2.14	-0.65
<i>Autoproducers</i>	16.00	26.53	6.22	6.47	6.52	6.29	5.74	4.30	-6.44
Patent fuel/BKB plants	134.01	108.37	12.15	12.77	13.89	13.45	13.89	-1.75	-8.54
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.50	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	6.40	2.83	1.35	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.35	-6.57	-3.16
Industry	47.82	40.48	13.54	9.67	8.71	9.00	6.95	-1.38	-7.38
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.93	1.37	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.03	3.32	-15.69
<i>Chemical</i>	14.32	10.67	3.13	1.57	1.41	1.39	1.38	-2.42	-8.50
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.57	1.63	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.24	2.41	0.30	1.72
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.04	2.01	0.47	0.19	0.32	0.32	0.25	-5.65	-8.67
<i>Other industry</i>	26.97	24.80	9.45	7.38	6.60	6.88	2.88	-0.70	-8.93
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	32.65	35.70	10.26	8.74	9.71	9.32	7.10	0.75	-6.78
Non-energy use	0.83	0.58	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-2.94	-12.48
Peat	7.98	13.42	11.17	14.88	13.50	11.74	10.13	4.43	-1.22
Total electricity and heat	3.71	7.55	8.32	12.16	10.84	9.44	8.19	6.09	0.35
<i>Main activity producers</i>	3.23	7.36	7.83	11.74	10.49	9.15	7.92	7.09	0.32
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.48	0.19	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.29	0.26	-7.43	1.44
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.75	1.53	0.88	0.81	0.71	0.66	0.76	6.11	-3.00
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.09	1.55	1.24	1.04	1.01	0.87	0.75	2.94	-3.10
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-8.04
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.50	1.29	1.05	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.67	8.24	-2.80
<i>Other industry</i>	0.60	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.06	-13.81	-2.49
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.42	2.70	0.71	0.78	0.72	0.64	0.64	0.93	-6.08
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	25.95	13.23	17.89	18.74	17.53	20.49	-	-1.02
Total electricity and heat	-	22.57	10.84	13.55	14.00	12.54	15.44	-	-1.64
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	22.57	10.82	13.53	13.99	12.54	15.43	-	-1.64
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	0.88	1.39	3.09	3.48	3.67	3.82	-	6.60
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	0.65	0.61	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.98	-	1.80
Industry	-	1.39	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-9.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	1.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.08	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD EUROPE

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	108.62	168.76	195.88	227.89	209.62	224.98	238.82	257.78	261.69
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	46.33	94.09	122.51	159.74	143.13	160.55	178.60	196.49	192.28
Coking coal	40.54	56.93	56.67	53.92	53.34	52.66	49.24	48.68	56.10
Sub-bituminous coal	0.60	0.79	0.63	0.86	0.79	0.65	0.84	0.78	0.76
Lignite	4.69	4.40	1.43	0.43	0.50	0.55	0.71	0.64	1.06
Peat	-	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.08	0.06
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	16.47	12.45	14.55	12.79	11.71	10.37	9.25	11.11	11.42
Total exports	90.65	60.54	48.02	41.66	36.61	38.22	39.13	57.06	61.71
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	30.61	22.45	28.49	25.56	19.13	22.05	22.85	41.14	39.73
Coking coal	35.17	19.56	9.76	6.47	5.44	4.70	4.61	4.51	9.98
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Lignite	4.33	4.31	1.31	0.65	0.63	0.72	0.79	0.79	1.10
Peat	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	20.53	14.06	8.34	8.89	11.37	10.73	10.87	10.60	10.88

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

OECD EUROPE

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	106042	171374	200326	238340	219225	240226	258091	276671	280528
Coking coal	40078	55533	56057	52927	52878	52433	48534	48248	55881
Australia	4497	10043	21757	20330	17145	15479	14941	15294	16083
Canada	294	2812	7072	6743	3732	4002	3001	2710	4763
Czech Republic	909	774	3388	3366	3704	2990	2553	2365	2659
Germany	10550	3141	2	289	1	15	52	2	90
Poland	6190	2570	3118	3246	1821	2168	2535	2116	2047
United Kingdom	79	52	-	6	1	-	-	2	-
United States	8745	28433	16901	13914	21519	21143	19459	19031	20137
Other OECD	105	80	24	180	92	136	261	270	684
China, People's Rep.	-	1	2	279	3	-	68	-	-
Colombia	-	24	140	193	766	921	669	352	308
Indonesia	-	46	441	-	-	201	32	147	-
South Africa	206	158	388	295	574	515	452	106	19
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	3005	2419	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2327	2668	2711	3684	2703	3612	5839
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	26	520	80	661	997	1316	1173
Venezuela	-	-	418	872	187	318	476	90	91
Viet Nam	-	-	53	-	37	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	5498	4980	-	26	505	200	335	835	1988
Steam coal	53202	105808	141295	184485	165347	186627	207932	226945	222222
Australia	2955	9790	9416	7428	3504	3315	2492	2979	2177
Canada	816	832	12	807	859	1257	1102	1723	373
Czech Republic	243	327	2443	1416	2889	3958	2509	2783	1919
Germany	6716	2123	470	641	627	561	452	477	2902
Poland	15647	13084	18894	15494	10510	6044	4939	9255	6590
United Kingdom	2285	2436	593	297	306	427	322	229	1223
United States	499	20504	4724	2331	11555	17613	33954	36023	31884
Other OECD	986	3515	3680	2861	3850	3106	2921	3161	10712
China, People's Rep.	21	2783	1887	1895	279	134	76	86	109
Colombia	-	9060	22500	26596	37605	51899	57632	59201	54893
Indonesia	-	194	8657	14813	10158	10241	9960	7201	7920
South Africa	10814	26099	42839	52875	18829	18184	16443	19321	26305
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	2863	6464	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	15490	49208	53952	55816	61159	69921	65163
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	845	2857	2160	3455	2495	3194	4424
Venezuela	-	1475	3081	1142	822	960	603	451	203
Viet Nam	-	-	560	213	23	18	2	2	1
Non-specified/other	9357	7122	5204	3611	7419	9639	10823	10938	5424
Lignite	12762	10033	2974	928	1000	1166	1625	1478	2425

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD EUROPE

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	35537	19781	9747	6663	5491	4867	4749	4580	10178
Total OECD	25095	11025	8106	6172	5361	4687	4298	4241	10022
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1283	1351	1844	1514	1312	972	1041	1147	1014
Belgium	2383	858	1	20	16	31	147	39	101
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	214	523	720	1017	848	845	1448
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	203	717	13	-	-	20	41	-
France	6331	1697	108	30	16	2	-	-	-
Germany	154	144	1061	397	152	150	27	76	5601
Greece	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	1010	449	502	495	427	201	290
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	3	4	1	-	2	9	8	1
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	4005	1017	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1426	573	323	48	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	125	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	538	592	733	686	595	517	656
Portugal	122	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	5126	3681	1570	1909	1832	1332	1181	1356	910
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1826	649	65	99	-	-	2	3	-
Sweden	387	-	494	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	18	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Turkey	89	-	100	212	78	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	573	794	4	-	-	-	-	7	-
United States	103	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	2491	4676	1641	489	130	180	426	309	152
Brazil	15	1249	143	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	100	529	355	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	100	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	520	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	5	1249	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	1951	1694	903	134	129	179	423	309	152
Non-specified/Other	7951	4080	-	2	-	-	25	30	4

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD EUROPE

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	33590	25277	32165	29472	21592	25173	25987	47465	46154
Total OECD	25347	20776	31217	28935	20888	17634	24664	46250	44878
Australia	-	1	-	-	-	23	10	15	31
Austria	275	1216	1643	2182	1447	1634	830	1366	1180
Belgium	2633	1471	610	864	607	258	468	2246	2631
Canada	-	-	-	19	24	45	52	1	10
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	274	2282	864	719	685	844	701	782	1150
Denmark	4161	1387	2382	1154	800	258	311	824	496
Estonia	x	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	-
Finland	4095	2815	1228	963	190	52	139	320	190
France	6035	1167	2415	3115	1905	873	1212	2315	1332
Germany	3171	4942	15884	13364	8845	7764	15061	32635	32618
Greece	1	-	2	144	-	62	31	104	50
Hungary	-	-	322	321	158	202	207	26	22
Iceland	-	18	7	44	56	54	53	51	63
Ireland	540	793	468	596	604	475	404	510	555
Israel	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1530	600	923	258	1172	846	1540	348	788
Japan	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	52	3	164	38	50	109	4	28	75
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	938	1341	363	651	370	163	10	498	650
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Norway	167	339	603	495	403	354	347	357	387
Poland	-	1	117	127	1386	1371	1416	1271	1054
Portugal	15	186	5	437	245	190	31	7	12
Slovak Republic	237	198	1217	722	449	602	511	498	488
Slovenia	x	-	12	10	4	-	-	-	2
Spain	21	275	441	58	42	72	338	111	120
Sweden	244	864	172	208	311	173	173	209	177
Switzerland	90	52	20	8	32	7	52	30	5
Turkey	74	-	-	66	218	17	148	403	68
United Kingdom	149	764	1351	2320	885	1164	594	1247	720
United States	645	-	1	47	-	22	19	38	4
Total non-OECD	85	722	908	533	296	369	376	631	958
Brazil	-	10	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	1	2	4	22	35	22	1	80
India	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	3
Romania	-	16	-	-	-	-	26	38	37
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	31	375	3	436	31	61	26	413	686
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	16	-	15	46	60	56	8
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	4	5	4	8	40	8	4
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	54	316	881	87	222	173	197	113	140
Non-specified/Other	8158	3779	40	4	408	7170	947	584	297

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

OECD EUROPE

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	65.01	58.49	47.88	109.61	126.10	197.62	187.35	194.02	..
Imports from:									
Australia	67.29	57.03	45.45	114.89	127.97	219.74	243.76	213.42	..
Canada	64.53	57.02	45.92	113.81	129.45	218.81	223.39	205.20	..
Czech Republic	67.03	82.00	..	242.07	133.32	235.16	160.08	210.67	..
Poland	63.98	59.26	50.43	138.92	139.47	245.85	137.24	194.36	..
United States	63.07	61.20	52.91	110.91	126.16	174.66	159.91	191.43	..
China	63.56	51.72	43.24	219.14	238.11	276.79	..	253.86	..
Colombia	68.65	59.04	35.62	104.26	92.53	..	86.35	136.20	..
Indonesia	65.10	49.63	34.74	67.23	81.67	141.10	76.85	109.86	..
South Africa	58.81	49.65	39.09	71.77	96.82	141.18	81.99	95.76	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	57.44	56.00	42.02	86.05	86.75	142.20	109.45	128.19	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	52.64	47.51	35.22	71.27	82.28	137.61	100.24	104.08	..
Imports from:									
Australia	52.03	45.06	39.04	106.40	103.93	185.19	149.29	197.74	..
Canada	52.72	44.71	37.33	119.03	112.33	180.46	167.55	214.66	..
Czech Republic	65.54	63.84	40.97	113.59	112.36	158.65	140.77	140.68	..
Poland	61.05	46.78	35.30	78.34	94.13	155.92	114.49	104.05	..
United States	54.69	49.12	41.07	86.75	97.50	138.02	107.28	117.53	..
China	49.36	45.29	31.45	93.41	73.02	161.11	552.50	368.71	..
Colombia	52.60	43.42	34.22	67.98	78.16	..	95.79	95.82	..
Indonesia	56.70	40.67	30.05	61.27	71.95	113.71	93.70	97.55	..
South Africa	45.18	43.76	33.83	67.64	80.25	142.17	95.51	98.45	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	44.69	42.55	33.59	68.46	79.09	132.66	92.18	97.47	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA TOTAL⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

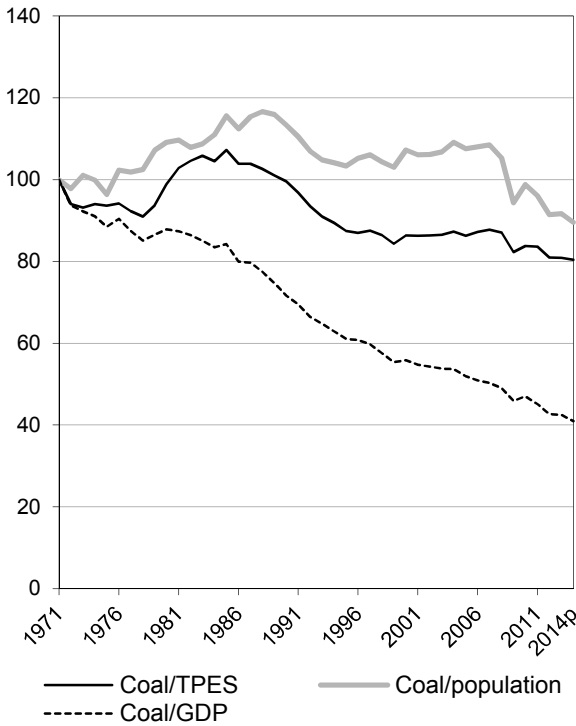


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

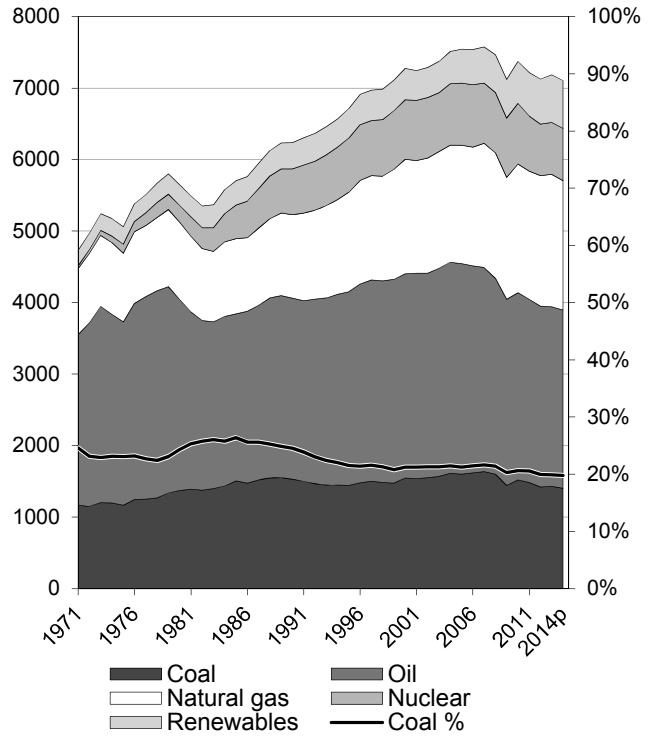


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

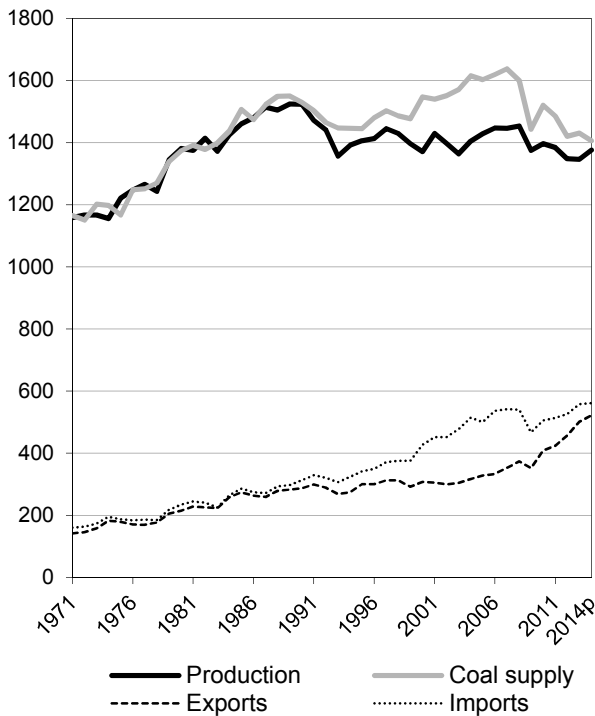
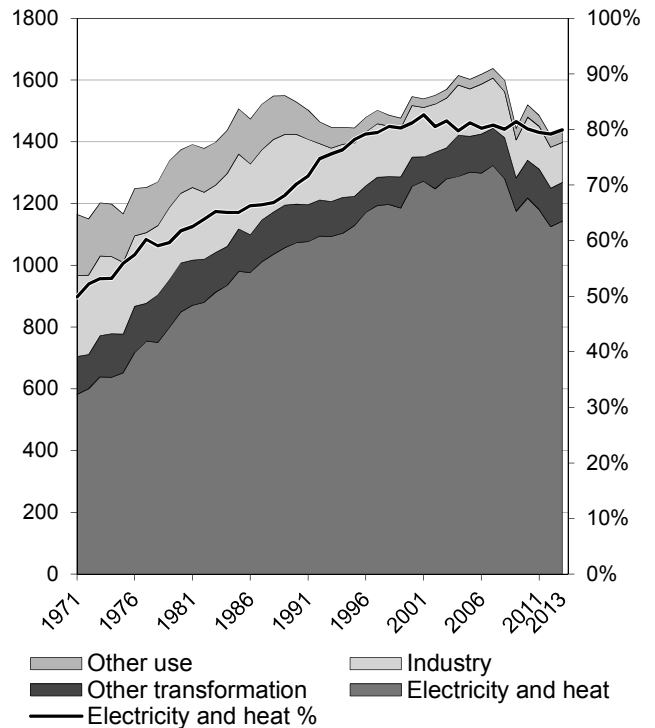


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IEA TOTAL⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

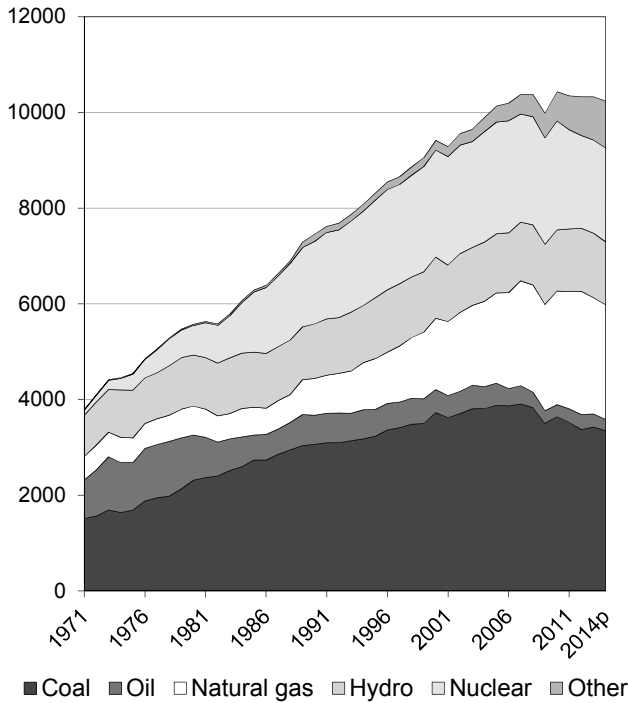


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

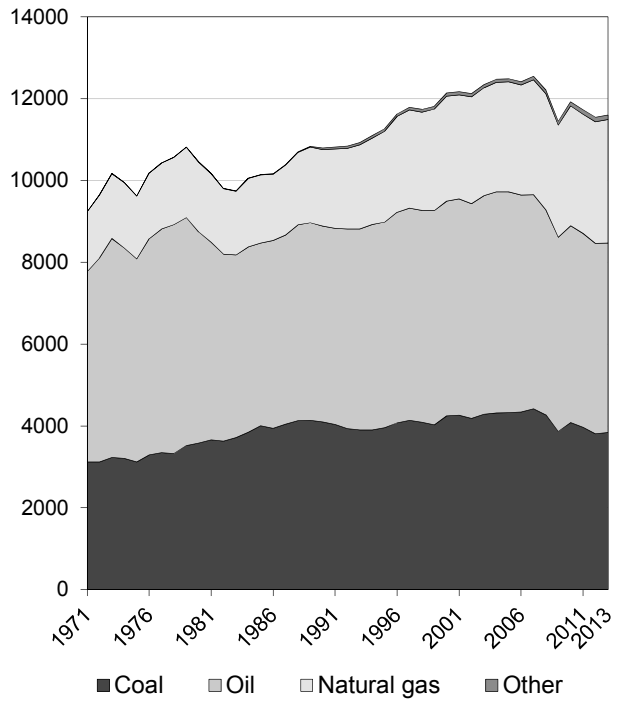


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

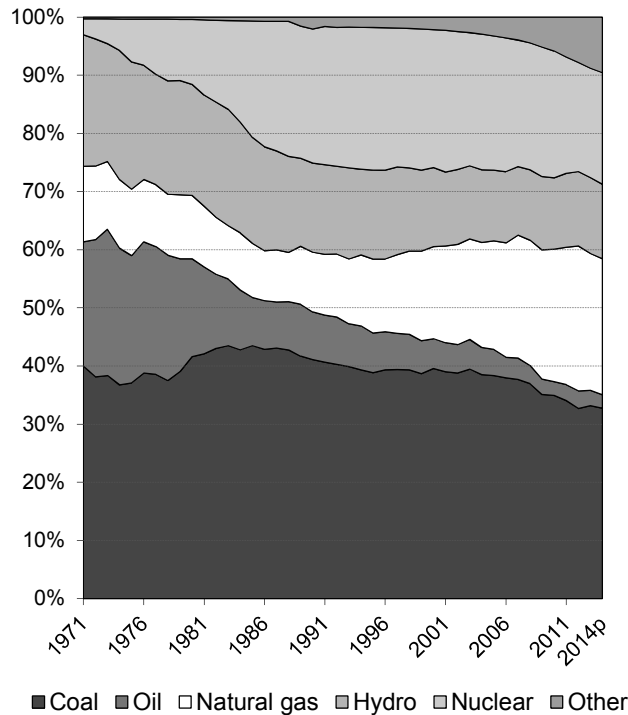
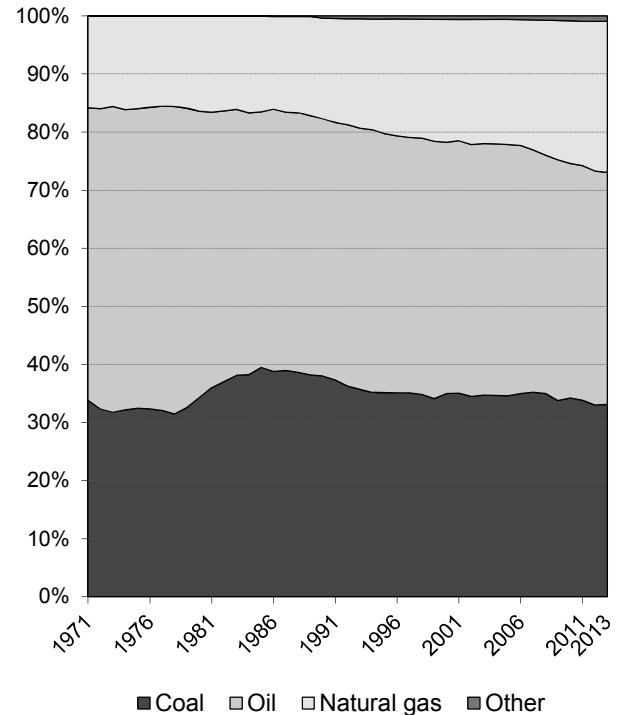


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

IEA TOTAL

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	5243.58	5648.22	6238.20	7277.20	7374.07	7189.96	7104.97	1.03	0.62
Coal, peat and oil shale	1202.06	1374.30	1529.32	1546.83	1520.06	1430.96	1405.81	1.43	-0.29
Oil	2745.34	2668.21	2531.23	2856.65	2618.35	2508.76	2490.34	-0.48	-0.04
Natural Gas	993.22	1083.00	1168.10	1601.45	1800.09	1855.60	1809.34	0.96	2.03
Biofuels and waste	114.04	145.64	192.74	239.87	352.98	389.75	385.52	3.14	3.11
Nuclear	70.31	231.79	641.77	832.57	847.84	724.14	731.10	13.89	0.53
Hydro	109.83	130.81	140.32	157.17	156.84	165.61	161.44	1.45	0.72
Geothermal	7.98	12.52	29.77	33.58	31.69	34.50	34.05	8.05	0.64
Solar, wind, tide	0.07	0.10	2.73	8.28	43.23	77.43	85.64	24.18	15.66
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.74	1.86	2.19	0.16	2.09	2.16	0.73	6.62	-0.05
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.03	0.65	0.90	1.06	0.98	-	17.21

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	15126	18162	24788	32175	37567	39145	39825	2.95	2.01
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.35	0.31	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.18	-1.87	-1.36
Population (millions)	848.9	899.0	962.8	1029.6	1098.1	1114.5	1120.1	0.74	0.64
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	6.18	6.28	6.48	7.07	6.72	6.45	6.34	0.28	-0.02
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	176.6	158.4	128.2	115.2	100.0	93.6	90.9	-1.87	-1.36
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	196.4	187.0	152.5	118.8	100.0	90.3	87.2	-1.48	-2.25
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	102.4	107.2	105.2	104.6	100.0	95.3	..	0.16	-0.43
Elec. generation (TWh)	4415	5574	7457	9419	10434	10332	10242	3.13	1.43
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	288.05	279.15	226.96	232.22	277.41	283.03	301.86	-0.26	0.06
Steam coal	747.72	981.11	945.79	997.39	922.85	868.83	883.29	2.29	-0.53
Lignite	205.56	251.07	191.09	189.86	186.56	183.69	181.09	1.68	-1.35
Peat	2.30	5.52	3.32	4.68	4.44	4.63	3.91	7.57	-0.76
Oil shale and oil sands	-	6.91	3.70	4.42	5.51	6.23	6.38	-	-0.45
Mt:									
Coking coal	293.39	279.57	232.72	241.16	289.25	295.99	314.87	-0.40	0.25
Steam coal	904.22	1195.71	1182.10	1260.94	1188.06	1116.14	1136.05	2.36	-0.30
Lignite	652.34	780.02	586.30	590.61	561.02	554.46	543.08	1.50	-1.47
Peat	8.05	16.41	10.32	13.95	13.56	14.51	12.07	6.11	-0.53
Oil shale and oil sands	-	22.49	11.73	14.59	17.93	20.51	21.00	-	-0.40

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IEA TOTAL

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	3949.52	4089.37	4282.93	5007.86	5038.11	4878.67	4969.42	0.48	0.65
Coal, peat and oil shale	430.28	366.68	330.53	196.45	179.47	170.27	162.19	-1.54	-3.05
Oil	2220.77	2179.77	2181.29	2523.86	2403.21	2297.35	2309.58	-0.11	0.25
Natural Gas	701.61	779.52	818.79	1041.72	1008.52	978.55	1044.23	0.91	1.06
Biofuels and wastes	109.69	137.48	117.50	174.79	238.72	240.66	258.83	0.41	3.49
Geothermal	0.07	0.10	2.04	2.99	3.82	4.07	4.20	21.79	3.20
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.04	2.04	4.34	5.77	6.76	6.87	-	5.41
Electricity	457.50	574.89	770.28	993.62	1109.59	1097.43	1101.71	3.11	1.57
Heat	29.59	50.88	60.46	70.08	89.00	83.59	81.81	4.29	1.32
of which:									
Total industry	1343.41	1307.22	1135.05	1244.92	1073.65	1043.84	1066.46	-0.99	-0.27
Coal, peat and oil shale	258.50	226.05	225.66	167.59	139.49	132.25	129.88	-0.80	-2.37
Oil	439.42	386.25	225.70	189.47	149.14	125.72	125.77	-3.84	-2.51
Natural Gas	348.67	343.58	306.05	388.24	314.84	327.39	337.54	-0.76	0.43
Biofuels and wastes	58.14	67.91	48.46	96.42	95.07	86.93	101.32	-1.06	3.26
Geothermal	-	-	0.17	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.44	-	4.33
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.14	0.20	0.40	0.42	-	16.87
Electricity	223.17	261.37	307.85	378.83	341.45	337.38	338.71	1.91	0.42
Heat	15.52	22.05	21.13	23.86	33.07	33.35	32.37	1.83	1.87
Total transport	971.14	1079.79	1293.90	1570.52	1608.87	1595.25	1611.44	1.70	0.96
Coal, peat and oil shale	10.30	3.64	0.41	0.14	0.26	0.23	0.22	-17.26	-2.69
Oil	929.04	1043.34	1255.83	1521.80	1507.58	1486.48	1494.56	1.79	0.76
Natural Gas	24.28	24.22	26.70	29.88	32.81	35.18	40.97	0.56	1.88
Biofuels and wastes	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.77	55.82	60.81	63.00	5.41	x
Electricity	7.51	8.59	10.95	12.93	12.40	12.55	12.69	2.24	0.64
Residential	768.14	774.51	822.47	955.88	1014.70	965.92	983.55	0.40	0.78
Coal, peat and oil shale	109.45	91.18	65.43	19.89	27.69	22.58	18.62	-2.98	-5.32
Oil	278.51	206.54	160.42	168.92	126.01	124.02	111.73	-3.19	-1.56
Natural Gas	205.31	247.68	282.38	366.82	384.34	351.67	380.92	1.89	1.31
Biofuels and wastes	31.90	33.61	45.60	64.82	76.75	80.21	81.30	2.12	2.55
Geothermal	0.07	0.10	0.76	1.50	2.40	2.02	2.06	14.94	4.43
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.04	1.92	4.05	5.04	5.73	5.76	-	4.89
Electricity	131.82	175.98	238.37	300.95	361.20	349.29	351.33	3.55	1.70
Heat	11.07	19.38	27.59	28.93	31.27	30.40	31.84	5.52	0.62
Comm & public services	405.47	416.59	500.52	616.52	702.01	683.55	695.90	1.25	1.44
Coal, peat and oil shale	28.47	28.66	23.14	4.37	5.63	9.49	7.77	-1.21	-4.64
Oil	185.43	149.36	118.93	115.76	84.67	77.23	74.43	-2.58	-2.02
Natural Gas	99.93	111.38	143.42	187.40	221.92	209.35	228.73	2.15	2.05
Biofuels and waste	1.16	1.54	0.58	3.88	7.90	8.81	9.12	-3.95	12.69
Geothermal	-	-	0.27	0.85	0.76	0.82	0.87	-	5.23
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.10	0.13	0.33	0.35	0.36	-	5.95
Electricity	89.28	122.44	205.62	292.19	361.59	358.58	357.95	5.03	2.44
Heat	1.21	3.21	8.45	11.94	19.21	18.93	16.68	12.14	3.00
Non-energy use	311.38	340.49	399.48	511.37	510.43	464.58	481.19	1.48	0.81
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.42	3.27	3.47	2.45	4.03	3.66	3.78	-1.41	0.37
Oil	299.79	315.66	349.59	455.49	465.31	416.93	432.11	0.91	0.93
Natural Gas	7.18	21.56	46.42	53.43	41.09	43.99	45.29	11.61	-0.11

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

IEA TOTAL

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	1166.6	1380.7	1523.7	1370.9	1396.8	1347.9	1346.4	1376.6	1.6	-0.5
Imports	173.5	234.4	313.2	426.9	505.6	526.6	557.6	561.2	3.5	2.5
Exports	-158.7	-214.8	-286.7	-308.1	-408.5	-457.0	-501.3	-522.1	3.5	2.5
Stock changes	20.6	-26.0	-20.9	57.1	26.2	3.2	28.2	-9.9		
Primary supply	1202.1	1374.3	1529.3	1546.8	1520.1	1420.7	1431.0	1405.8	1.4	-0.3
Statistical differences	21.2	-19.8	-1.5	22.9	-13.6	-12.8	-13.2	..		
Total transformation	-752.7	-957.9	-1174.7	-1353.0	-1304.6	-1215.2	-1233.0	..	2.7	0.2
Electricity and heat gen.	-638.8	-849.0	-1073.4	-1255.7	-1218.0	-1125.3	-1143.5	..	3.1	0.3
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-617.6	-785.4	-1006.2	-1202.5	-1175.1	-1085.7	-1104.5	..	2.9	0.4
Autoproducers	-21.1	-63.6	-67.3	-53.2	-43.0	-39.6	-39.0	..	7.0	-2.3
Gas works	15.7	7.8	-0.6	-2.8	-3.0	-3.1	-2.8	..	-	7.0
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-129.7	-116.6	-100.4	-93.7	-82.2	-85.2	-85.0	..	-1.5	-0.7
BKB plants	2.2	1.4	-1.6	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	..	-	-
Blast furnaces	-93.5	-79.8	-78.1	-80.1	-72.5	-75.9	-76.2	..	-1.1	-0.1
Coke ovens	-37.6	-38.3	-16.6	-12.6	-9.9	-9.3	-9.0	..	-4.7	-2.6
Patent fuel plants	-0.8	0.1	-4.1	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	10.5	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-0.3	-0.7	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	..	-	8.5
Energy ind. own use	-34.9	-27.7	-21.3	-19.2	-20.8	-21.2	-21.3	..	-2.9	-0.0
Losses	-5.4	-2.3	-1.3	-1.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3	..		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	430.3	366.7	330.5	196.4	179.5	170.3	162.2	..	-1.5	-3.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	258.5	226.1	225.7	167.6	139.5	132.2	129.9	..	-0.8	-2.4
Iron and steel	131.9	103.8	79.8	59.9	53.1	51.7	49.4	..	-2.9	-2.1
Chemical	26.6	24.9	28.2	18.3	15.1	14.9	14.9	..	0.3	-2.7
Non-metallic minerals	21.0	32.5	41.5	35.9	25.1	25.4	29.0	..	4.1	-1.5
Paper, pulp and print	11.6	11.2	16.2	8.3	9.6	8.0	7.8	..	2.0	-3.1
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	67.3	53.6	60.0	45.3	36.6	32.2	28.6	..	-0.7	-3.2
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	10.3	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	..	-17.3	-2.7
Other	157.1	133.7	101.0	26.3	35.7	34.1	28.3	..	-2.6	-5.4
Comm. and pub. services	28.5	28.7	23.1	4.4	5.6	9.5	7.8	..	-1.2	-4.6
Residential	109.4	91.2	65.4	19.9	27.7	22.6	18.6	..	-3.0	-5.3
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	19.1	13.9	12.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	..	-2.5	-7.8
Non-energy use	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.8	..	-1.4	0.4

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

IEA TOTAL

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	1868.87	2272.79	2197.38	2190.14	2177.87	2101.30	2083.12	1.64	-0.38
Total electricity and heat	1136.48	1634.39	1825.87	1823.11	1800.57	1729.34	1730.54	3.07	0.25
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1068.77	1552.83	1781.03	1787.37	1766.72	1698.53	1700.86	3.16	0.40
<i>Autoproducers</i>	67.70	81.56	44.84	35.75	33.86	30.81	29.68	1.56	-4.30
Patent fuel/BKB plants	162.40	133.90	16.35	15.34	16.50	16.08	16.62	-1.60	-8.67
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	273.91	231.80	182.60	169.30	169.19	165.78	164.50	-1.38	-1.48
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	10.42	25.43	32.28	34.92	37.11	37.27	89.05	5.70
Gas manufacture	15.14	9.13	7.02	7.13	7.05	7.10	6.45	-4.12	-1.50
Industry	144.39	162.89	120.03	94.02	92.42	87.53	86.74	1.01	-2.70
<i>Iron and steel</i>	10.78	11.02	9.37	10.13	12.34	10.51	10.62	0.19	-0.16
<i>Chemical</i>	28.22	33.52	20.86	16.88	16.28	16.42	16.22	1.45	-3.11
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	28.82	43.45	36.87	25.75	26.49	25.98	30.81	3.48	-1.48
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	13.52	17.85	9.10	10.57	10.07	8.81	8.53	2.34	-3.16
<i>Other industry</i>	63.05	57.05	43.83	30.70	27.25	25.81	20.57	-0.83	-4.34
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	104.55	82.76	30.27	38.55	35.25	38.01	31.18	-1.93	-4.15
Non-energy use	0.91	1.00	0.84	1.53	0.72	0.71	0.79	0.81	-1.01
Steam coal	928.15	1231.52	1402.47	1445.46	1402.43	1329.01	1355.92	2.38	0.42
Total electricity and heat	713.89	1032.07	1265.33	1299.64	1253.48	1175.83	1214.09	3.12	0.71
<i>Main activity producers</i>	664.13	983.04	1232.26	1273.97	1227.43	1152.01	1190.87	3.32	0.84
<i>Autoproducers</i>	49.76	49.03	33.07	25.67	26.05	23.82	23.22	-0.12	-3.20
Patent fuel/BKB plants	25.54	23.75	3.24	2.09	2.07	2.01	2.13	-0.60	-9.96
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.40	6.61	12.13	13.36	14.46	15.76	16.72	8.80	4.12
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	3.76	9.71	10.82	10.56	11.24	11.31	73.63	4.91
Gas manufacture	1.83	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-11.75	-
Industry	93.42	119.06	102.08	81.94	80.70	76.61	77.36	2.04	-1.86
<i>Iron and steel</i>	9.78	8.00	8.89	8.80	10.58	9.86	9.12	-1.66	0.57
<i>Chemical</i>	13.86	22.59	17.49	15.05	14.81	14.55	14.59	4.16	-1.88
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	27.24	41.82	36.59	25.38	26.25	25.65	28.35	3.64	-1.68
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	9.02	15.83	8.53	10.40	9.78	8.52	8.30	4.80	-2.77
<i>Other industry</i>	33.52	30.82	30.58	22.31	19.28	18.03	16.99	-0.70	-2.56
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	71.37	47.20	19.74	29.46	25.18	28.52	23.93	-3.39	-2.91
Non-energy use	0.08	0.33	0.45	1.32	0.46	0.49	0.59	12.80	2.54
Coking coal	288.75	252.58	205.28	185.05	189.42	184.27	175.77	-1.11	-1.56
Total electricity and heat	7.14	18.23	13.37	6.04	6.72	8.64	2.44	8.12	-8.38
<i>Main activity producers</i>	6.19	14.32	10.17	5.01	5.75	7.94	1.73	7.23	-8.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.95	3.91	3.20	1.04	0.97	0.70	0.71	12.52	-7.15
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	271.50	225.18	170.47	155.37	154.18	149.48	147.28	-1.55	-1.83
Blast furnace inputs	-	6.67	15.73	21.45	24.36	25.87	25.96	-	6.09
Gas manufacture	6.91	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-23.92	-
Industry	0.26	2.01	2.66	1.80	2.58	1.10	1.77	18.61	-0.54
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.07	1.67	0.26	1.17	1.63	0.48	1.47	30.27	-0.56
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	-	0.00	-	-	0.11	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.08	0.05	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.18	0.34	2.39	0.63	0.95	0.43	0.26	5.51	-1.15
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.28	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.24	0.07	0.07	-5.70	-2.73
Non-energy use	-	-	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.18	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA TOTAL

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	651.97	788.69	589.63	559.63	586.02	588.03	551.43	1.60	-1.54
Total electricity and heat	415.45	584.10	547.17	517.44	540.37	544.87	514.01	2.88	-0.55
<i>Main activity producers</i>	398.45	555.48	538.60	508.39	533.54	538.58	508.26	2.81	-0.39
<i>Autoproducers</i>	16.99	28.62	8.57	9.05	6.83	6.30	5.75	4.44	-6.74
Patent fuel/BKB plants	136.86	110.15	13.11	13.25	14.43	14.08	14.49	-1.79	-8.44
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.50	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	6.40	8.47	7.02	7.13	7.05	7.10	6.45	2.36	-1.17
Industry	50.71	41.83	15.29	10.29	9.15	9.82	7.61	-1.59	-7.14
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.93	1.35	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.03	3.17	-15.63
<i>Chemical</i>	14.35	10.93	3.37	1.83	1.46	1.76	1.62	-2.24	-7.96
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.57	1.63	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.25	2.42	0.31	1.73
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.51	2.03	0.57	0.18	0.29	0.29	0.22	-6.45	-9.18
<i>Other industry</i>	29.36	25.89	10.86	7.77	7.02	7.35	3.32	-1.04	-8.54
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	32.90	35.43	10.43	8.89	9.83	9.42	7.18	0.62	-6.71
Non-energy use	0.83	0.67	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-1.78	-13.03
Peat	7.98	13.42	11.17	14.88	13.50	11.74	10.13	4.43	-1.22
Total electricity and heat	3.71	7.55	8.32	12.16	10.84	9.44	8.19	6.09	0.35
<i>Main activity producers</i>	3.23	7.36	7.83	11.74	10.49	9.15	7.92	7.09	0.32
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.48	0.19	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.29	0.26	-7.43	1.44
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.75	1.53	0.88	0.81	0.71	0.66	0.76	6.11	-3.00
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.09	1.55	1.24	1.04	1.01	0.87	0.75	2.94	-3.10
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-8.04
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.50	1.29	1.05	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.67	8.24	-2.80
<i>Other industry</i>	0.60	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.06	-13.81	-2.49
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.42	2.70	0.71	0.78	0.72	0.64	0.64	0.93	-6.08
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	25.95	13.23	17.89	18.74	17.53	20.49	-	-1.02
Total electricity and heat	-	22.57	10.84	13.55	14.00	12.54	15.44	-	-1.64
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	22.57	10.82	13.53	13.99	12.54	15.43	-	-1.64
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	0.88	1.39	3.09	3.48	3.67	3.82	-	6.60
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	0.65	0.61	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.98	-	1.80
Industry	-	1.39	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-9.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	1.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.08	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA TOTAL

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	184.95	312.46	426.57	500.22	505.57	514.09	526.62	557.65	561.25
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	58.79	152.18	260.64	337.09	341.85	354.82	375.28	405.77	395.84
Coking coal	99.04	140.65	136.56	133.41	140.37	140.62	135.12	133.46	142.41
Sub-bituminous coal	0.60	1.26	6.81	9.24	7.52	4.58	3.41	3.64	5.74
Lignite	4.69	4.40	1.47	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.72	0.65	1.10
Peat	-	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.08	0.06
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	21.83	13.86	21.00	19.84	15.13	13.30	11.90	14.05	16.09
Total exports	176.68	286.64	308.01	327.84	408.47	423.60	456.99	501.22	522.10
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	44.50	103.69	130.89	132.54	157.94	179.79	205.79	237.93	236.97
Coking coal	105.43	161.24	162.61	177.54	231.88	226.17	230.92	242.10	267.33
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.04	0.77	4.42	4.40	3.84	5.24	7.09	3.70
Lignite	4.38	4.32	1.33	0.82	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.86	1.15
Peat	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	22.37	17.23	12.33	12.47	13.43	12.93	14.17	13.23	12.94

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA TOTAL

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	178012	319052	450057	541861	554099	566720	583774	615262	616934
Coking coal	98417	136246	139324	135883	143195	143702	137687	136548	145753
Australia	29796	44481	70161	72114	76955	68156	67546	68580	73658
Canada	11598	22597	25154	18888	18547	19221	16861	16346	18662
Czech Republic	909	774	3388	3366	3704	2990	2553	2365	2659
Germany	10948	3141	2	289	1	15	52	2	90
Poland	6619	2570	3118	3246	1821	2168	2535	2116	2047
United Kingdom	79	52	-	6	1	-	-	2	-
United States	24605	45001	23052	20832	30477	35802	35132	30568	31387
Other OECD	116	335	380	613	464	600	596	403	917
China, People's Rep.	420	1516	6601	8107	2411	2971	2199	1229	1014
Colombia	-	64	140	202	766	983	669	428	1011
Indonesia	-	83	779	129	126	564	336	964	523
South Africa	2566	1511	705	295	574	515	452	106	19
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	5249	9136	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	5155	6264	6475	8447	6668	8665	10101
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	26	520	80	661	997	1316	1173
Venezuela	-	-	454	872	187	406	616	90	91
Viet Nam	-	-	150	-	37	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	5512	4985	59	140	567	203	475	3368	2359
Steam coal	66833	172773	307679	404921	409840	421801	444431	477248	468691
Australia	4556	39634	73750	88768	106096	100323	109746	124599	121127
Canada	970	4471	3235	1922	8115	11586	9802	11972	8176
Czech Republic	243	327	2435	1394	2880	3929	2503	2776	1918
Germany	6716	2123	464	601	611	533	418	476	2901
Poland	16292	13084	18887	15545	10510	6044	4939	9255	6590
United Kingdom	2285	2428	589	322	306	809	324	230	1224
United States	9296	33702	27293	16282	19240	22911	39384	43859	35450
Other OECD	986	3563	4333	3143	3904	3079	2866	3088	10659
China, People's Rep.	534	7586	37289	38736	11469	7448	5322	4071	4555
Colombia	-	10436	29521	47772	52936	63174	66238	67369	63517
Indonesia	-	1490	28612	61694	85960	86097	83578	79473	80241
South Africa	11967	34928	47113	53085	21477	21830	19616	19963	27260
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	3012	9725	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	20952	60320	69575	75588	82502	92861	92521
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	845	3019	2308	3676	2960	3654	4711
Venezuela	-	1752	4985	5137	1371	1646	794	521	497
Viet Nam	-	150	1597	2699	3477	2833	2247	2131	1785
Non-specified/other	9976	7374	5648	4482	9604	10292	11144	10950	5559
Lignite	12762	10033	3054	1057	1064	1217	1656	1466	2490

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA TOTAL

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	107072	162286	168625	186710	243518	238179	243438	255268	280613
Total OECD	90313	122941	128521	132918	139917	142937	138535	135220	147909
Australia	-	-	122	49	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1283	1351	1844	1753	1724	1302	2711	1705	1440
Belgium	3860	7450	4551	3429	2787	2716	2815	1624	1107
Canada	5410	4018	3501	4034	3091	3772	4379	3363	3946
Chile	32	492	1088	1191	661	1024	1182	966	903
Czech Republic	-	-	214	523	720	1017	848	845	1448
Denmark	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	330	1005	1183	754	797	903	1199	1207
France	8972	8494	6629	5537	4480	4359	5100	5671	4696
Germany	714	877	4891	4379	4041	3990	3275	3278	9739
Greece	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	1075	449	542	521	427	201	290
Iceland	-	28	48	57	59	58	62	71	56
Ireland	-	3	4	15	-	138	9	8	1
Israel	-	50	56	129	55	-	-	-	-
Italy	8393	8734	7381	6499	4962	6688	5947	4181	3366
Japan	43380	55410	52798	54249	60330	55960	52759	52287	53010
Korea	2503	7852	15305	17970	23878	27554	25815	26688	28352
Luxembourg	286	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
Mexico	10	3	1406	1583	1338	1264	1181	3278	2074
Netherlands	3347	5273	4745	8058	8979	10989	11741	10979	13679
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	193	99	95	18	75	81	79	90	75
Poland	-	-	538	592	2882	1944	1100	1506	2334
Portugal	387	805	198	-	-	93	134	218	75
Slovak Republic	5126	3681	1570	1909	2092	1802	1643	1645	1364
Slovenia	x	-	-	163	223	663	364	114	479
Spain	3257	4499	4163	4599	2531	2947	2648	2446	2055
Sweden	840	1568	2128	1690	1887	1703	1515	1307	1984
Switzerland	18	3	46	-	37	-	1	1	1
Turkey	498	2869	3954	3602	3902	3833	5337	5075	4459
United Kingdom	1402	8230	8626	7373	6425	6367	5686	5614	9015
United States	157	772	540	1885	1385	1355	874	860	754
Total non-OECD	8808	30067	36647	49659	99017	91873	102926	119433	131821
Brazil	2121	8867	10695	8055	12998	12727	11242	12201	12653
China ⁽³⁾	-	860	265	5289	35653	23305	37739	52988	56970
Chinese Taipei	1186	3155	7713	8369	6222	9119	9589	9223	9941
Egypt	218	1009	1211	1415	1366	629	375	305	434
India	232	5179	10795	19117	34749	35785	35556	35892	42539
Romania	1348	3915	505	593	812	937	607	1017	773
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	521	1068	1825	3485	1840	1863	2213	2067	699
Oth. non-OECD Americas	919	2129	781	991	924	914	1041	864	1248
Other Asia & Oceania	69	963	1051	841	781	467	688	607	1606
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	2194	2922	1806	1504	3672	6127	3876	4269	4958
Non-specified/Other	7951	9278	3457	4133	4584	3369	1977	615	4

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA TOTAL

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	49931	113417	146891	157328	185845	209290	239750	280673	275156
Total OECD	40497	95379	127163	132689	140711	149501	171744	203802	189050
Australia	-	2	-	-	105	325	162	150	32
Austria	275	1216	1643	2182	1447	1634	830	1366	1180
Belgium	2660	3778	1467	1292	974	1728	1481	3067	2708
Canada	8782	10083	13524	13644	7269	2476	2215	3085	2153
Chile	-	514	1349	668	1406	2298	2023	2530	1321
Czech Republic	274	2282	864	719	685	844	701	782	1150
Denmark	4620	5857	2594	1220	873	404	311	824	496
Estonia	x	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	-
Finland	4095	2815	1228	963	356	197	139	418	190
France	6755	3859	3413	3612	3051	2951	2357	3641	1493
Germany	4157	5451	16478	13612	9780	10158	17964	35727	34263
Greece	1	-	112	144	47	62	31	104	50
Hungary	-	-	322	321	158	202	207	26	22
Iceland	-	33	7	44	56	54	53	51	63
Ireland	540	2248	1208	1164	604	561	612	510	555
Israel	-	1058	2623	1170	516	501	509	678	342
Italy	1552	5051	1430	409	1785	1850	5858	4163	3811
Japan	1732	30637	51874	58535	68593	69611	72497	81025	83711
Korea	356	4352	13730	18719	29033	35384	34228	38582	38092
Luxembourg	52	3	164	38	50	109	4	28	75
Mexico	-	188	373	4579	4487	3623	6178	4722	4398
Netherlands	1285	9559	3556	2240	2197	4155	7047	8086	6323
New Zealand	-	1	16	56	59	58	24	-	94
Norway	167	401	677	495	403	365	364	371	394
Poland	-	1	117	127	1451	1500	1661	1367	1107
Portugal	15	1572	348	580	776	988	1023	145	138
Slovak Republic	237	198	1217	722	449	602	511	498	488
Slovenia	x	-	12	10	186	-	197	146	2
Spain	21	762	2327	729	416	593	1154	181	373
Sweden	244	1040	255	443	659	471	350	250	218
Switzerland	90	81	20	8	32	7	52	30	5
Turkey	79	15	110	178	438	439	1663	987	384
United Kingdom	1081	2097	3866	3674	2117	4964	9296	10161	3331
United States	1427	225	236	392	253	387	42	91	88
Total non-OECD	384	13032	19134	24432	44607	52403	65816	74892	84290
Brazil	11	345	22	726	138	395	125	370	602
China ⁽³⁾	-	2554	1440	2121	18130	20049	33157	40679	48627
Chinese Taipei	76	6866	10034	14332	19554	20124	17744	18225	19570
Egypt	-	1	2	4	168	179	22	1	81
India	-	48	2469	1679	783	1132	2998	3427	2904
Romania	-	49	-	844	-	-	26	38	37
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	32	1057	828	499	1075	2355	2939	2843	2604
Oth. non-OECD Americas	82	128	89	13	130	509	737	955	556
Other Asia & Oceania	129	1621	3303	4019	4374	6912	7370	8172	9168
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	54	363	947	195	255	748	698	182	141
Non-specified/Other	9050	5006	594	207	527	7386	2190	1979	1795

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA AMERICAS⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

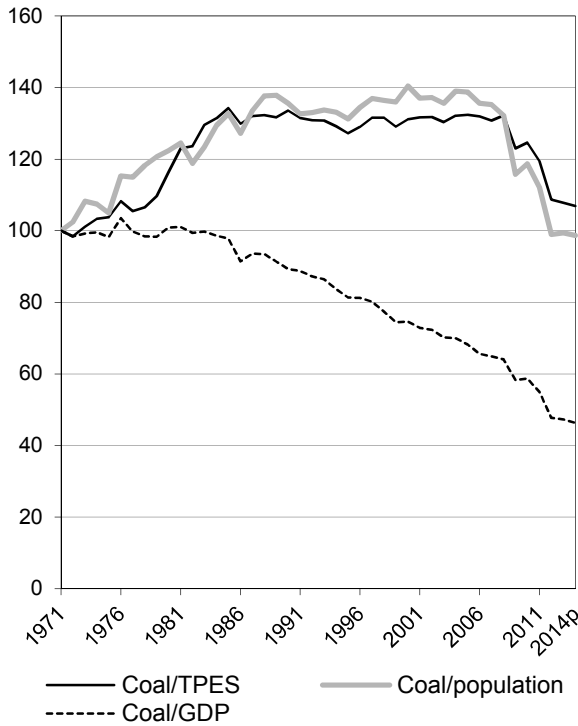


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

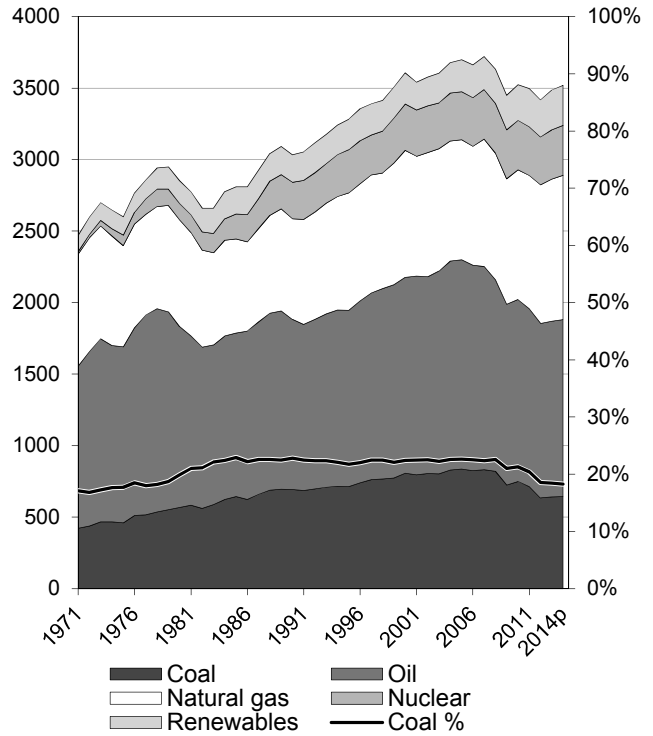


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

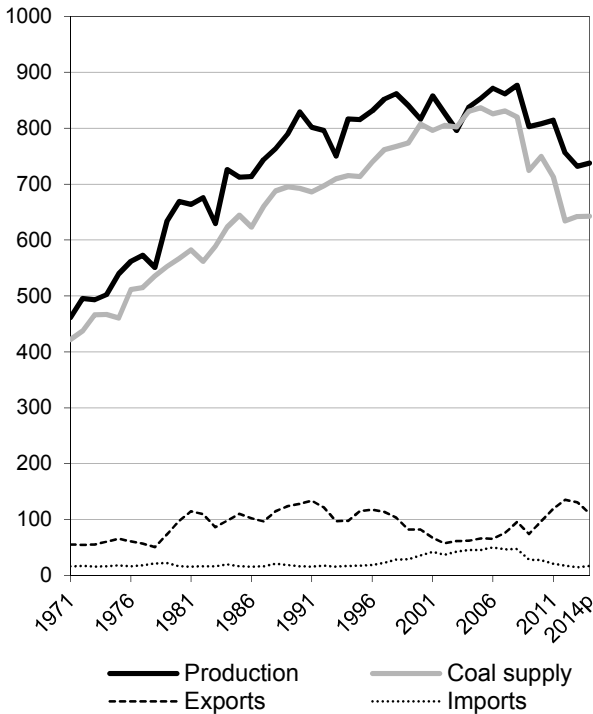
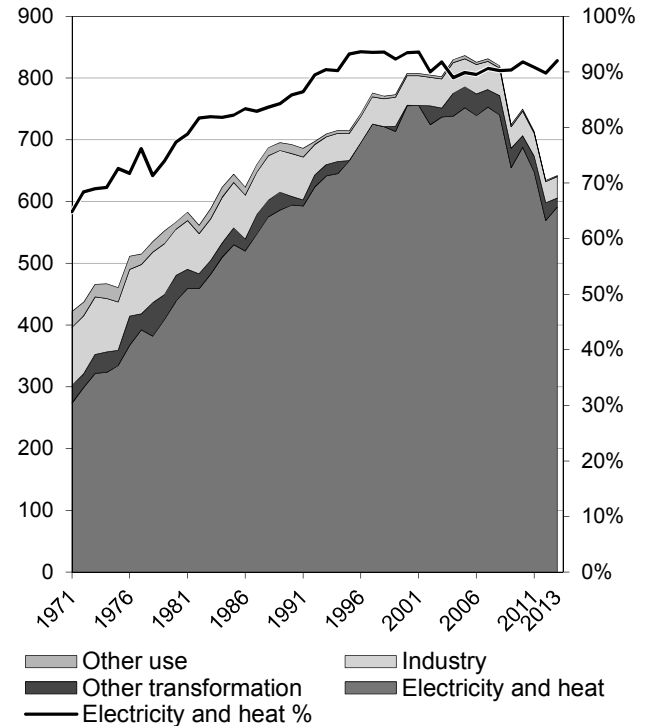


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IEA AMERICAS⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

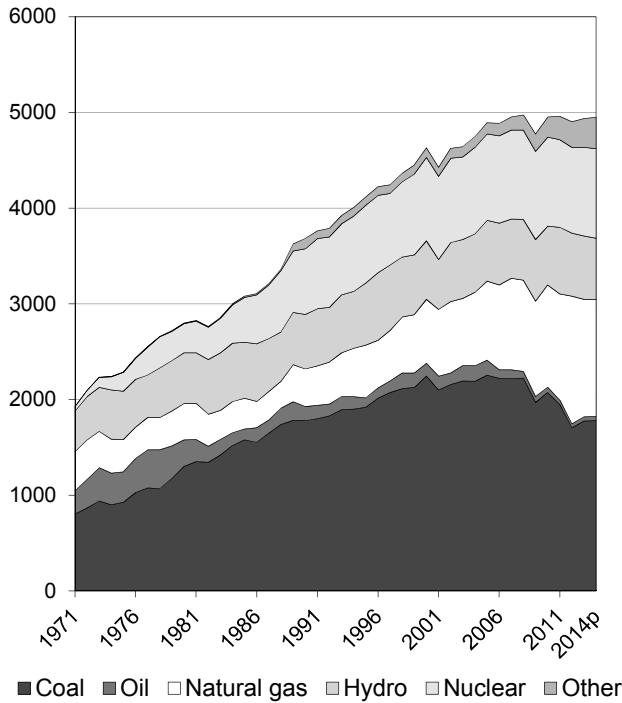


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

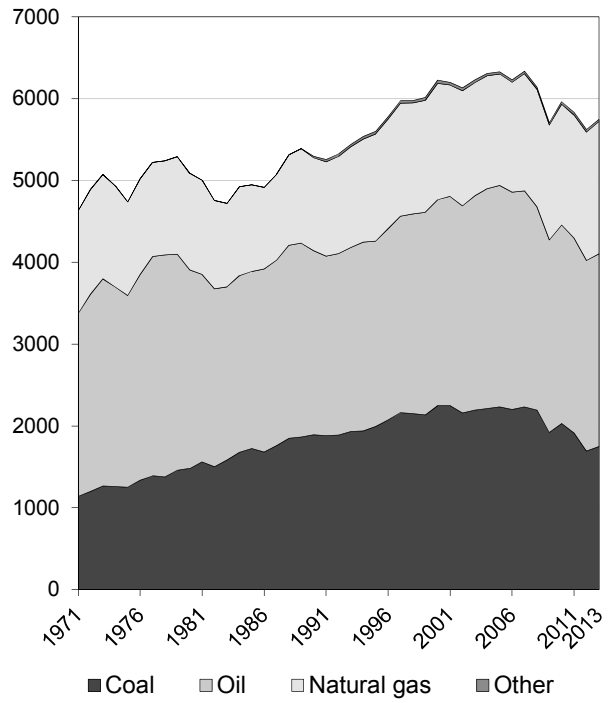


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

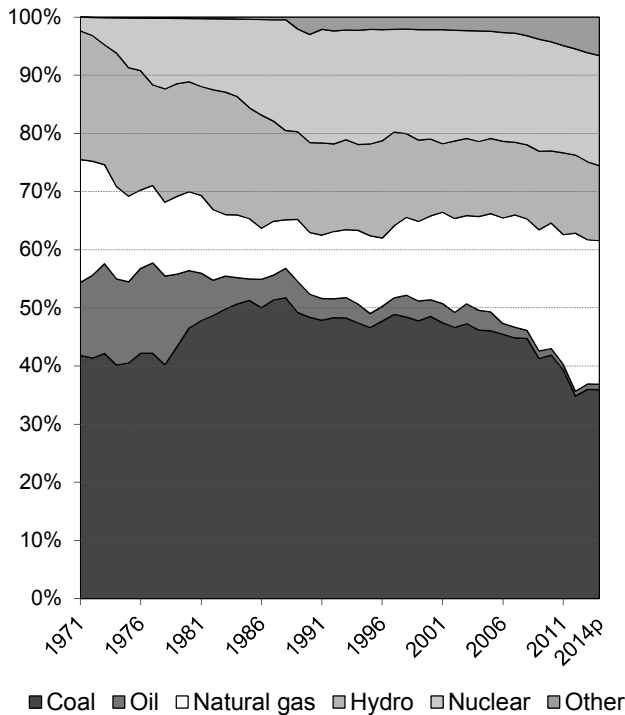
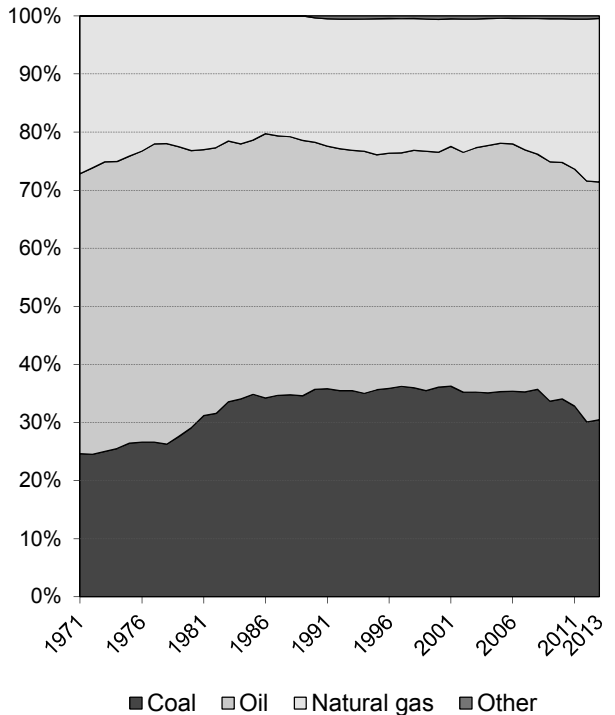


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

IEA AMERICAS

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	2698.98	2852.30	3033.74	3606.92	3523.93	3487.94	3519.45	0.69	0.61
Coal, peat and oil shale	466.16	566.84	692.19	807.65	749.76	642.15	642.77	2.35	-0.33
Oil	1281.25	1264.93	1190.51	1368.92	1271.73	1226.81	1237.38	-0.43	0.13
Natural Gas	788.27	746.19	704.23	888.31	906.51	995.39	1009.90	-0.66	1.52
Biofuels and waste	64.73	88.77	100.59	121.31	146.95	157.92	159.34	2.63	1.98
Nuclear	39.01	113.96	255.40	324.09	346.08	344.30	348.98	11.69	1.31
Hydro	56.52	65.11	70.01	75.15	75.39	81.41	78.59	1.27	0.66
Geothermal	3.01	6.57	20.14	18.70	12.01	12.34	12.86	11.83	-2.11
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.46	3.00	15.47	26.53	29.41	-	19.26
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.03	-0.06	0.20	-0.21	0.03	1.11	0.21	11.90	7.71
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	5460	6530	9012	12580	14839	15779	16158	2.99	2.47
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.49	0.44	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.22	-2.23	-1.81
Population (millions)	234.4	252.2	277.9	313.1	343.8	351.6	354.5	1.01	1.03
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	11.51	11.31	10.92	11.52	10.25	9.92	9.93	-0.31	-0.42
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	208.1	183.9	141.8	120.7	100.0	93.1	91.7	-2.23	-1.81
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	169.0	171.8	152.0	127.1	100.0	80.5	78.7	-0.62	-2.72
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	120.3	124.1	117.8	110.1	100.0	94.1	..	-0.12	-0.97
Elec. generation (TWh)	2236	2801	3685	4631	4953	4939	4950	2.98	1.28
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	106.78	123.37	79.92	67.82	89.71	103.42	97.70	1.21	-0.76
Steam coal	426.31	663.65	694.21	744.64	679.70	590.88	601.91	3.76	-0.50
Lignite	18.07	41.91	41.95	40.91	38.65	37.44	38.19	7.26	-0.49
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	105.98	120.92	82.45	73.06	96.80	111.92	105.53	1.10	-0.34
Steam coal	496.24	791.65	869.49	944.21	885.96	781.62	799.10	3.97	-0.06
Lignite	36.23	89.32	88.81	87.17	81.23	79.03	80.62	7.81	-0.53
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IEA AMERICAS

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	2066.85	2094.79	2074.92	2479.33	2416.41	2333.45	2420.23	0.02	0.67
Coal, peat and oil shale	113.57	86.42	83.92	51.56	42.90	35.89	36.50	-1.76	-3.56
Oil	1098.78	1098.76	1074.40	1248.41	1218.45	1164.90	1179.91	-0.13	0.41
Natural Gas	558.13	533.76	494.70	590.42	503.80	490.87	542.94	-0.71	0.41
Biofuels and wastes	64.35	88.28	42.53	88.35	114.83	110.29	124.89	-2.41	4.79
Geothermal	-	-	0.48	0.74	0.32	0.32	0.32	-	-1.79
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	2.06	2.04	2.17	2.11	-	-
Electricity	231.88	286.10	374.91	489.09	524.02	518.77	524.27	2.87	1.47
Heat	0.14	1.47	3.98	8.70	10.06	10.24	9.30	21.94	3.76
of which:									
Total industry	627.85	624.92	472.63	553.21	437.86	422.20	441.16	-1.66	-0.30
Coal, peat and oil shale	93.05	74.78	69.61	47.96	39.77	34.10	34.74	-1.69	-2.98
Oil	123.24	144.40	72.91	45.88	53.57	40.20	41.89	-3.04	-2.38
Natural Gas	270.11	239.61	181.05	224.56	159.23	169.28	174.25	-2.33	-0.17
Biofuels and wastes	48.97	56.35	21.06	62.25	53.99	45.12	56.42	-4.84	4.38
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	92.35	108.34	127.09	165.29	123.08	125.06	126.17	1.90	-0.03
Heat	0.14	1.43	0.90	7.11	8.07	8.28	7.54	11.73	9.68
Total transport	639.81	670.84	758.12	914.83	934.27	938.64	955.84	1.00	1.01
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	614.65	646.77	731.07	880.51	869.88	868.93	877.36	1.03	0.80
Natural Gas	24.06	23.41	26.15	28.48	26.81	28.77	33.72	0.49	1.11
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	4.74	36.34	39.56	43.29	-	-
Electricity	0.92	0.66	0.91	1.10	1.25	1.37	1.47	-0.10	2.10
Residential	375.63	348.39	340.85	421.31	430.50	411.56	428.37	-0.57	1.00
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.11	2.35	2.19	1.95	0.05	0.02	0.02	-4.86	-18.39
Oil	120.29	74.47	44.32	50.22	34.59	43.48	30.84	-5.70	-1.56
Natural Gas	169.96	170.28	162.73	185.84	177.36	157.18	184.68	-0.26	0.55
Biofuels and wastes	2.73	2.73	2.13	17.45	20.82	21.26	20.49	-1.44	10.34
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.31	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	2.06	1.98	2.12	2.06	-	-
Electricity	77.55	98.57	129.47	163.48	195.65	187.46	190.23	3.06	1.69
Heat	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	236.58	229.78	258.56	314.51	331.71	314.71	325.73	0.52	1.01
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.89	2.63	3.45	1.27	2.16	1.29	1.10	-2.03	-4.86
Oil	78.65	52.80	36.26	31.60	26.91	24.03	20.52	-4.45	-2.44
Natural Gas	94.01	96.74	99.39	119.98	116.36	108.28	122.22	0.33	0.90
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	1.77	3.15	3.18	3.32	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	59.03	77.57	116.38	158.01	181.03	175.87	176.69	4.07	1.83
Heat	-	0.04	3.08	1.59	1.99	1.96	1.76	-	-2.40
Non-energy use	137.18	162.28	191.52	247.17	227.14	186.55	204.40	1.98	0.28
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.18	0.47	0.38	0.93	0.49	0.64	-	1.40
Oil	137.18	158.76	166.39	216.07	205.12	161.63	178.68	1.14	0.31
Natural Gas	-	3.33	24.67	30.73	21.10	24.43	25.07	-	0.07

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

IEA AMERICAS

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	492.9	668.8	828.9	816.1	808.1	755.7	731.8	737.8	3.1	-0.5
Imports	16.0	16.4	16.7	35.8	27.1	17.7	14.9	16.7	0.2	-0.5
Exports	-55.3	-97.9	-127.8	-82.3	-97.1	-135.5	-130.7	-111.3	5.1	0.1
Stock changes	12.5	-20.5	-25.6	38.0	11.7	-3.6	26.2	-0.4		
Primary supply	466.2	566.8	692.2	807.6	749.8	634.2	642.2	642.8	2.4	-0.3
Statistical differences	18.7	-10.0	9.2	21.6	-2.4	-11.4	2.0	..		
Total transformation	-362.6	-466.8	-615.5	-775.6	-702.2	-584.2	-605.3	..	3.2	-0.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-321.7	-438.7	-594.3	-755.1	-688.2	-569.4	-590.9	..	3.7	-0.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-321.7	-438.7	-588.0	-738.1	-681.9	-564.5	-586.2	..	3.6	-0.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.0	-6.2	-17.0	-6.3	-4.9	-4.7	..	-	-1.2
Gas works	0.5	-	-2.6	-2.7	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	..	-	-0.1
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-41.3	-28.2	-18.6	-17.8	-11.2	-12.0	-11.7	..	-4.6	-2.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-27.7	-18.4	-12.9	-12.3	-7.1	-8.9	-7.9	..	-4.4	-2.1
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-13.6	-9.8	-5.7	-5.5	-4.1	-3.1	-3.8	..	-5.0	-1.7
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-8.7	-3.6	-1.9	-2.1	-2.3	-2.7	-2.4	..	-8.5	1.1
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	113.6	86.4	83.9	51.6	42.9	35.9	36.5	..	-1.8	-3.6
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	93.1	74.8	69.6	48.0	39.8	34.1	34.7	..	-1.7	-3.0
<i>Iron and steel</i>	52.3	33.7	20.4	13.8	9.1	7.5	7.8	..	-5.4	-4.1
<i>Chemical</i>	11.9	11.2	12.5	9.6	6.1	5.7	5.6	..	0.3	-3.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	5.9	10.3	11.7	12.4	8.0	8.3	8.8	..	4.2	-1.2
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.1	7.4	10.5	3.7	5.8	4.2	3.9	..	2.3	-4.2
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	15.8	12.2	14.5	8.4	10.8	8.4	8.7	..	-0.5	-2.2
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	20.3	11.5	13.8	3.2	2.2	1.3	1.1	..	-2.2	-10.4
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	4.9	2.6	3.5	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.1	..	-2.0	-4.9
<i>Residential</i>	5.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-4.9	-18.4
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	10.3	6.5	8.2	-	-	-	-	..	-1.4	-
Non-energy use	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	..	-	1.4

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

IEA AMERICAS

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	615.85	865.10	1029.36	997.71	964.37	861.89	878.78	2.87	0.07
Total electricity and heat	459.48	751.19	961.37	935.95	892.51	788.61	820.32	4.18	0.38
<i>Main activity producers</i>	459.47	743.80	944.65	928.30	886.99	784.10	815.62	4.10	0.40
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.01	7.39	16.73	7.66	5.52	4.51	4.70	68.60	-1.94
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	71.74	40.27	30.20	23.01	23.15	22.89	23.12	-4.70	-2.38
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17	2.39	1.28	1.48	1.18	1.14	-	8.50
Gas manufacture	-	5.64	5.67	5.57	5.41	5.52	5.10	-	-0.43
Industry	48.52	54.82	39.20	34.38	31.29	29.30	29.90	1.02	-2.60
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.73	1.71	1.46	0.68	0.57	0.24	0.33	-6.32	-6.95
<i>Chemical</i>	10.34	14.49	10.75	7.09	6.53	6.66	6.50	2.85	-3.42
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	11.88	12.66	13.26	8.88	8.45	9.10	9.60	0.53	-1.19
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.99	11.47	4.20	6.50	5.98	4.80	4.39	3.06	-4.09
<i>Other industry</i>	14.58	14.50	9.54	11.23	9.77	8.50	9.08	-0.05	-2.02
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	19.34	15.55	3.82	2.61	2.27	1.62	1.35	-1.80	-10.09
Non-energy use	-	0.35	0.47	1.07	0.21	0.20	0.27	-	-1.05
Steam coal	504.44	736.42	913.46	896.43	855.04	756.65	778.30	3.20	0.24
Total electricity and heat	426.39	670.07	880.51	863.94	815.94	713.68	747.79	3.84	0.48
<i>Main activity producers</i>	426.38	663.78	865.03	858.86	810.73	709.18	743.10	3.76	0.49
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.01	6.29	15.48	5.08	5.21	4.50	4.70	66.36	-1.26
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17	2.39	1.28	1.48	1.18	1.14	-	8.50
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	46.05	53.40	37.62	33.93	31.06	28.73	29.46	1.24	-2.55
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.73	1.71	1.46	0.68	0.57	0.24	0.33	-6.32	-6.95
<i>Chemical</i>	10.34	14.26	10.51	6.84	6.48	6.29	6.26	2.71	-3.51
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	11.88	12.65	13.26	8.88	8.45	9.09	9.59	0.53	-1.20
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.82	11.37	4.10	6.50	5.98	4.80	4.39	3.17	-4.05
<i>Other industry</i>	12.28	13.42	8.29	11.04	9.59	8.31	8.89	0.74	-1.78
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	19.13	15.43	3.73	2.51	2.22	1.58	1.31	-1.78	-10.18
Non-energy use	-	0.26	0.33	1.07	0.21	0.20	0.27	-	0.23
Coking coal	75.66	40.29	30.42	22.84	24.96	23.75	21.86	-5.12	-2.62
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	71.74	40.27	30.20	23.01	23.15	22.89	23.12	-4.70	-2.38
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA AMERICAS

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	35.75	88.38	85.47	78.44	84.37	81.49	78.61	7.84	-0.51
Total electricity and heat	33.09	81.12	80.87	72.02	76.57	74.92	72.53	7.76	-0.49
<i>Main activity producers</i>	33.09	80.03	79.62	69.44	76.26	74.91	72.52	7.64	-0.43
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	1.10	1.25	2.57	0.31	0.01	0.01	-	-19.73
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	5.64	5.67	5.57	5.41	5.52	5.10	-	-0.43
Industry	2.46	1.41	1.59	0.45	0.23	0.57	0.44	-4.53	-4.95
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.05	0.37	0.24	-	0.09
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	7.25
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.17	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-4.60	-
<i>Other industry</i>	2.30	1.08	1.25	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	-6.09	-7.28
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.20	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.04	-4.34	-4.39
Non-energy use	-	0.09	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA AMERICAS

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	21.44	16.67	35.80	45.64	27.06	21.13	17.66	14.87	16.71
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	10.87	11.44	23.27	29.97	17.60	13.28	10.30	8.79	9.11
Coking coal	5.30	4.22	5.75	5.60	4.33	5.04	5.22	4.12	5.18
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	2.79	5.97	3.26	1.09	0.73	1.49	1.45
Lignite	-	-	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	5.26	1.00	3.97	4.04	1.80	1.64	1.33	0.42	0.91
Total exports	50.78	127.76	82.26	66.43	97.11	119.22	135.53	130.71	111.33
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	9.63	41.27	25.38	12.75	19.98	31.33	43.35	37.09	26.61
Coking coal	40.44	85.76	54.83	47.22	71.18	82.72	85.60	85.70	80.11
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	0.73	4.40	4.40	3.83	5.23	7.08	3.67
Lignite	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.05
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.67	0.69	1.30	1.90	1.38	1.20	1.26	0.78	0.90

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA AMERICAS

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	16929	16618	34582	48719	30033	22387	18125	16630	18025
Coking coal	5454	4491	5843	5802	4477	5216	5397	4254	5356
Australia	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	1511	1458	1385	1358	875	860	755
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	5454	4491	4296	4131	3092	3770	4382	3378	3898
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	16	703
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	36	-	-	88	140	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	11475	12127	28659	42788	25417	17035	12585	12245	12550
Australia	933	22	152	66	345	56	-	-	-
Canada	49	883	155	244	86	46	23	51	84
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Poland	645	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	5	-	25	4	382	2	1	1
United States	8796	9639	18531	13456	7163	3863	3775	3208	2195
Other OECD	-	-	6	39	27	9	-	1	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	173	69	47	19	59	37	29
Colombia	-	1296	6928	21178	15270	10769	7650	7701	8344
Indonesia	-	-	651	2239	1728	777	470	805	1330
South Africa	996	-	61	70	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	26	694	9	145	96	33	39
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	141	148	221	390	327	211
Venezuela	-	277	1904	3980	560	695	120	70	294
Viet Nam	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	56	5	72	432	30	47	-	11	23
Lignite	-	-	80	129	139	136	143	131	119

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	40450	84419	58166	52801	78461	90744	94115	94605	88258
Total OECD	36030	67629	45504	41740	52399	60294	57025	56117	57722
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	239	412	330	1670	558	426
Belgium	1103	5538	2717	1528	1737	1371	1392	1000	841
Canada	5410	3988	3501	4034	3091	3772	4379	3363	3946
Chile	-	292	312	369	215	611	639	542	566
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	127	288	778	678	729	569	802	1207
France	1468	4880	2782	1612	1958	1797	2647	2402	1860
Germany	560	708	1211	2236	2729	2565	2340	2405	3437
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	65	-	40	26	-	-	-
Iceland	-	28	48	57	59	58	62	71	56
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-
Israel	-	50	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	3069	6536	4467	3677	3403	5067	4196	2979	2711
Japan	19925	26588	12937	8469	11396	12922	12061	11682	10212
Korea	1173	2908	4947	5513	8014	11111	9417	10509	9197
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	3	740	995	1002	1010	758	3099	1800
Netherlands	929	3975	2143	2358	5637	7152	6711	4860	6370
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	68	99	42	18	75	81	79	90	75
Poland	-	-	-	-	2149	1258	465	616	721
Portugal	265	753	198	-	-	93	134	218	75
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	260	470	462	289	454
Slovenia	x	-	-	163	223	663	292	114	246
Spain	838	3156	2331	2030	1462	1226	1160	1419	1105
Sweden	453	866	642	464	401	480	535	438	651
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Turkey	409	1957	2403	2670	2915	3097	3823	4271	4220
United Kingdom	360	4355	3134	2922	3044	2914	2360	3530	6792
United States	-	772	540	1608	1385	1355	874	860	754
Total non-OECD	4420	11592	9437	11061	25993	30450	37090	38395	30536
Brazil	1942	6327	5564	4837	8764	9845	8903	9124	8906
China ⁽³⁾	-	300	-	959	8153	7265	16090	17288	8651
Chinese Taipei	205	357	1440	1278	865	1069	1004	1151	1020
Egypt	218	586	682	707	1042	629	375	305	434
India	200	-	22	1078	2299	3728	5181	4120	4898
Romania	673	1559	443	547	812	937	607	1017	773
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	1	614	269	377	230	683	879	852	699
Oth. non-OECD Americas	914	580	184	207	321	306	471	501	669
Other Asia & Oceania	24	229	-	104	109	110	127	77	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	243	1040	833	967	3398	5878	3453	3960	4486
Non-specified/Other	-	5198	3225	-	69	-	-	93	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	10808	42493	26922	20458	28774	39990	54603	51104	34394
Total OECD	10341	36299	25445	18307	24131	33217	43795	42918	27521
Australia	-	1	-	-	105	302	152	135	1
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	27	2178	429	411	367	1470	1013	821	77
Canada	8782	10083	13524	13625	7245	2431	2163	3084	2143
Chile	-	394	48	256	1097	1607	1635	2163	824
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	309	3321	70	66	73	146	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	166	145	-	-	-
France	38	1758	564	28	1080	2078	1145	1326	161
Germany	528	384	522	133	935	2394	2903	3092	1645
Greece	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	1322	456	-	-	86	208	-	-
Israel	-	530	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Italy	22	4451	79	23	613	1004	4318	3820	3023
Japan	243	4007	4425	961	2180	2650	2678	3378	3142
Korea	356	719	2275	749	4193	7111	5303	5218	4839
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	188	373	341	1378	1920	2583	2284	2626
Netherlands	27	3982	643	829	1700	3992	7033	7582	5673
New Zealand	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	62	74	-	-	11	17	14	7
Poland	-	-	-	-	65	129	245	96	53
Portugal	-	1386	343	143	531	798	992	138	126
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	182	-	197	146	-
Spain	-	282	441	-	374	521	816	70	253
Sweden	-	21	-	71	275	153	138	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5	15	55	67	220	422	1515	584	316
United Kingdom	-	1005	1016	361	1219	3800	8702	8914	2528
United States	4	194	108	243	86	47	23	53	84
Total non-OECD	95	4967	923	1948	4643	6603	9564	6790	5396
Brazil	11	177	22	693	118	310	125	370	602
China ⁽³⁾	-	108	9	-	2938	2182	3188	1825	568
Chinese Taipei	-	3820	-	3	1	-	228	342	580
Egypt	-	-	-	-	146	144	-	-	1
India	-	-	-	217	171	635	1829	796	1012
Romania	-	-	-	844	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	1	682	825	63	1044	2292	2913	2430	1918
Oth. non-OECD Americas	82	128	1	13	115	463	677	854	548
Other Asia & Oceania	1	5	-	-	77	1	103	103	166
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	47	66	115	33	576	501	70	1
Non-specified/Other	372	1227	554	203	-	170	1244	1396	1477

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

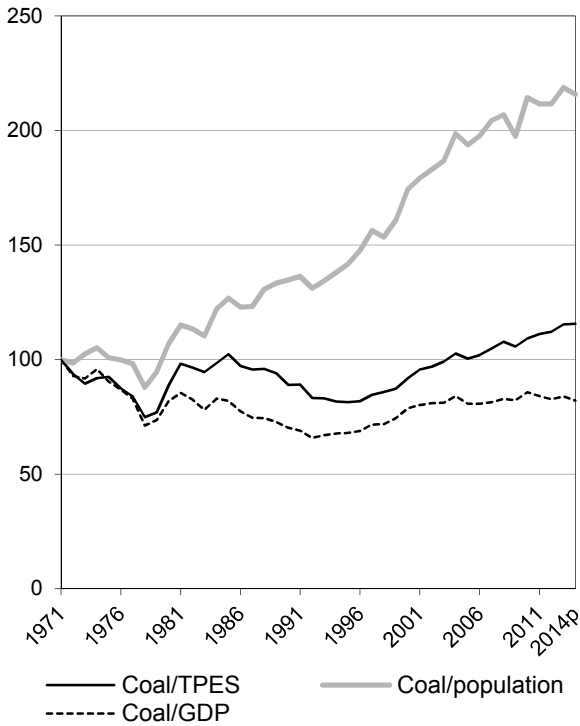


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

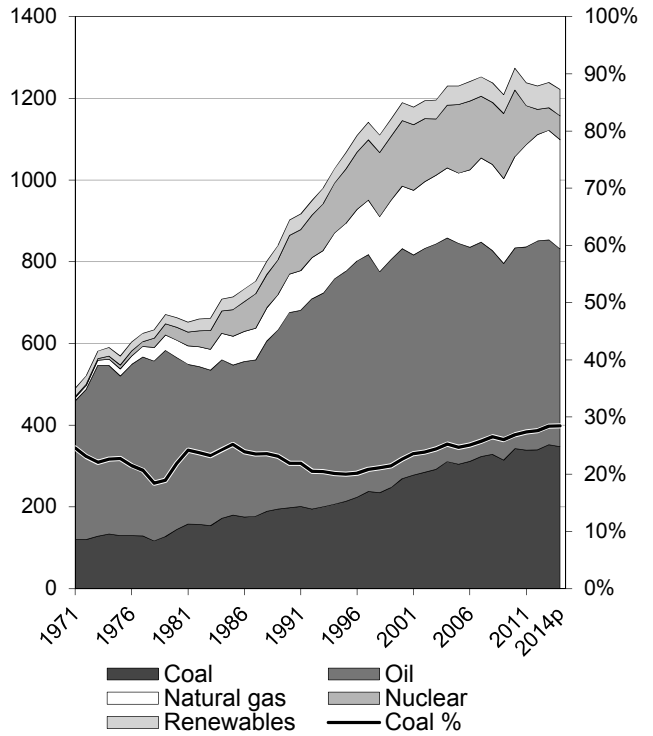


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

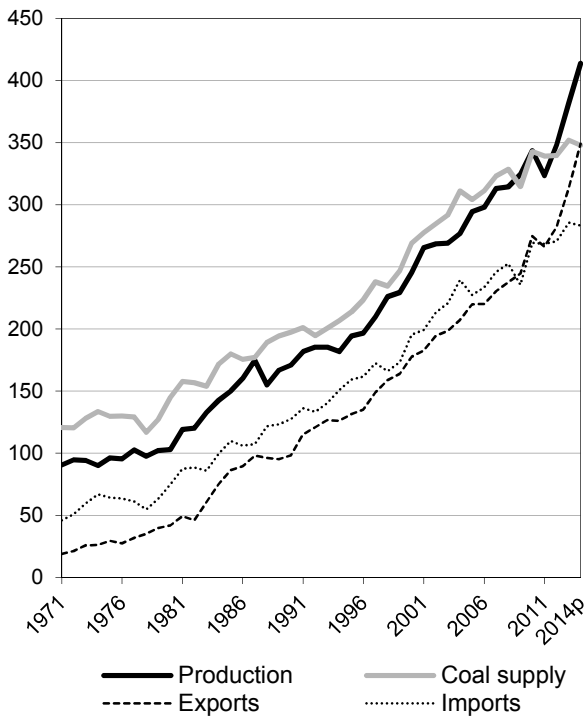
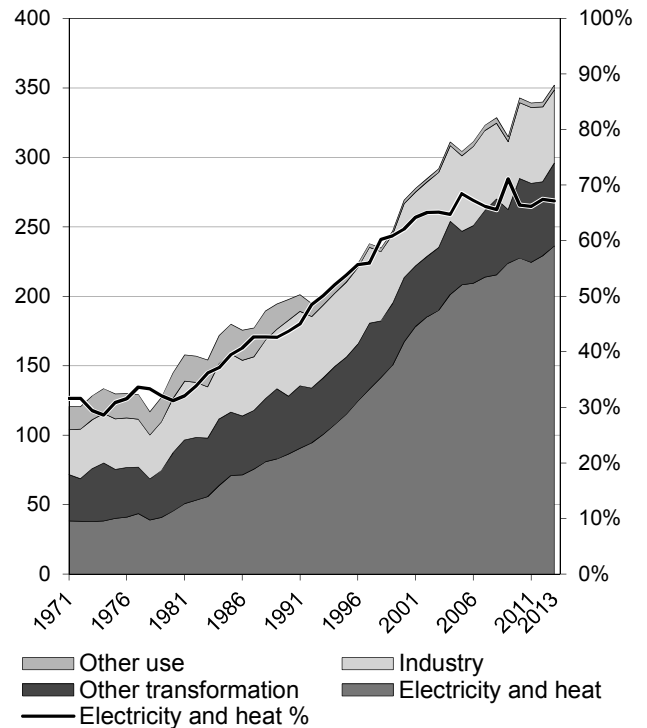


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

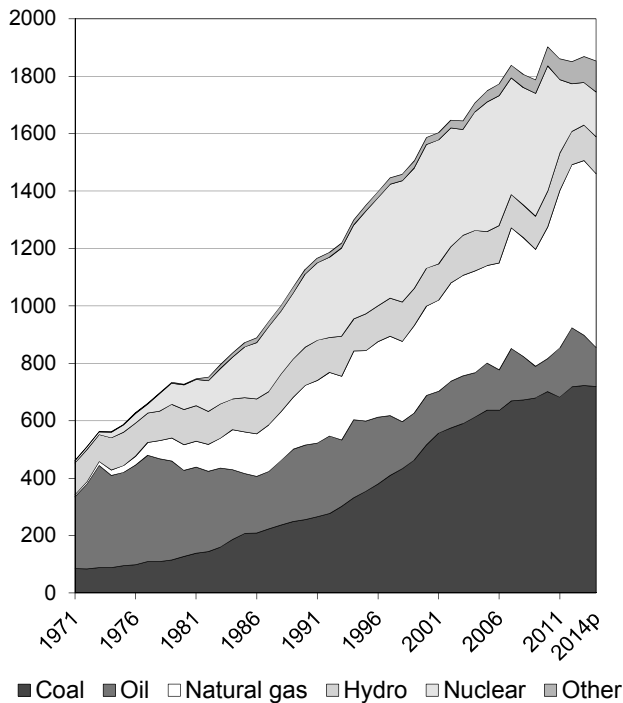


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

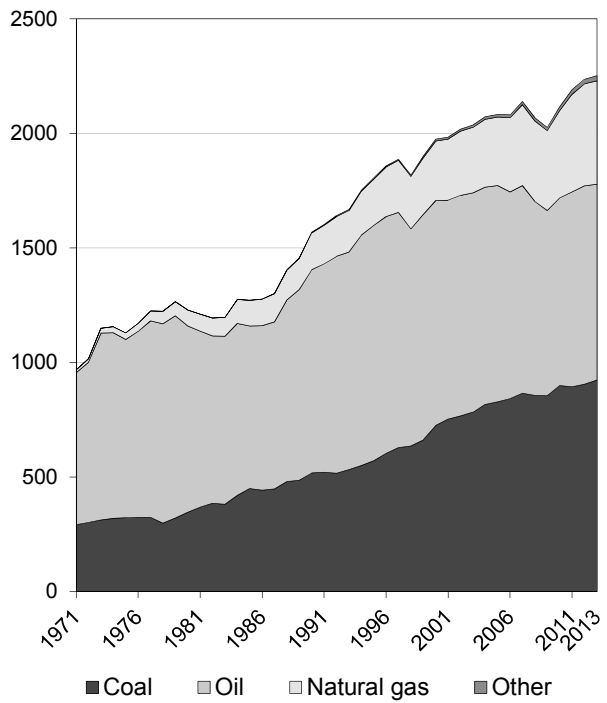


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

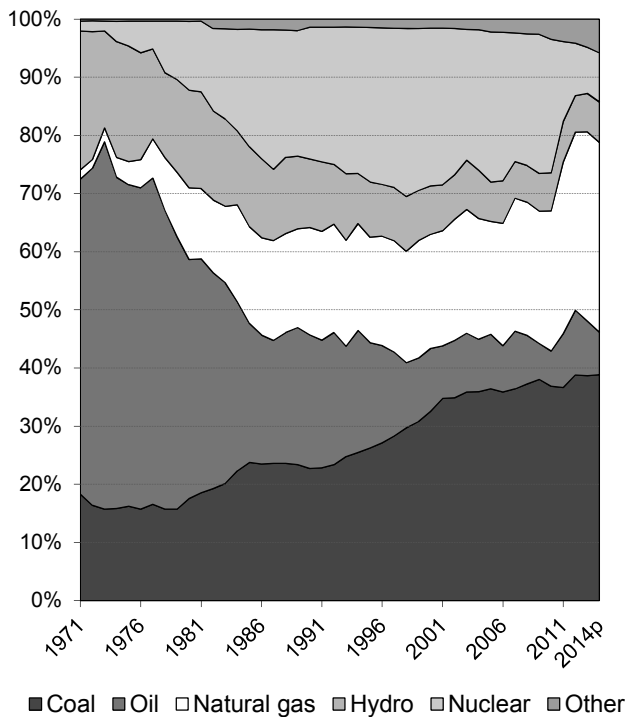
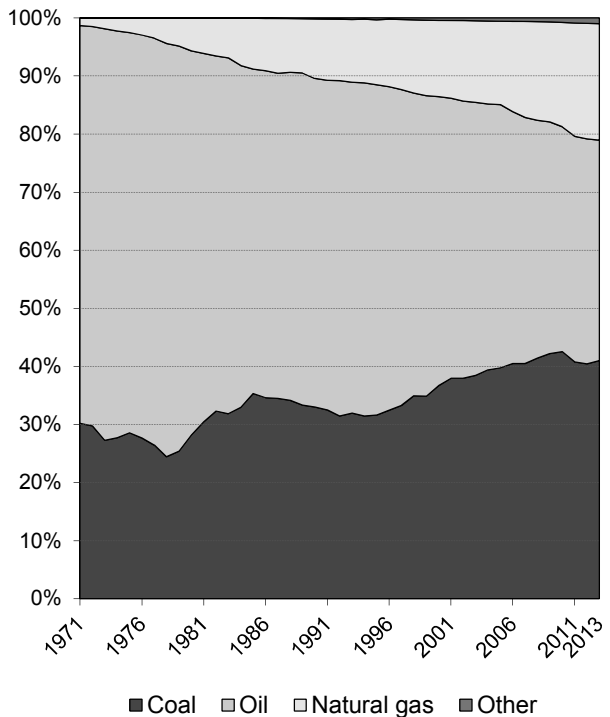


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	581.24	663.38	901.97	1189.26	1273.97	1238.76	1221.84	2.62	1.39
Coal, peat and oil shale	128.17	144.89	197.59	269.11	342.73	351.94	347.79	2.58	2.54
Oil	418.56	420.59	478.38	563.02	491.00	501.84	483.50	0.79	0.21
Natural Gas	12.48	42.36	93.63	152.83	224.00	267.95	267.34	12.59	4.68
Biofuels and waste	5.04	5.90	14.82	18.92	26.39	31.50	32.01	6.55	3.33
Nuclear	3.61	32.04	94.99	160.46	162.63	55.13	58.23	21.20	-2.34
Hydro	11.52	15.01	16.34	16.22	15.25	15.18	15.81	2.08	-0.32
Geothermal	1.86	2.56	4.36	7.21	8.74	9.62	9.89	5.15	3.50
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	1.86	1.48	3.11	5.46	7.14	-	4.79
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.14	0.13	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	2355	2985	4739	5758	6739	7062	7130	4.20	1.75
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	-1.52	-0.35
Population (millions)	159.6	173.1	187.0	196.8	204.0	205.3	205.7	0.94	0.41
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	3.64	3.83	4.82	6.04	6.25	6.03	5.94	1.67	0.98
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	130.5	117.6	100.7	109.2	100.0	92.8	90.6	-1.52	-0.35
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	107.0	95.4	82.0	91.9	100.0	98.0	95.9	-1.56	0.78
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	83.7	85.7	83.9	97.5	100.0	94.5	..	0.02	0.52
Elec. generation (TWh)	563	728	1127	1587	1902	1869	1853	4.17	2.22
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	44.87	63.09	102.24	127.32	160.81	157.30	181.54	2.88	4.05
Steam coal	42.82	93.04	122.17	143.26	158.51	203.49	211.87	6.68	3.46
Lignite	9.73	14.69	21.06	23.71	24.25	21.16	20.44	3.49	1.60
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	46.34	65.21	105.06	130.80	165.27	161.65	186.59	2.89	4.03
Steam coal	60.93	120.98	148.88	177.11	194.16	240.60	249.33	5.88	3.03
Lignite	30.66	46.15	67.51	70.78	72.39	63.14	60.98	3.47	1.37
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	424.11	452.67	612.91	787.00	812.43	813.68	818.96	2.19	1.27
Coal, peat and oil shale	52.31	57.60	69.47	55.74	57.96	57.29	56.16	1.68	-0.92
Oil	298.16	294.04	369.99	467.80	423.78	421.75	425.32	1.28	0.61
Natural Gas	7.63	16.02	37.66	69.17	99.50	103.81	105.31	9.85	4.57
Biofuels and wastes	4.99	5.63	10.33	13.20	14.00	16.03	17.06	4.37	2.21
Geothermal	-	-	0.35	0.59	0.62	0.69	0.74	-	3.26
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	1.80	1.33	1.00	0.97	0.94	-	-2.77
Electricity	60.98	79.21	123.03	173.70	208.55	205.27	206.56	4.22	2.28
Heat	0.04	0.15	0.29	5.47	7.02	7.87	6.86	12.32	14.83
of which:									
Total industry	183.59	173.62	204.06	232.59	226.91	223.16	227.16	0.62	0.47
Coal, peat and oil shale	35.16	39.16	54.56	53.22	54.49	53.78	52.66	2.62	-0.15
Oil	101.61	74.98	70.25	68.64	45.66	42.05	44.82	-2.15	-1.93
Natural Gas	4.26	8.31	15.10	23.50	33.30	36.95	37.37	7.73	4.02
Biofuels and wastes	2.13	3.17	6.80	9.92	10.16	11.82	12.93	7.06	2.83
Geothermal	-	-	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	-	1.97
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	40.43	48.00	57.19	74.09	79.76	75.30	76.11	2.06	1.25
Heat	-	-	-	3.04	3.34	3.04	3.03	-	-
Total transport	83.03	111.24	157.70	205.64	201.79	200.38	200.77	3.85	1.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.33	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.25	0.21	0.21	-6.49	2.95
Oil	80.97	109.19	155.08	202.21	195.45	193.89	194.15	3.90	0.98
Natural Gas	-	0.01	0.10	0.47	2.24	2.45	2.58	-	15.40
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.81	0.82	-	-
Electricity	1.73	2.03	2.42	2.83	3.09	3.02	3.01	2.00	0.95
Residential	47.21	60.07	85.18	105.82	116.19	113.51	111.51	3.53	1.18
Coal, peat and oil shale	15.15	16.84	12.64	0.87	1.25	1.18	1.23	-1.06	-9.63
Oil	13.84	15.69	22.55	29.81	24.56	23.19	22.40	2.91	-0.03
Natural Gas	2.24	5.62	13.97	25.60	30.48	30.92	30.26	11.37	3.42
Biofuels and wastes	2.86	2.43	3.45	3.04	2.24	2.24	2.20	1.11	-1.93
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	3.25
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	1.73	1.29	0.95	0.91	0.88	-	-2.88
Electricity	13.13	19.46	30.79	43.61	54.14	52.31	51.83	5.14	2.29
Heat	-	-	0.04	1.57	2.56	2.73	2.68	-	19.59
Comm & public services	32.48	37.14	84.27	121.46	132.68	135.75	136.57	5.77	2.12
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.56	1.59	1.58	1.00	0.84	0.81	0.80	0.06	-2.93
Oil	24.66	24.45	43.47	50.54	29.35	28.89	29.27	3.39	-1.70
Natural Gas	0.85	1.61	6.93	16.86	31.09	31.01	32.25	13.16	6.92
Biofuels and waste	-	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.83	1.11	1.03	-	12.11
Geothermal	-	-	0.13	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.33	-	4.17
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	-	-0.81
Electricity	5.38	9.32	31.78	51.67	69.13	71.48	71.68	11.02	3.60
Heat	0.04	0.15	0.24	0.87	1.13	2.10	1.14	11.22	7.00
Non-energy use	58.27	49.41	65.30	103.19	119.49	124.38	125.49	0.67	2.88
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.57	0.50	1.07	1.18	1.16	-	3.14
Oil	58.02	48.96	63.22	100.03	116.08	120.78	121.55	0.51	2.88
Natural Gas	0.26	0.45	1.50	2.66	2.34	2.41	2.77	10.96	2.71

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

IEA ASIA OCEANIA

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	94.2	103.1	170.8	245.5	343.6	348.2	382.0	413.9	3.6	3.6
Imports	59.6	74.9	127.3	195.4	269.4	270.7	285.5	283.3	4.6	3.6
Exports	-26.0	-41.9	-98.4	-177.7	-274.8	-282.3	-313.5	-349.1	8.1	5.2
Stock changes	0.3	8.7	-2.2	6.0	4.5	3.2	-2.1	-0.4		
Primary supply	128.2	144.9	197.6	269.1	342.7	339.7	351.9	347.8	2.6	2.5
Statistical differences	-2.6	-2.3	3.2	0.1	-7.5	-1.5	-6.8	..		
Total transformation	-68.6	-79.1	-125.1	-206.6	-268.3	-271.7	-279.7	..	3.6	3.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-37.7	-45.2	-86.3	-167.1	-227.5	-229.1	-236.3	..	5.0	4.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-37.6	-40.9	-75.3	-150.9	-207.4	-208.0	-215.0	..	4.2	4.7
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.1	-4.3	-11.0	-16.3	-20.0	-21.2	-21.3	..	36.1	2.9
Gas works	3.7	5.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-34.6	-39.1	-38.5	-39.3	-40.9	-42.6	-43.4	..	0.6	0.5
<i>BKB plants</i>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-5.3	-1.7
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-27.1	-23.8	-32.2	-37.9	-39.6	-40.5	-41.6	..	1.0	1.1
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-5.8	-14.5	-1.4	-0.5	-1.3	-2.0	-1.7	..	-8.0	0.9
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-1.5	-0.6	-4.8	-0.9	-	-0.0	-0.0	..	6.9	-18.7
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-4.6	-5.5	-6.1	-6.8	-8.9	-9.2	-9.3	..	1.7	1.9
Losses	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	52.3	57.6	69.5	55.7	58.0	57.3	56.2	..	1.7	-0.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	35.2	39.2	54.6	53.2	54.5	53.8	52.7	..	2.6	-0.2
<i>Iron and steel</i>	26.9	27.3	19.9	18.7	23.3	24.0	22.1	..	-1.8	0.5
<i>Chemical</i>	0.4	0.8	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	..	15.3	0.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.9	5.9	11.9	12.1	10.0	9.8	9.9	..	16.4	-0.8
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.3	0.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	..	10.8	0.9
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	6.6	4.7	16.5	15.8	14.3	12.8	13.5	..	5.5	-0.9
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	-6.5	2.9
Other	16.8	18.4	14.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	..	-1.0	-7.9
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	0.1	-2.9
<i>Residential</i>	15.1	16.8	12.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	..	-1.1	-9.6
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-11.4	9.3
Non-energy use	-	-	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	..	-	3.1

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

IEA ASIA OCEANIA

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	155.83	258.00	355.66	447.51	442.90	445.93	447.81	4.29	2.43
Total electricity and heat	57.88	122.10	222.23	303.71	298.72	305.05	303.36	6.42	4.04
<i>Main activity producers</i>	56.53	116.03	213.41	290.40	284.44	290.44	288.43	6.18	4.04
<i>Autoproducers</i>	1.35	6.07	8.83	13.31	14.28	14.62	14.93	13.33	3.99
Patent fuel/BKB plants	21.49	22.59	3.36	2.33	2.36	2.46	2.52	0.42	-9.10
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	64.47	83.52	79.28	82.38	82.92	81.62	81.14	2.18	-0.13
Blast furnace inputs	-	5.25	13.97	19.87	22.33	23.30	23.14	-	6.66
Gas manufacture	4.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	7.91	25.36	32.60	27.41	28.55	27.68	28.81	10.20	0.55
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.52	2.05	3.42	4.76	5.89	5.62	6.13	2.51	4.89
<i>Chemical</i>	0.38	2.65	3.92	4.54	4.85	4.90	4.51	17.56	2.33
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.88	12.63	13.30	11.03	11.42	11.02	11.19	17.21	-0.52
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.65	2.25	2.64	2.66	2.62	2.63	2.84	10.88	1.03
<i>Other industry</i>	3.48	5.79	9.32	4.43	3.77	3.51	4.13	4.34	-1.45
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	1.55	1.10	1.13	1.01	1.04	1.05	0.99	-2.82	-0.46
Non-energy use	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	57.24	129.01	206.09	286.03	280.76	286.62	297.73	7.01	3.70
Total electricity and heat	30.57	77.95	155.88	232.13	228.55	233.90	240.18	8.11	5.01
<i>Main activity producers</i>	30.21	72.96	148.16	218.84	214.28	219.29	225.27	7.63	5.02
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.36	4.99	7.72	13.30	14.26	14.60	14.91	24.49	4.88
Patent fuel/BKB plants	18.64	20.81	2.41	1.86	1.82	1.83	1.92	0.92	-9.85
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.13	6.53	12.13	13.36	14.46	15.76	16.72	38.86	4.18
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.67	0.60	0.39	0.35	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	7.37	25.15	32.43	26.99	27.92	27.18	27.56	10.78	0.40
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.46	2.05	3.42	4.61	5.52	5.42	5.15	2.86	4.09
<i>Chemical</i>	0.34	2.63	3.92	4.54	4.85	4.90	4.51	18.50	2.37
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.88	12.63	13.30	11.02	11.42	10.99	11.19	17.23	-0.52
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.35	2.25	2.64	2.66	2.62	2.63	2.84	16.65	1.02
<i>Other industry</i>	3.34	5.60	9.15	4.16	3.52	3.23	3.88	4.42	-1.59
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	1.49	1.04	1.05	0.94	0.97	1.00	0.96	-2.96	-0.37
Non-energy use	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	67.95	82.84	82.06	89.10	90.82	87.63	86.94	1.67	0.21
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	64.35	77.00	67.15	69.01	68.47	65.86	64.41	1.51	-0.77
Blast furnace inputs	-	5.25	13.97	19.19	21.73	22.91	22.79	-	6.59
Gas manufacture	4.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.39	0.22	1.00	-32.71	35.01
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.37	0.20	0.98	-29.20	34.94
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.04	-	-	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA ASIA OCEANIA

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	30.64	46.15	67.51	72.38	71.32	71.68	63.14	3.47	1.37
Total electricity and heat	27.32	44.15	66.35	71.58	70.17	71.16	63.18	4.08	1.57
<i>Main activity producers</i>	26.32	43.07	65.25	71.56	70.16	71.15	63.17	4.19	1.68
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.99	1.08	1.10	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.72	-17.78
Patent fuel/BKB plants	2.85	1.78	0.96	0.48	0.54	0.63	0.60	-3.84	-4.61
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.42	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.25	-5.76	0.80
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-1.23	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.32	0.00
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.10	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.25	5.52	1.38
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.90	-2.37
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA ASIA OCEANIA

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	54.88	127.35	195.38	227.31	269.41	268.48	270.71	285.51	283.35
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	1.59	46.73	114.98	147.54	181.24	181.11	186.50	200.63	194.59
Coking coal	53.19	79.50	74.14	73.89	82.71	82.92	80.66	80.66	81.13
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.60	3.67	2.78	3.78	3.11	2.16	1.63	3.81
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.10	0.51	2.60	3.10	1.68	1.34	1.38	2.58	3.82
Total exports	35.25	98.37	177.73	219.77	274.75	266.15	282.33	313.46	349.06
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	4.25	39.96	77.02	94.23	118.82	126.41	139.59	159.71	170.63
Coking coal	29.83	55.92	98.02	123.85	155.26	138.74	140.70	151.89	177.25
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	1.17	2.48	2.68	1.68	0.67	1.00	2.04	1.86	1.16

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA ASIA OCEANIA

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	55041	131379	215698	255512	305522	304745	308290	322636	318992
Coking coal	52885	76223	77424	77154	85840	86053	83756	84046	84516
Australia	25299	34438	48404	51640	59810	52677	52605	53286	57575
Canada	11304	19785	16571	10687	13430	13861	12985	12776	13144
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	10406	12077	1855	2787	5866	10889	11291	8159	7352
Other OECD	11	255	356	433	372	464	335	133	233
China, People's Rep.	420	1515	6599	7828	2408	2971	2131	1229	1014
Colombia	-	40	-	-	-	62	-	60	-
Indonesia	-	37	338	129	126	363	304	817	523
South Africa	2360	1353	317	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	2244	6717	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2828	3596	3764	4763	3965	5053	4262
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	14	6	59	54	62	3	140	2533	371
Steam coal	2156	55156	138274	178358	219682	218692	224534	238590	234476
Australia	668	29822	64182	81274	102247	96952	107254	121620	118950
Canada	105	2756	3068	871	7170	10283	8677	10198	7719
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	3611	4086	504	542	1449	1674	4695	1425
Other OECD	-	48	673	316	108	31	12	14	17
China, People's Rep.	513	4803	35229	36773	11143	7295	5187	3948	4417
Colombia	-	80	103	-	61	510	956	476	289
Indonesia	-	1296	19731	45143	74508	75435	73621	71820	71406
South Africa	157	8829	4213	140	2648	3646	3173	642	955
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	149	3261	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	5436	10459	15621	19632	21253	22909	27321
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	21	-	-	75	134	76
Venezuela	-	-	-	15	-	-	72	-	-
Viet Nam	-	150	1037	2401	3454	2815	2245	2129	1784
Non-specified/other	563	500	385	441	2179	644	335	5	117
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA ASIA OCEANIA

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	31085	58086	100712	127246	159566	142568	144574	156083	182177
Total OECD	29188	44287	74911	85006	82157	77956	77212	74862	80165
Australia	-	-	122	49	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	374	1054	1833	1881	1034	1314	1276	585	165
Canada	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	32	200	776	822	446	413	543	424	337
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	392	76	68	314	356	-
France	1173	1917	3739	3895	2506	2560	2453	3269	2836
Germany	-	25	2619	1746	1160	1275	908	797	701
Greece	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	129	55	-	-	-	-
Italy	1319	1181	2914	2527	1559	1621	1751	1202	655
Japan	22651	28822	39861	45780	48934	43038	40698	40605	42798
Korea	1330	4944	10358	12457	15864	16443	16398	16179	19155
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	10	-	666	588	336	254	423	179	274
Netherlands	992	725	2279	5652	3342	3837	5030	6119	7309
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	373	957
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	233
Spain	593	694	1767	2470	1069	1721	1486	1024	950
Sweden	-	702	992	1226	1486	1223	980	869	1333
Switzerland	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	912	1451	720	909	736	1514	804	239
United Kingdom	469	3081	5488	4451	3381	3453	3326	2077	2223
United States	54	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	1897	13799	25569	38109	72894	61243	65410	80729	101133
Brazil	164	1291	4988	3218	4234	2882	2339	3077	3747
China ⁽³⁾	-	560	265	4330	27500	16040	21649	35700	48319
Chinese Taipei	981	2798	6273	7091	5357	8050	8585	8072	8921
Egypt	-	323	-	353	324	-	-	-	-
India	32	4895	10773	18039	32450	32057	30375	31772	37641
Romania	675	2256	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	454	1554	3108	1610	1180	1332	1215	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	300	595	784	603	608	570	363	579
Other Asia & Oceania	45	734	1051	737	671	356	560	530	1606
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	188	70	403	145	70	-	-	320
Non-specified/Other	-	-	232	4131	4515	3369	1952	492	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA ASIA OCEANIA

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	5533	45647	87804	107418	135479	144129	159161	182111	194609
Total OECD	4809	38304	70501	85460	95692	98650	103285	114639	116651
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	129	428	17	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	120	1301	412	309	691	388	367	497
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	150	1149	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-
France	682	934	434	469	66	-	-	-	-
Germany	458	125	72	115	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	133	284	568	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	528	2623	1165	516	501	493	678	342
Italy	-	-	428	141	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1489	26569	47449	57574	66413	66961	69819	77647	80569
Korea	-	3633	11455	17970	24840	28273	28925	33364	33253
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	4238	3109	1703	3595	2438	1772
Netherlands	320	4236	2550	760	127	-	4	6	-
New Zealand	-	-	16	56	59	58	22	-	94
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	205	1445	671	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	155	83	164	73	145	39	41	41
Switzerland	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	55	45	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	932	328	1499	993	13	-	-	-	83
United States	778	31	127	102	167	318	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	204	7343	17303	21958	39668	45432	55876	67472	77936
Brazil	-	158	-	33	20	41	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	2443	1429	2121	15192	17867	29968	38854	48059
Chinese Taipei	76	3046	10034	14329	19553	20124	17516	17883	18990
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	47	2469	1461	610	495	1165	2629	1889
Romania	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	45	-
Other Asia & Oceania	128	1616	3299	4014	4293	6903	7227	8061	8998
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	520	-	-	-	119	47	-	-	22

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA EUROPE⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

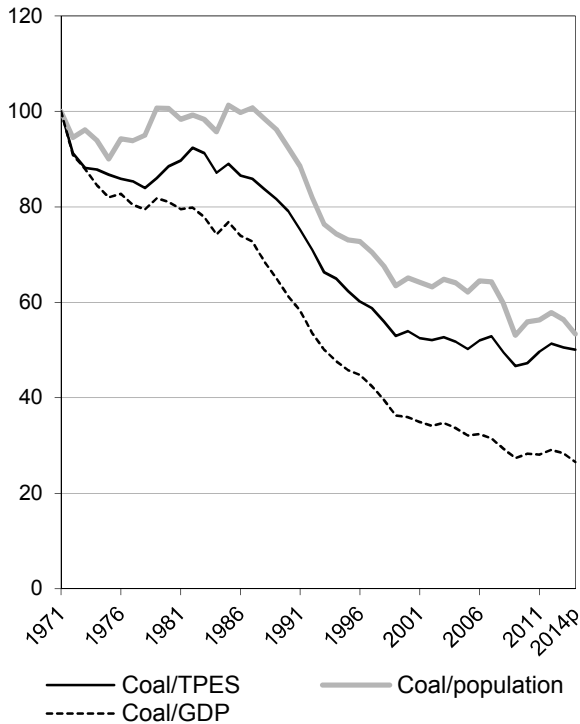


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

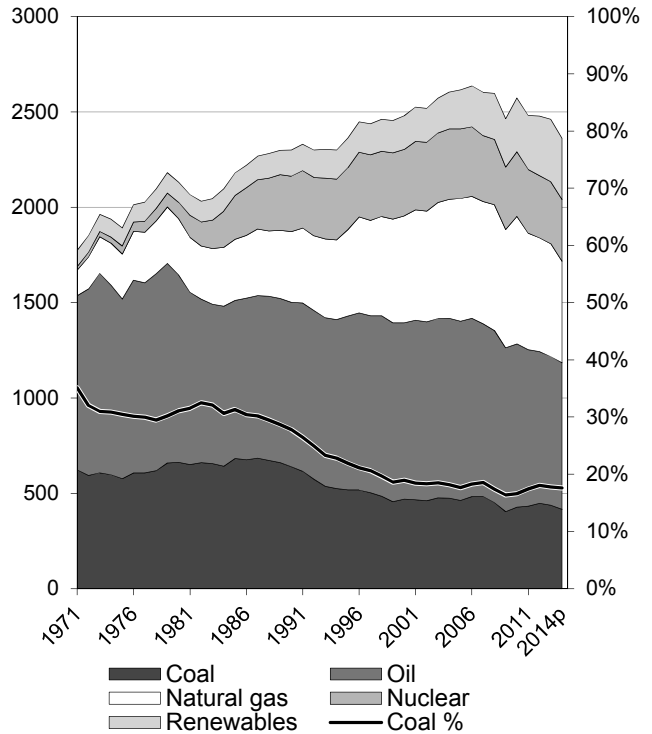


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

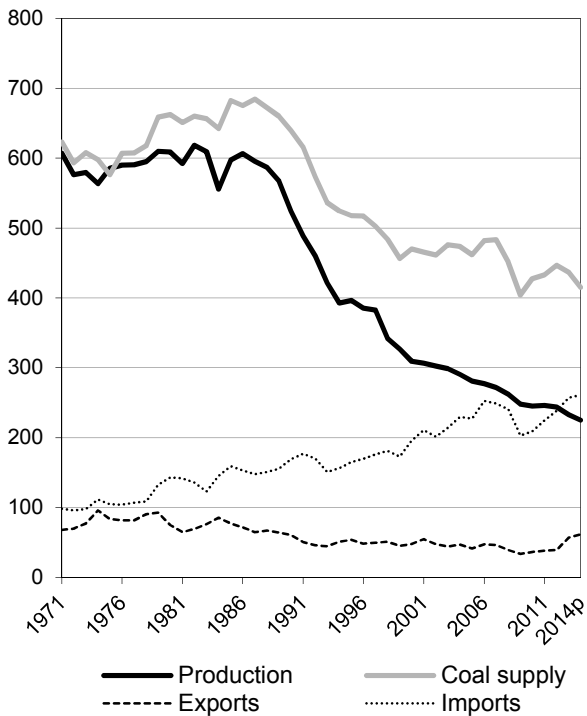
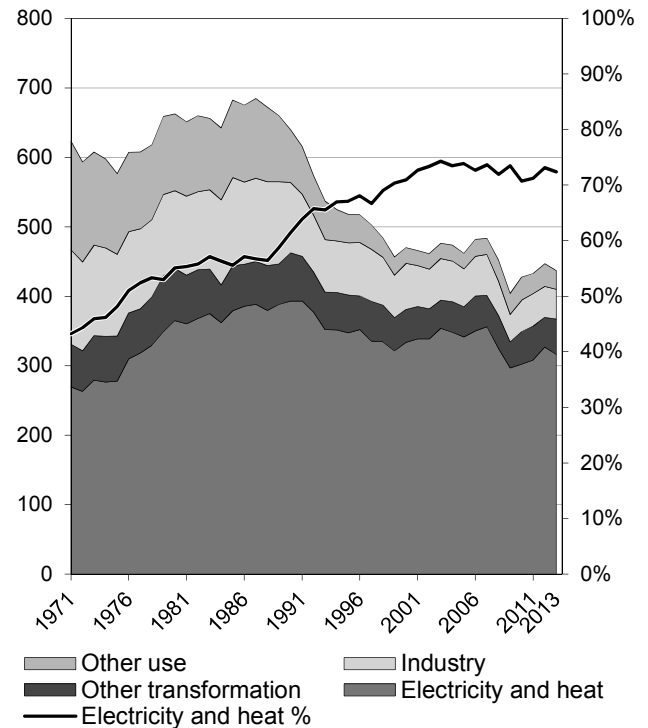


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IEA EUROPE⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

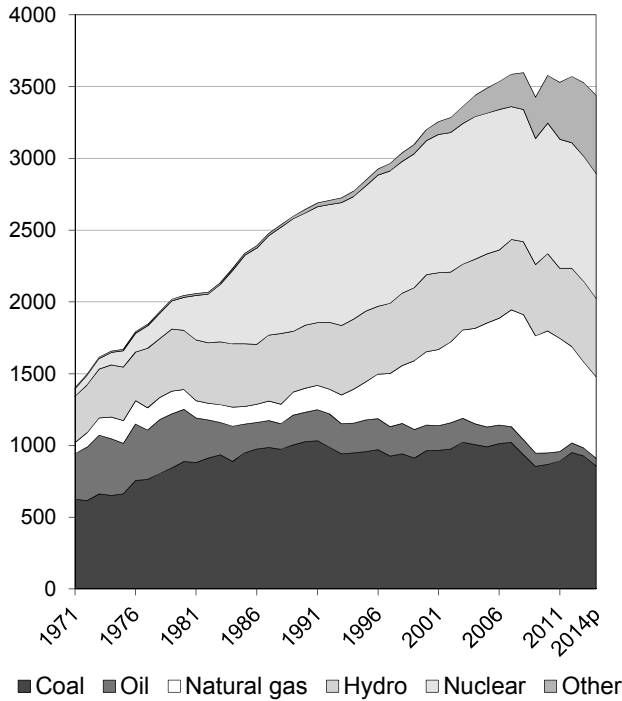


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

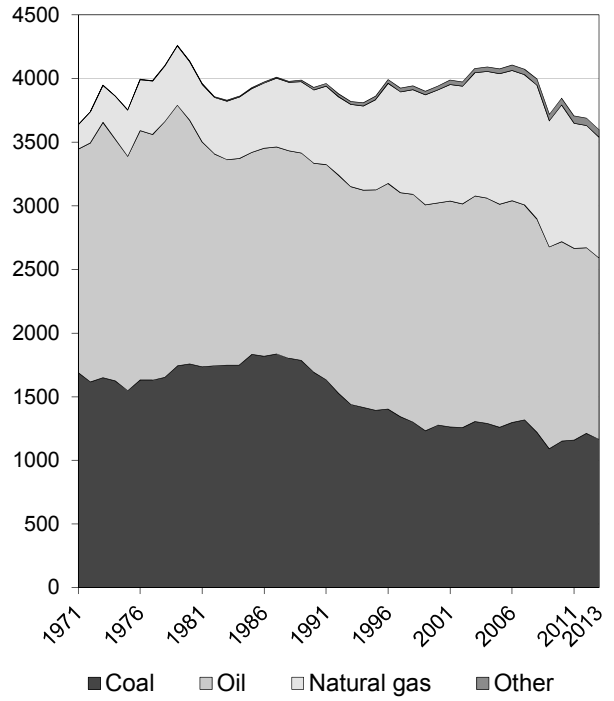


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

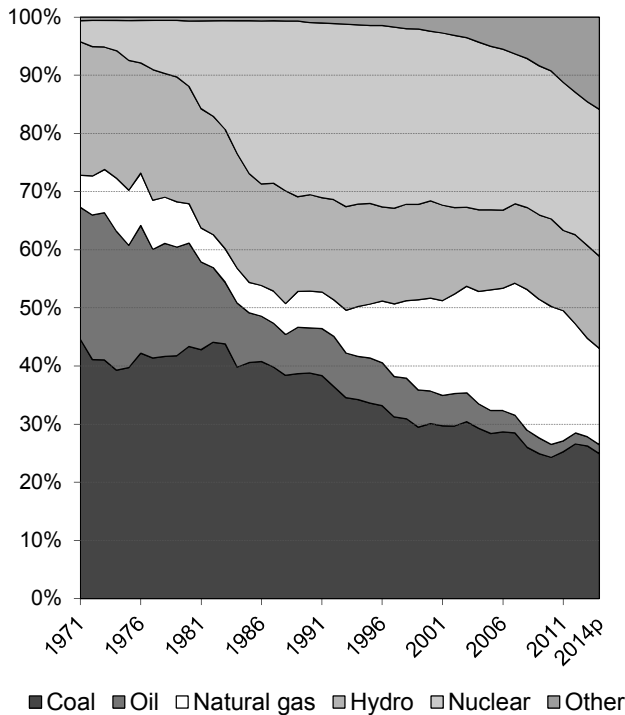
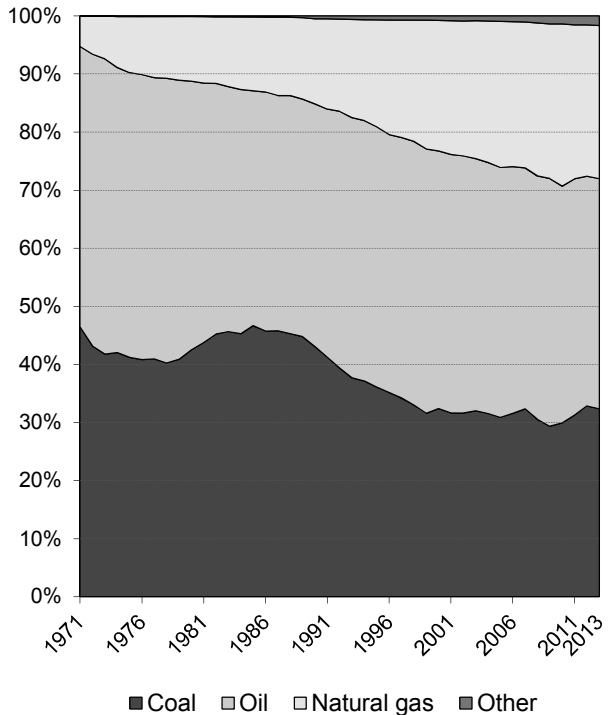


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

IEA EUROPE

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	1963.36	2132.54	2302.49	2481.01	2576.17	2463.26	2363.69	0.94	0.29
Coal, peat and oil shale	607.73	662.57	639.55	470.07	427.57	436.87	415.25	0.30	-1.64
Oil	1045.53	982.69	862.35	924.71	855.62	780.11	769.46	-1.13	-0.43
Natural Gas	192.47	294.44	370.24	560.30	669.59	592.26	532.09	3.92	2.06
Biofuels and waste	44.27	50.97	77.33	99.64	179.64	200.33	194.18	3.34	4.23
Nuclear	27.69	85.79	291.38	348.01	339.13	324.71	323.89	14.85	0.47
Hydro	41.79	50.69	53.97	65.79	66.20	69.02	67.04	1.52	1.08
Geothermal	3.12	3.38	5.27	7.67	10.94	12.53	11.31	3.13	3.84
Solar, wind, tide	0.07	0.07	0.40	3.80	24.65	45.44	49.09	11.00	22.78
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.71	1.92	1.99	0.37	2.06	1.05	0.52	6.27	-2.72
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.03	0.65	0.77	0.92	0.85	-	16.51

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	7310	8647	11037	13836	15989	16304	16536	2.45	1.71
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14	-1.48	-1.39
Population (millions)	454.8	473.6	497.9	519.7	550.4	557.6	559.9	0.53	0.49
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	4.32	4.50	4.62	4.77	4.68	4.42	4.22	0.41	-0.20
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	166.7	153.1	129.5	111.3	100.0	93.8	88.7	-1.48	-1.39
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	310.9	286.5	216.7	127.0	100.0	100.2	93.9	-2.10	-3.30
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	95.5	102.8	104.6	101.4	100.0	96.5	..	0.54	-0.35
Elec. generation (TWh)	1616	2046	2645	3201	3578	3525	3439	2.94	1.26
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	136.40	92.69	44.80	37.08	26.89	22.30	22.63	-3.17	-6.01
Steam coal	278.59	224.43	129.41	109.49	84.64	74.46	69.51	-1.79	-4.68
Lignite	177.75	194.47	128.07	125.23	123.67	125.09	122.46	0.75	-1.90
Peat	2.30	5.52	3.32	4.68	4.44	4.63	3.91	7.57	-0.76
Oil shale and oil sands	-	6.91	3.70	4.42	5.51	6.23	6.38	-	-0.45
Mt:									
Coking coal	141.07	93.45	45.21	37.30	27.18	22.43	22.75	-3.37	-6.02
Steam coal	347.05	283.08	163.72	139.62	107.93	93.92	87.62	-1.68	-4.68
Lignite	585.45	644.55	429.99	432.66	407.40	412.29	401.48	0.80	-1.92
Peat	8.05	16.41	10.32	13.95	13.56	14.51	12.07	6.11	-0.53
Oil shale and oil sands	-	22.49	11.73	14.59	17.93	20.51	21.00	-	-0.40

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IEA EUROPE

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	1458.56	1541.90	1595.10	1741.52	1809.27	1731.53	1730.24	0.53	0.35
Coal, peat and oil shale	264.40	222.67	177.15	89.16	78.61	77.08	69.54	-2.33	-3.98
Oil	823.83	786.98	736.90	807.66	760.98	710.69	704.35	-0.65	-0.20
Natural Gas	135.85	229.74	286.43	382.13	405.22	383.87	395.99	4.49	1.42
Biofuels and wastes	40.36	43.56	64.64	73.24	109.90	114.34	116.88	2.81	2.61
Geothermal	0.07	0.10	1.20	1.65	2.88	3.06	3.14	18.07	4.27
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.01	0.25	0.95	2.74	3.62	3.81	-	12.67
Electricity	164.64	209.58	272.33	330.83	377.02	373.38	370.88	3.00	1.35
Heat	29.41	49.26	56.20	55.91	71.92	65.48	65.65	3.88	0.68
of which:									
Total industry	531.97	508.68	458.35	459.11	408.88	398.48	398.14	-0.87	-0.61
Coal, peat and oil shale	130.29	112.12	101.49	66.42	45.23	44.37	42.48	-1.46	-3.72
Oil	214.57	166.86	82.54	74.94	49.92	43.47	39.06	-5.46	-3.20
Natural Gas	74.30	95.66	109.90	140.18	122.31	121.16	125.93	2.33	0.59
Biofuels and wastes	7.03	8.39	20.60	24.26	30.92	29.99	31.98	6.53	1.93
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	-	7.74
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.14	0.20	0.40	0.41	-	16.85
Electricity	90.40	105.03	123.57	139.45	138.61	137.02	136.43	1.86	0.43
Heat	15.38	20.62	20.24	13.71	21.66	22.03	21.80	1.63	0.32
Total transport	248.29	297.71	378.07	450.06	472.80	456.23	454.83	2.50	0.81
Coal, peat and oil shale	9.79	3.63	0.30	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-18.46	-13.02
Oil	233.42	287.37	369.68	439.09	442.25	423.66	423.04	2.74	0.59
Natural Gas	0.22	0.81	0.45	0.93	3.77	3.95	4.67	4.23	10.69
Biofuels and wastes	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.03	18.71	20.44	18.89	5.41	39.61
Electricity	4.86	5.89	7.62	9.00	8.06	8.16	8.22	2.69	0.33
Residential	345.30	366.05	396.43	428.75	468.02	440.85	443.68	0.82	0.49
Coal, peat and oil shale	89.20	71.99	50.60	17.07	26.40	21.37	17.37	-3.28	-4.54
Oil	144.38	116.38	93.54	88.88	66.86	57.35	58.49	-2.52	-2.02
Natural Gas	33.12	71.78	105.68	155.37	176.50	163.57	165.98	7.06	1.98
Biofuels and wastes	26.32	28.45	40.02	44.33	53.69	56.71	58.60	2.50	1.67
Geothermal	0.07	0.10	0.75	1.18	2.34	1.95	1.99	14.85	4.34
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.01	0.19	0.70	2.10	2.70	2.81	-	12.41
Electricity	41.14	57.95	78.10	93.85	111.41	109.52	109.27	3.84	1.47
Heat	11.07	19.38	27.55	27.36	28.72	27.66	29.16	5.51	0.25
Comm & public services	136.40	149.66	157.70	180.55	237.62	233.08	233.60	0.86	1.72
Coal, peat and oil shale	22.02	24.44	18.11	2.10	2.63	7.39	5.87	-1.14	-4.78
Oil	82.12	72.12	39.20	33.62	28.41	24.31	24.63	-4.26	-2.00
Natural Gas	5.07	13.02	37.11	50.56	74.47	70.06	74.26	12.42	3.06
Biofuels and waste	1.16	1.50	0.51	1.86	3.92	4.52	4.76	-4.72	10.21
Geothermal	-	-	0.14	0.33	0.38	0.41	0.42	-	4.89
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.03	0.09	0.28	0.29	0.31	-	11.13
Electricity	24.87	35.55	57.47	82.50	111.43	111.24	109.58	5.05	2.85
Heat	1.17	3.03	5.13	9.48	16.10	14.87	13.78	9.11	4.39
Non-energy use	115.93	128.81	142.66	161.01	163.79	153.65	151.30	1.23	0.26
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.42	3.08	2.44	1.57	2.03	1.99	1.98	-3.45	-0.90
Oil	104.59	107.94	119.97	139.38	144.11	134.52	131.88	0.81	0.41
Natural Gas	6.92	17.79	20.25	20.05	17.65	17.15	17.44	6.52	-0.65

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

IEA EUROPE

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	579.5	608.9	524.0	309.3	245.1	244.1	232.7	224.9	-0.6	-3.5
Imports	97.9	143.1	169.1	195.8	209.1	238.3	257.3	261.2	3.3	1.8
Exports	-77.5	-75.1	-60.6	-48.1	-36.7	-39.2	-57.1	-61.7	-1.4	-0.3
Stock changes	7.9	-14.3	6.9	13.1	10.0	3.6	4.0	-9.1		
Primary supply	607.7	662.6	639.5	470.1	427.6	446.8	436.9	415.3	0.3	-1.6
Statistical differences	5.1	-7.5	-13.8	1.3	-3.6	0.1	-8.4	..		
Total transformation	-321.5	-411.9	-434.1	-370.8	-334.1	-359.2	-348.1	..	1.8	-1.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-279.3	-365.1	-392.8	-333.5	-302.3	-326.8	-316.3	..	2.0	-0.9
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-258.3	-305.8	-342.8	-313.6	-285.7	-313.2	-303.3	..	1.7	-0.5
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-21.1	-59.3	-50.1	-20.0	-16.6	-13.5	-13.0	..	5.2	-5.7
Gas works	11.5	2.5	2.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	..	-8.9	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-53.7	-49.4	-43.3	-36.5	-30.1	-30.6	-29.8	..	-1.3	-1.6
<i>BKB plants</i>	2.4	1.6	-1.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-38.6	-37.7	-33.0	-29.8	-25.9	-26.5	-26.6	..	-0.9	-0.9
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-18.2	-14.0	-9.5	-6.7	-4.5	-4.1	-3.5	..	-3.7	-4.3
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	-1.0	-5.6
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-0.3	-0.7	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	..	-	8.5
Energy ind. own use	-21.7	-18.5	-13.4	-10.3	-9.6	-9.4	-9.5	..	-2.8	-1.5
Losses	-5.2	-2.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	264.4	222.7	177.1	89.2	78.6	77.1	69.5	..	-2.3	-4.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	130.3	112.1	101.5	66.4	45.2	44.4	42.5	..	-1.5	-3.7
<i>Iron and steel</i>	52.7	42.8	39.5	27.4	20.8	20.2	19.5	..	-1.7	-3.0
<i>Chemical</i>	14.3	12.9	11.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	..	-1.3	-3.9
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	14.3	16.3	17.9	11.3	7.1	7.3	10.3	..	1.3	-2.4
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	..	-0.6	-3.8
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	44.9	36.8	28.9	21.1	11.5	11.1	6.5	..	-2.5	-6.3
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	9.8	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-18.5	-13.0
Other	119.9	103.8	72.9	21.1	31.3	30.7	25.1	..	-2.9	-4.5
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	22.0	24.4	18.1	2.1	2.6	7.4	5.9	..	-1.1	-4.8
<i>Residential</i>	89.2	72.0	50.6	17.1	26.4	21.4	17.4	..	-3.3	-4.5
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	8.7	7.4	4.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	..	-4.2	-3.6
Non-energy use	4.4	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	..	-3.4	-0.9

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

IEA EUROPE

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	1097.19	1149.70	812.37	744.92	770.60	793.48	756.54	0.39	-1.80
Total electricity and heat	619.11	761.11	642.27	583.45	609.35	635.68	606.86	1.74	-0.98
<i>Main activity producers</i>	552.78	693.00	622.98	568.67	595.29	623.99	596.81	1.90	-0.65
<i>Autoproducers</i>	66.33	68.10	19.29	14.78	14.06	11.69	10.05	0.22	-7.98
Patent fuel/BKB plants	140.91	111.31	12.99	13.00	14.14	13.62	14.10	-1.95	-8.59
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	137.69	108.01	73.13	63.92	63.12	61.27	60.25	-2.00	-2.51
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	5.00	9.08	11.13	11.11	12.63	13.00	77.82	4.24
Gas manufacture	10.49	3.50	1.35	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.35	-8.75	-4.04
Industry	87.97	82.72	48.23	32.23	32.58	30.55	28.04	-0.51	-4.59
<i>Iron and steel</i>	5.53	7.27	4.49	4.69	5.88	4.65	4.16	2.31	-2.40
<i>Chemical</i>	17.50	16.38	6.19	5.25	4.90	4.86	5.21	-0.55	-4.86
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	15.06	18.16	10.31	5.85	6.62	5.87	10.02	1.57	-2.55
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.88	4.14	2.26	1.42	1.48	1.38	1.29	-1.36	-4.94
<i>Other industry</i>	45.00	36.76	24.98	15.04	13.71	13.80	7.36	-1.67	-6.75
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	83.66	66.11	25.33	34.93	31.94	35.33	28.85	-1.94	-3.54
Non-energy use	0.91	0.63	0.38	0.45	0.51	0.50	0.52	-2.97	-0.85
Steam coal	366.47	366.10	282.92	263.00	266.62	285.74	279.89	-0.01	-1.16
Total electricity and heat	256.93	284.05	228.94	203.57	209.00	228.25	226.11	0.84	-0.99
<i>Main activity producers</i>	207.55	246.30	219.08	196.28	202.42	223.54	222.51	1.44	-0.44
<i>Autoproducers</i>	49.38	37.75	9.87	7.29	6.58	4.71	3.61	-2.21	-9.71
Patent fuel/BKB plants	6.90	2.94	0.84	0.23	0.24	0.17	0.21	-6.86	-10.81
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.28	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-23.82	-
Blast furnace inputs	0.01	3.58	7.32	8.87	8.49	9.67	9.82	72.95	4.48
Gas manufacture	1.63	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-10.93	-
Industry	40.00	40.50	32.04	21.02	21.71	20.70	20.34	0.10	-2.95
<i>Iron and steel</i>	4.59	4.25	4.01	3.51	4.50	4.19	3.65	-0.64	-0.67
<i>Chemical</i>	3.18	5.71	3.06	3.68	3.48	3.36	3.83	5.00	-1.73
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	13.49	16.54	10.03	5.48	6.38	5.57	7.57	1.71	-3.34
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.84	2.21	1.79	1.24	1.19	1.09	1.07	8.39	-3.10
<i>Other industry</i>	17.90	11.80	13.15	7.11	6.17	6.50	4.23	-3.41	-4.36
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	50.74	30.72	14.97	26.01	21.99	25.95	21.67	-4.09	-1.51
Non-energy use	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.32	-3.32	8.18
Coking coal	145.14	129.44	92.80	73.11	73.65	72.89	66.97	-0.95	-2.82
Total electricity and heat	7.14	18.23	13.37	6.04	6.72	8.64	2.44	8.12	-8.38
<i>Main activity producers</i>	6.19	14.32	10.17	5.01	5.75	7.94	1.73	7.23	-8.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.95	3.91	3.20	1.04	0.97	0.70	0.71	12.52	-7.15
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	135.41	107.92	73.13	63.35	62.57	60.74	59.75	-1.87	-2.54
Blast furnace inputs	-	1.42	1.76	2.26	2.63	2.96	3.17	-	3.57
Gas manufacture	2.46	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-17.08	-
Industry	0.14	2.01	2.66	1.57	2.19	0.88	0.78	24.62	-4.05
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.01	1.67	0.26	1.02	1.25	0.28	0.49	57.82	-5.23
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.11	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.06	0.04	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.13	0.34	2.39	0.55	0.94	0.43	0.25	8.07	-1.32
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.27	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.24	0.07	0.07	-5.56	-2.79
Non-energy use	-	-	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.18	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA EUROPE

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	585.58	654.16	436.65	408.81	430.33	434.85	409.68	0.93	-2.01
Total electricity and heat	355.04	458.83	399.95	373.84	393.63	398.80	378.30	2.16	-0.84
<i>Main activity producers</i>	339.04	432.38	393.73	367.38	387.13	392.52	372.57	2.05	-0.65
<i>Autoproducers</i>	16.00	26.44	6.22	6.46	6.51	6.28	5.73	4.28	-6.43
Patent fuel/BKB plants	134.01	108.37	12.15	12.77	13.89	13.45	13.89	-1.75	-8.54
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.50	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	6.40	2.83	1.35	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.35	-6.57	-3.16
Industry	47.82	40.21	13.54	9.65	8.68	8.97	6.92	-1.44	-7.37
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.93	1.35	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.03	3.17	-15.63
<i>Chemical</i>	14.32	10.67	3.13	1.57	1.41	1.39	1.38	-2.42	-8.50
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.57	1.63	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.24	2.41	0.30	1.72
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	4.04	1.93	0.47	0.18	0.29	0.29	0.22	-5.97	-8.99
<i>Other industry</i>	26.97	24.63	9.45	7.38	6.60	6.88	2.88	-0.75	-8.91
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	32.65	35.25	10.26	8.74	9.71	9.32	7.10	0.64	-6.73
Non-energy use	0.83	0.58	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-2.94	-12.48
Peat	7.98	13.42	11.17	14.88	13.50	11.74	10.13	4.43	-1.22
Total electricity and heat	3.71	7.55	8.32	12.16	10.84	9.44	8.19	6.09	0.35
<i>Main activity producers</i>	3.23	7.36	7.83	11.74	10.49	9.15	7.92	7.09	0.32
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.48	0.19	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.29	0.26	-7.43	1.44
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.75	1.53	0.88	0.81	0.71	0.66	0.76	6.11	-3.00
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.09	1.55	1.24	1.04	1.01	0.87	0.75	2.94	-3.10
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-8.04
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.50	1.29	1.05	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.67	8.24	-2.80
<i>Other industry</i>	0.60	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.06	-13.81	-2.49
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.42	2.70	0.71	0.78	0.72	0.64	0.64	0.93	-6.08
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	25.95	13.23	17.89	18.74	17.53	20.49	-	-1.02
Total electricity and heat	-	22.57	10.84	13.55	14.00	12.54	15.44	-	-1.64
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	22.57	10.82	13.53	13.99	12.54	15.43	-	-1.64
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	0.88	1.39	3.09	3.48	3.67	3.82	-	6.60
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	0.65	0.61	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.98	-	1.80
Industry	-	1.39	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-9.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	1.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.08	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA EUROPE

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	108.62	168.44	195.39	227.27	209.10	224.49	238.25	257.27	261.19
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	46.33	94.00	122.40	159.59	143.00	160.43	178.48	196.36	192.15
Coking coal	40.54	56.93	56.67	53.92	53.34	52.66	49.24	48.68	56.10
Sub-bituminous coal	0.60	0.65	0.36	0.48	0.48	0.38	0.51	0.52	0.48
Lignite	4.69	4.40	1.43	0.43	0.46	0.51	0.65	0.58	1.04
Peat	-	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.08	0.06
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	16.47	12.35	14.44	12.70	11.66	10.32	9.18	11.05	11.36
Total exports	90.65	60.51	48.02	41.65	36.61	38.22	39.13	57.05	61.71
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	30.61	22.45	28.49	25.56	19.13	22.05	22.85	41.13	39.73
Coking coal	35.17	19.56	9.76	6.47	5.44	4.70	4.61	4.51	9.98
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Lignite	4.33	4.28	1.31	0.65	0.63	0.72	0.79	0.79	1.10
Peat	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	20.53	14.06	8.34	8.89	11.37	10.73	10.87	10.60	10.88

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IEA EUROPE

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	106042	171055	199777	237630	218544	239588	257359	275996	279917
Coking coal	40078	55532	56057	52927	52878	52433	48534	48248	55881
Australia	4497	10043	21757	20330	17145	15479	14941	15294	16083
Canada	294	2812	7072	6743	3732	4002	3001	2710	4763
Czech Republic	909	774	3388	3366	3704	2990	2553	2365	2659
Germany	10550	3141	2	289	1	15	52	2	90
Poland	6190	2570	3118	3246	1821	2168	2535	2116	2047
United Kingdom	79	52	-	6	1	-	-	2	-
United States	8745	28433	16901	13914	21519	21143	19459	19031	20137
Other OECD	105	80	24	180	92	136	261	270	684
China, People's Rep.	-	1	2	279	3	-	68	-	-
Colombia	-	24	140	193	766	921	669	352	308
Indonesia	-	46	441	-	-	201	32	147	-
South Africa	206	158	388	295	574	515	452	106	19
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	3005	2419	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2327	2668	2711	3684	2703	3612	5839
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	26	520	80	661	997	1316	1173
Venezuela	-	-	418	872	187	318	476	90	91
Viet Nam	-	-	53	-	37	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	5498	4979	-	26	505	200	335	835	1988
Steam coal	53202	105490	140746	183775	164741	186074	207312	226413	221665
Australia	2955	9790	9416	7428	3504	3315	2492	2979	2177
Canada	816	832	12	807	859	1257	1102	1723	373
Czech Republic	243	327	2435	1394	2880	3929	2503	2776	1918
Germany	6716	2123	464	601	611	530	418	476	2901
Poland	15647	13084	18887	15475	10510	6044	4939	9255	6590
United Kingdom	2285	2423	589	297	302	427	322	229	1223
United States	499	20452	4676	2322	11535	17599	33935	35956	31830
Other OECD	986	3515	3654	2788	3769	3039	2854	3073	10642
China, People's Rep.	21	2783	1887	1894	279	134	76	86	109
Colombia	-	9060	22490	26594	37605	51895	57632	59192	54884
Indonesia	-	194	8230	14312	9724	9885	9487	6848	7505
South Africa	10814	26099	42839	52875	18829	18184	16443	19321	26305
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	2863	6464	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	15490	49167	53945	55811	61153	69919	65161
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	845	2857	2160	3455	2495	3193	4424
Venezuela	-	1475	3081	1142	811	951	602	451	203
Viet Nam	-	-	560	213	23	18	2	2	1
Non-specified/other	9357	6869	5191	3609	7395	9601	10809	10934	5419
Lignite	12762	10033	2974	928	925	1081	1513	1335	2371

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA EUROPE

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	35537	19781	9747	6663	5491	4867	4749	4580	10178
Total OECD	25095	11025	8106	6172	5361	4687	4298	4241	10022
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1283	1351	1844	1514	1312	972	1041	1147	1014
Belgium	2383	858	1	20	16	31	147	39	101
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	214	523	720	1017	848	845	1448
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	203	717	13	-	-	20	41	-
France	6331	1697	108	30	16	2	-	-	-
Germany	154	144	1061	397	152	150	27	76	5601
Greece	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	1010	449	502	495	427	201	290
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	3	4	1	-	2	9	8	1
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	4005	1017	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1426	573	323	48	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	125	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	538	592	733	686	595	517	656
Portugal	122	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	5126	3681	1570	1909	1832	1332	1181	1356	910
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1826	649	65	99	-	-	2	3	-
Sweden	387	-	494	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	18	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Turkey	89	-	100	212	78	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	573	794	4	-	-	-	-	7	-
United States	103	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	2491	4676	1641	489	130	180	426	309	152
Brazil	15	1249	143	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	100	529	355	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	100	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	520	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	5	1249	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	1951	1694	903	134	129	179	423	309	152
Non-specified/Other	7951	4080	-	2	-	-	25	30	4

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IEA EUROPE

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	33590	25277	32165	29452	21592	25171	25986	47458	46153
Total OECD	25347	20776	31217	28922	20888	17634	24664	46245	44878
Australia	-	1	-	-	-	23	10	15	31
Austria	275	1216	1643	2182	1447	1634	830	1366	1180
Belgium	2633	1471	610	864	607	258	468	2246	2631
Canada	-	-	-	19	24	45	52	1	10
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	274	2282	864	719	685	844	701	782	1150
Denmark	4161	1387	2382	1154	800	258	311	824	496
Estonia	x	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	-
Finland	4095	2815	1228	963	190	52	139	320	190
France	6035	1167	2415	3115	1905	873	1212	2315	1332
Germany	3171	4942	15884	13364	8845	7764	15061	32635	32618
Greece	1	-	2	144	-	62	31	104	50
Hungary	-	-	322	321	158	202	207	26	22
Iceland	-	18	7	44	56	54	53	51	63
Ireland	540	793	468	596	604	475	404	510	555
Israel	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1530	600	923	245	1172	846	1540	343	788
Japan	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	52	3	164	38	50	109	4	28	75
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	938	1341	363	651	370	163	10	498	650
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Norway	167	339	603	495	403	354	347	357	387
Poland	-	1	117	127	1386	1371	1416	1271	1054
Portugal	15	186	5	437	245	190	31	7	12
Slovak Republic	237	198	1217	722	449	602	511	498	488
Slovenia	x	-	12	10	4	-	-	-	2
Spain	21	275	441	58	42	72	338	111	120
Sweden	244	864	172	208	311	173	173	209	177
Switzerland	90	52	20	8	32	7	52	30	5
Turkey	74	-	-	66	218	17	148	403	68
United Kingdom	149	764	1351	2320	885	1164	594	1247	720
United States	645	-	1	47	-	22	19	38	4
Total non-OECD	85	722	908	526	296	368	376	630	958
Brazil	-	10	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	1	2	4	22	35	22	1	80
India	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	3
Romania	-	16	-	-	-	-	26	38	37
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	31	375	3	436	31	61	26	413	686
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	16	-	15	46	60	56	8
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	4	5	4	8	40	8	4
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	54	316	881	80	222	172	197	112	140
Non-specified/Other	8158	3779	40	4	408	7169	946	583	296

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

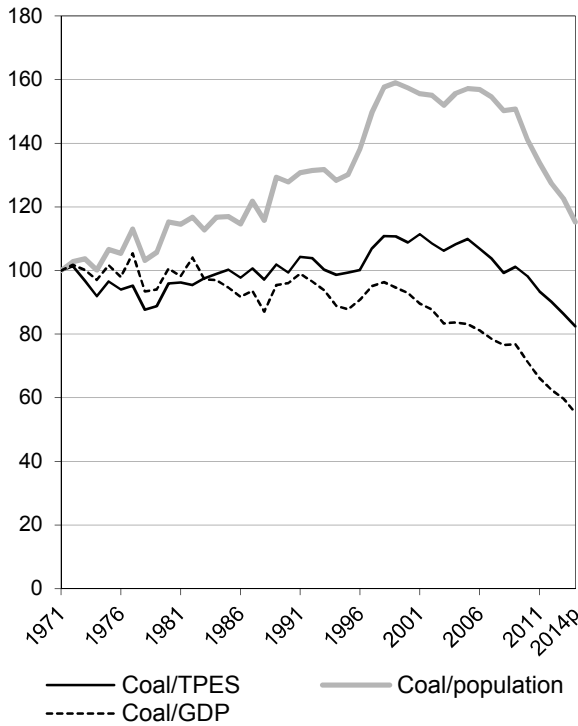


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

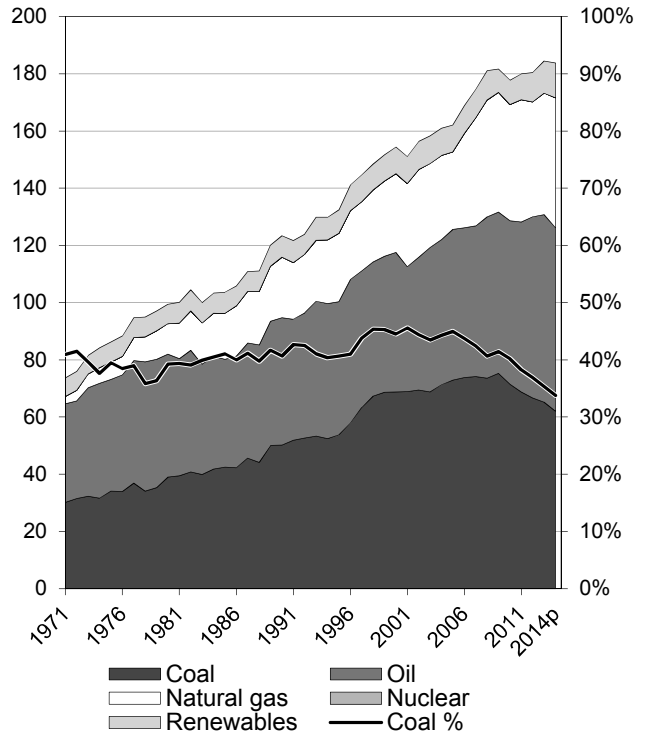


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

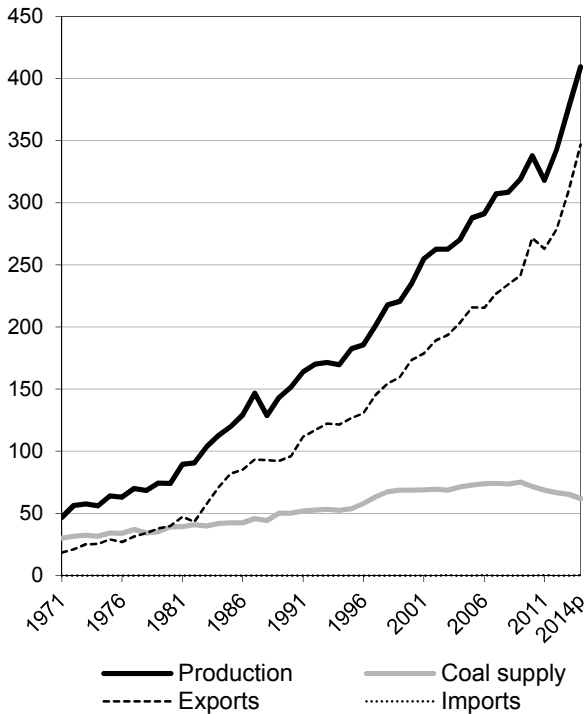
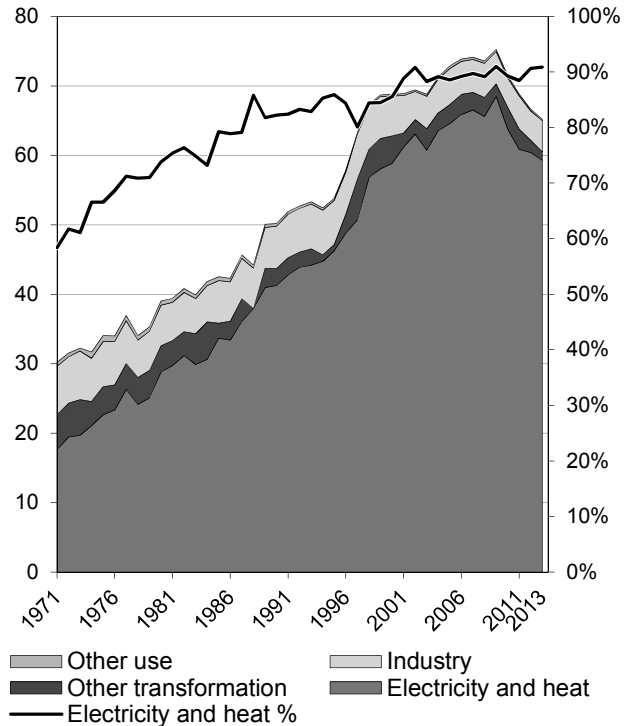


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

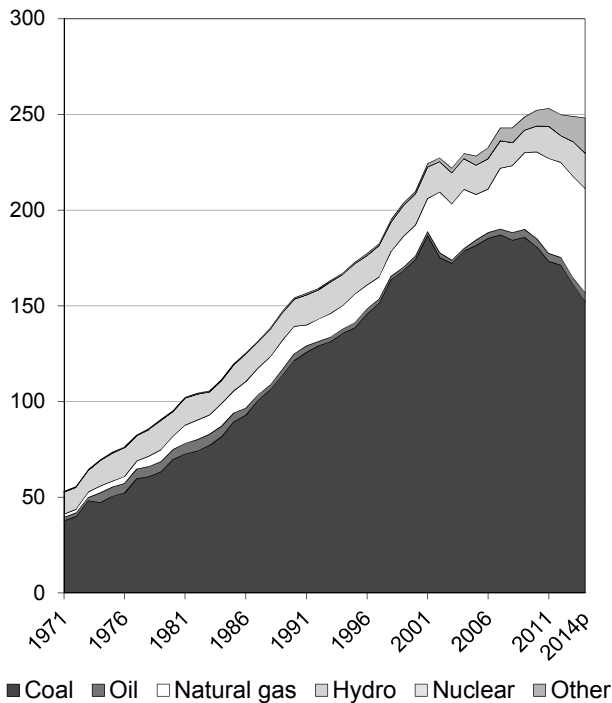


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

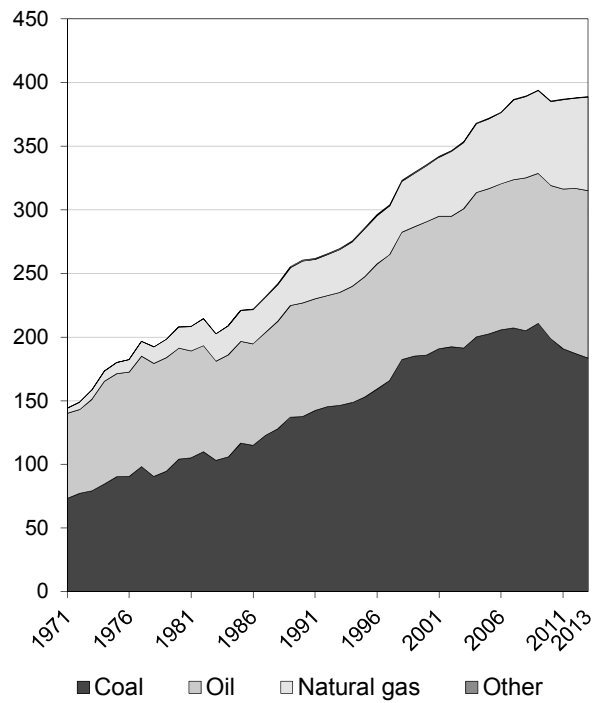


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

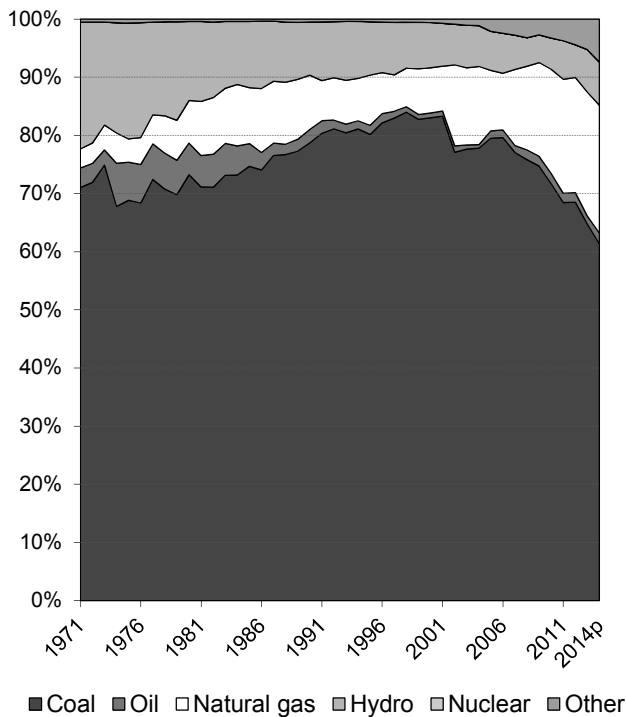
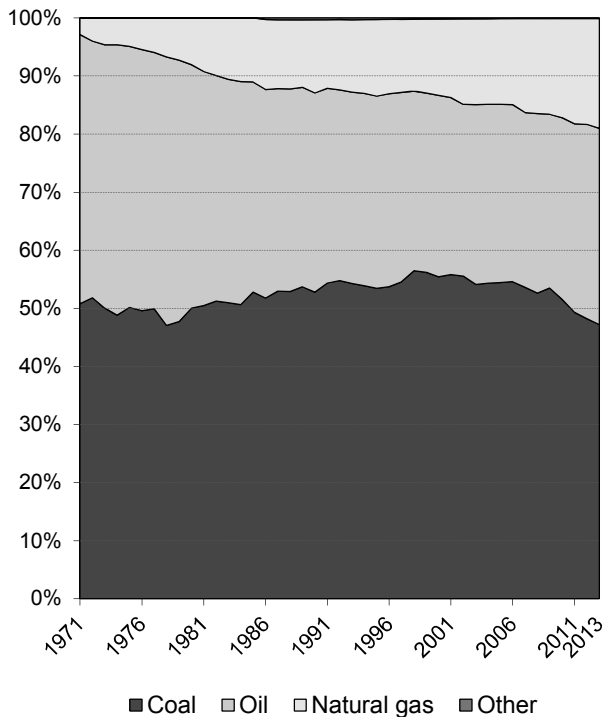


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	81.51	99.43	123.39	154.43	177.79	184.49	183.85	2.47	1.76
Coal, peat and oil shale	32.26	39.03	50.18	68.78	71.47	65.22	62.07	2.63	1.15
Oil	37.98	42.96	44.57	48.79	57.18	65.55	64.14	0.95	1.69
Natural Gas	4.83	10.66	21.12	27.53	40.62	42.45	45.36	9.07	3.08
Biofuels and waste	5.04	5.16	5.66	7.19	5.83	7.22	7.72	0.68	1.07
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	1.40	1.59	1.74	2.01	1.66	2.23	2.27	1.27	1.09
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	0.12	0.13	1.03	1.81	2.29	-	12.68
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	280	337	454	643	870	949	975	2.88	3.26
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.19	-0.40	-1.45
Population (millions)	13.6	14.8	17.2	19.1	22.1	23.3	23.6	1.37	1.33
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	5.99	6.72	7.19	8.08	8.03	7.93	7.80	1.08	0.43
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	142.5	144.3	133.1	117.6	100.0	95.2	92.3	-0.40	-1.45
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	140.3	140.9	134.6	130.3	100.0	83.7	77.6	-0.24	-2.05
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	77.9	97.7	118.4	111.8	100.0	90.3	..	2.49	-1.17
Elec. generation (TWh)	64	95	154	210	252	249	248	5.27	2.10
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	49.1	65.9	83.8	100.0	106.7	111.2	..	2.12

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	36.14	62.50	100.89	124.82	158.44	155.10	179.73	4.67	4.03
Steam coal	22.71	74.47	113.27 e	139.56	155.18	200.77	209.38	10.40	4.41
Lignite	9.64	14.61	20.95	23.59	24.11	21.01	20.28	3.52	1.59
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	37.67	64.63	103.75	128.36	162.93	159.49	184.83	4.60	4.01
Steam coal	30.88	93.94	135.68 e	171.70	189.38	236.60	245.67	9.72	4.10
Lignite	30.47	45.99	67.29	70.53	72.09	62.85	60.66	3.49	1.37
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	56.54	66.84	80.94	99.40	109.26	114.08	115.42	2.13	1.56
Coal, peat and oil shale	7.42	6.44	6.51	6.00	4.56	4.49	4.72	-0.77	-1.39
Oil	34.66	38.46	41.43	49.59	55.53	58.79	59.27	1.05	1.57
Natural Gas	3.02	7.18	12.36	16.27	18.32	18.41	19.25	8.65	1.95
Biofuels and wastes	4.99	5.00	4.65	6.20	4.78	6.12	6.43	-0.42	1.42
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.36	0.42	0.44	-	5.94
Electricity	6.45	9.73	15.87	21.22	25.71	25.85	25.31	5.45	2.05
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	21.81	25.12	27.60	33.99	32.12	34.36	36.04	1.39	1.17
Coal, peat and oil shale	6.99	5.85	6.12	5.78	4.26	4.24	4.48	-0.78	-1.34
Oil	7.96	7.69	4.13	5.07	4.81	5.80	6.40	-3.79	1.93
Natural Gas	1.88	4.89	7.96	10.16	10.72	10.66	11.18	8.88	1.49
Biofuels and wastes	2.13	2.71	2.12	3.51	2.50	3.84	4.25	-0.04	3.07
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	2.85	3.99	7.27	9.46	9.82	9.82	9.72	5.67	1.27
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	18.47	24.04	30.16	36.65	42.35	44.47	44.49	2.93	1.70
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.13	0.24	0.21	0.21	7.63	3.04
Oil	18.36	23.92	29.82	35.81	40.69	42.76	42.76	2.89	1.58
Natural Gas	-	-	0.01	0.43	0.64	0.68	0.74	-	18.74
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.32	0.31	-	-
Electricity	0.08	0.11	0.22	0.29	0.48	0.50	0.48	6.13	3.42
Residential	7.21	8.63	10.70	12.94	14.80	15.13	14.95	2.35	1.47
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.27	0.28	0.08	0.03 e	0.01	0.00	0.00	-6.76	-14.10
Oil	1.13	1.12	0.54	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.55	-4.23	0.09
Natural Gas	0.67	1.38	2.70	3.64	4.42	4.63	4.75	8.58	2.49
Biofuels and wastes	2.86	2.26	2.53	2.67	1.96	1.92	1.80	-0.72	-1.46
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.35	0.41	0.43	-	5.80
Electricity	2.29	3.56	4.74	5.99	7.55	7.62	7.42	4.35	1.97
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	1.61	3.43	4.97	7.20	10.02	9.99	9.94	6.85	3.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.13	0.31	0.21	0.07 e	0.05	0.04	0.03	2.67	-7.91
Oil	0.16	0.72	0.37	0.45	0.89	0.91	0.92	5.00	4.07
Natural Gas	0.22	0.46	1.04	1.54	1.49	1.50	1.50	9.62	1.58
Biofuels and waste	-	0.03	-	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.07	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	1.10	1.90	3.35	5.13	7.54	7.49	7.42	6.79	3.51
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	3.63	4.12	5.65	6.32	6.82	6.81	6.77	2.63	0.79
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	3.38	3.67	5.01	5.84	5.78	5.88	5.71	2.35	0.57
Natural Gas	0.26	0.45	0.64	0.49	1.05	0.93	1.06	5.54	2.20

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	57.5	74.1	151.6	235.1 e	337.7	342.7	376.9	409.4	5.9	4.0
Imports	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-
Exports	-25.2	-39.7	-96.1	-173.5	-271.6	-278.6	-310.1	-346.8	8.2	5.2
Stock changes	-0.0	4.6	-5.3	7.1 e	5.4	2.5	-1.6	-0.6		
Primary supply	32.3	39.0	50.2	68.8	71.5	66.6	65.2	62.1	2.6	1.1
Statistical differences	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.6 e	0.2	0.3	0.5	..		
Total transformation	-24.8 e	-31.9 e	-43.0 e	-60.8 e	-66.1 e	-61.6 e	-60.2 e	..	3.3	1.5
Electricity and heat gen.	-19.7	-28.8	-41.3	-58.8 e	-63.8	-60.4	-59.3	..	4.4	1.6
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-19.7	-28.1	-40.4	-58.2 e	-63.7	-60.3	-59.2	..	4.3	1.7
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7 e	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-	-8.9
Gas works	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-0.4	-16.4
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-5.4 e	-3.6 e	-2.0 e	-2.0 e	-2.3 e	-1.2 e	-0.9 e	..	-5.6	-3.3
<i>BKB plants</i>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0 e	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-5.3	-1.7
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-2.4 e	-2.2 e	-1.4 e	-1.7 e	-1.6 e	-1.0 e	-0.9 e	..	-3.3	-1.8
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-2.8	-1.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	..	-9.0	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5 e	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8	..	19.7	1.9
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	7.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	..	-0.8	-1.4
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	7.0	5.8	6.1	5.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	..	-0.8	-1.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.0 e	2.9 e	2.3 e	1.8 e	1.1 e	1.4 e	1.5 e	..	-1.8	-1.8
<i>Chemical</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3 e	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	0.2	-1.8
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7 e	0.8	0.8	0.7	..	-0.7	-0.8
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-0.4	-3.4
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.7 e	1.9	1.7	1.9	..	0.1	-0.9
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	7.6	3.0
Other	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	-1.9	-8.9
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1 e	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	2.7	-7.9
<i>Residential</i>	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0 e	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-6.8	-14.1
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	61.93	95.29	128.12	138.15	133.65	132.11	121.19	3.66	1.05
Total electricity and heat	48.20	82.33	117.44 e	128.56	123.74	123.90	113.41	4.56	1.40
<i>Main activity producers</i>	46.85	80.82	116.16 e	128.56	123.74	123.90	113.41	4.65	1.48
<i>Autoproducers</i>	1.35	1.52	1.28 e	-	-	-	-	0.95	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	2.85	1.78	0.96 e	0.48	0.54	0.63	0.60	-3.84	-4.61
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	7.22	5.93	4.80	4.15	4.42	3.68	3.52	-1.62	-2.24
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.67 e	0.60 e	0.39 e	0.35 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	3.48	4.92	4.69	3.83	3.76	3.59	3.90	2.93	-1.00
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.37	0.34	0.10 e	0.05 e	0.19 e	0.16 e	0.18 e	-0.73	-2.65
<i>Chemical</i>	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.11	2.02
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.88	0.98	0.79 e	0.99	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.85	-0.60
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.54	0.35	0.33	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.22	-3.62	-1.99
<i>Other industry</i>	1.54	3.10	3.39 e	2.36 e	2.27 e	2.16 e	2.41 e	6.04	-1.10
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.25	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	-4.05	-14.68
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	24.24	43.37	56.03	61.91	58.23	57.08	54.82	4.97	1.02
Total electricity and heat	20.89	38.20	51.10 e	57.00	53.58	52.75	50.24	5.16	1.20
<i>Main activity producers</i>	20.53	37.75	50.91 e	57.00	53.58	52.75	50.24	5.21	1.25
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.36	0.45	0.19 e	-	-	-	-	1.82	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.67 e	0.60 e	0.39 e	0.35 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	3.17	4.85	4.69	3.82	3.76	3.59	3.90	3.59	-0.94
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.37	0.34	0.10 e	0.05 e	0.19 e	0.16 e	0.18 e	-0.73	-2.65
<i>Chemical</i>	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25	-1.34	2.80
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.88	0.97	0.79 e	0.99	0.95	0.89	0.85	0.83	-0.61
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.28	0.35	0.33	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.22	1.89	-1.99
<i>Other industry</i>	1.49	3.06	3.39 e	2.36 e	2.27 e	2.16 e	2.41 e	6.15	-1.04
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.25	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	-3.93	-14.68
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	7.22	5.93	4.80	4.15	4.42	3.68	3.52	-1.62	-2.24
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	7.22	5.93	4.80	4.15	4.42	3.68	3.52	-1.62	-2.24
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	30.47	45.99	67.29	72.09	71.00	71.35	62.85	3.49	1.37
Total electricity and heat	27.32	44.14	66.34 e	71.56	70.16	71.15	63.17	4.08	1.57
<i>Main activity producers</i>	26.32	43.07	65.25 e	71.56	70.16	71.15	63.17	4.19	1.68
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.99	1.07	1.09 e	-	-	-	-	0.62	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	2.85	1.78	0.96 e	0.48	0.54	0.63	0.60	-3.84	-4.61
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.31	0.07	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11.23	-14.48
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.04	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	10.83	29.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	67.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	29.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	67.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	34.33	95.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Australian dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	8.91	35.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	80.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	25.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	80.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	38.52	157.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.10
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.07
Total exports	34.17	96.10	173.47	215.70	271.64	262.96	278.58	310.09	346.78
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	4.24	39.96	77.02	94.23	118.71	126.37	139.59	159.71	170.63
Coking coal	29.77	55.58	96.43	121.47	152.93	136.58	138.44	149.74	175.49
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.16	0.55	0.02	c	c	c	0.55	0.64	0.66

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	31029	57750	99161	124915	157265	140455	142363	153987	180458
Total OECD	29177	44002	73658	83834	81628	77522	76637	74317	79752
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	374	1054	1833	1881	1034	1314	1276	585	165
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	32	200	463	555	389	413	543	424	337
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	392	76	68	314	356	-
France	1173	1917	3739	3895	2506	2560	2453	3269	2836
Germany	-	25	2619	1746	1160	1275	908	797	701
Greece	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	129	55	-	-	-	-
Italy	1319	1181	2914	2527	1559	1621	1751	1202	655
Japan	22640	28579	39174	44962	48462	42604	40123	40060	42385
Korea	1330	4944	10358	12457	15864	16443	16398	16179	19155
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	10	-	666	588	336	254	423	179	274
Netherlands	992	713	2194	5652	3342	3837	5030	6119	7309
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	373	957
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	233
Spain	593	694	1767	2470	1069	1721	1486	1024	950
Sweden	-	702	992	1226	1486	1223	980	869	1333
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	912	1451	720	909	736	1514	804	239
United Kingdom	469	3081	5488	4451	3381	3453	3326	2077	2223
United States	54	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	1852	13748	25293	36950	71427	59564	63774	79178	99930
Brazil	164	1291	4988	3094	4234	2882	2339	3077	3747
China ⁽³⁾	-	560	174	4193	27282	15716	21317	35365	48113
Chinese Taipei	981	2798	6273	7091	5357	8050	8585	8072	8921
Egypt	-	323	-	353	324	-	-	-	-
India	32	4844	10588	17442	31377	30915	29292	30745	36644
Romania	675	2256	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	454	1554	2807	1434	967	1111	1026	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	300	595	784	603	608	570	363	579
Other Asia & Oceania	-	734	1051	737	671	356	560	530	1606
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	188	70	403	145	70	-	-	320
Non-specified/Other	-	-	210	4131	4210	3369	1952	492	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	5522	45646	87801	107415	135356	144081	159158	182109	194586
Total OECD	4809	38304	70498	85460	95692	98650	103285	114639	116651
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	129	428	17	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	120	1301	412	309	691	388	367	497
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	150	1149	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-
France	682	934	434	469	66	-	-	-	-
Germany	458	125	72	115	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	133	284	568	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	528	2623	1165	516	501	493	678	342
Italy	-	-	428	141	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1489	26569	47449	57574	66413	66961	69819	77647	80569
Korea	-	3633	11452	17970	24840	28273	28925	33364	33253
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	4238	3109	1703	3595	2438	1772
Netherlands	320	4236	2550	760	127	-	4	6	-
New Zealand	-	-	16	56	59	58	22	-	94
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	205	1445	671	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	155	83	164	73	145	39	41	41
Switzerland	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	55	45	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	932	328	1499	993	13	-	-	-	83
United States	778	31	127	102	167	318	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	193	7342	17303	21955	39664	45430	55873	67470	77935
Brazil	-	158	-	33	20	41	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	2443	1429	2121	15192	17867	29968	38854	48059
Chinese Taipei	76	3046	10034	14329	19553	20124	17516	17883	18990
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	47	2469	1461	610	495	1165	2629	1889
Romania	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	45	-
Other Asia & Oceania	117	1615	3299	4011	4289	6901	7224	8059	8997
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	520	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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13. Coal export values by destination⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, FOB, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	47.72	44.23	32.85	88.94	84.16	194.87	143.83	171.76	..
Exports to:									
Belgium	51.66	44.65	31.01	104.61	89.48	193.95	133.96	198.00	..
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Finland	x	x	x	125.25	104.79	303.82	151.00	..	..
France	47.00	43.07	33.37	96.94	89.99	193.92	193.51	220.90	..
Germany	46.30	43.41	30.46	99.12	102.27	240.18	165.59	184.82	..
Greece	x	x	x	..	66.59	..	..	..	..
Ireland	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	46.76	42.06	34.97	102.14	99.64	229.97	174.51	208.24	..
Japan	46.98	43.37	31.64	83.74	79.50	193.79	165.07	154.53	..
Netherlands	50.32	44.75	34.10	98.18	92.15	213.20	196.55	197.71	..
Norway	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	x	49.00	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	48.27	48.65	34.81	98.95	95.80	231.74	160.60	188.97	..
Sweden	50.15	48.95	38.71	117.03	96.65	275.66	146.05	198.20	..
Switzerland	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	50.25	44.26	32.55	108.84	77.14	237.21	161.37	160.25	..
United Kingdom	47.25	45.13	33.80	100.80	91.38	200.63	149.63	163.56	..
Other OECD	48.21	44.96	37.46	89.68	92.28	208.03	127.84	162.39	..
Non-OECD	48.23	46.32	34.47	88.25	88.74	186.29	131.20	181.42	..
Steam coal^(3,4)	38.34	34.99	24.27	48.86	51.11	92.23	80.03	85.82	..
Exports to:									
Belgium	38.42	33.43	20.72	x	x	153.74	x	x	..
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Denmark	32.29	24.73	17.01	44.09	x	x	87.04	x	..
Finland	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	x	..
France	33.82	32.97	19.14	45.88	44.93	75.81	67.68	x	..
Germany	37.74	29.61	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Greece	x	x	24.07	..	..	..	..	x	..
Ireland	x	34.14	21.21	29.92	75.25	129.29	..	x	..
Italy	x	37.75	21.30	x	x	x	x	x	..
Japan	40.03	36.85	24.72	49.42	54.61	103.23	88.54	89.03	..
Netherlands	36.31	33.03	20.65	60.71	49.60	86.94	78.94	x	..
Norway	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	x	31.12	x	..	..	..	..	x	..
Spain	32.00	x	21.16	42.82	71.08	122.95	44.47	x	..
Sweden	x	37.85	29.22	67.75	60.32	109.33	90.88	120.56	..
Switzerland	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	x	x	27.11	x	x	x	x	x	..
United Kingdom	35.45	x	20.98	54.27	x	125.83	65.52	x	..
Other OECD	38.42	34.96	25.67	49.30	47.51	73.30	76.03	83.10	..
Non-OECD	35.56	31.43	23.50	46.65	45.14	82.28	71.55	82.42	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high export costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights.

(4) Bituminous steam coal only. (Anthracite and sub-bituminous coals are not included.)

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

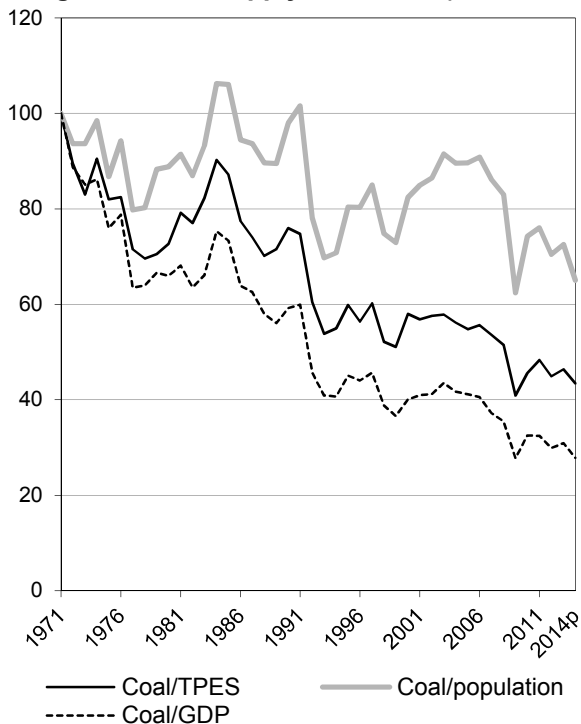


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

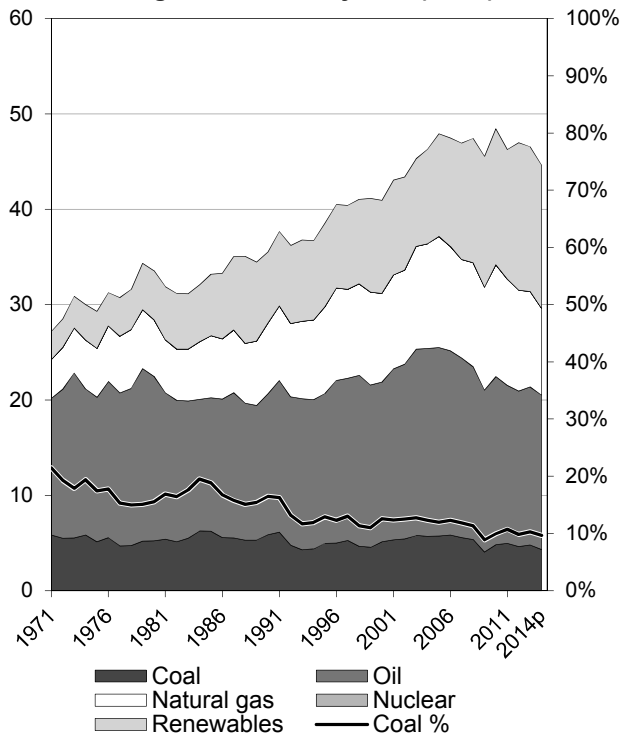


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

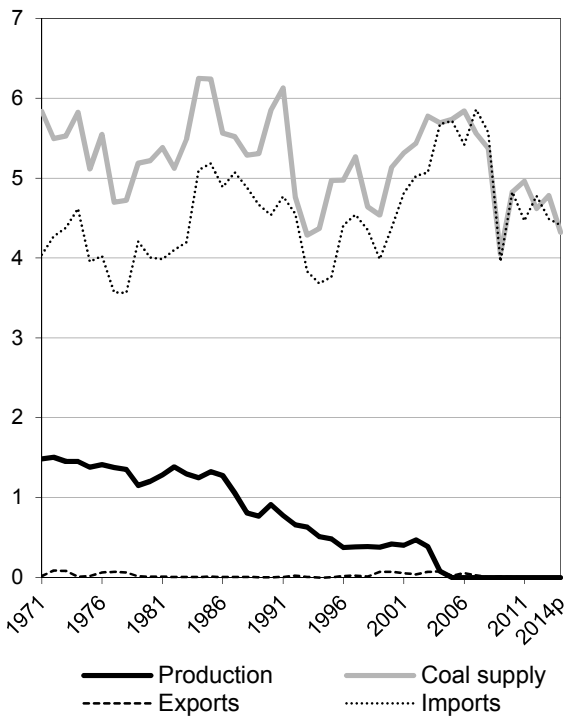
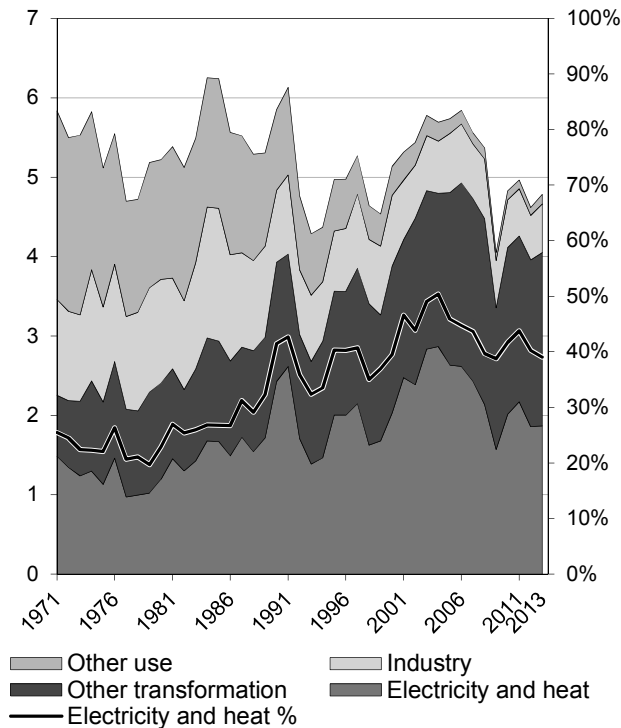


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

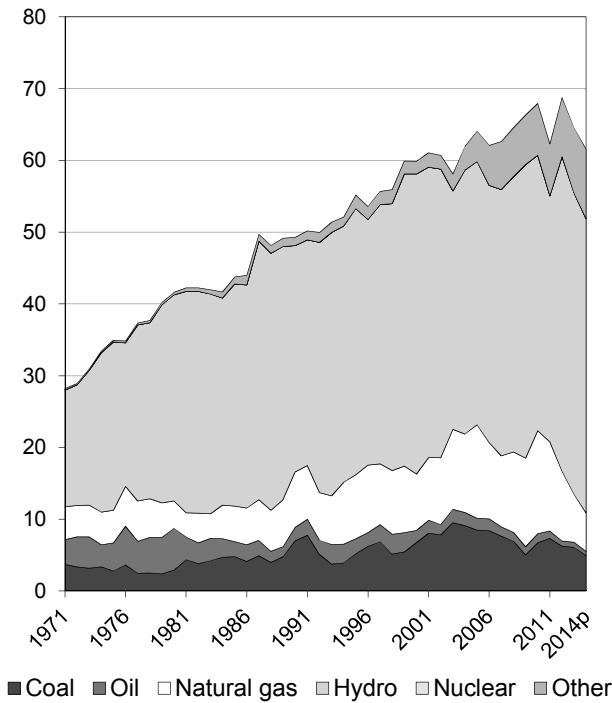


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

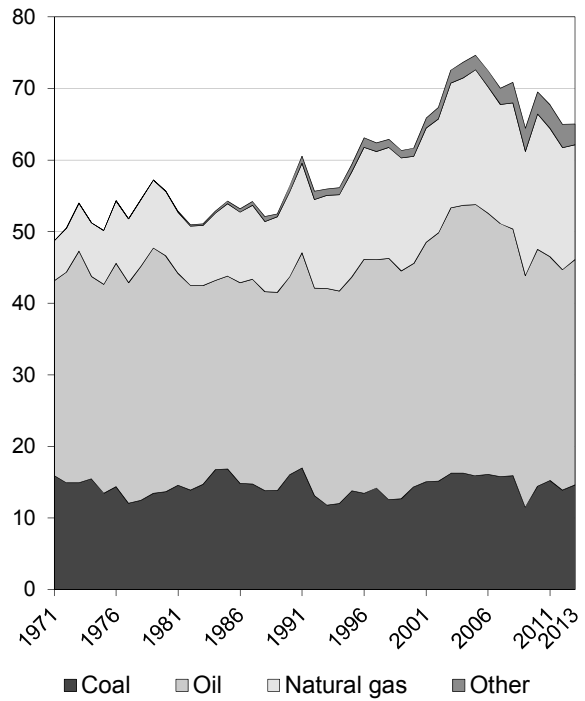


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

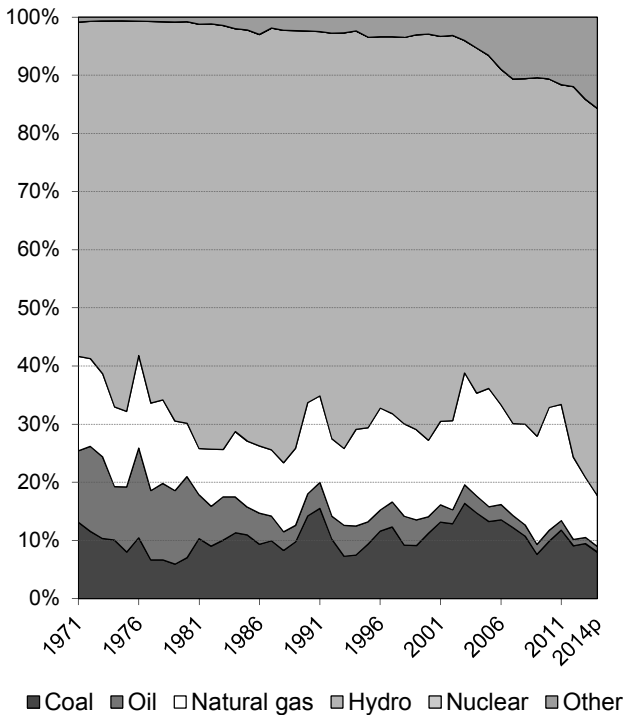
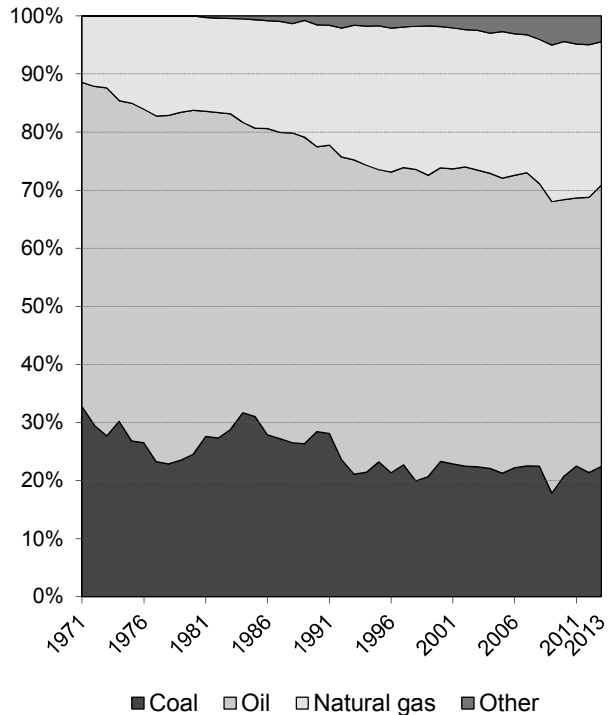


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	30.68	33.08	35.47	40.77	48.75	47.46	45.81	0.86	1.27
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.53	5.22	5.85	5.14	4.83	4.78	4.32	0.33	-0.87
Oil	17.30	17.26	14.80	16.74	17.62	16.58	16.19	-0.91	0.50
Natural Gas	4.72	5.93	7.40	9.31	11.73	10.01	9.11	2.68	1.32
Biofuels and waste	1.02	1.62	3.57	4.48	9.02	9.26	9.13	7.63	4.23
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	2.30	3.53	3.87	5.14	4.71	5.16	5.04	3.10	1.25
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	10.58
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	0.10	0.49	0.71	0.83	-	16.52
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.19	-0.49	-0.06	-0.17	0.29	0.89	1.14	-6.90	x
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	147	179	223	289	335	350	351	2.49	1.97
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	-1.60	-0.68
Population (millions)	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	0.07	0.43
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	4.04	4.38	4.62	5.09	5.83	5.60	5.37	0.79	0.84
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	143.9	127.4	109.4	97.1	100.0	93.4	89.9	-1.60	-0.68
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	261.8	203.0	182.3	123.5	100.0	95.1	85.6	-2.11	-2.79
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	92.8	99.5	103.2	96.0	100.0	96.9	..	0.63	-0.27
Elec. generation (TWh)	31	42	49	60	68	65	62	2.78	1.18
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	33.2	40.7	53.3	77.4	100.0	108.2	108.1	2.82	3.13

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	1.35	0.91	0.42	-	-	-	-	-3.25	-
Peat	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	3.08	2.45	1.25	-	-	-	-	-1.88	-
Peat	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	23.73	26.63	28.15	33.60	40.29	39.18	39.87	1.01	1.53
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.35	2.81	1.93	1.25	0.71	0.66	0.73	-3.21	-4.12
Oil	14.21	13.94	12.61	14.80	15.83	15.06	15.40	-0.70	0.87
Natural Gas	2.07	4.04	4.34	6.10	7.38	7.03	7.10	4.45	2.17
Biofuels and wastes	0.99	1.51	3.12	3.55	5.86	5.81	5.88	7.01	2.79
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	3.44
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	0.09	0.23	0.25	0.25	-	11.36
Electricity	3.11	4.06	5.25	6.33	7.66	7.73	7.73	3.14	1.69
Heat	-	0.27	0.87	1.46	2.62	2.63	2.75	-	5.11
of which:									
Total industry	7.46	7.04	7.40	8.60	11.20	11.35	11.43	-0.05	1.91
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.09	1.31	0.91	0.89	0.60	0.56	0.61	-1.05	-1.68
Oil	3.19	1.42	0.96	0.81	0.92	0.91	0.91	-6.80	-0.23
Natural Gas	1.65	2.27	2.33	2.98	3.69	3.80	3.77	2.07	2.11
Biofuels and wastes	0.05	0.30	0.87	1.20	2.29	2.23	2.28	18.50	4.26
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	1.49	1.74	2.21	2.54	3.33	3.45	3.46	2.35	1.97
Heat	-	-	0.11	0.17	0.36	0.40	0.39	-	5.53
Total transport	5.53	5.84	6.91	9.25	11.60	11.26	11.84	1.33	2.37
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-21.12	-
Oil	5.12	5.49	6.43	8.59	10.27	9.93	10.38	1.35	2.11
Natural Gas	0.03	0.05	0.14	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.39	9.94	4.63
Biofuels and wastes	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.71	0.70	0.70	5.41	20.97
Electricity	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.38	2.73	0.49
Residential	8.17	7.28	8.34	9.03	9.70	9.31	9.40	0.12	0.52
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.03	1.33	0.94	0.30	0.08	0.05	0.05	-4.39	-11.80
Oil	4.33	3.11	2.44	2.45	1.97	1.71	1.73	-3.33	-1.47
Natural Gas	0.13	0.55	1.09	1.60	1.91	1.76	1.78	13.14	2.16
Biofuels and wastes	0.93	1.21	1.99	2.05	2.41	2.42	2.44	4.57	0.88
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.05	0.15	0.19	0.19	-	12.87
Electricity	0.75	1.08	1.46	1.84	2.18	2.16	2.17	4.03	1.75
Heat	-	-	0.40	0.73	1.00	1.02	1.03	-	4.13
Comm & public services	0.71	2.62	2.44	3.63	4.46	3.90	3.77	7.56	1.90
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.06	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	-3.05	-8.35
Oil	0.02	1.20	0.56	0.62	0.37	0.13	0.08	21.96	-8.34
Natural Gas	0.07	0.43	0.26	0.84	1.01	0.75	0.56	8.17	3.41
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	-	0.25
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	3.44
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.06	-	8.34
Electricity	0.56	0.83	1.12	1.42	1.62	1.64	1.62	4.15	1.63
Heat	-	-	0.35	0.55	1.25	1.20	1.32	-	5.93
Non-energy use	1.76	2.30	2.22	2.35	2.53	2.55	2.62	1.39	0.73
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	12.38	6.23
Oil	1.56	1.56	1.70	1.89	1.97	2.06	1.99	0.50	0.68
Natural Gas	0.19	0.73	0.50	0.45	0.54	0.45	0.58	5.85	0.59

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	-2.7	-
Imports	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	0.2	-0.0
Exports	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-17.0	-2.5
Stock changes	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.1		
Primary supply	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	0.3	-0.9
Statistical differences	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Total transformation	-1.8 e	-2.2 e	-3.3 e	-3.1 e	-3.1	-2.9	-3.0	..	3.6	-0.4
Electricity and heat gen.	-1.2	-1.2	-2.4	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	..	4.0	-1.1
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-1.0	-1.0	-2.1	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	..	4.2	-2.3
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	..	3.3	2.9
Gas works	0.5	-0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-15.7	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-1.1 e	-1.0 e	-0.9 e	-1.1 e	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	..	-1.1	1.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-1.0 e	-0.9 e	-0.7 e	-1.0 e	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	..	-2.1	1.5
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	3.0	-3.2
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	..	5.4	2.0
Losses	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	..	-3.2	-4.1
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	..	-1.1	-1.7
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.7 e	1.1 e	0.6 e	0.5 e	0.4	0.3	0.4	..	-1.6	-2.1
<i>Chemical</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-1.6	0.5
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	7.5	-2.3
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	4.4	1.3
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-13.0	-3.4
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-21.1	-
Other	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-4.3	-11.6
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-3.1	-8.3
<i>Residential</i>	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-4.4	-11.8
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	3.1	-10.1
Non-energy use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	12.4	6.2

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	5.37	6.66	5.11	3.84	3.93	3.58	3.58	1.82	-2.67
Total electricity and heat	2.03	3.55	2.65	1.58	1.71	1.40	1.33	4.79	-4.17
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1.99	3.45	2.56	1.54	1.67	1.37	1.30	4.70	-4.17
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	8.34	-4.43
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.01	2.34	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.80	1.79	1.28	-1.16
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.24	0.36	0.42	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	3.20	-1.46
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.03	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	11.00	5.50
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.03	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.12	18.28	-2.48
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	-0.93	-0.81
<i>Other industry</i>	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-16.54	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.96	0.41	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-6.93	-13.61
Non-energy use	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.37	1.82	1.89	1.97	2.12	1.77	1.78	14.21	-0.10
Total electricity and heat	0.00	1.42	1.42	1.58	1.71	1.40	1.33	83.11	-0.28
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.00	1.37	1.36	1.54	1.67	1.37	1.30	82.59	-0.25
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	-	-1.24
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.04	0.21	0.35	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.25	15.22	0.71
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.01	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	5.50
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.11	21.10	-2.58
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	-	19.13
<i>Other industry</i>	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.32	0.19	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-4.29	-11.61
Non-energy use	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	2.01	2.34	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.80	1.79	1.28	-1.16
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.01	2.34	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.80	1.79	1.28	-1.16
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	2.99	2.50	1.34	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	-1.47	-20.45
Total electricity and heat	2.03	2.13	1.23	-	-	-	-	0.43	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1.99	2.08	1.19	-	-	-	-	0.37	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.04	0.05	0.04	-	-	-	-	2.75	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.21	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	-2.72	-11.46
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	2.69	-0.87
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.15	0.13	0.07	-	-	-	-	-1.05	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-15.69	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.64	0.22	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8.63	-16.98
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	173.19	80.98	56.94	92.70	115.56	135.43	136.77	145.97	143.02
Heavy fuel oil	69.15	92.64	51.28	132.84	270.09	332.30	469.37	250.53	230.33
Natural gas	74.24	115.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	90.20	78.84	54.73	178.69	208.76	246.66	251.81	227.30	224.03
Coking coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	74.62	87.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	128.14	258.08	438.29	579.82	601.19	560.91	522.89
Natural gas	73.76	121.26	..	..	..	..	433.21	441.77	409.85
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	172.67	63.15	58.33	70.45	82.37	91.96	100.47	103.82	101.77
Heavy fuel oil	100.14	104.94	76.31	146.66	279.65	327.76	500.80	258.83	238.08
Natural gas	100.80	122.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	93.75	64.10	58.45	141.58	155.14	174.61	192.83	168.54	166.20
Coking coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	108.06	99.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	190.67	284.92	453.82	571.90	641.45	579.47	540.49
Natural gas	100.14	128.78	..	..	..	..	433.33	427.87	397.16

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	3.57	4.54	4.38	5.72	4.83	4.47	4.78	4.49	4.41
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.30	1.18	1.60	2.18	1.59	1.53	1.73	1.34	1.26
Coking coal	1.99	2.36	1.72	2.05	1.89	1.73	1.77	1.75	1.82
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
Lignite	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	1.17	0.99	1.03	1.42	1.28	1.14	1.22	1.33	1.27
Total exports	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	2553	3645	3463	4448	3746	3494	3727	3264	3242
Coking coal	2006	2376	1738	2063	1907	1742	1786	1753	1824
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	662	746	1187	992	986	711	608	703	898
Germany	205	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	470	566	551	519	366	135	570	370	251
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	456	-	501	539	872	608	680	415
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	16	24	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	669	608	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Steam coal	301	1233	1709	2337	1796	1713	1926	1498	1418
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	307	922	837	1021	863	958	426
Germany	8	29	44	72	74	77	88	102	193
Poland	260	1189	1358	1327	300	535	324	381	705
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	540	-	608	-	-
Other OECD	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	10	93
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	33	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	5	24	2	1	1	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	246	36	16	48	43	39	15	13	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

AUSTRIA

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	..	214.20	68.06	85.39	..	307.83	295.92	289.94	..
Imports from:									
Australia
Canada
Czech Republic	242.07	..	..	..	..	..
Poland
United States
China
Colombia
Indonesia
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	..	66.80	44.57	116.18	114.81	170.22	148.12	161.66	..
Imports from:									
Australia	135.44	..	..	..	..
Canada	406.70	..	321.27	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	63.72	43.50	129.52	116.79	165.34	144.57	152.93	..
Poland	..	73.62	45.11	100.29	106.74	165.52	133.63	138.27	..
United States	155.09	159.43	185.60	173.85	226.78	..
China	472.80	505.58	..	..	..
Colombia	241.64	..
Indonesia
South Africa	133.90	117.62	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	70.33	118.57	177.48	175.05	126.39	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

BELGIUM⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

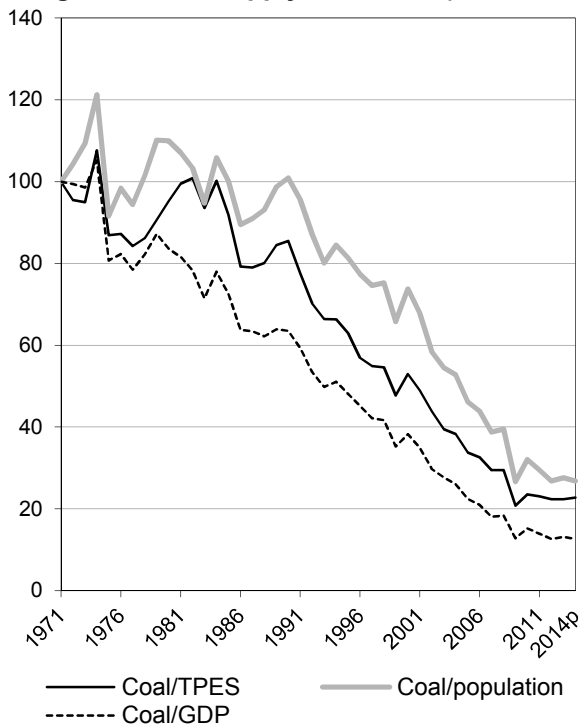


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

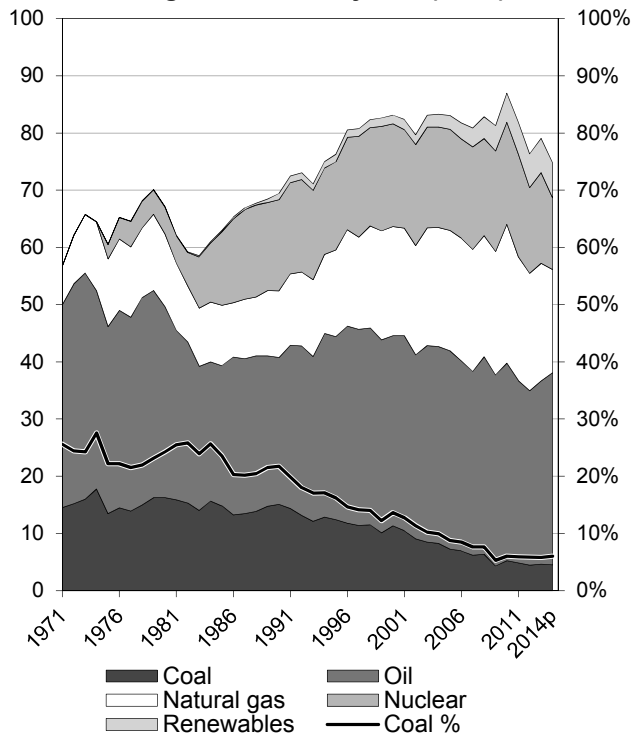


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

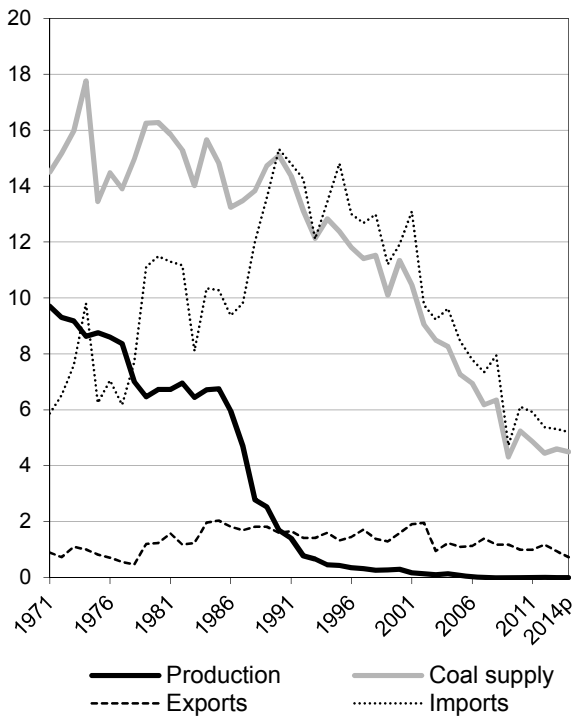
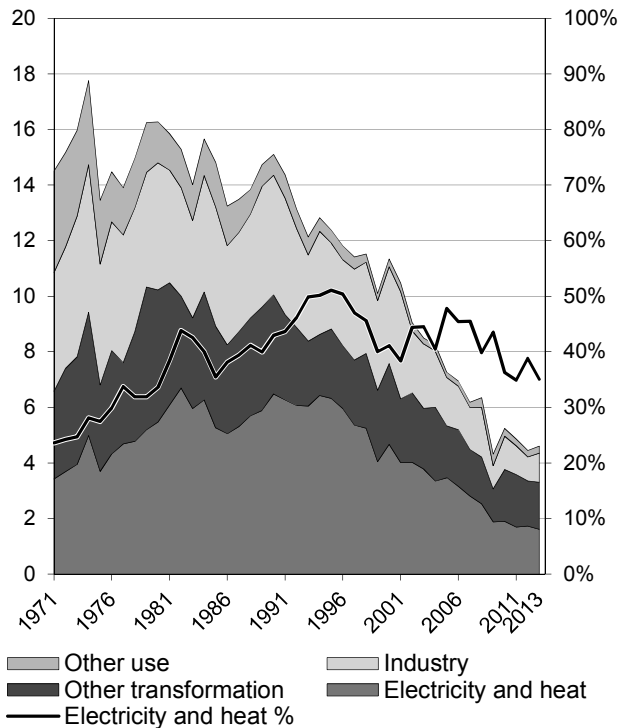


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

BELGIUM⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

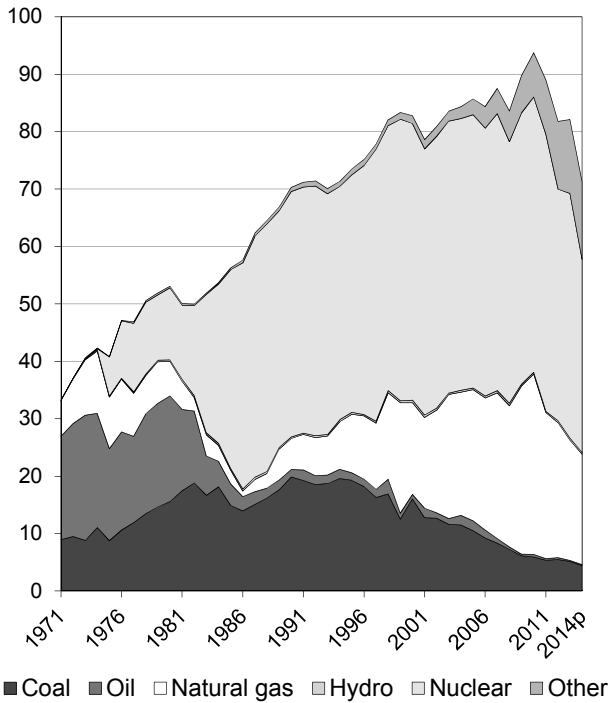


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

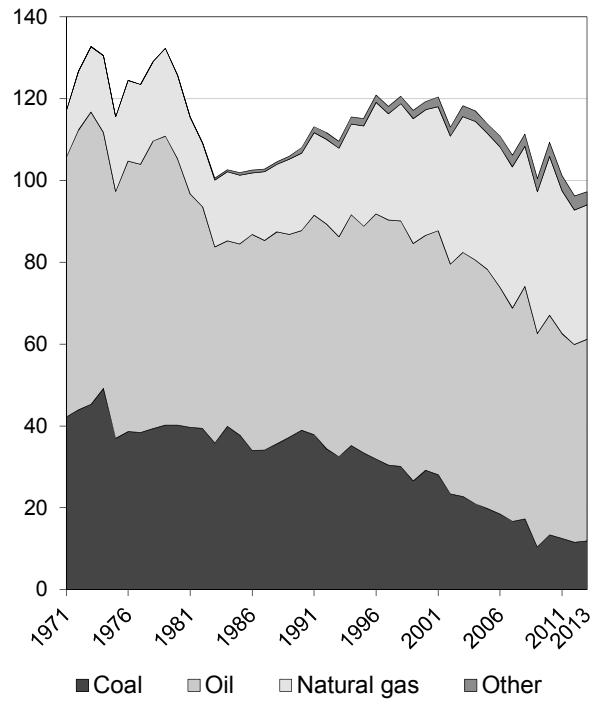


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

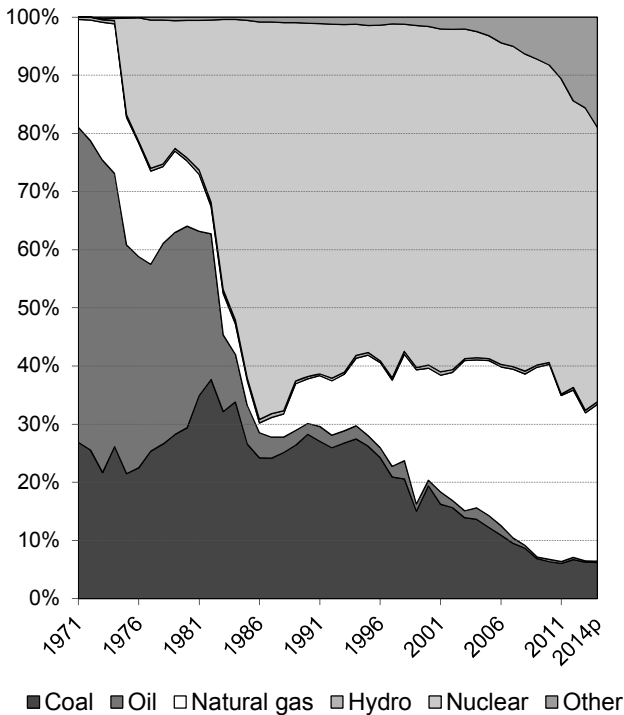
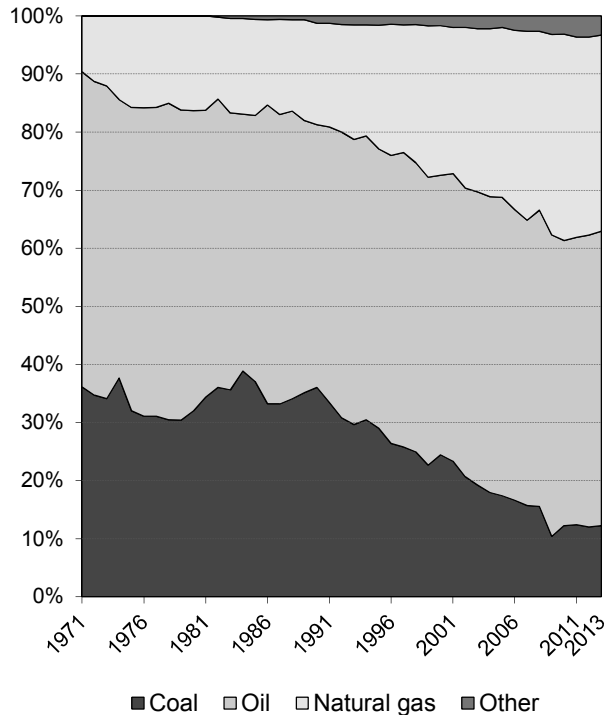


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

BELGIUM

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	65.70	66.81	68.98	83.67	87.14	80.50	77.18	0.29	0.67
Coal, peat and oil shale	15.97	16.28	15.10	11.34	5.24	4.60	4.49	-0.33	-5.03
Oil	39.55	33.34	25.65	33.23	34.52	32.05	33.60	-2.52	0.97
Natural Gas	10.20	12.73	11.67	19.09	24.28	20.56	18.06	0.79	2.49
Biofuels and waste	0.01	0.08	1.08	1.48	4.80	5.14	5.10	30.09	7.03
Nuclear	0.03	4.67	15.91	17.93	17.85	15.88	12.52	45.13	-0.01
Hydro	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	2.63	1.56
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	1.99
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.80	0.97	-	29.59
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.09	-0.32	-0.46	0.53	0.07	1.18	2.16	9.84	x
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.24	0.24	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	194	233	284	355	412	420	425	2.28	1.72
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.18	-1.95	-1.03
Population (millions)	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.9	11.1	11.2	0.15	0.47
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	6.76	6.78	6.92	8.17	8.01	7.25	6.92	0.14	0.20
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	160.4	135.7	114.8	111.5	100.0	90.6	85.9	-1.95	-1.03
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	648.1	549.5	417.7	251.2	100.0	86.1	83.1	-2.55	-6.64
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	87.3	92.1	100.9	108.1	100.0	95.3	..	0.86	-0.25
Elec. generation (TWh)	41	53	70	83	94	82	71	3.28	0.68
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	48.5	52.2	63.1	70.9	100.0	102.8	103.8	1.56	2.14

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	3.19	1.69	0.29	0.08	-	-	-	-5.18	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	4.90	2.36	0.38	0.11	-	-	-	-5.92	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

BELGIUM

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	48.19	46.12	45.91	59.39	62.20	57.10	59.67	-0.28	1.15
Coal, peat and oil shale	8.15	6.05	5.05	3.77	1.48	1.10	1.30	-2.78	-5.73
Oil	28.80	24.08	23.14	30.11	30.63	28.44	29.86	-1.28	1.11
Natural Gas	6.57	10.11	9.74	14.52	16.57	14.27	15.08	2.34	1.92
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.54	0.76	2.35	2.52	2.66	-	7.20
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	14.50
Electricity	4.20	5.33	7.12	9.53	10.24	9.99	9.95	3.15	1.46
Heat	0.46	0.56	0.32	0.70	0.91	0.76	0.79	-2.14	4.08
of which:									
Total industry	19.41	16.00	15.01	18.40	15.18	13.28	13.48	-1.50	-0.47
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.06	4.57	4.30	3.48	1.20	0.87	1.06	-0.95	-5.93
Oil	7.46	3.65	2.30	2.29	0.88	0.68	0.63	-6.68	-5.47
Natural Gas	3.68	4.33	4.12	6.58	6.60	5.33	5.35	0.67	1.14
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.27	0.54	1.04	1.10	1.18	-	6.58
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	2.75	2.94	3.75	4.90	4.69	4.61	4.57	1.83	0.87
Heat	0.46	0.51	0.27	0.61	0.78	0.69	0.69	-3.08	4.22
Total transport	6.31	7.72	9.80	11.69	13.08	12.13	12.04	2.62	0.90
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	6.20	7.60	9.64	11.52	12.35	11.36	11.28	2.64	0.68
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.07	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.51	0.48	-	-
Electricity	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.21	2.53	1.29
Residential	15.78	13.70	11.81	13.53	13.21	11.94	12.80	-1.69	0.35
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.07	1.48	0.75	0.28	0.15	0.13	0.15	-7.99	-6.61
Oil	10.21	7.00	4.97	5.39	4.34	3.69	4.01	-4.15	-0.93
Natural Gas	1.56	3.58	3.55	4.70	5.46	4.84	5.30	4.95	1.76
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.26	0.22	0.74	0.81	0.87	-	5.32
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	-	-
Electricity	0.93	1.61	2.26	2.92	2.49	2.44 e	2.43	5.34	0.32
Heat	-	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-6.20
Comm & public services	1.52	4.25	4.11	4.97	7.19	6.48	6.90	6.02	2.28
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.59	2.23	1.65	1.23	1.55	1.24	1.35	6.20	-0.87
Natural Gas	0.51	1.34	1.48	2.21	2.79	2.42	2.71	6.42	2.67
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.41	0.65	0.96	1.50	2.73	2.70	2.70	5.08	4.61
Heat	-	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.09	-	6.49
Non-energy use	4.52	3.73	4.48	9.63	12.20	12.25	13.36	-0.06	4.87
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.08	0.08	-	-
Oil	3.69	2.87	3.88	8.60	10.88	10.85	11.94	0.29	5.01
Natural Gas	0.83	0.86	0.60	1.03	1.23	1.32	1.34	-1.87	3.56

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

BELGIUM

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	9.2	6.7	1.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-9.5	-
Imports	7.6	11.5	15.3	11.9	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.2	-4.5
Exports	-1.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	-1.0	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	2.2	-2.3
Stock changes	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0		
Primary supply	16.0	16.3	15.1	11.3	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	-0.3	-5.0
Statistical differences	1.5	-0.4	-0.0	-0.5	-0.0	0.1	0.1	..		
Total transformation	-8.2	-9.1 e	-9.4 e	-6.7 e	-3.3 e	-3.1 e	-3.0 e	..	0.8	-4.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-3.9	-5.5	-6.5	-4.7	-1.9	-1.7	-1.6	..	3.0	-5.9
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-3.9	-4.8	-6.0	-4.5	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5	..	2.5	-5.7
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-	-7.7
Gas works	-0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-4.3	-3.6 e	-2.9 e	-2.0 e	-1.4 e	-1.4 e	-1.4 e	..	-2.3	-3.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-3.8	-2.9 e	-2.3 e	-2.0 e	-1.3 e	-1.2 e	-1.3 e	..	-2.7	-2.6
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-0.6	-7.4
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0 e	0.0	-	-	-	..	-34.9	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	..	-2.6	-2.5
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	8.2	6.0	5.1	3.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	..	-2.8	-5.7
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	5.1	4.6	4.3	3.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	..	-1.0	-5.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.5	2.9 e	2.9 e	2.8 e	0.7 e	0.4 e	0.7 e	..	-1.1	-6.1
<i>Chemical</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	..	2.2	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	..	-1.0	-3.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	-2.0	-10.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	-8.0	-6.3
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	-8.0	-6.6
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

BELGIUM

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	16.28	16.43	11.05	5.67	5.14	5.07	5.00	0.07	-5.04
Total electricity and heat	4.64	6.64	4.37	1.52	1.27	1.27	1.10	3.03	-7.50
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.36	6.34	4.31	1.47	1.23	1.18	1.03	3.17	-7.61
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.28	0.30	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.55	-5.63
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.12	0.00 e	0.01	-	-	-	-	-32.76	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	7.22	7.16	3.86	2.59	2.58	2.47	2.27	-0.07	-4.86
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.41 e	0.98 e	0.79 e	0.82 e	0.99 e	1.00 e	-	3.92
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	2.66	1.64	0.98	0.50	0.41	0.32	0.51	-3.94	-4.95
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.17	0.10 e	0.48 e	0.14 e	0.08 e	0.08 e	0.35 e	-4.36	5.60
<i>Chemical</i>	0.03	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	13.74	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	2.44	1.14	0.36	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.16	-6.12	-8.14
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.02	0.22 e	0.10 e	0.08 e	0.08 e	0.02 e	0.00 e	20.19	-18.45
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	1.63	0.70	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.17	-6.77	-6.02
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	8.76	9.00	7.00	3.04	2.57	2.63	2.43	0.22	-5.53
Total electricity and heat	4.44	6.64	4.37	1.52	1.27	1.27	1.10	3.41	-7.50
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.18	6.34	4.31	1.47	1.23	1.18	1.03	3.53	-7.61
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.26	0.30	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.08	1.22	-5.63
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.12	0.00 e	0.01	-	-	-	-	-32.76	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.41 e	0.98 e	0.79 e	0.82 e	0.99 e	1.00 e	-	3.92
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	2.66	1.37	0.98	0.50	0.41	0.27	0.21	-5.39	-7.92
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.17	0.10 e	0.48 e	0.14 e	0.08 e	0.08 e	0.08 e	-4.36	-0.71
<i>Chemical</i>	0.03	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	13.74	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	2.44	0.87	0.36	0.24	0.22	0.17	0.12	-8.25	-8.27
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.02	0.22 e	0.10 e	0.08 e	0.08 e	0.02 e	0.00 e	20.19	-18.45
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	1.63	0.70	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.17	-6.77	-6.02
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	7.52	7.16	4.05	2.63	2.58	2.44	2.57	-0.42	-4.36
Total electricity and heat	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	7.19	7.16	3.86	2.59	2.58	2.47	2.27	-0.03	-4.86
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.31	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.04	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

BELGIUM

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

BELGIUM

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	53.08	59.60	42.95	105.36	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	66.67	91.13	129.79	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	65.42	96.10	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	29.62	55.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	63.67	61.72	47.21	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	66.67	91.13	129.79	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	102.02	117.76	220.57	384.64	516.45	538.90	498.08	458.86
Natural gas	71.79	112.22	c	c	292.33	342.10	335.43	360.84	322.84
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	31.61	37.68	35.54	64.68	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	72.53	105.23	196.15	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	65.69	102.43	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	18.34	36.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	49.73	51.17	51.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	72.53	105.23	196.15	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	117.80	177.97	247.31	404.49	517.35	583.98	522.60	481.71
Natural gas	72.09	119.61	c	c	283.77	316.34	335.53	349.48	312.85

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	7.72	15.33	11.93	8.46	6.11	5.91	5.38	5.31	5.21
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	3.51	7.24	6.84	4.61	3.04	2.83	2.57	2.54	2.61
Coking coal	3.49	7.13	3.82	3.53	2.80	2.70	2.45	2.40	2.15
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.71	0.88	1.27	0.32	0.27	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.44
Total exports	0.47	1.60	1.59	1.10	0.99	1.00	1.18	0.93	0.73
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.12	0.65	1.16	1.02	0.47	0.56	0.54	0.48	0.46
Coking coal	0.10	-	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.03	-	0.03	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.03	0.04	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.24	0.92	0.30	0.03	0.46	0.41	0.64	0.42	0.27

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

BELGIUM

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	7007	15037	11347	8804	6275	5937	5374	5284	5139
Coking coal	3490	7132	3818	3533	2801	2704	2455	2403	2159
Australia	209	1015	1109	2003	1149	1368	1227	1090	987
Canada	148	236	678	227	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	1751	690	-	-	-	-	13	-	87
Poland	392	105	74	-	-	-	-	70	-
United Kingdom	22	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	833	4897	1898	1303	1562	1211	1134	1042	807
Other OECD	15	-	-	-	90	79	69	73	72
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	15	157	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	46	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	12	-	33	206
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	95	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	34	12	-	-
Steam coal	3517	7629	7529	5271	3474	3233	2919	2881	2980
Australia	-	388	2354	947	200	167	-	216	300
Canada	26	66	12	43	19	4	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	2316	721	118	155	145	147	101	142	125
Poland	105	242	225	436	23	2	2	-	-
United Kingdom	129	67	76	62	46	35	39	43	24
United States	-	981	309	411	636	580	503	613	417
Other OECD	72	60	48	29	58	32	29	23	123
China, People's Rep.	-	292	167	58	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	170	431	5	166	395	212	339	378
Indonesia	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	606	4365	3028	2081	1120	694	465	318	442
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	233	234	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	705	944	125	58	494	1137	1151
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
Viet Nam	-	-	23	98	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	30	36	-	2	936	1119	1074	50	11
Lignite	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

BELGIUM

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	122	724	1340	1199	545	640	627	570	557
Total OECD	122	724	1340	1199	535	637	-	-	546
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	61	360	609	377	257	208	-	-	237
Germany	1	67	495	334	159	169	-	-	245
Greece	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	21	-	40	37	32	102	-	-	37
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1	179	136	423	6	155	-	-	27
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	18	43	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	15	17	81	1	-	-	-
Switzerland	1	-	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	4	15	2	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	10	3	627	570	11

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

BELGIUM

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	63.93	57.74	44.05	108.68	120.51	163.26	146.61	180.40	..
Imports from:									
Australia	63.54	58.30	38.58	125.12	135.93	184.60	314.05	215.58	..
Canada	63.80	56.91	43.97	148.24	136.78	..	166.36	109.55	..
Czech Republic	254.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	60.08	57.96	..	133.14	..	..	..	..	..
United States	62.61	58.28	52.54	96.51	104.33	141.00	140.30	186.51	..
China	..	63.59	..	285.09	163.87	241.46	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	54.18	49.03	41.49	67.23	78.76	139.94	79.53	91.21	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	75.13	91.44	172.22	..	139.54	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	45.57	47.94	39.88	70.83	82.81	150.58	109.92	114.02	..
Imports from:									
Australia	50.57	45.93	40.41	97.75	90.32	199.82	272.28	160.77	..
Canada	57.14	66.64	42.87	102.49	72.46	..	95.33	111.61	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	48.40	46.66	31.66	63.56	158.69	270.57	72.53	89.28	..
United States	51.01	49.77	48.91	..	90.95	140.60	139.10	141.31	..
China	48.49	45.65	58.92	..	653.12	..	x	x	..
Colombia	51.92	53.17	35.18	73.98	84.14	..	152.05	96.91	..
Indonesia	70.09	..	25.33	..	71.07	163.57	273.22	..	..
South Africa	44.88	43.64	36.80	68.15	80.05	128.43	97.91	97.65	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	44.83	43.65	37.03	67.19	82.65	139.75	89.68	106.33	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

CANADA⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

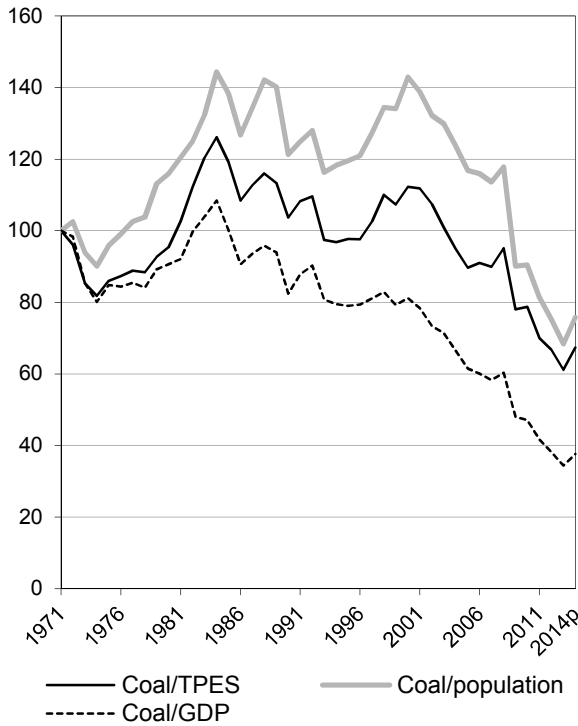


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

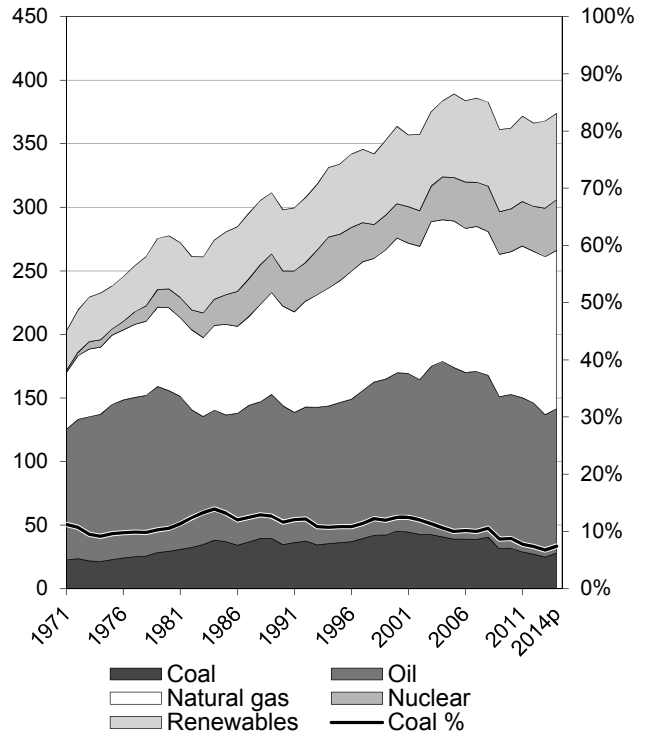


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

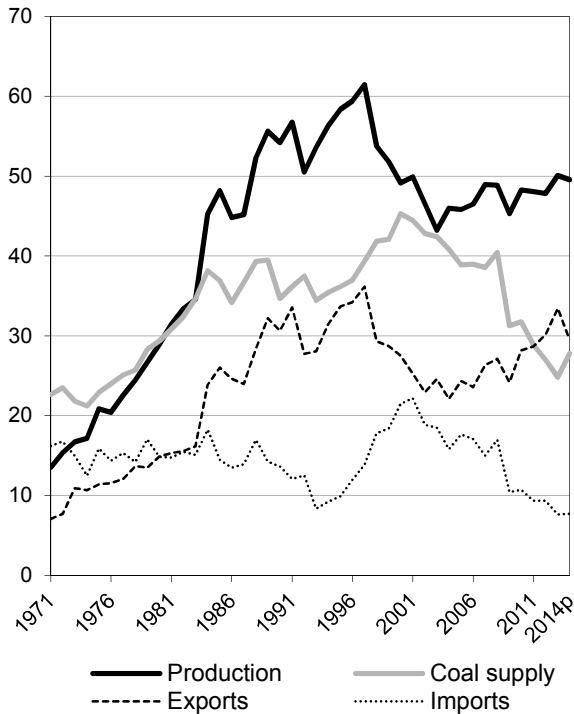
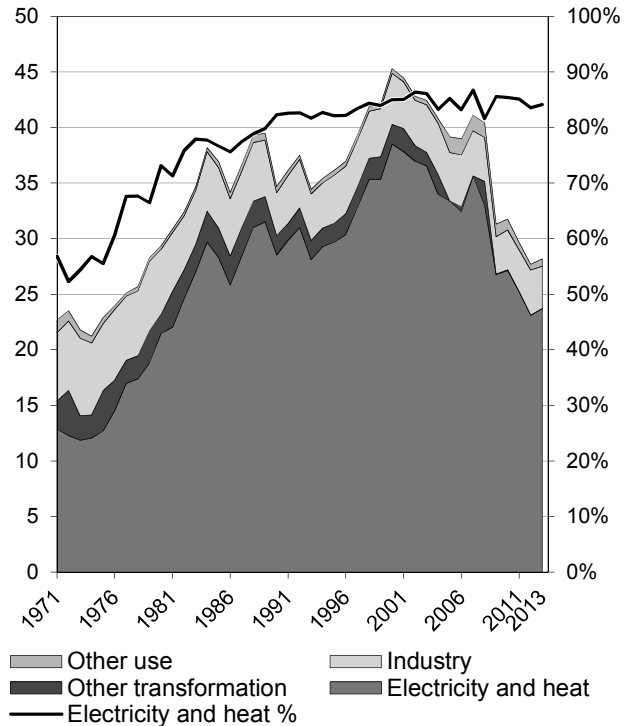


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

CANADA⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

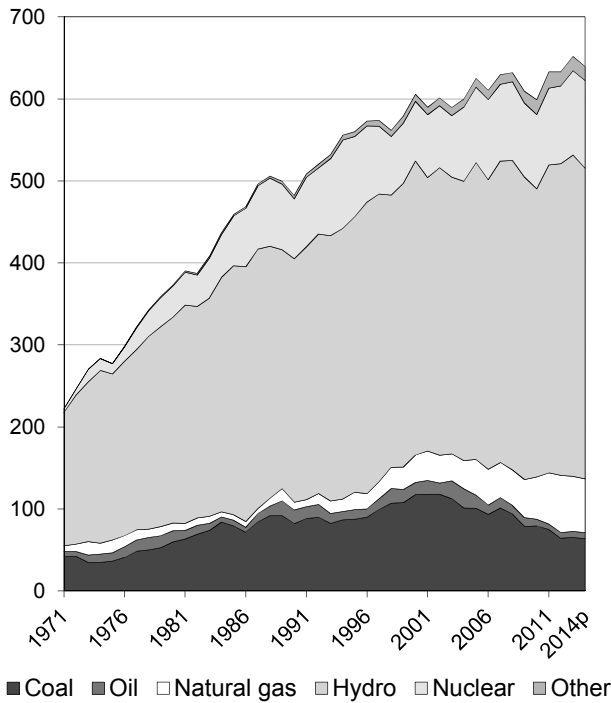


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

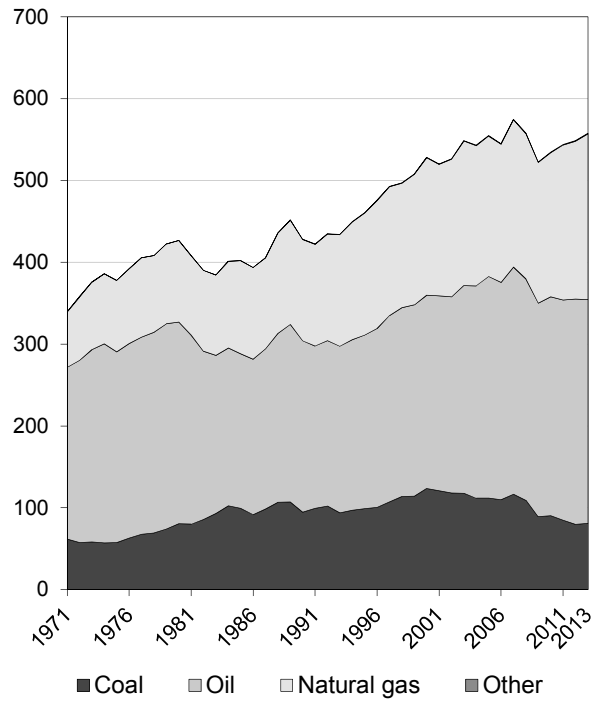


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

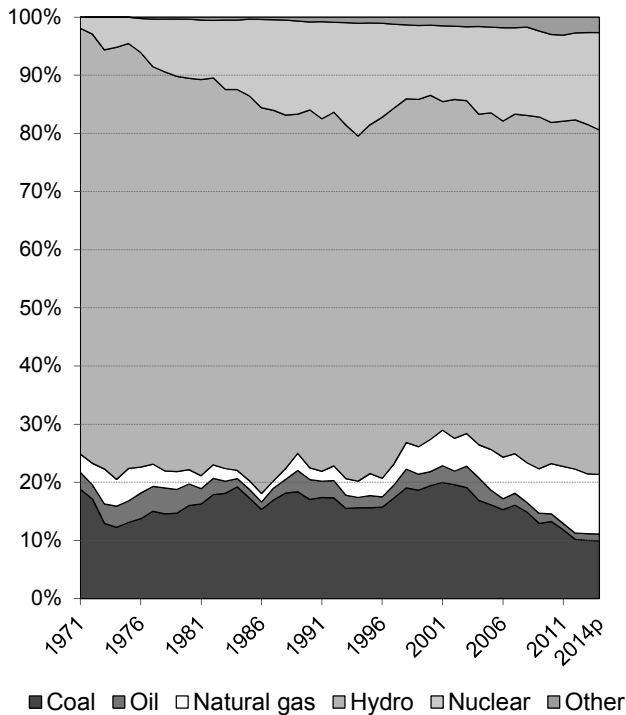
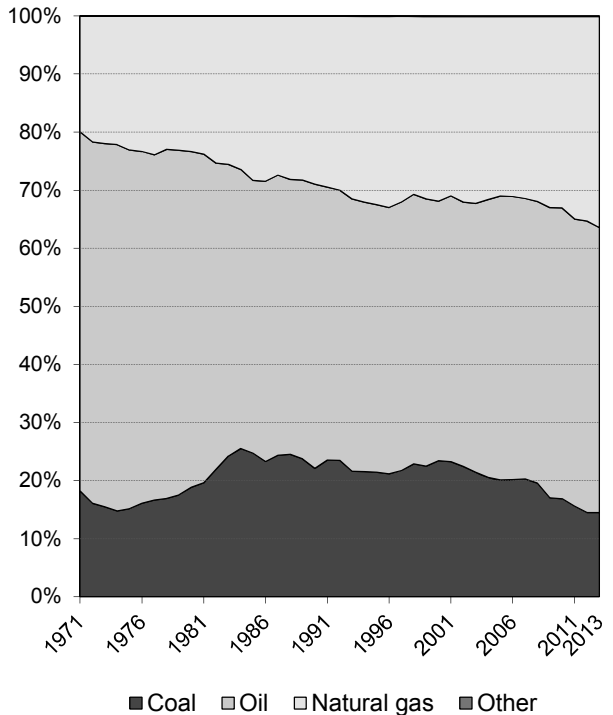


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

CANADA

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	227.64	274.18	297.95	359.29	359.08	361.71	367.99	1.60	0.85
Coal, peat and oil shale	21.81	29.36	34.68	45.30	31.76	24.82	27.80	2.77	-1.44
Oil	113.41	126.46	109.31	124.43	120.86	111.98	113.74	-0.22	0.11
Natural Gas	53.25	65.07	78.18	106.05	112.34	124.31	124.57	2.28	2.04
Biofuels and waste	11.16	10.92	11.65	16.70	19.23	18.83	19.73	0.25	2.11
Nuclear	5.82	14.86	27.71	27.10	33.75	38.27	39.83	9.62	1.41
Hydro	23.91	30.86	36.46	44.05	43.17	48.13	46.53	2.51	1.22
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.04 e	1.14	1.52	1.50	-	30.76
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-1.72	-3.35	-0.04	-4.38	-3.16	-6.14	-5.71	-19.53	24.09
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	471	596	775	1027	1240	1327	1361	2.97	2.37
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.48	0.46	0.38	0.35	0.29	0.27	0.27	-1.34	-1.49
Population (millions)	22.5	24.5	27.7	30.7	34.0	35.2	35.5	1.23	1.04
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	10.12	11.18	10.76	11.71	10.56	10.29	10.35	0.36	-0.19
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	167.0	158.8	132.8	120.8	100.0	94.1	93.4	-1.34	-1.49
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	180.9	192.3	174.8	172.3	100.0	73.0	79.8	-0.20	-3.73
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	121.1	131.7	139.8	121.5	100.0	94.7	..	0.85	-1.68
Elec. generation (TWh)	270	373	482	606	599	652	639	3.47	1.32
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	56.7	62.2	76.4	110.6	100.0	107.1	111.4	1.77	1.48

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	13.39	27.17	23.92	22.60 e	23.80	28.80	25.85	6.07	0.25
Steam coal	8.55	22.44	19.79	17.79 e	19.47	16.88	19.57	8.37	-1.23
Lignite	2.52	4.57	5.44	5.44 e	5.00	4.37	4.15	5.10	-0.20
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	13.78	27.66	28.16	26.61 e	28.15	34.06	30.57	5.98	0.91
Steam coal	11.64	31.27	29.81	28.22 e	29.47	25.88	29.94	8.58	-0.82
Lignite	5.07	9.41	11.19	11.02 e	10.26	8.97	8.51	5.29	-0.21
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

CANADA

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	187.75	221.52	227.06	270.43	272.46	282.37	284.42	1.12	0.98
Coal, peat and oil shale	7.73	6.18	4.41	5.02	4.54	4.56	4.47	-3.25	0.06
Oil	108.07	114.27	98.27	114.95	131.98	137.54	135.02	-0.56	1.39
Natural Gas	33.89	51.75	61.86	76.30	60.33	62.98	67.39	3.60	0.37
Biofuels and wastes	10.88	10.60	10.26	13.85	16.17	15.43	16.95	-0.35	2.21
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-
Electricity	27.04	37.25	51.36	59.16	58.80	60.90	59.61	3.85	0.65
Heat	0.14	1.47	0.91	1.16	0.58	0.91	0.92	11.78	0.05
of which:									
Total industry	65.29	71.52	67.30	78.56	62.22	63.36	68.23	0.18	0.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	6.98	5.85	3.87	4.59	3.57	4.05	3.81	-3.41	-0.07
Oil	20.06	16.56	9.70	9.22	10.33	11.43	11.02	-4.19	0.56
Natural Gas	16.95	23.14	24.07	27.59	18.17	19.66	20.87	2.08	-0.62
Biofuels and wastes	8.15	7.87	8.13	11.03	8.03	6.18	9.44	-0.02	0.65
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	13.01	16.67	20.63	24.98	21.55	21.13	22.18	2.75	0.31
Heat	0.14	1.43	0.90	1.15	0.58	0.91	0.92	11.73	0.08
Total transport	48.00	63.31	61.60	74.49	83.95	85.27	87.34	1.48	1.53
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	47.42	60.70	57.06	66.95	78.31	78.72	80.21	1.09	1.49
Natural Gas	-	2.33	4.14	6.79	3.52	3.54	3.94	-	-0.22
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.19	1.67	2.48	2.62	-	-
Electricity	0.40	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.46	0.53	0.58	0.06	1.60
Residential	36.34	40.43	41.03	44.10	47.28	48.30	48.39	0.72	0.72
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.57	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	-11.87	-5.00
Oil	17.92	14.67	6.66	4.64	3.85	3.54	3.13	-5.66	-3.22
Natural Gas	8.73	12.49	16.22	19.80	18.89	19.41	21.04	3.71	1.14
Biofuels and wastes	2.73	2.73 e	2.13	2.63	6.46	6.75	4.87	-1.44	3.66
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	6.38	10.42	15.95	16.98	18.04	18.58	19.33	5.54	0.84
Heat	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	24.13	26.13	31.04	38.72	37.23	33.19	33.07	1.49	0.28
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	6.38	-
Oil	8.93	7.08	5.82	7.80	4.92	5.69	5.54	-2.48	-0.22
Natural Gas	8.20	10.05	11.89	15.45	14.69	14.26	15.25	2.21	1.09
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	7.00	8.92	13.31	15.46	17.60	13.22	12.26	3.86	-0.36
Heat	-	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-6.50
Non-energy use	10.44	16.65	21.46	28.56	33.79	37.32	34.27	4.33	2.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.18	0.47	0.38	0.93	0.49	0.64	-	1.40
Oil	10.44	13.14	16.16	22.35	28.60	31.87	28.51	2.61	2.50
Natural Gas	-	3.33	4.83	5.84	4.26	4.96	5.11	-	0.25

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

CANADA

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	16.7	28.9	54.2	49.2	48.3	47.8	50.1	49.6	7.2	-0.3
Imports	15.0	14.8	13.6	21.5	10.7	9.3	7.6	7.7	-0.5	-2.5
Exports	-10.9	-14.9	-30.6	-27.5	-28.2	-30.2	-33.5	-29.5	6.3	0.4
Stock changes	1.0	0.5	-2.5	2.2	1.0	-0.0	0.6	0.0		
Primary supply	21.8	29.4	34.7	45.3	31.8	27.0	24.8	27.8	2.8	-1.4
Statistical differences	0.5	1.1	0.2	-0.0	1.6	2.3	5.0	..		
Total transformation	-14.5 e	-24.3 e	-30.3 e	-40.1 e	-28.7	-24.8	-25.4	..	4.4	-0.8
Electricity and heat gen.	-11.9	-21.5	-28.5	-38.5	-27.1	-23.1	-23.7	..	5.3	-0.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-11.9	-21.4	-28.5	-38.4	-27.1	-23.1	-23.7	..	5.3	-0.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	c	c	c	..	-	c
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-2.7 e	-2.8 e	-1.8 e	-1.6 e	-1.6 e	-1.6 e	-1.6 e	..	-2.3	-0.4
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-1.9 e	-2.1 e	-1.5 e	-1.4 e	-1.1 e	-1.3 e	-1.2 e	..	-1.2	-1.0
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	..	-6.2	2.4
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-	-	..	2.6	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	7.7	6.2	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.5	..	-3.2	0.1
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	7.0	5.9	3.9	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.8	..	-3.4	-0.1
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.9 e	4.1 e	2.3 e	2.6 e	2.1 e	2.4 e	2.3 e	..	-3.1	0.1
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	..	-0.0	0.7
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	..	-4.4	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	..	-5.6	-0.5
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-11.4	-5.4
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	6.4	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-11.9	-5.0
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	..	-	1.4

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

CANADA

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	31.46	49.15	62.97	48.00	44.07	41.65	38.83	3.79	-1.02
Total electricity and heat	22.91	42.15	55.83	43.75	41.05	36.98	37.93	5.21	-0.46
<i>Main activity producers</i>	22.90	42.14	55.82	43.75	41.05	36.98	37.93	5.21	-0.46
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	2.12	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	6.98	5.00	4.23	3.87	3.70	4.07	3.64	-2.74	-1.37
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.70	1.39	1.90	1.66	1.67	1.70	1.61	-1.65	0.63
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.36	0.69	1.03	0.88	0.76	0.77	0.82	5.41	0.76
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.45	0.19	0.13	-	-	-	-	-6.88	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.56	0.52	0.74	0.78	0.90	0.93	0.79	-0.66	1.88
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.29	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.04	-8.54	-3.70
Non-energy use	-	0.35	0.47	1.07	0.21	0.20	0.27	-	-1.05
Steam coal	19.71	34.77	47.30	34.18	28.90	27.51	27.52	4.84	-1.01
Total electricity and heat	18.31	33.07	44.97	33.64	31.71	27.79	29.25	5.05	-0.53
<i>Main activity producers</i>	18.30	33.05	44.97	33.64	31.71	27.79	29.25	5.05	-0.53
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	2.12	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.42	1.22	1.74	1.51	1.52	1.55	1.47	-1.26	0.80
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.36	0.69	1.03	0.88	0.76	0.77	0.82	5.41	0.76
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.28	0.09	0.03	-	-	-	-	-8.64	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.45	0.44	0.67	0.63	0.75	0.78	0.65	-0.17	1.68
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.18	0.09	0.05	-	-	-	-	-5.61	-
Non-energy use	-	0.26	0.33	1.07	0.21	0.20	0.27	-	0.23
Coking coal	6.78	5.02	4.46	3.69	5.56	4.74	2.42	-2.46	-3.12
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	6.98	5.00	4.23	3.87	3.70	4.07	3.64	-2.74	-1.37
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

CANADA

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	4.98	9.36	11.21	10.14	9.61	9.40	8.89	5.40	-0.22
Total electricity and heat	4.60	9.08	10.86	10.10	9.35	9.19	8.68	5.83	-0.20
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.60	9.08	10.86	10.10	9.35	9.19	8.68	5.83	-0.20
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	-3.97	-0.71
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.17	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-4.60	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	-3.07	2.91
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.04	-18.83	6.93
Non-energy use	-	0.09	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	37.88	61.02	20.54	28.16	35.65	33.14	37.72	37.80	..
Heavy fuel oil	51.11	..	87.53	144.70	311.23	393.47	485.31	484.30	..
Natural gas	34.43	48.90	104.82	173.64	159.01	143.67	118.14	145.15	..
For industry									
Steam coal	43.98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	62.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	51.91	93.40	148.04	243.30	402.25	540.91	568.63	524.04	457.07
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	43.30	65.09	69.84	226.41	124.55	139.45	107.65	124.16	144.55
(Canadian dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	37.62	62.00	26.55	29.70	31.97	28.54	32.81	33.90	..
Heavy fuel oil	79.95	..	178.28	240.46	439.72	533.74	665.04	684.17	..
Natural gas	50.49	73.37	200.15	270.51	210.62	182.71	151.77	192.24	..
For industry									
Steam coal	51.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	73.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	81.21	149.50	301.51	404.30	568.31	733.74	779.22	740.31	692.47
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	63.50	97.67	133.36	352.73	164.97	177.34	138.29	164.44	205.32

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	14.21	13.64	21.50	17.64 e	10.72	9.37	9.35	7.65	7.72
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	8.51	9.10	14.00	8.01 e	4.68	4.51	4.22	2.72	2.09
Coking coal	5.30	4.22	4.15	4.06	3.00	3.65	4.25	3.27	3.79
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	2.76	4.69	2.33	0.82	0.56	1.35	1.00
Lignite	-	-	-	0.00 e	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.40	0.32	0.59	0.89	0.71	0.38	0.32	0.30	0.84
Total exports	13.68	30.63	27.53	24.35 e	28.19	28.68	30.17	33.46	29.50
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.94	4.08	3.14	1.18	4.75	4.86	3.71	3.77	3.13
Coking coal	12.65	26.37	24.11	22.76	23.30	23.39	25.98	29.61	26.27
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	0.01 e	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Lignite	0.00	0.00	-	0.06 e	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.08	0.18	0.28	0.34	0.08	0.33	0.39	0.03	0.06

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

CANADA

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	14250	14169	23231	21085 e	12477	10514	9817	8552	7819
Coking coal	5454	4491	4296	4199	3092	3770	4382	3378	3907
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	5454	4491	4296	4131	3092	3770	4382	3378	3898
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	9 e	-	-	-	-	9
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	59 e	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	8796	9678	18935	16885 e	9381	6737	5424	5155	3893
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	24	1	382	2	1	1
United States	8796	9639	18531	13456 e	7163	3863	3775	3208	2195
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	26	9	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	155	51 e	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	1931	2040	2150	1344	1751	1548
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	26	337 e	9	145	83	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	62 e	110	108	220	163	117
Venezuela	-	39	91	593	32	77	-	32	32
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	71	431	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	1 e	4	7	11	19	19

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	13017	26851	28386	26800	27555	27666	30725	35020	31063
Total OECD	12217	19908	22752	22163 e	20755	20792	17460	19677	17953
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	147	6	374	58 e	48	55	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	224	312	369	215	217	253	213	213
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	41	-	518	416	422	303	428	537
France	-	379	585	496	166	208	55	-	31
Germany	-	72	792	1763	1251	640	471	529	715
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	164	159	1170	1474	1015	1000	767	817	403
Japan	10934	16569	12085	6817	8700	7307	7482	8058	7119
Korea	668	-	3851	4786	5299	6514	5051	6884	6211
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	385	407	302	193	87	277	158
Netherlands	-	369	408	810	708	1263	1458	912	717
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	122
Portugal	-	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	59	221	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Spain	150	-	338	345	69	118	-	58	-
Sweden	154	102	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	51	819	1028	839	849	500	334	491
United Kingdom	-	645	1093	1684	283	430	99	187	423
United States	-	772	540	1608	1385	1355	874	860	754
Total non-OECD	800	1745	2795	4637 e	6800	6874	13265	15343	13110
Brazil	600	1108	1471	1724	1639	2281	1813	1685	2188
China ⁽³⁾	-	300	-	959	4345	3074	9565	10650	7417
Chinese Taipei	-	-	1324	1278	638	1069	1004	1151	1020
Egypt	-	-	-	427	-	60	-	-	59
India	200	-	-	-	-	280	828	1360	1711
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	403
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	129	-	-	69	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	208	-	104 e	109	110	55	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	145 e	-	-	-	326	312
Non-specified/Other	-	5198	2839	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

CANADA

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	971	4149	3696	1364 e	5751	5933	3971	3977	3309
Total OECD	971	2826	3419	1317 e	4202	4625	3658	3503	2419
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	27	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	120	-	180 e	44	-	-	114	61
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	309	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	492	64	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	14	-	1	1	-	-	-
Japan	83	1933	1244	725	2005	2040	2088	2139	1731
Korea	56	-	1767	169 e	1670	2229	1420	1196	542
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	395	207	126	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	18	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	4	194	108	243 e	86	47	23	53	84
Total non-OECD	-	98	-	2 e	1549	1307	313	474	890
Brazil	-	98	-	-	55	-	-	-	75
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	1493	1306	312	474	325
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	2 e	1	-	1	-	489
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	1225	277	45 e	-	1	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

CHILE⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

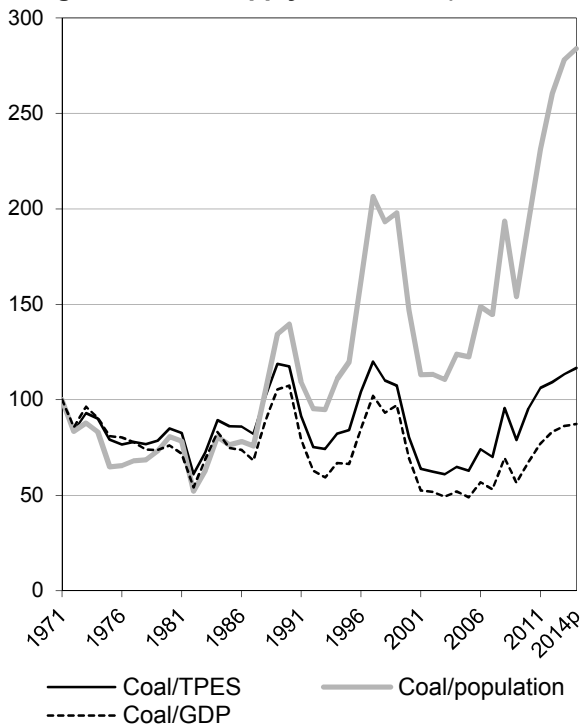


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

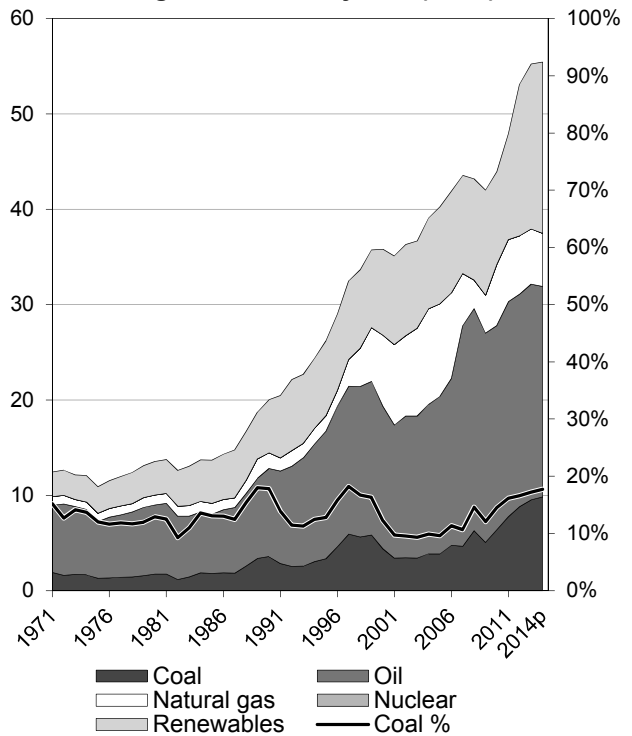


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

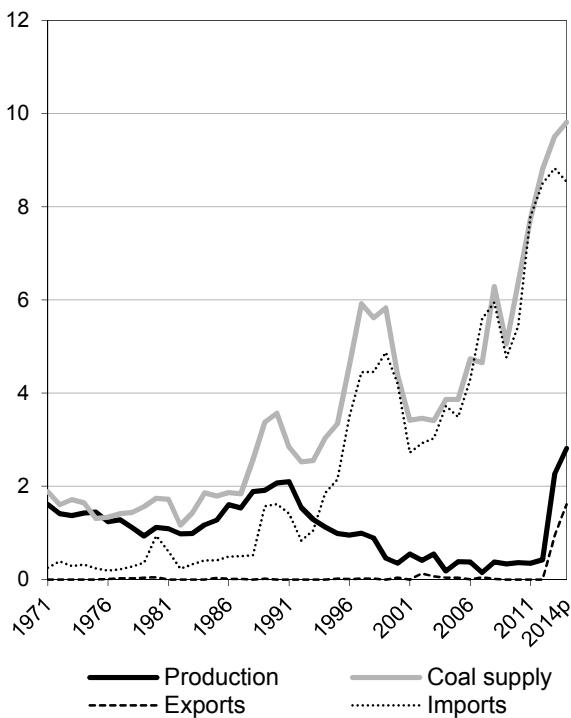
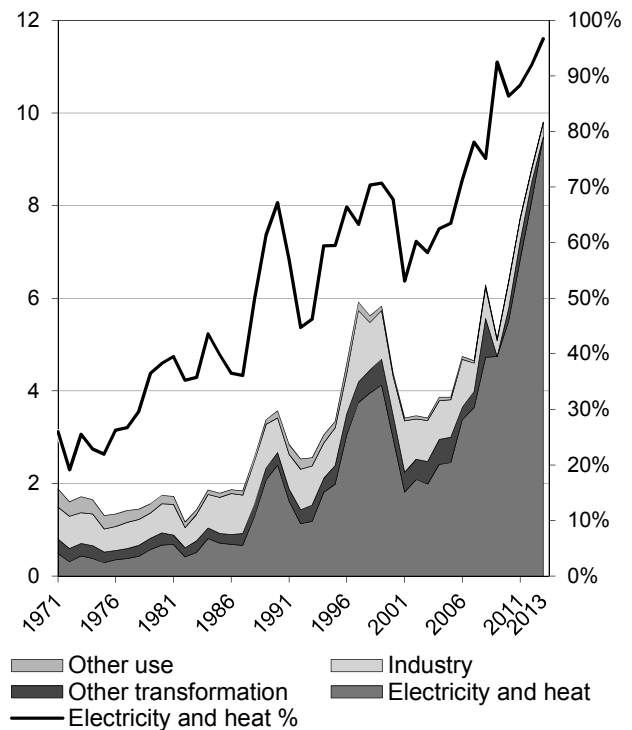


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

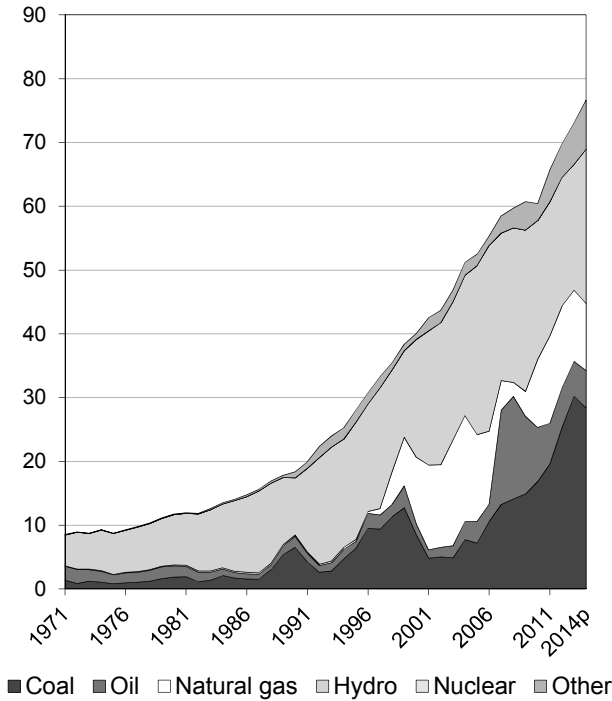


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

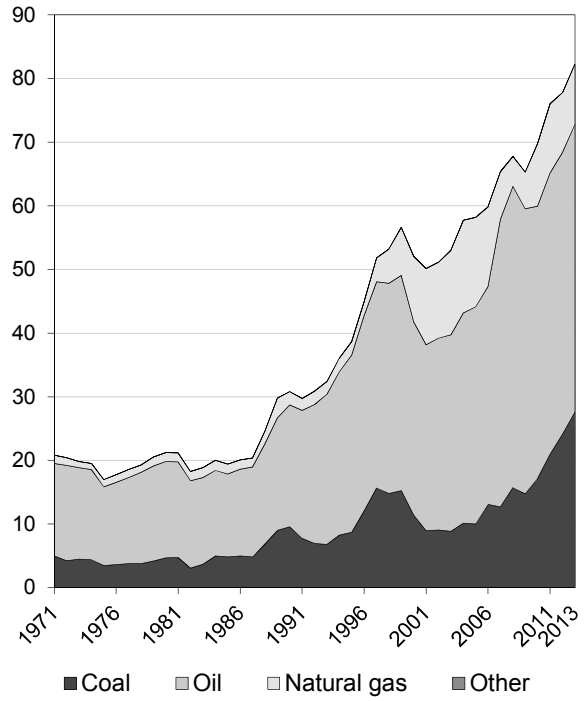


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

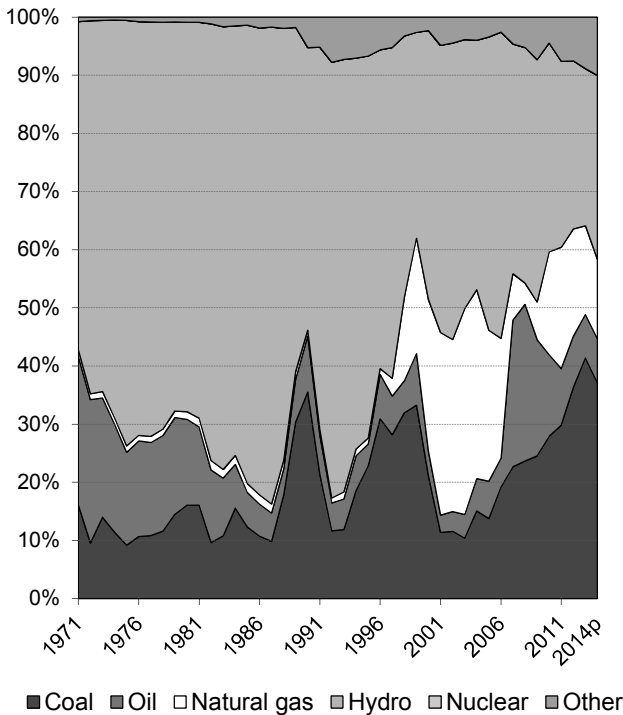
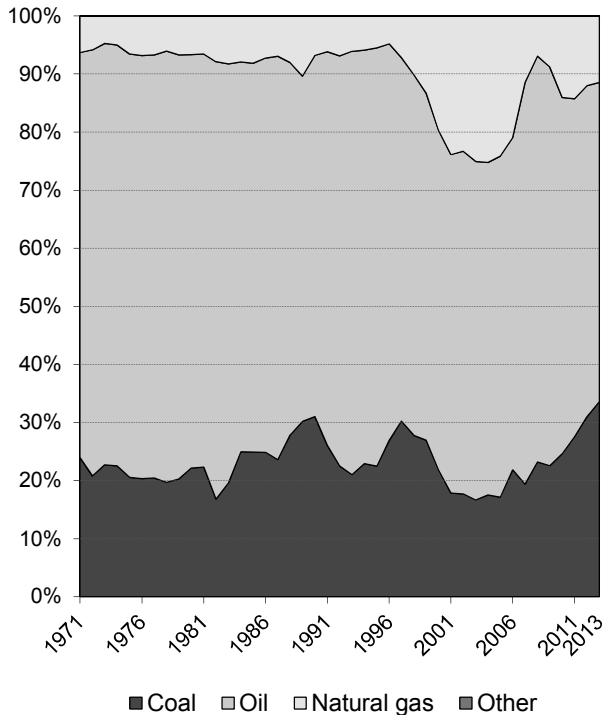


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

CHILE

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	12.14	13.54	20.01	35.95	44.07	55.27	55.49	2.98	4.52
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.71	1.74	3.57	4.39	6.38	9.51	9.81	4.41	4.36
Oil	7.10	7.24	9.24	14.97	21.44	22.63	22.09	1.56	3.97
Natural Gas	0.75	1.03	1.63	7.44	6.38	5.79	5.57	4.67	5.66
Biofuels and waste	1.89	2.56	4.48	6.74	7.04	14.77	14.77	5.19	5.33
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.69	0.97	1.10	2.27	2.67	2.42	2.98	2.79	3.51
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.10	0.22	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.00	-	-	0.15	0.12	-	-	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	28 e	36 e	52	98	148	172	175	3.74	5.36
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.44 e	0.38 e	0.39	0.37	0.30	0.32	0.32	-0.73	-0.80
Population (millions)	10.1 e	11.2 e	13.2	15.4	17.1	17.6	17.8	1.59	1.28
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	1.21 e	1.21 e	1.52	2.33	2.58	3.13	3.11	1.37	3.20
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	146.8 e	126.9 e	129.6	122.6	100.0	107.8	106.2	-0.73	-0.80
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	143.1 e	113.0 e	159.6	103.3	100.0	128.2	129.8	0.64	-0.95
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	71.0 e	73.7 e	80.8	100.9	100.0	102.4	..	0.76	1.04
Elec. generation (TWh)	9	12	18	40	60	73	77	4.45	6.19
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	79.2	100.0	113.5	112.5	..	..

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	1.10	2.07	0.35	0.38	0.36	2.27	2.81	5.46	0.40
Lignite	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	1.13	2.18	0.37	0.54	0.62	3.03	3.75	5.65	1.43
Lignite	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

CHILE

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	9.32	10.42	15.86	29.11	34.08	35.67	38.06	3.18	3.88
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.01	0.81	0.90	0.91	0.60	0.30	0.33	-0.66	-4.32
Oil	5.49	5.76	7.84	13.12	17.28	17.98	19.34	2.12	4.00
Natural Gas	0.06	0.14	1.29	4.70	3.36	2.03	2.02	20.19	1.99
Biofuels and wastes	1.87	2.51	3.92	5.87	6.11	7.69	8.33	4.47	3.33
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-
Electricity	0.90	1.20	1.90	4.52	6.72	7.64	8.01	4.53	6.45
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	3.30	3.97	4.87	9.49	12.44	12.95	14.23	2.31	4.77
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.66	0.63	0.75	0.84	0.57	0.27	0.30	0.72	-3.90
Oil	1.72	1.78	1.91	2.93	4.33	4.21	4.74	0.63	4.03
Natural Gas	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.96	1.57	0.89	0.96	3.08	26.73
Biofuels and wastes	0.34	0.75	0.96	1.61	1.56	2.40	2.99	6.35	5.08
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.58	0.79	1.25	3.16	4.40	5.18	5.24	4.56	6.44
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	2.62	2.99	4.35	8.09	10.20	10.66	11.64	3.03	4.37
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.18	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	2.42	2.89	4.32	8.06	10.13	10.56	11.54	3.47	4.37
Natural Gas	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	-	7.30
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.55	3.90
Residential	3.02	3.12	4.46	6.95	7.61	8.54	8.75	2.31	2.97
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.15	-6.53
Oil	1.25	0.98	1.08	1.55	1.33	1.42	1.47	-0.86	1.36
Natural Gas	0.04	0.11	0.18	0.35	0.56	0.56	0.58	8.79	5.09
Biofuels and wastes	1.53	1.76	2.58 e	4.25 e	4.56 e	5.29 e	5.33 e	3.13	3.20
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-
Electricity	0.14	0.22	0.53	0.76	1.15	1.25	1.34	7.96	4.08
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	0.15	0.21	0.68	0.89	1.95	2.05	2.19	9.17	5.20
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	-2.72	-3.86
Oil	-	-	0.18	0.23	0.66	0.71	0.66	-	5.92
Natural Gas	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.18	6.78	8.11
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.38	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-18.68
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.12	0.17	0.09	0.55	1.11	1.14	1.34	-2.01	12.66
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.01	0.01	1.31	3.42	1.46	1.05	0.90	30.79	-1.61
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.12	0.43	0.69	0.63	18.65	4.14
Natural Gas	-	-	1.06	3.30	1.03	0.36	0.27	-	-5.82

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

CHILE

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	0.4
Imports	0.3	0.9	1.6	4.2	5.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	10.7	7.7
Exports	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0	-	-	-0.9	-1.6	-	-
Stock changes	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.1		
Primary supply	1.7	1.7	3.6	4.4	6.4	8.8	9.5	9.8	4.4	4.4
Statistical differences	-	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	..		
Total transformation	-0.6	-0.8	-2.6 e	-3.3 e	-5.7 e	-8.5	-9.6 e	..	8.8	5.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.4	-0.7	-2.4	-3.0	-5.5	-8.1	-9.5	..	10.5	6.2
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-3.0	-5.5	-8.1	-9.5	..	8.0	8.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.0	-0.0	-0.8	-0.0	-	-	-	..	33.5	-
Gas works	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	5.2	-5.7
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2 e	-0.4 e	-0.2 e	-0.4	-0.2 e	..	1.0	-1.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2 e	-0.3 e	-0.2 e	-0.3	-0.2 e	..	4.2	-0.5
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	..	-8.4	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	..	4.0	4.1
Losses	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	..	-0.7	-4.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	..	0.7	-3.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1 e	0.1 e	0.1 e	-	0.1 e	..	-2.6	-0.5
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	..	-0.0	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	..	-0.1	1.1
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	..	2.2	-3.5
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-0.4	-7.3
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-2.7	-3.9
<i>Residential</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	2.1	-6.5
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-2.2	-11.4
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

CHILE

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	1.40	3.72	4.59	8.35	9.79	10.87	11.33	8.47	4.96
Total electricity and heat	0.45	2.48	3.13	7.42	8.56	9.99	11.72	15.25	6.98
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.44	1.69	3.12	7.42	8.56	9.99	11.72	11.86	8.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.01	0.79	0.01	-	-	-	-	42.76	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.39	0.49	0.71	0.51	0.68	0.67	0.58	2.06	0.69
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.38	0.66	0.72	0.50	0.31	0.31	0.22	4.78	-4.77
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.13	0.19	0.24	0.08	0.00	0.01	-	3.46	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.00	0.01	0.04	-	-	-	0.01	7.32	1.56
<i>Other industry</i>	0.25	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.21	5.37	-3.46
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	-12.49
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.99	3.23	3.88	7.84	9.15	10.24	10.75	10.37	5.37
Total electricity and heat	0.42	2.48	3.13	7.42	8.56	9.99	11.72	15.91	6.98
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.41	1.69	3.12	7.42	8.56	9.99	11.72	12.52	8.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.01	0.79	0.01	-	-	-	-	42.76	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.38	0.66	0.72	0.50	0.31	0.31	0.22	4.78	-4.77
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.13	0.19	0.24	0.08	0.00	0.01	-	3.46	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.00	0.01	0.04	-	-	-	0.01	7.32	1.56
<i>Other industry</i>	0.25	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.21	5.37	-3.46
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	-12.49
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	0.39	0.49	0.71	0.51	0.64	0.63	0.58	2.06	0.70
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.39	0.49	0.71	0.51	0.68	0.67	0.58	2.06	0.69
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

CHILE

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	32.42	58.27	83.62	106.86	96.33	89.82	83.14
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal	99.08	130.57	248.11	222.89	121.50	126.67
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(1 000 Chilean pesos / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	17.49	32.62	42.65	51.66	46.82	44.49	47.44
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal	55.45	66.59	119.94	108.32	60.17	72.28
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.28	1.62	4.20	3.49	5.44	7.79	8.50	8.83	8.53
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	1.11	3.50	2.75	5.00	7.17	7.82	8.24	7.93
Coking coal	0.18	0.47	0.68	0.68	0.44	0.59	0.62	0.55	0.60
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01
Total exports	0.03	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	0.95	1.61
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	1.42
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.03	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.19

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

CHILE

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	185	1660	4402	4010	6933	9665	10359	10301	9978
Coking coal	185	492	714	692	450	602	637	566	614
Australia	-	-	-	411	296	360	391	338	338
Canada	-	-	-	281	154	242	246	228	212
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	185	492	714	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	1168	3688	3318	6483	9063	9722	9735	9364
Australia	-	-	1330	437	647	698	203	1422	485
Canada	-	-	805	260	-	-	-	288	60
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	523	1591	3588	3914	2154	2696
Other OECD	-	-	158	254	57	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	3427	4184	5099	5871	6112
Indonesia	-	-	631	1266	746	590	160	-	-
South Africa	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	1168	470	578	15	3	346	-	11
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

CHILE

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	107.89	115.82	229.08	220.52	198.18	..
Imports from:									
Australia	107.43	114.51	197.90	218.94	192.86	..
Canada	108.56	118.06	280.70	236.39	208.56	..
Czech Republic
Poland
United States	903.61	156.11	..	..
China
Colombia	2551.00	..	..	2738.47	..	..
Indonesia
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	57.96	69.83	116.10	93.65	84.48	..
Imports from:									
Australia	70.59	75.37	133.55	93.89	81.90	..
Canada	63.95	70.19	148.33	97.93	122.44	..
Czech Republic
Poland
United States	47.31	43.23	91.35	55.63	63.59	..
China
Colombia	78.19	84.44	..	92.14	94.19	..
Indonesia	45.50	51.52	96.33	138.21	82.57	..
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

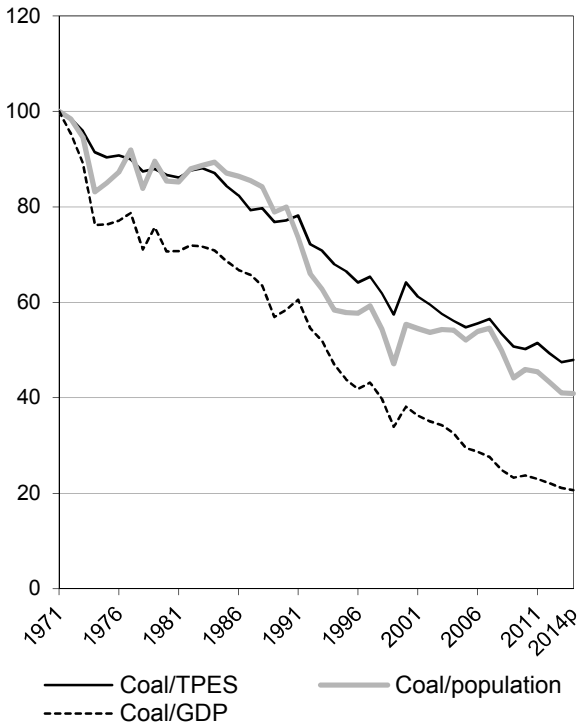


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

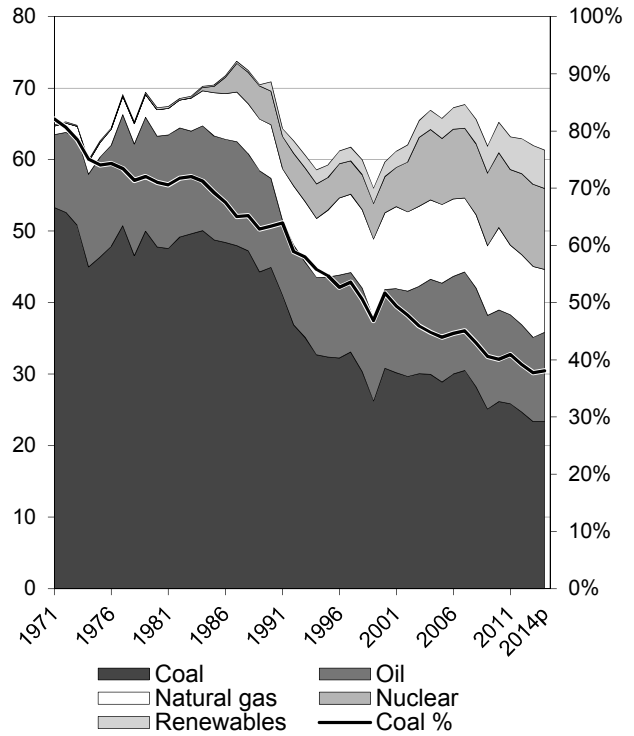


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

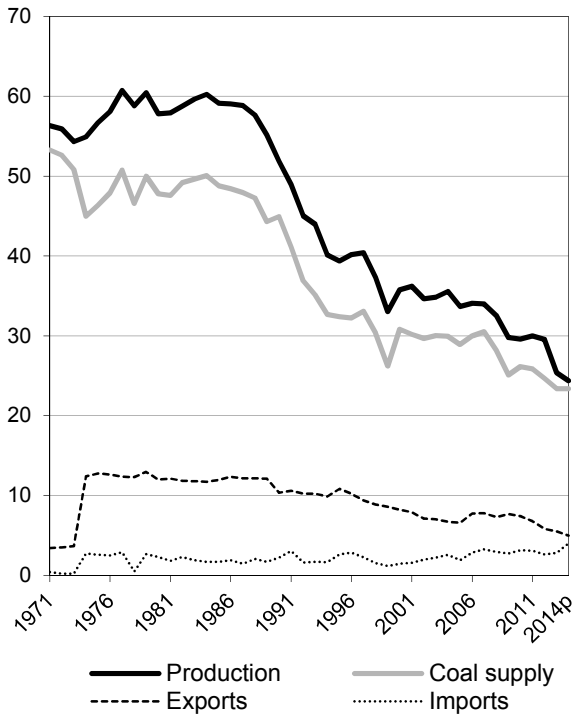
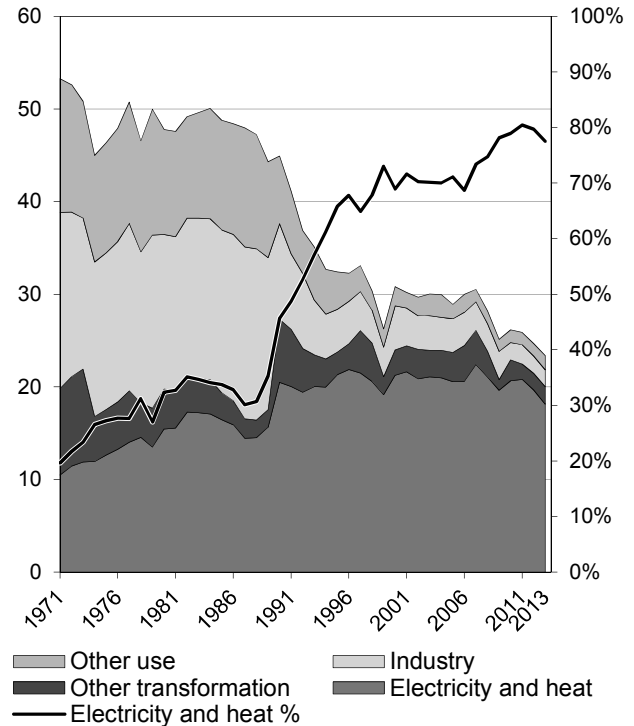


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

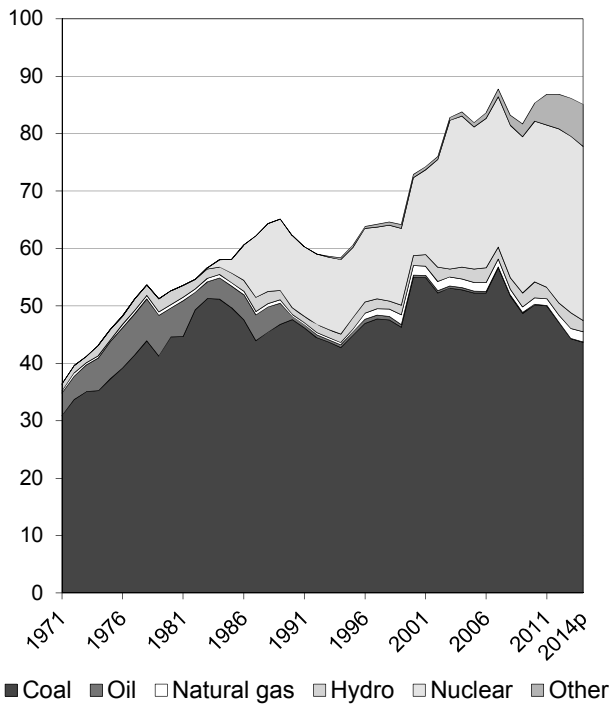


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

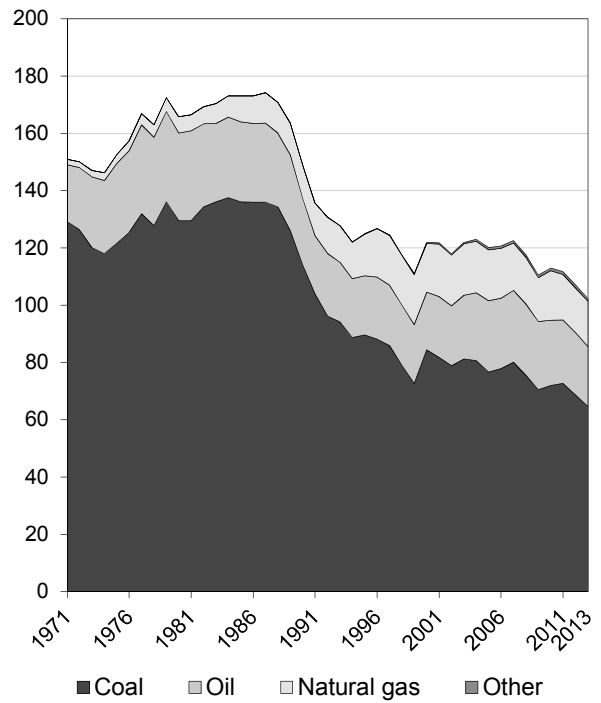


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

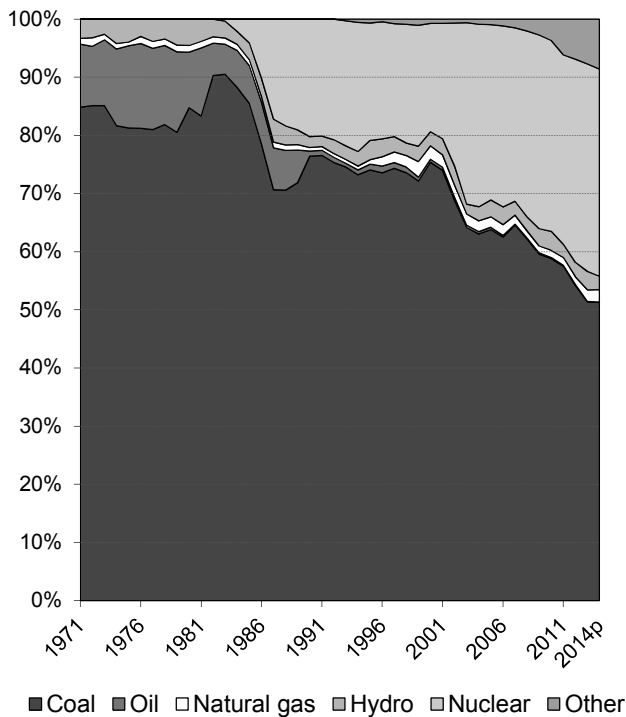
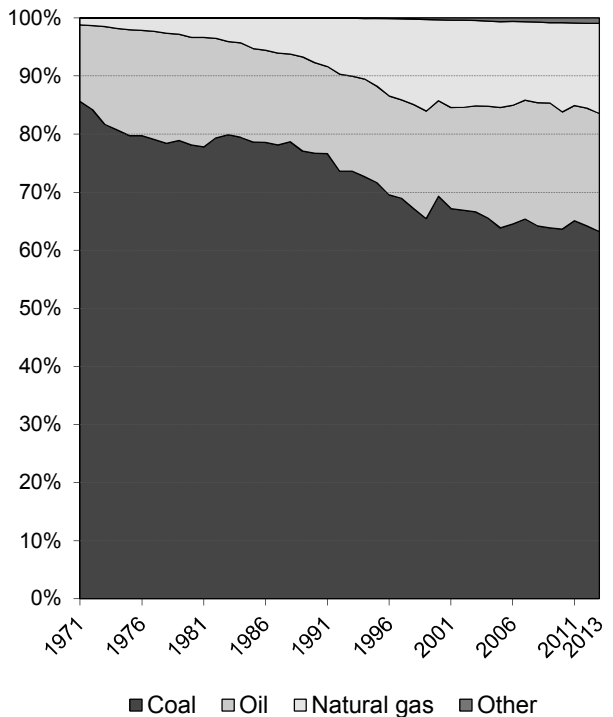


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	64.51	67.08	70.81	58.43	63.41	59.93	59.32	0.55	-0.72
Coal, peat and oil shale	50.83	47.80	44.92	30.82	26.16	23.38	23.37	-0.72	-2.80
Oil	12.37	15.48	12.47	11.03	12.81	11.77	12.47	0.05	-0.25
Natural Gas	1.46	3.70	7.49	10.71	11.52	9.92	8.82	10.11	1.23
Biofuels and waste	-	-	1.19	1.82	3.79	4.75	4.79	-	6.21
Nuclear	-	-	4.69	5.06	10.46	11.48	11.32	-	3.97
Hydro	0.13	0.29	0.14	0.22	0.34	0.34	0.24	0.42	3.79
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.34	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.27	-0.19	-0.09	-1.23	-1.84	-2.07	-2.08	-6.60	14.90
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-0.00	0.04	0.05	0.05	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	79 e	94 e	107	112	153	154	157	1.77	1.61
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.81 e	0.71 e	0.66	0.52	0.41	0.39	0.38	-1.20	-2.29
Population (millions)	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	0.26	0.06
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	6.50	6.50	6.83	5.69	6.03	5.70	5.63	0.29	-0.78
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	196.9 e	172.6 e	160.4	125.9	100.0	94.1	91.3	-1.20	-2.29
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	376.0 e	298.1 e	246.6	161.0	100.0	89.0	87.2	-2.45	-4.34
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	99.8 e	108.0 e	121.0	118.0	100.0	98.7	..	1.14	-0.88
Elec. generation (TWh)	41	53	62	73	85	86	85	2.46	1.42
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	83.9	70.0	100.0	104.9	110.0	..	0.98

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	14.81	13.78	7.92	6.92	5.87	4.47	4.50	-0.60	-4.78
Steam coal	6.57	4.98	5.54	5.09	4.71	3.83	3.75	-2.28	-1.13
Lignite	37.25	33.12	22.32	21.66	19.03	17.09	16.15	-0.98	-2.84
Peat	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	18.55	14.38	8.14	7.14	6.02	4.56	4.59	-2.10	-4.87
Steam coal	10.60	8.03	6.72	6.12	5.41	4.19	4.09	-2.28	-2.79
Lignite	88.84	78.98	50.31	48.77	43.77	40.39	38.18	-0.98	-2.87
Peat	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

CZECH REPUBLIC

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	44.78	49.51	46.79	36.92	37.74	36.11	36.21	0.26	-1.11
Coal, peat and oil shale	28.93	28.04	17.60	6.83	3.25	3.22	3.34	-2.88	-6.97
Oil	11.07	13.18	11.82	10.42	12.24	11.79	11.42	0.39	-0.15
Natural Gas	1.16	1.68	6.06	8.45	9.07	8.03	8.23	10.21	1.34
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	1.17	1.40	2.93	3.05	3.25	-	4.54
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-
Electricity	3.62	4.65	5.92	6.07	7.03	6.96	6.96	2.93	0.71
Heat	-	1.95	4.23	3.75	3.21	3.04	2.98	-	-1.51
of which:									
Total industry	25.18	26.80	22.73	13.13	10.11	9.70	9.62	-0.60	-3.67
Coal, peat and oil shale	16.34	16.70	10.29	4.75	1.86	1.86	1.81	-2.68	-7.29
Oil	5.88	6.96	4.13	0.97	0.56	0.45	0.34	-2.06	-10.32
Natural Gas	0.66	0.40	3.45	3.72	3.28	2.88	3.02	10.26	-0.59
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.01	0.25	0.77	0.79	0.83	-	21.84
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	2.31	2.73	3.31	2.33	2.78	2.79	2.83	2.14	-0.68
Heat	-	-	1.54	1.11	0.86	0.92	0.80	-	-2.79
Total transport	3.10	3.28	3.70	6.05	8.46	8.27	8.16	1.05	3.50
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.17	0.14	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Oil	2.70	2.86	3.31	5.63	7.75	7.53	7.45	1.22	3.58
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.08	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.09	0.33	0.39	0.40	-	-
Electricity	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.25	3.08	-1.97
Residential	10.05	10.65	10.17	8.80	9.52	8.71	9.00	0.07	-0.53
Coal, peat and oil shale	9.29 e	8.04 e	4.62	1.30	0.89	0.89	1.01	-4.03	-6.39
Oil	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.64	-12.16
Natural Gas	0.22	0.55	1.31	2.93	3.40	2.89	2.90	11.22	3.51
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	1.15	1.04	1.65	1.63	1.73	-	1.77
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-
Electricity	0.48	0.76	1.18	1.70	1.85	1.79	1.81	5.42	1.86
Heat	-	1.18	1.78	1.73	1.71	1.49	1.54	-	-0.65
Comm & public services	0.89	2.26	4.33	4.24	4.48	4.35	4.44	9.77	0.11
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.39 e	0.33 e	2.09 e	0.34	0.05	0.04	0.05	10.30	-15.06
Oil	-	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-6.41
Natural Gas	0.25	0.63	1.04	1.58	1.97	1.84	1.91	8.86	2.66
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.12	-	15.67
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.25	0.41	0.45	1.42	1.72	1.71	1.72	3.56	6.02
Heat	-	0.77	0.67	0.88	0.62	0.62	0.62	-	-0.34
Non-energy use	1.64	1.78	2.58	3.01	3.97	3.87	3.73	2.70	1.62
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.41	0.46	-	-
Oil	1.64	1.78	2.58	3.01	3.41	3.28	3.11	2.70	0.83
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.18	0.16	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	54.3 e	57.8	51.9	35.8	29.6	29.5	25.4	24.4	-0.3	-3.1
Imports	0.2 e	2.3	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	4.0	15.0	1.0
Exports	-3.7 e	-12.0	-10.4	-8.3	-7.4	-5.8	-5.5	-5.0	6.3	-2.7
Stock changes	-0.0 e	-0.3	1.2	1.8	0.8	-1.7	0.7	-0.0		
Primary supply	50.8	47.8	44.9	30.8	26.2	24.7	23.4	23.4	-0.7	-2.8
Statistical differences	1.8	2.0	-3.5	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	..		
Total transformation	-22.7 e	-20.7 e	-22.6 e	-23.1	-22.0	-20.9	-19.4	..	-0.0	-0.7
Electricity and heat gen.	-11.9 e	-15.5 e	-20.5 e	-21.3	-20.7	-19.7	-18.1	..	3.3	-0.5
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-11.9 e	-15.5 e	-17.4 e	-18.9	-18.4	-17.9	-16.4	..	2.3	-0.3
Autoproducers	-	-	-3.1 e	-2.4	-2.3	-1.8	-1.7	..	-	-2.5
Gas works	-0.9 e	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	-5.1	-2.3
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-10.0 e	-4.3 e	-1.8 e	-1.7	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	..	-9.7	-2.1
BKB plants	0.0 e	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-	-	..	-	-
Blast furnaces	-2.6 e	-2.6 e	-1.7 e	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	..	-2.3	-2.0
Coke ovens	-7.4 e	-1.8 e	-0.0 e	-0.4	0.0	-0.0	0.0	..	-26.5	-
Patent fuel plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-1.0 e	-1.0 e	-1.1 e	-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	..	0.8	-0.8
Losses	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	28.9	28.0	17.6	6.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	..	-2.9	-7.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	16.3	16.7	10.3	4.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	..	-2.7	-7.3
Iron and steel	3.4 e	3.9 e	5.0 e	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	..	2.3	-6.4
Chemical	1.1 e	0.9 e	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	-4.6	-2.1
Non-metallic minerals	0.5 e	0.7 e	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	..	-0.3	-3.7
Paper, pulp and print	1.3 e	1.1 e	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-7.7	-7.8
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	9.9 e	10.1 e	3.9 e	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-5.3	-14.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
Other	12.4	11.2	7.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	..	-3.1	-8.0
Comm. and pub. services	0.4 e	0.3 e	2.1 e	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	10.3	-15.1
Residential	9.3 e	8.0 e	4.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	..	-4.0	-6.4
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	2.7 e	2.8 e	0.6 e	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-8.5	-13.8
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.5	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	103.70	91.83	61.09	51.18	51.81	49.66	45.99	-1.01	-2.96
Total electricity and heat	37.97 e	48.65	45.05	42.28	42.82	40.66	37.95	2.09	-1.07
<i>Main activity producers</i>	37.97 e	42.32	41.16	39.19	39.62	37.91	35.35	0.91	-0.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	6.33	3.90	3.10	3.21	2.75	2.60	-	-3.79
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.96	1.94	0.44	0.29	-	-	-	-0.10	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	12.57 e	8.54 e	4.56	3.24	3.29	3.17	3.21	-3.17	-4.17
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	6.35	2.69	1.35	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.35	-6.90	-2.94
Industry	24.42	11.58	6.44	1.49	1.50	1.57	1.42	-6.03	-8.72
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.64 e	2.61 e	1.03	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.28	3.94	-9.23
<i>Chemical</i>	2.55 e	1.24	2.56	0.73	0.70	0.69	0.63	-5.83	-2.90
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.96 e	0.95	0.45	0.24	0.29	0.31	0.20	-0.10	-6.52
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	2.99 e	0.82	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.11	-10.23	-8.32
<i>Other industry</i>	16.29 e	5.97 e	2.15	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.20	-8.03	-13.76
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	20.83	12.21	4.07	1.59	1.71	1.65	1.73	-4.35	-8.14
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	9.81	10.12	5.75	4.44	4.10	4.06	3.76	0.26	-4.21
Total electricity and heat	-	4.94	3.90	3.88	3.72	3.24	3.35	-	-1.67
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	3.75	3.79	3.65	3.50	3.04	3.15	-	-0.75
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	1.19	0.11	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	-	-7.43
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	7.85	3.05	1.46	0.40	0.48	0.54	0.52	-7.58	-7.42
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.10 e	0.85	0.79	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.26	-2.11	-5.05
<i>Chemical</i>	0.05 e	0.04	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	-2.32	2.13
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.60 e	0.47	0.25	0.19	0.23	0.25	0.17	-2.01	-4.39
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.04 e	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	-2.51	-4.38
<i>Other industry</i>	6.05 e	1.66	0.26	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-10.23	-18.06
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	1.96	1.47	0.21	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.10	-2.36	-10.89
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	12.57	9.94	4.97	3.37	3.35	3.17	3.30	-1.93	-4.69
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	12.57 e	8.54 e	4.56	3.24	3.29	3.17	3.21	-3.17	-4.17
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	1.40	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	1.40 e	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	81.32	71.77	50.37	43.37	44.37	42.44	38.94	-1.04	-2.62
Total electricity and heat	37.97 e	43.71	41.15	38.40	39.10	37.42	34.60	1.18	-1.01
<i>Main activity producers</i>	37.97 e	38.58	37.36	35.53	36.12	34.87	32.20	0.13	-0.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	5.13	3.79	2.87	2.98	2.54	2.40	-	-3.25
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.96	1.94	0.44	0.29	-	-	-	-0.10	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	6.35	2.67	1.35	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.35	-6.97	-2.90
Industry	16.58	7.12	4.94	1.09	1.02	1.03	0.90	-6.80	-8.59
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.54	0.35	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	-3.52	-11.19
<i>Chemical</i>	2.49	1.20	2.41	0.68	0.64	0.63	0.56	-5.93	-3.22
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.36	0.48	0.20	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.03	2.43	-10.95
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	2.95	0.79	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.10	-10.39	-8.55
<i>Other industry</i>	10.24	4.31	1.90	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.18	-6.96	-12.88
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	18.87	10.74	3.86	1.52	1.60	1.50	1.63	-4.59	-7.87
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	10.29	20.49	21.88	c	c	c	c	c	c
Heavy fuel oil	52.02	111.20	81.86	152.18	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	..	94.07	113.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	..	24.44	26.96	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coking coal	..	52.62	50.73	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	52.02	111.20	81.86	152.18	c	c	c	c	c
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	180.93	309.60	388.38	398.01	392.41	355.97
Natural gas	..	94.07	114.82	227.47	412.63	459.24	441.61	428.17	387.17
(1 000 Czech koruny / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	0.05	0.13	0.31	c	c	c	c	c	c
Heavy fuel oil	1.02	2.72	4.31	4.96	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	..	2.17	5.65	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	..	0.24	0.56	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coking coal	..	0.88	1.82	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	1.02	2.72	4.31	4.96	c	c	c	c	c
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	5.90	8.04	9.35	10.59	10.45	10.06
Natural gas	..	2.17	5.70	7.01	10.12	10.43	11.09	10.77	10.33

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.52	2.25	1.48	1.91	3.14	3.12	2.63	2.82	4.01
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.25	2.09	0.68	0.66	0.92	0.98	0.79	0.87	1.28
Coking coal	-	-	0.22	0.42	0.92	1.12	0.80	0.95	1.50
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.15	0.12	0.54
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.27	0.15	0.59	0.83	1.28	0.97	0.90	0.88	0.70
Total exports	12.32	10.38	8.26	6.60	7.43	6.81	5.83	5.54	5.00
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.37	0.47	2.51	2.06	2.50	2.82	1.93	2.37	1.78
Coking coal	5.56	4.22	3.42	2.99	3.43	2.80	2.79	2.14	2.25
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	3.31	4.03	1.29	0.54	0.59	0.67	0.64	0.60	0.48
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	3.09	1.66	1.03	1.02	0.92	0.53	0.48	0.43	0.49

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	274 e	2282	1095	1264	2067	2386	2085	2322	4473
Coking coal	-	-	217	492	909	1181	849	1006	1595
Australia	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	217	492	803	1100	798	918	1372
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	94	81	51	88	223
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	274 e	2282	877	771	1100	1129	898	1004	1520
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
Poland	274 e	2282	869	733	699	708	601	789	1405
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	3	2
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	6	32	390	421	297	66	78
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	2	3	1	-	-	141	34
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	1	1	58	76	338	312	1358

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

CZECH REPUBLIC

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	5934 e	4504	3427	3210	3499	2972	2946	2230	2350
Total OECD	5934 e	4504 e	3427	3103	3388	2872	2845	2229	2331
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	600 e	785 e	1244	994	945	837	850	745	799
Belgium	59 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	28 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	744	230	383	410	355	137	253
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	69 e	10 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	538	592	727	675	590	512	652
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	5126 e	3681 e	901	1287	1333	950	1050	835	627
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	80 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	-	107	111	100	101	1	19
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	107	111	100	101	1	19
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

CZECH REPUBLIC

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	394	498	2459	2051	2773	3307	2104	2588	1942
Total OECD	394 e	498	2442	2042	2772	3307	2104	2588	1942
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	331	981	1000	1335	235	959	506
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	6 e	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	100 e	220	1033	526	27	-	-	362	402
Greece	1 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	43	21	103	150	184	2	4
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	36 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	102	45	1257	1357	1320	1004	777
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	237 e	198	931	469	315	400	305	245	251
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	6 e	6	2	-	69	65	60	16	-
Switzerland	8 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	17	9	1	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	17	9	1	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

DENMARK⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

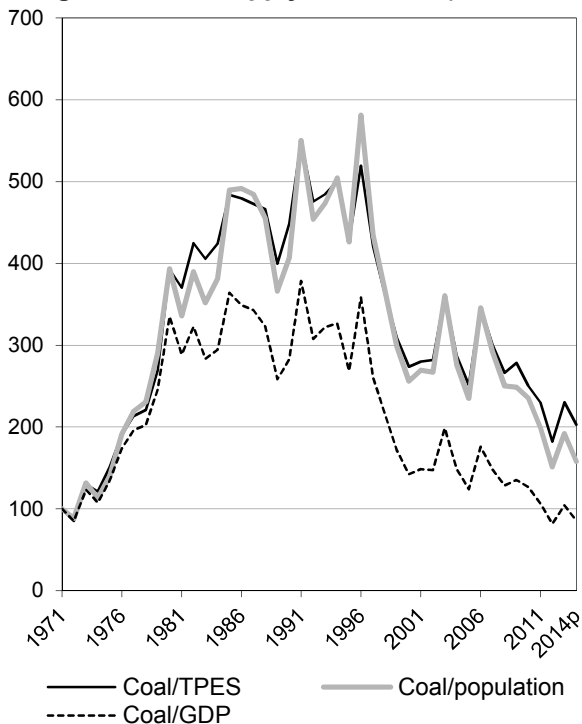


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

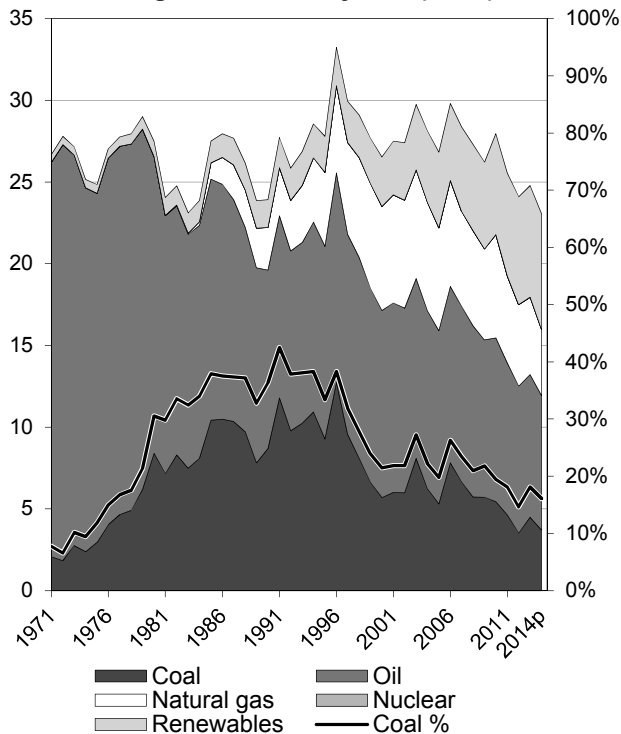


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

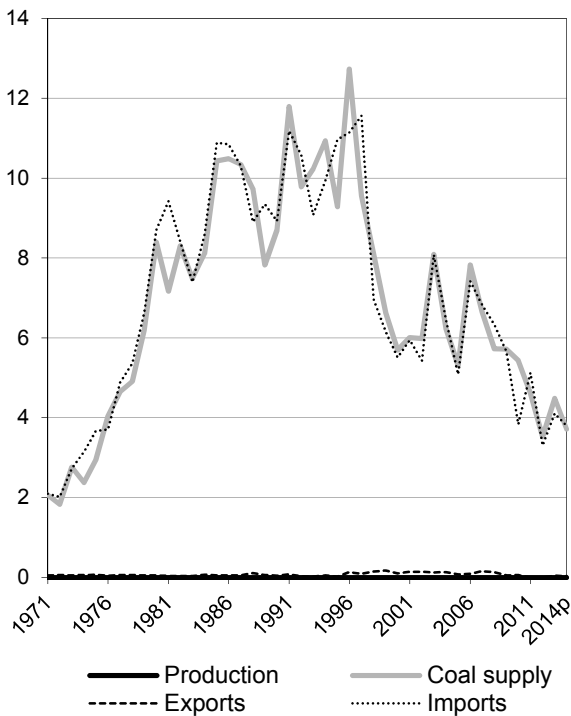
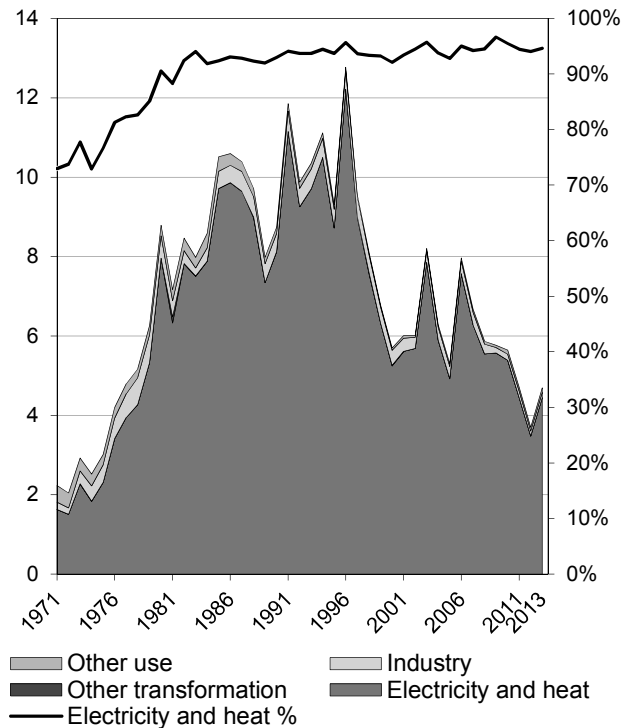


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

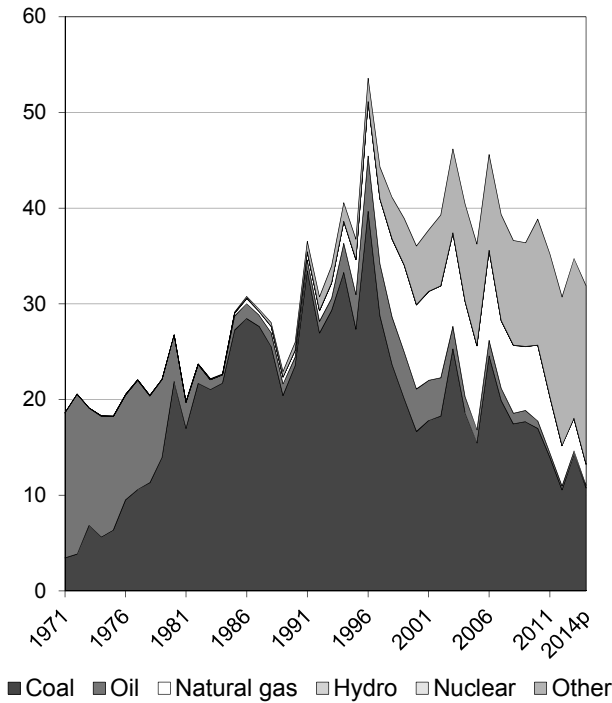


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

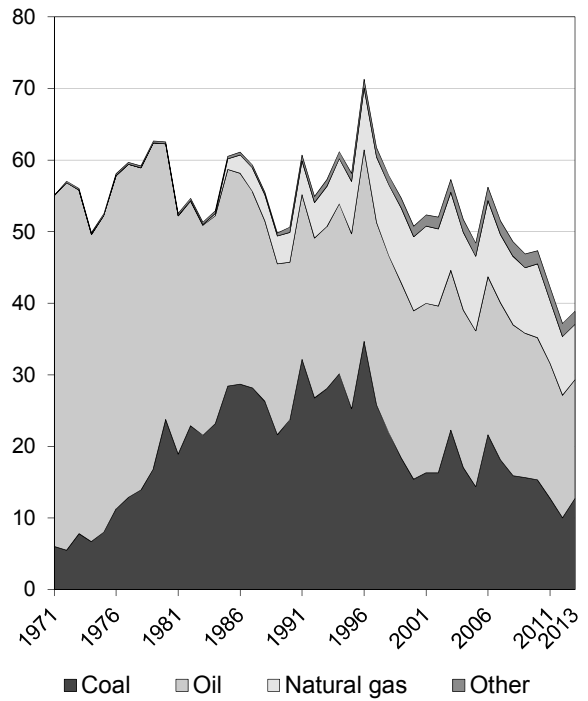


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

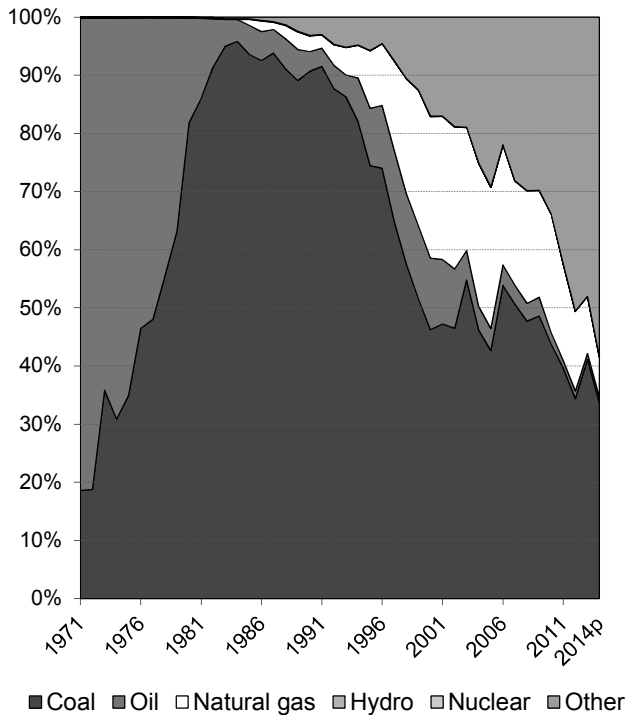
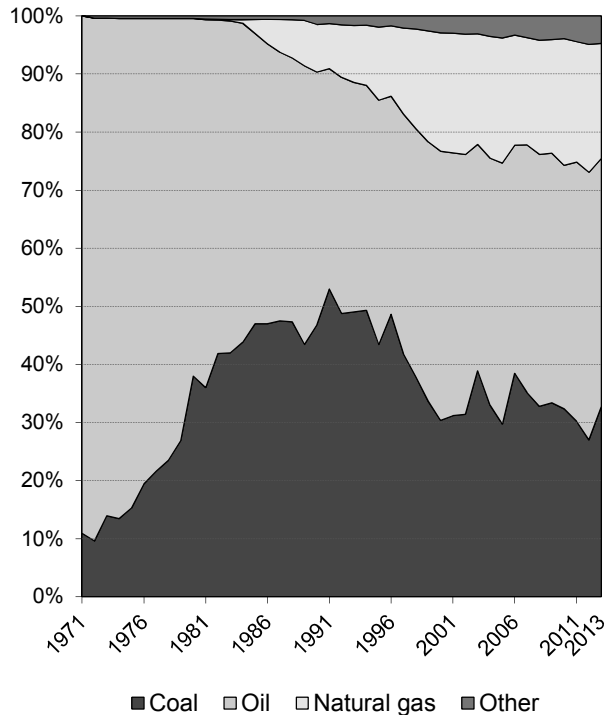


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	27.13	27.34	24.80	26.62	27.82	24.92	23.41	-0.53	0.02
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.76	8.39	8.70	5.69	5.44	4.49	3.71	6.99	-2.84
Oil	23.89	18.17	10.93	11.45	10.02	8.73	8.21	-4.50	-0.97
Natural Gas	0.00	0.00	2.60	6.35	6.32	4.74	4.03	65.00	2.65
Biofuels and waste	0.51	0.92	1.63	2.49	5.19	5.35	5.38	7.11	5.31
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	-3.28
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	7.03
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.00	0.08	0.53	0.98	1.47	1.71	-	13.58
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.03	-0.15	0.87	0.08	-0.14	0.13	0.35	x	-7.82
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	2.37

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	138	155	190	247	265	265	268	1.90	1.46
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	-2.38	-1.42
Population (millions)	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	0.14	0.38
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	5.40	5.33	4.82	4.99	5.02	4.44	4.15	-0.66	-0.36
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	187.4	168.3	124.4	102.5	100.0	89.6	83.2	-2.38	-1.42
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	97.4	264.3	223.0	112.1	100.0	82.5	67.5	4.99	-4.23
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	95.6	114.5	122.2	107.4	100.0	97.3	..	1.46	-0.99
Elec. generation (TWh)	19	27	26	36	39	35	32	1.82	1.27
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	63.0	83.0	110.7	100.0	102.4	103.2	..	0.92

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	21.87	21.05	18.81	20.32	21.50	19.71	19.47	-0.88	0.15
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.65	0.83	0.62	0.44	0.26	0.22	0.25	-0.32	-3.82
Oil	19.02	16.17	9.79	9.38	8.86	7.70	7.49	-3.83	-1.16
Natural Gas	-	-	1.60	2.36	2.51	2.27	2.27	-	1.53
Biofuels and wastes	0.23	0.55	0.80	0.93	1.82	1.95	1.94	7.62	3.91
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	8.00
Electricity	1.98	2.66	3.48	3.99	3.98	3.86	3.87	3.39	0.45
Heat	-	0.84	2.51	3.22	4.06	3.69	3.64	-	1.63
of which:									
Total industry	4.79	4.51	3.85	4.19	3.46	3.30	3.20	-1.28	-0.80
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.33	0.56	0.46	0.38	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.07	-5.21
Oil	3.81	3.02	1.31	1.08	0.78	0.69	0.61	-6.07	-3.27
Natural Gas	-	-	0.76	1.11	1.02	0.98	0.96	-	1.01
Biofuels and wastes	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.29	0.30	4.01	2.69
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.57	0.71	1.04	1.23	1.06	1.06	1.03	3.64	-0.03
Heat	-	0.11	0.11	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.16	-	1.79
Total transport	3.86	4.32	4.93	5.76	6.23	5.74	5.66	1.44	0.60
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	3.85	4.31	4.90	5.71	6.14	5.37	5.28	1.43	0.33
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.32	0.32	-	-
Electricity	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.87	2.81
Residential	9.90	7.97	5.72	5.94	7.02	6.22	6.18	-3.18	0.34
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.31	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-8.54	-5.67
Oil	8.66	5.96	1.81	1.11	0.68	0.48	0.46	-8.79	-5.82
Natural Gas	-	-	0.55	0.92	1.06	0.92	0.92	-	2.27
Biofuels and wastes	0.12	0.35	0.48	0.61	1.36	1.19	1.17	8.64	3.94
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	7.99
Electricity	0.81	0.91	1.19	1.25	1.28	1.23	1.27	2.27	0.28
Heat	-	0.49	1.62	2.03	2.61	2.38	2.34	-	1.62
Comm & public services	0.46	1.75	2.45	2.61	3.02	2.81	2.81	10.37	0.59
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.42	-6.10
Oil	-	0.72	0.46	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.09	-	-6.76
Natural Gas	-	-	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.28	0.30	-	1.74
Biofuels and waste	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	4.47	1.99
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	8.05
Electricity	0.43	0.75	1.03	1.22	1.32	1.28	1.27	5.28	0.92
Heat	-	0.24	0.72	0.90	1.21	1.10	1.08	-	1.79
Non-energy use	1.02	0.59	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.39	0.39	-4.88	-0.45
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	1.02	0.59	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.39	0.39	-4.88	-0.45
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

DENMARK

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2.7	8.7	8.9	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	3.8	7.2	-3.3
Exports	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-1.0	-0.6
Stock changes	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	-0.0		
Primary supply	2.8	8.4	8.7	5.7	5.4	3.5	4.5	3.7	7.0	-2.8
Statistical differences	0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	..		
Total transformation	-2.1	-7.8	-8.1	-5.2	-5.4	-3.5	-4.4	..	8.2	-2.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-2.3	-8.0	-8.1	-5.2	-5.4	-3.5	-4.4	..	7.8	-2.6
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-2.3	-7.9	-8.1	-5.2	-5.4	-3.5	-4.4	..	7.7	-2.6
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-	-14.1
Gas works	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-6.4	-4.1
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	..	-0.3	-3.8
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	2.1	-5.2
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-15.0	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	15.1	-4.6
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	2.3	-5.0
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	15.2	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	1.3	-4.5
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-4.2	-1.2
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-3.4	-6.1
<i>Residential</i>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-8.5	-5.7
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	0.8
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

DENMARK

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	5.65	9.99	6.64	6.50	5.53	4.24	5.34	4.86	-2.68
Total electricity and heat	4.99	9.40	6.19	6.46	5.34	4.21	5.32	5.43	-2.45
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.93	9.34	6.18	6.46	5.33	4.21	5.31	5.47	-2.42
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.41	-13.87
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.69	0.47	0.38	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.13	-3.18	-5.60
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-4.66
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.55	0.20	0.23	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	-8.07	-5.75
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-1.35	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.09	0.22	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	7.85	-4.65
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.12	20.35	-0.15
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	5.65	9.99	6.64	6.50	5.53	4.24	5.34	4.86	-2.68
Total electricity and heat	4.99	9.40	6.19	6.46	5.34	4.21	5.32	5.43	-2.45
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.93	9.34	6.18	6.46	5.33	4.21	5.31	5.47	-2.42
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.41	-13.87
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.69	0.47	0.38	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.13	-3.18	-5.60
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-4.66
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.55	0.20	0.23	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	-8.07	-5.75
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-1.35	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.09	0.22	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	7.85	-4.65
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.12	20.35	-0.15
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

DENMARK

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	76.39	119.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	69.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	108.11	162.96	280.27	477.71	588.91	676.41	668.99	635.44
Natural gas	258.29	c	c	c	..	..	..	..	..
(Danish kroner / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	421	742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	922	1817	2317	3702	4349	5399	5181	4922
Natural gas	1830	c	c	c	..	..	..	..	..

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	5.36	8.93	5.51	5.09	3.83	5.13	3.31	4.11	3.80
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	5.24	8.88	5.46	5.05	3.81	5.11	3.29	4.09	3.78
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total exports	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.06	-	0.01	0.04	0.03
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.06	-	0.01	0.04	0.03
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.06	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

DENMARK

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	6110	10255	6416	6031	4570	6137	3978	4895	4519
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	6110	10255	6416	6031	4570	6137	3978	4895	4519
Australia	177	1127	143	129	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	307	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6	39	-	-	37	22	-	-	-
Germany	941	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poland	3078	972	2311	830	459	61	57	560	363
United Kingdom	145	592	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	2	3223	-	66	375	80	-	37	2
Other OECD	8	8	177	369	255	148	205	241	90
China, People's Rep.	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	2057	812	1254	1338	2622	1508	1914	1833
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	868	-	1672	1852	735	1269	808	317	337
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	528	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	1295	1531	1371	1905	1400	1826	1663
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	30	-	-	230
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	50	1482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

DENMARK

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	-	54	123	96	71	-	11	52	42
Total OECD	-	54	123	96	71	-	11	52	42
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	9	76	-	70	-	11	52	42
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	14	34	95	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	31	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

DENMARK

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
(average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	93.62	535.51	390.83	625.03	154.99	434.34	..	..	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	390.83	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	46.02	38.53	31.67	61.84	75.20	113.34	88.22	86.27	..
Imports from:									
Australia	43.67	35.66	25.20	56.06	67.34	..	75.00	..	..
Canada	50.24	39.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	72.83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	45.29	36.22	31.78	52.10	89.54	153.20	96.54	83.70	..
United States	46.31	42.57	36.07	62.81	..	138.51	74.51	..	..
China	43.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	47.11	36.57	30.52	62.06	78.38	..	97.37	84.83	..
Indonesia	..	31.89	..	..	70.23	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	39.01	31.93	67.27	70.30	136.65	76.04	82.40	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	41.65	40.89	32.65	59.88	73.66	109.46	90.53	92.94	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

ESTONIA⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

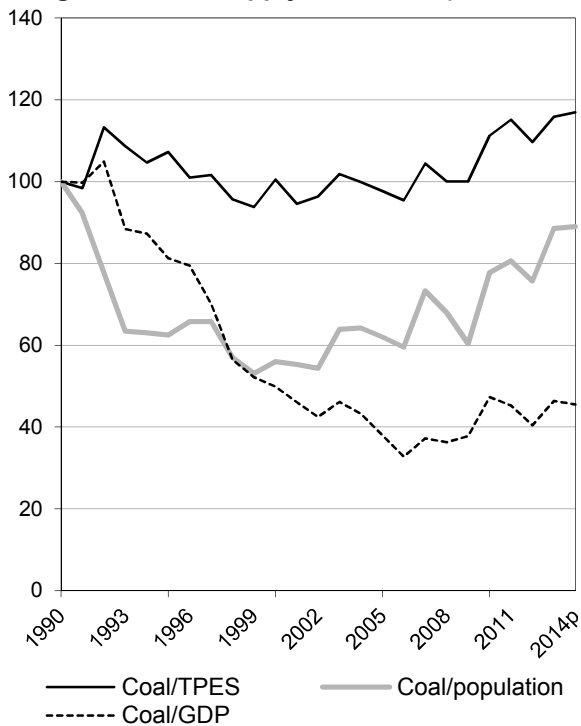


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

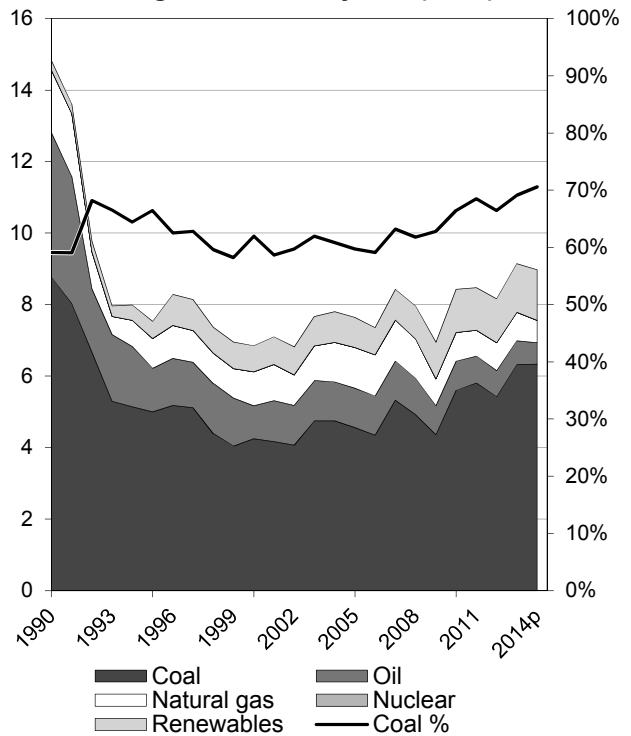


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

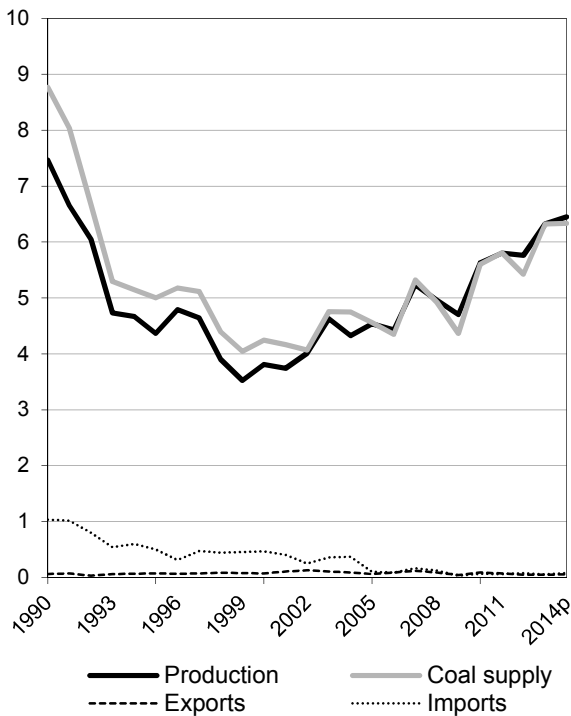
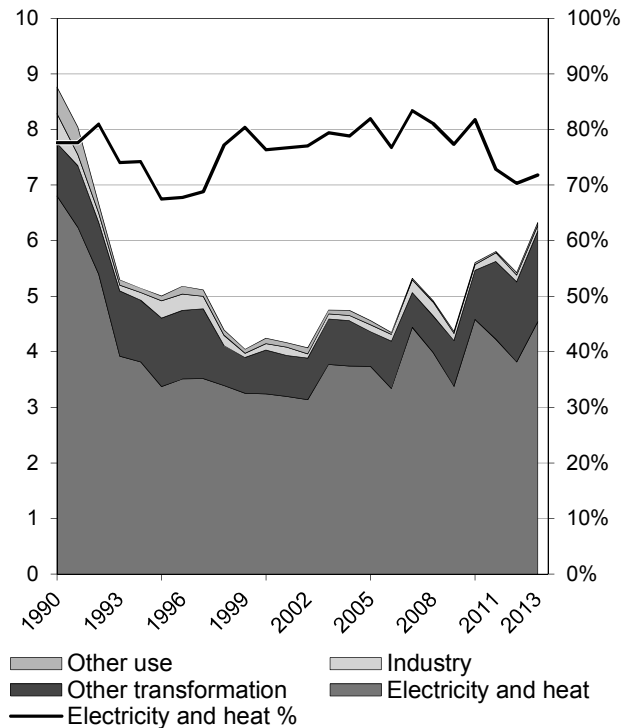


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

ESTONIA⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

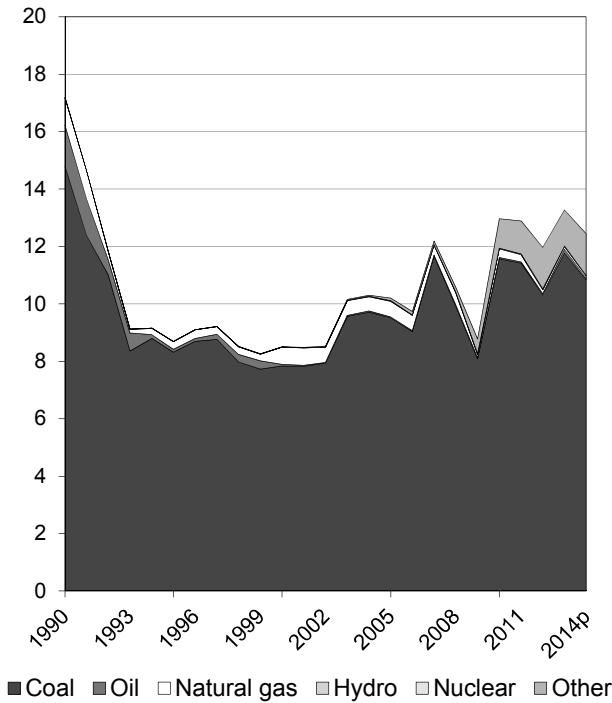


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

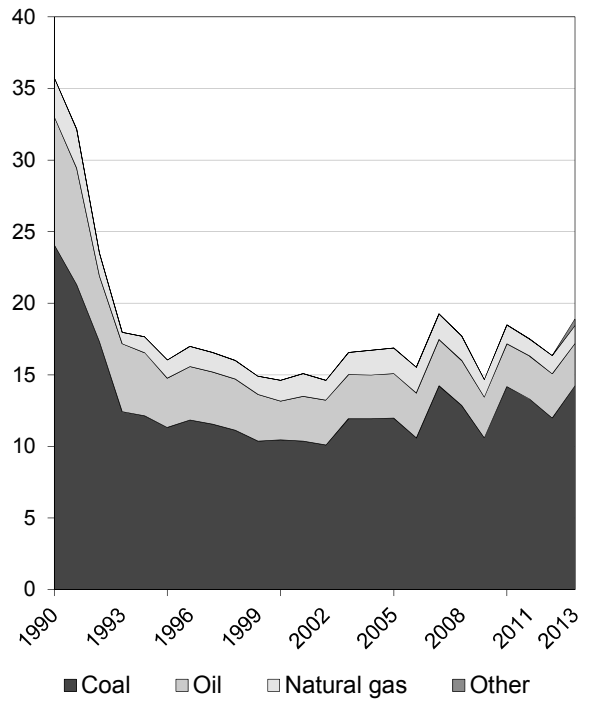


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

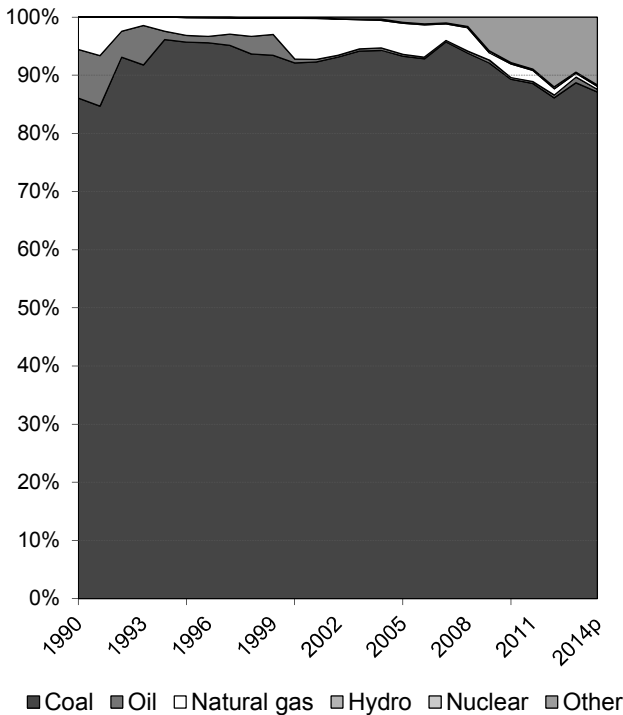
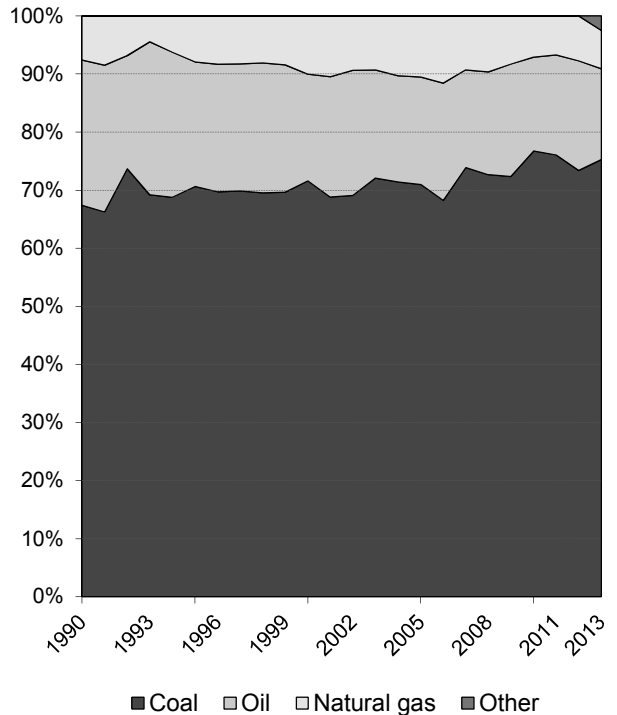


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

ESTONIA

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	x	x	13.97	6.73	8.03	8.70	8.64	x	-2.04
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	8.76	4.25	5.60	6.32	6.34	x	-1.41
Oil	x	x	4.05	0.93	0.82	0.66	0.60	x	-7.56
Natural Gas	x	x	1.75	0.95	0.80	0.79	0.62	x	-3.38
Biofuels and waste	x	x	0.27	0.73	1.17	1.30	1.34	x	7.09
Nuclear	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Hydro	x	x	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	0.03	0.06	0.07	x	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	x	x	-0.86	-0.11	-0.40	-0.44	-0.34	x	-2.87
Heat ⁽³⁾	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	x	x	10 e	10	14	16	16	x	1.94
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	1.37 e	0.68	0.58	0.55	0.53	x	-3.90
Population (millions)	x	x	1.6 e	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	x	-0.89
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	8.62 e	4.81	6.03	6.59	6.56	x	-1.16
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	235.0 e	116.6	100.0	94.1	91.5	x	-3.90
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	211.3 e	105.4	100.0	98.0	96.2	x	-3.28
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	133.1 e	101.0	100.0	85.7	..	x	-1.89
Elec. generation (TWh)	x	x	17	9	13	13	12	x	-1.12
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	..	59.9	100.0	126.2	128.7	x	..

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Steam coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Lignite	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Peat	x	0.56	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.07	x	-7.49
Oil shale and oil sands	x	6.91	3.70	4.42	5.51	6.23	6.38	x	-0.45
Mt:									
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Steam coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Lignite	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Peat	x	1.73	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.26	0.20	x	-7.87
Oil shale and oil sands	x	22.49	11.73	14.59	17.93	20.51	21.00	x	-0.40

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	x	x	8.36	3.69	4.23	4.18	4.31	x	-2.85
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	1.01	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.15	x	-7.89
Oil	x	x	2.65	1.13	1.40	1.44	1.43	x	-2.64
Natural Gas	x	x	0.63	0.39	0.30	0.33	0.46	x	-1.38
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	0.27	0.61	0.79	0.69	0.77	x	4.66
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.84	0.62	0.85	0.86	0.84	x	0.01
Heat	x	x	2.98	0.73	0.76	0.70	0.67	x	-6.31
of which:									
Total industry	x	x	3.60	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.92	x	-5.76
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	0.53	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.10	x	-6.86
Oil	x	x	1.00	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.09	x	-9.76
Natural Gas	x	x	0.27	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.21	x	-1.16
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.20	x	14.51
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.34	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.26	x	-1.02
Heat	x	x	1.46	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	x	-13.87
Total transport	x	x	1.17	0.80	1.07	1.08	1.05	x	-0.48
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	0.01	-	-	-	-	x	-
Oil	x	x	1.13	0.79	1.06	1.07	1.04	x	-0.34
Natural Gas	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-7.16
Residential	x	x	1.42	1.32	1.47	1.39	1.33	x	-0.29
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	0.25	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-11.76
Oil	x	x	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-8.58
Natural Gas	x	x	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	x	-0.37
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	0.17	0.47	0.60	0.56	0.53	x	5.00
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.11	0.18	0.25	0.24	0.23	x	3.31
Heat	x	x	0.73	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.47	x	-1.88
Comm & public services	x	x	0.48	0.41	0.61	0.61	0.60	x	0.93
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-11.32
Oil	x	x	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06	x	-0.46
Natural Gas	x	x	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.06	x	7.68
Biofuels and waste	x	x	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	x	-6.12
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.03	0.17	0.31	0.31	0.31	x	11.41
Heat	x	x	0.23	0.13	0.18	0.16	0.15	x	-2.03
Non-energy use	x	x	0.37	0.26	0.13	0.13	0.24	x	-1.83
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	-	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	x	-
Oil	x	x	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.11	x	0.11
Natural Gas	x	x	0.26	0.14	-	0.02	0.10	x	-4.14

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	x	x	7.5	3.8	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.4	x	-0.7
Imports	x	x	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	x	-12.0
Exports	x	x	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	x	-0.8
Stock changes	x	x	0.3	0.0	-0.0	-0.4	-0.0	-0.1		
Primary supply	x	x	8.8	4.2	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.3	x	-1.4
Statistical differences	x	x	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	..		
Total transformation	x	x	-7.2	-3.9	-5.9	-5.3	-6.0	..	x	-0.8
Electricity and heat gen.	x	x	-6.8	-3.2	-4.6	-3.8	-4.5	..	x	-1.7
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	x	x	-6.8	-3.2	-4.6	-3.8	-4.5	..	x	-1.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	x	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	x	-
Gas works	x	x	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	..	x	-0.1
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	x	x	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	x	-9.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	x	x	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	x	-16.5
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	x	x	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	x	-5.1
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	..	x	7.6
Energy ind. own use	x	x	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	..	x	-3.8
Losses	x	x	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	x	-7.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	x	x	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	x	-6.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	x	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	x	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	x	19.7
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	x	-	0.0	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	x	x	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-24.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	x	x	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Other	x	x	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-13.1
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	x	x	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-11.3
<i>Residential</i>	x	x	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-11.8
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	x	x	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	..	x	-
Non-energy use	x	x	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	x	0.38	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	x	-7.67
Total electricity and heat	x	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-16.12
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-16.12
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	x	-2.97
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-17.52
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	x	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-9.14
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Steam coal	x	0.38	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	x	-7.67
Total electricity and heat	x	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-16.12
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-16.12
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	x	-2.97
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-17.52
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	x	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-9.14
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Total electricity and heat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Total electricity and heat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Peat	x	1.70	0.33	0.35	0.31	0.26	0.24	x	-8.17
Total electricity and heat	x	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.14	x	-3.76
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	0.33	0.06	0.19	0.13	0.16	0.12	x	-4.24
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	0.54	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.09	x	-7.49
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	0.02	0.01	-	0.00	-	-	x	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	x	0.81	0.00	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Oil shale and oil sands	x	25.95	13.23	17.89	18.74	17.53	20.49	x	-1.02
Total electricity and heat	x	22.57	10.84	13.55	14.00	12.54	15.44	x	-1.64
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	22.57	10.82	13.53	13.99	12.54	15.43	x	-1.64
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	x	0.88	1.39	3.09	3.48	3.67	3.82	x	6.60
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	0.65	0.61	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.98	x	1.80
Industry	x	1.39	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	x	-9.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.19	0.16	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	1.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	x	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.08	x	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

ESTONIA

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	..	..	..	329.68	358.54	412.52	426.52	428.68
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	..	..	..	319.86	331.53	412.64	413.10	415.41

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	x	0.34	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.08
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	x	0.32	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.08
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	x	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exports	x	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	x	-	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	x	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

ESTONIA

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	x	373	101	54	71	67	82	59	82
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	x	373	101	54	71	67	82	59	82
Australia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	373	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	98	54	71	67	79	57	75
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	3	1	7
Venezuela	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lignite	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

ESTONIA

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	909.41	..
Imports from:									
Australia
Canada
Czech Republic
Poland
United States
China
Colombia
Indonesia
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	909.41	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	72.73	115.06	93.40	78.63	..
Imports from:									
Australia
Canada
Czech Republic
Poland
United States
China
Colombia
Indonesia
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	72.59	109.74	91.69	78.60	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

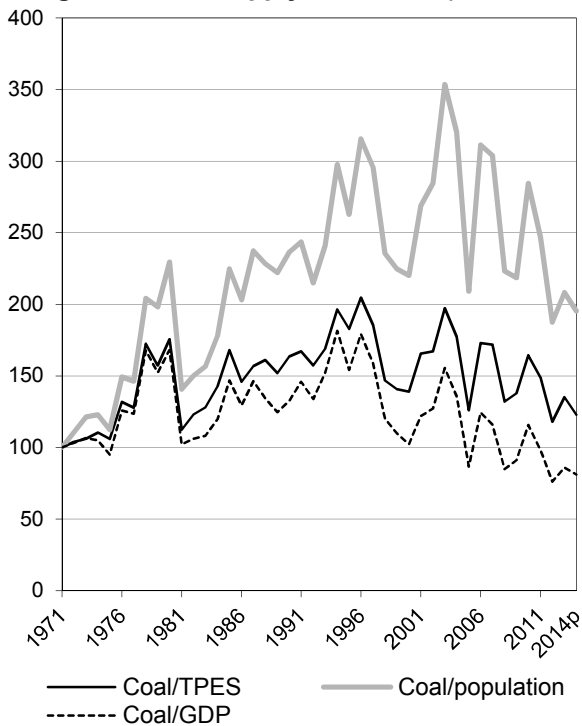


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

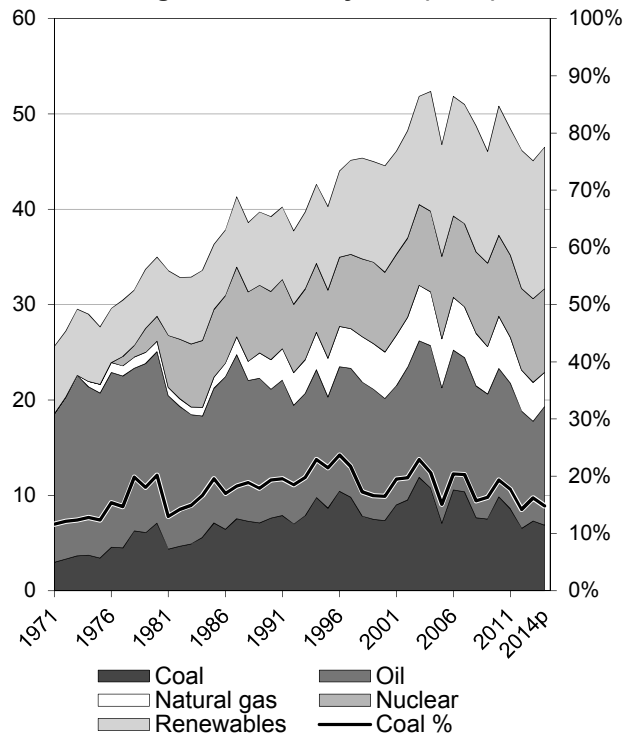


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

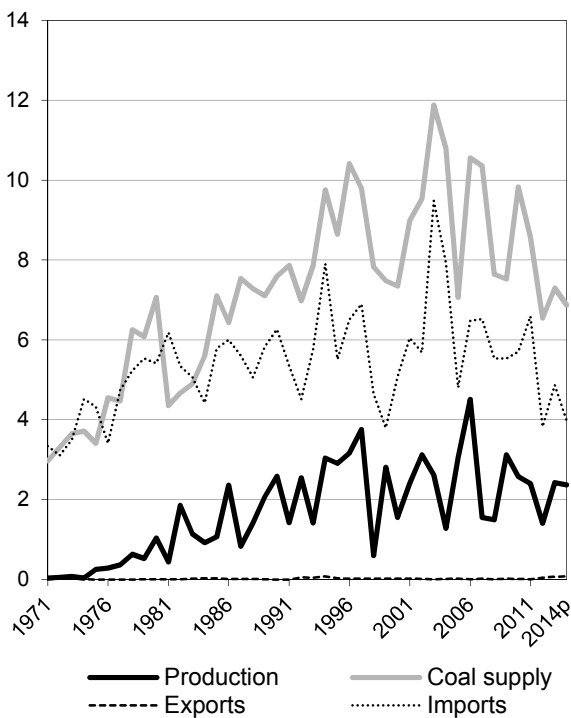
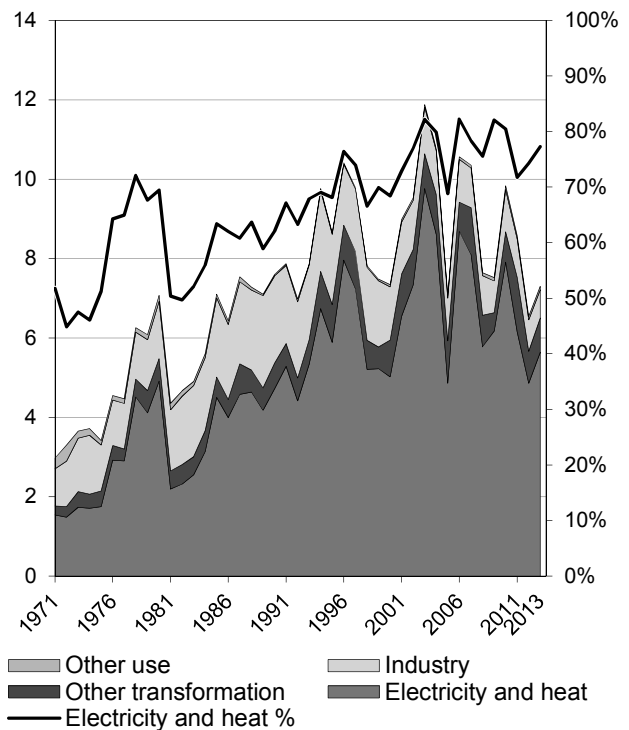


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

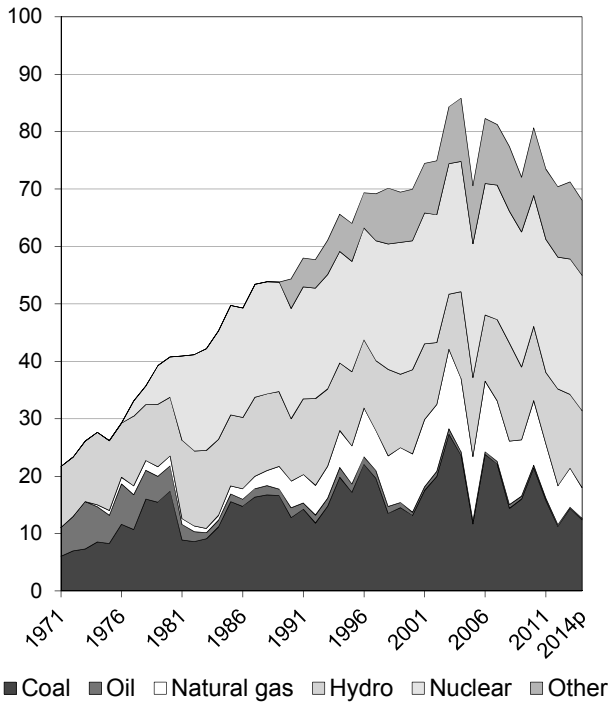


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

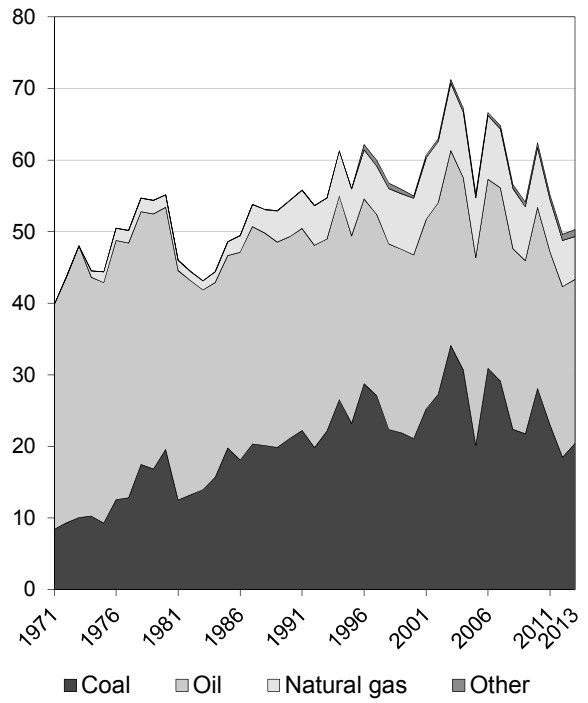


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

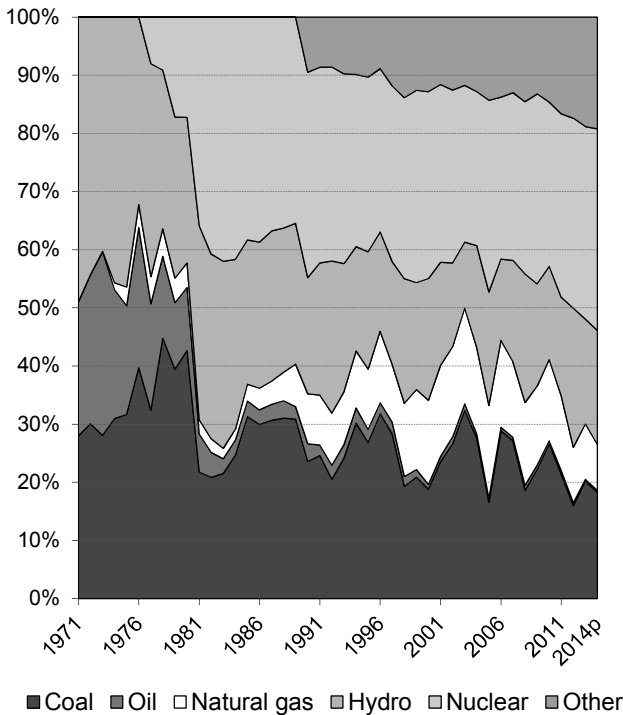
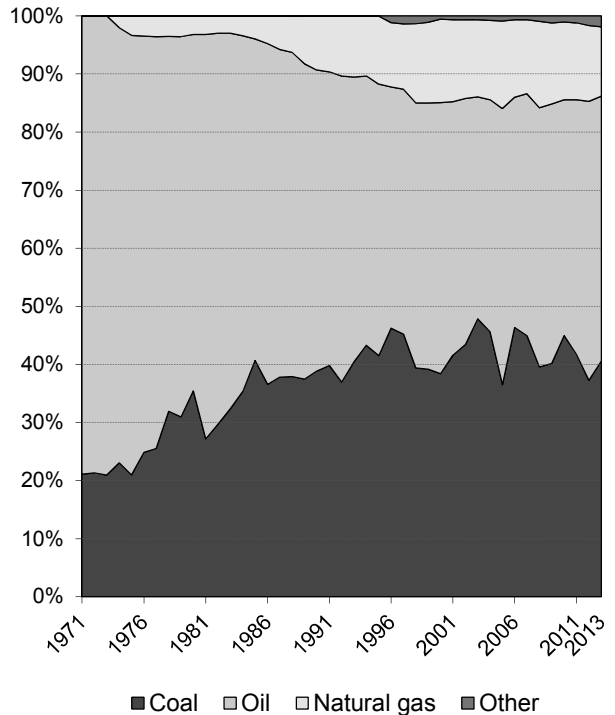


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

FINLAND

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	30.05	35.14	40.54	46.12	52.25	47.20	48.90	1.78	0.66
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.65	7.07	7.60	7.34	9.83	7.30	6.87	4.41	-0.17
Oil	18.94	18.00	13.52	12.79	13.46	10.46	12.42	-1.97	-1.11
Natural Gas	-	1.10	3.12	4.89	5.48	4.08	3.59	-	1.18
Biofuels and waste	5.63	4.96	6.52	9.35	11.93	12.78	13.06	0.86	2.97
Nuclear	-	2.61	7.15	8.37	8.49	8.79	8.78	-	0.90
Hydro	1.29	1.26	1.33	1.80	1.59	1.58	1.64	0.19	0.73
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.14	-	25.30
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.53	0.15	1.31	1.46	1.29	1.93	2.21	5.45	1.71
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.19	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	86	105	144	180	213	212	212	3.08	1.72
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.35	0.33	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.23	-1.26	-1.04
Population (millions)	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.39	0.38
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	6.44	7.35	8.13	8.91	9.74	8.68	8.95	1.38	0.28
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	142.7	135.9	115.1	104.5	100.0	90.5	93.9	-1.26	-1.04
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	92.1	145.3	114.6	88.4	100.0	74.4	70.1	1.29	-1.86
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	80.1	90.0	104.7	107.3	100.0	96.0	..	1.59	-0.38
Elec. generation (TWh)	26	41	54	70	81	71	68	4.41	1.18
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	34.3	43.9	58.1	91.2	100.0	96.5	94.6	3.15	2.23

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	0.63	2.59	1.55	3.05	2.58	2.42	2.37	12.47	-0.28
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	2.21	7.15	4.47	8.78	7.41	6.96	6.81	10.28	-0.12
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

FINLAND

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	27.41	27.63	31.74	34.97	37.77	35.91	35.31	0.87	0.46
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.52	1.59	2.23	1.40	1.16	0.88	0.80	2.28	-4.39
Oil	16.08	14.29	13.13	11.77	11.53	10.76	10.64	-1.19	-0.91
Natural Gas	-	0.62	1.37	1.31	1.15	1.04	1.02	-	-1.29
Biofuels and wastes	5.63	4.93	5.03	6.43	7.03	7.22	7.25	-0.66	1.60
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	5.26
Electricity	3.31	4.57	7.24	9.30	10.26	9.91	9.82	4.71	1.33
Heat	0.86	1.64	2.74	4.76	6.65	6.11	5.79	7.02	3.32
of which:									
Total industry	9.31	8.55	12.89	16.64	15.62	14.87	14.86	1.93	0.62
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.35	1.44	2.20	1.35	1.06	0.79	0.71	2.93	-4.80
Oil	5.63	3.57	1.63	2.11	1.79	1.71	1.67	-7.04	0.13
Natural Gas	-	0.57	1.31	1.18	0.96	0.88	0.87	-	-1.76
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	3.50	4.87	4.31	4.58	4.74	-	1.33
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	2.22	2.80	4.00	5.27	4.96	4.69	4.75	3.52	0.76
Heat	0.11	0.17	0.25	1.86	2.54	2.21	2.11	4.83	9.72
Total transport	3.45	4.00	5.64	5.65	6.17	6.02	6.03	2.94	0.29
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	3.42	3.97	5.59	5.57	5.87	5.64	5.61	2.93	0.02
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.28	0.32	-	-
Electricity	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09	12.32	2.40
Residential	6.13	6.39	7.62	6.48	8.28	7.75	7.27	1.29	-0.20
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.16	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	-8.59	-6.89
Oil	4.80	4.23	2.91	1.05	0.77	0.62	0.55	-2.91	-6.99
Natural Gas	-	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	-	0.37
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	1.30	1.34	2.13	1.96	1.78	-	1.37
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	5.26
Electricity	0.62	0.99	1.79	2.23	2.81	2.75	2.64	6.48	1.70
Heat	0.55	0.96	1.54	1.82	2.49	2.37	2.25	6.28	1.67
Comm & public services	0.43	0.68	1.28	3.30	4.39	4.27	4.10	6.58	5.20
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Oil	-	-	-	0.48	0.42	0.40	0.37	-	-
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.11	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.43	0.68	1.28	1.63	2.19	2.19	2.15	6.58	2.28
Heat	-	-	-	1.07	1.60	1.50	1.42	-	-
Non-energy use	1.51	1.76	2.05	1.50	1.75	1.47	1.60	1.82	-1.08
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-
Oil	1.51	1.76	2.05	1.48	1.69	1.43	1.56	1.80	-1.16
Natural Gas	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	-	8.41

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

FINLAND

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	0.1	1.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.4	2.4	2.4	22.6	-0.3
Imports	3.5	5.4	6.3	5.1	5.7	3.8	4.9	4.0	3.5	-1.1
Exports	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-17.1	20.4
Stock changes	0.1	0.6	-1.3	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.6		
Primary supply	3.6	7.1	7.6	7.3	9.8	6.5	7.3	6.9	4.4	-0.2
Statistical differences	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..		
Total transformation	-2.1 e	-5.3 e	-5.3 e	-5.6 e	-8.5 e	-5.4 e	-6.2 e	..	5.5	0.7
Electricity and heat gen.	-1.7	-4.9	-4.7	-5.0	-7.9	-4.9	-5.6	..	6.1	0.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-1.7	-4.5	-4.4	-4.6	-7.5	-4.5	-5.4	..	5.7	0.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	..	-	-0.2
Gas works	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	1.1	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.4 e	-0.4 e	-0.5 e	-0.6 e	-0.5 e	-0.5 e	-0.5 e	..	2.2	-0.5
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.4 e	-0.4 e	-0.5 e	-0.5 e	-0.4 e	-0.4 e	-0.4 e	..	2.0	-0.8
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-	6.1
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-	-	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	-	-
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	..	2.3	-4.4
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	..	2.9	-4.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.4 e	0.5 e	0.8 e	0.6 e	0.5 e	0.4 e	0.3 e	..	4.3	-3.8
<i>Chemical</i>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	..	17.2	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-8.4
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	20.2	-3.3
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-15.0	-0.6
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-8.6	3.9
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-8.6	-6.9
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

FINLAND

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	5.31	5.65	5.19	6.98	6.00	4.60	5.84	0.52	0.14
Total electricity and heat	4.57	3.88	3.55	5.59	4.00	3.27	4.48	-1.34	0.62
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.52	3.77	3.51	5.54	3.98	3.24	4.46	-1.49	0.73
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	7.24	-8.90
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	0.71	1.28	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.23	-	2.40
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.67	1.04	0.35	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.11	3.82	-9.35
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.09	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-0.61	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	16.10	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.41	0.76	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.06	5.22	-10.21
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-6.51
<i>Other industry</i>	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-14.26	0.18
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-16.20	-2.52
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	5.31	4.94	3.91	5.77	4.72	3.46	4.56	-0.60	-0.35
Total electricity and heat	4.57	3.88	3.55	5.59	4.00	3.27	4.48	-1.34	0.62
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.52	3.77	3.51	5.54	3.98	3.24	4.46	-1.49	0.73
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	7.24	-8.90
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.67	1.04	0.35	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.11	3.82	-9.35
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.09	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-0.61	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	16.10	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.41	0.76	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.06	5.22	-10.21
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-6.51
<i>Other industry</i>	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-14.26	0.18
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-16.20	-2.52
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	0.71	1.28	1.21	1.28	1.14	1.28	-	2.58
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	0.71	1.28	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.23	-	2.40
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	1.47	4.81	6.14	9.32	8.30	6.47	5.40	10.37	0.50
Total electricity and heat	0.85	3.23	4.82	8.14	7.08	5.36	4.59	11.76	1.54
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.43	3.10	4.44	7.79	6.78	5.12	4.39	18.01	1.52
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.43	0.13	0.38	0.35	0.30	0.23	0.20	-9.52	1.94
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.03	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.50	1.51	1.22	1.01	0.98	0.85	0.73	9.68	-3.14
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.16	0.08	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.50	1.28	1.05	0.91	0.84	0.76	0.67	8.13	-2.75
<i>Other industry</i>	-	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.06	-	-1.62
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.23	-4.70	5.37
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

FINLAND

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	51.74	72.35	44.40	82.82	116.89	157.45	133.45	109.08	108.14
Heavy fuel oil	71.34	130.84	133.67	232.79	390.31	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	78.45	96.13	88.04	128.66	249.85	306.23	319.32	305.67	290.15
For industry									
Steam coal	51.74	72.35	89.47	146.63	193.76	362.13	322.66	311.54	310.49
Coking coal	..	..	99.78	196.65	288.81	479.66	398.61	352.52	338.36
High sulphur fuel oil	71.34	130.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	172.12	286.78	454.89	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	78.45	96.13	101.68	147.93	272.51	408.47	413.84	429.68	414.11
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	31.11	40.48	41.92	58.01	76.80	98.53	90.34	71.50	70.92
Heavy fuel oil	67.61	115.38	198.90	257.00	404.13	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	69.70	79.47	122.82	133.16	242.53	283.16	319.41	296.05	281.17
For industry									
Steam coal	31.11	40.48	84.47	102.71	127.30	226.62	218.43	204.21	203.63
Coking coal	..	..	108.23	158.25	217.99	344.87	310.03	265.48	254.95
High sulphur fuel oil	67.61	115.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	256.12	316.60	471.00	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	69.70	79.47	141.85	153.11	264.53	377.71	413.96	416.16	401.29

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	5.23	6.27	5.09	4.81	5.70	6.60	3.82	4.87	3.98
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	4.31	4.85	3.32	2.89	3.93	4.85	2.35	3.27	2.63
Coking coal	-	0.64	1.26	1.40	1.33	1.27	1.12	1.21	0.93
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.92	0.77	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.44	0.32	0.37	0.40
Total exports	-	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.07
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.07

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

FINLAND

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	4789	6101	5072	4723	5920	6970	3909	5067	4031
Coking coal	-	711	1258	1401	1327	1269	1124	1213	929
Australia	-	-	-	487	406	293	241	206	-
Canada	-	-	100	519	416	482	364	368	425
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	203	705	13	-	-	20	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	45	360	382	437	334	391	411	408
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	1	24	42	66	43
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	64	87	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	463	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	91	-	-	49	66	162	53
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	4789	5390	3814	3322	4593	5701	2785	3854	3102
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	7	31	20	15	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	6	21	-	-	-
Poland	4089	2609	1313	551	211	29	133	302	171
United Kingdom	3	253	-	3	-	6	-	-	-
United States	-	41	-	-	166	173	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	51	1	14	51	11	4	6
China, People's Rep.	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	334	-	-	413	33	17	-	5
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	697	1905	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2448	2736	3680	5199	2556	3428	2789
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	2	31	55	152	48	105	131
Venezuela	-	148	-	-	41	6	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

FINLAND

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	..	60.49	53.94	131.60	152.40	326.47	192.34	221.52	..
Imports from:									
Australia	148.54	150.14	392.82	166.94	221.06	..
Canada	58.26	153.33	164.99	350.70	216.54	225.40	..
Czech Republic
Poland	..	60.94	52.76	147.80	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	60.37	55.42	121.25	135.83	258.32	200.58	220.62	..
China	490.92	..
Colombia	192.27	..
Indonesia
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	..	59.06	51.74	57.46	129.54	..	129.25	..	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	49.71	44.30	32.08	62.80	72.64	134.21	86.94	92.80	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	46.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada
Czech Republic
Poland	..	44.28	34.83	68.11	79.86	164.75	79.19	80.73	..
United States	..	53.46	..	..	72.38	136.19	69.73	114.19	..
China
Colombia	..	52.73	..	..	77.53	..	82.32	91.88	..
Indonesia	..	38.94	..	..	..	238.93	145.71	..	..
South Africa	195.76	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	..	40.34	30.46	61.59	71.89	124.32	87.26	91.84	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

FRANCE⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

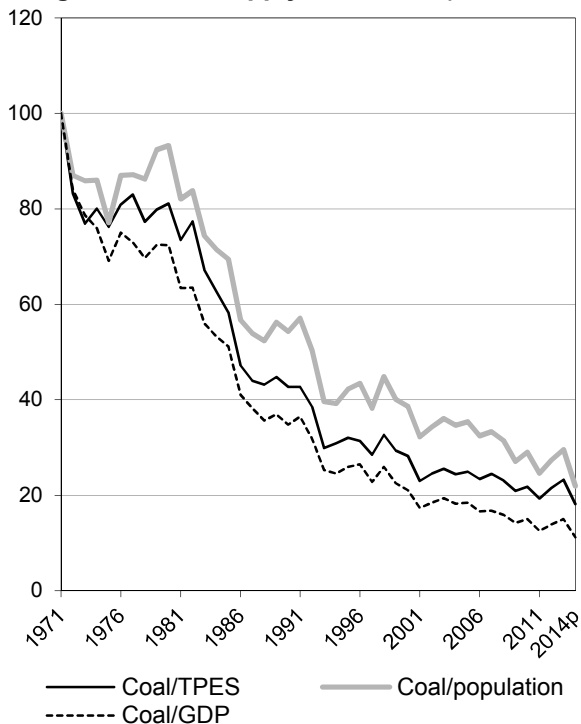


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

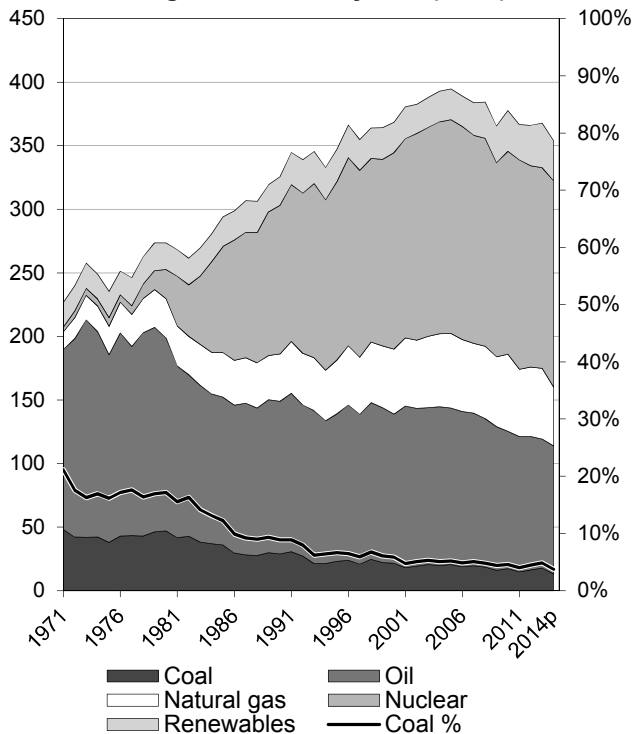


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

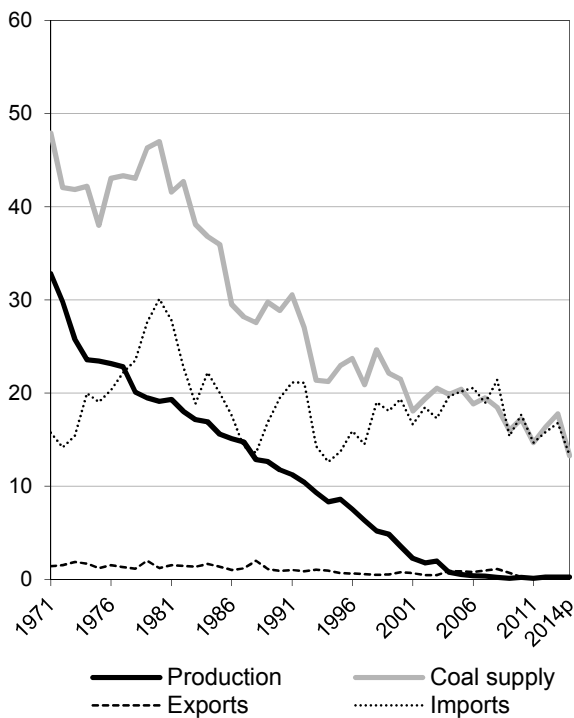
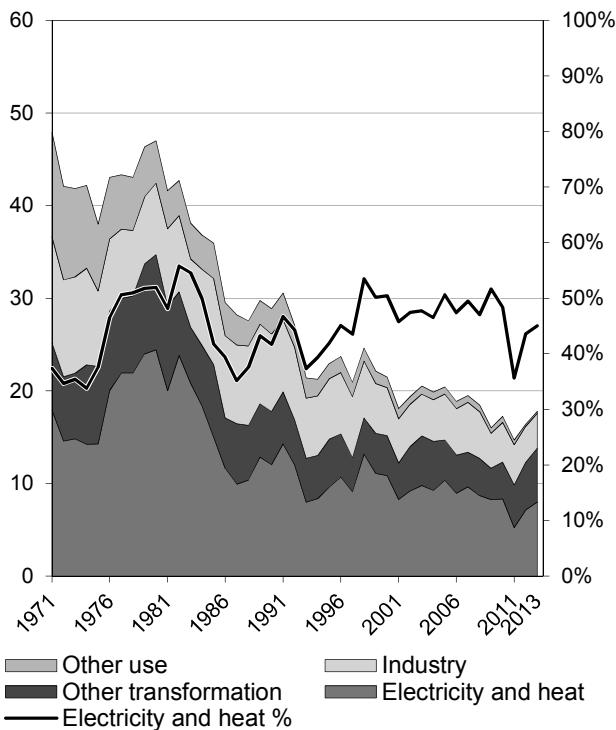


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

FRANCE⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

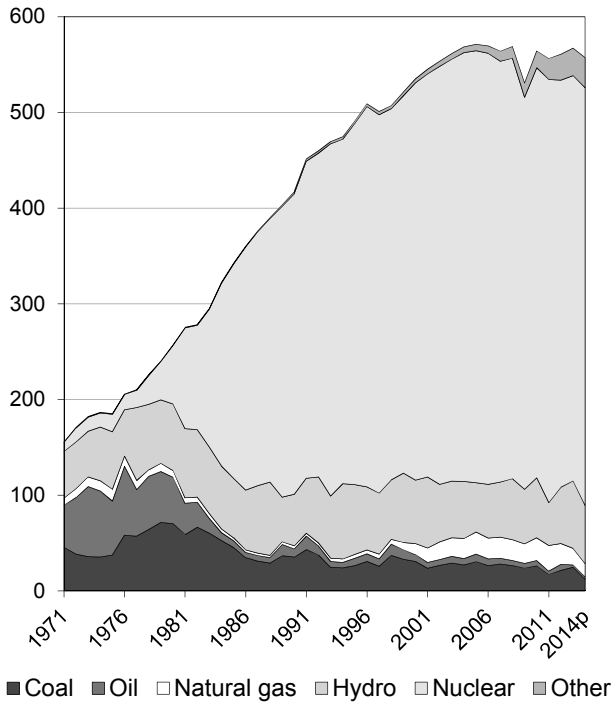


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

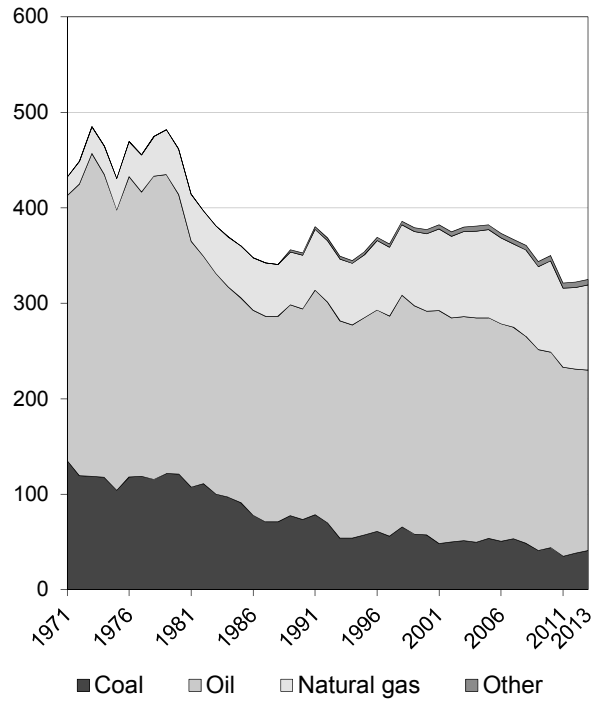


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

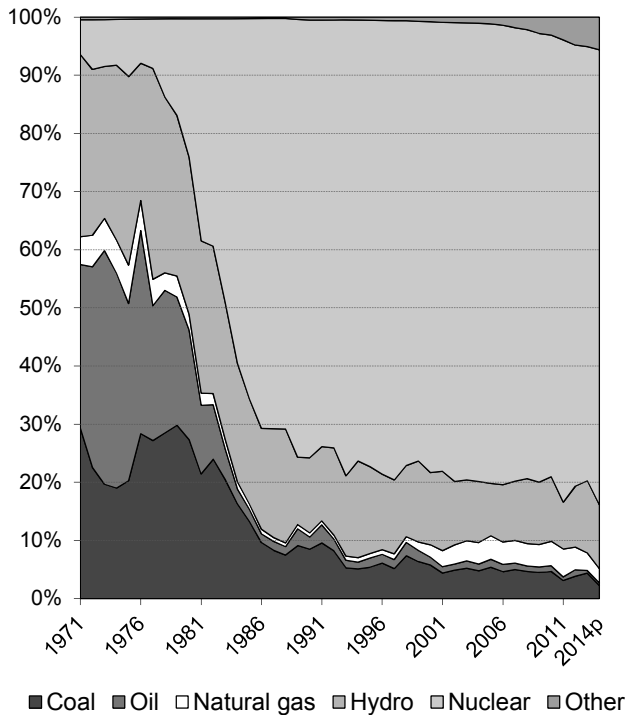
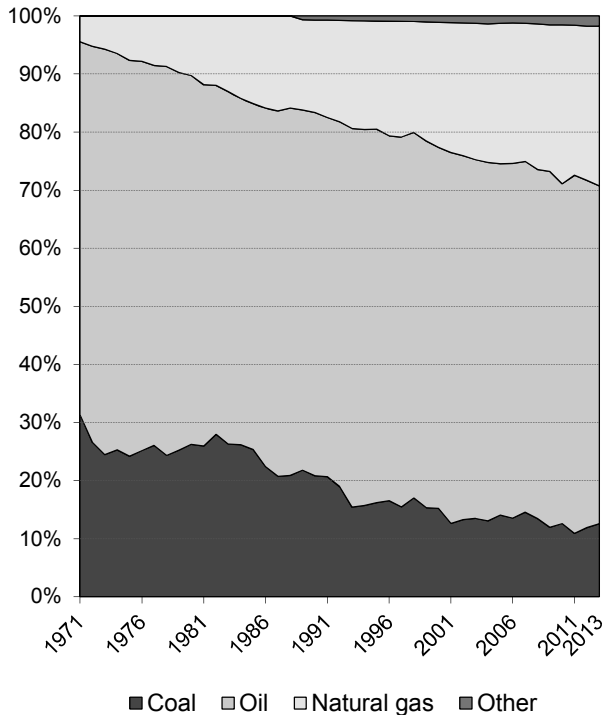


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

FRANCE

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	257.34	273.96	320.02	359.88	373.84	361.89	345.88	1.29	0.54
Coal, peat and oil shale	41.86	46.99	28.88	21.49	17.24	17.78	13.27	-2.16	-2.09
Oil	171.15	151.88	120.04	117.46	108.04	101.49	100.69	-2.06	-0.73
Natural Gas	19.28	30.91	37.18	51.08	60.75	55.71	46.10	3.94	1.77
Biofuels and waste	13.98	12.35	15.69	15.39	22.63	23.43	20.76	0.68	1.76
Nuclear	5.49	22.80	116.93	154.56	159.54	157.74	162.50	19.71	1.31
Hydro	5.86	8.54	6.62	8.15	7.70	8.66	7.49	0.72	1.18
Geothermal	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.18	0.26	0.32	0.32	28.87	3.14
Solar, wind, tide	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10	1.45	2.72	3.01	2.02	15.62
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.35	0.40	-5.58	-8.54	-3.77	-5.95	-8.25	17.60	0.28
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	1059	1291	1650	2030	2290	2352	2361	2.64	1.55
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.15	-1.32	-1.00
Population (millions)	53.3	55.2	58.2	60.9	65.0	65.9	66.2	0.52	0.54
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	4.83	4.97	5.50	5.91	5.75	5.49	5.23	0.77	-0.00
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	148.9	130.0	118.8	108.6	100.0	94.2	89.7	-1.32	-1.00
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	525.0	483.4	232.4	140.6	100.0	100.4	74.6	-4.68	-3.58
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	72.4	83.5	94.4	97.8	100.0	96.6	..	1.58	0.10
Elec. generation (TWh)	183	257	417	535	564	567	557	4.98	1.35
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	77.9	85.6	101.7	111.7	100.0	98.7	97.6	1.58	-0.13

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	4.80	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-7.86	-
Steam coal	14.14	8.55	3.37	0.55	0.23	0.28	0.27	-4.11	-13.84
Lignite	1.17	1.43	0.17	-	-	-	-	1.68	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	4.66	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-7.54	-
Steam coal	16.50	9.38	3.80	0.62	0.26	0.31	0.30	-4.60	-13.74
Lignite	2.73	2.33	0.30	-	-	-	-	-1.30	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

FRANCE

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	203.17	201.84	204.51	233.17	231.16	221.20	225.08	0.04	0.42
Coal, peat and oil shale	19.95	12.30	11.11	6.33	4.95	4.11	3.99	-3.38	-4.35
Oil	137.19	124.80	107.43	115.98	102.22	98.46	97.71	-1.43	-0.41
Natural Gas	14.68	27.52	34.17	45.91	47.13	44.90	47.60	5.10	1.45
Biofuels and wastes	12.73	11.16	13.80	12.83	17.15	16.66	18.12	0.47	1.19
Geothermal	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.18	0.03	0.05	0.05	28.87	-5.07
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.12	-	5.70
Electricity	18.26	25.69	37.13	47.29	54.56	53.33	54.14	4.26	1.65
Heat	0.37	0.34	0.68	4.62	5.03	3.58	3.34	3.69	7.15
of which:									
Total industry	59.55	58.87	47.09	48.67	37.93	37.49	40.00	-1.37	-0.71
Coal, peat and oil shale	10.40	7.71	8.37	5.20	4.30	3.90	3.77	-1.27	-3.40
Oil	31.22	27.53	9.37	7.05	4.13	3.98	3.77	-6.83	-3.88
Natural Gas	5.93	10.30	13.12	17.64	12.98	13.67	16.82	4.78	1.08
Biofuels and wastes	1.67	1.61	2.14	2.23	2.09	1.65	1.95	1.44	-0.41
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	10.32	11.72	14.09	16.54	14.43	14.04	13.69	1.85	-0.12
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-
Total transport	35.29	43.30	55.15	64.34	62.58	62.20	61.91	2.66	0.50
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.09	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	34.39	42.42	54.06	62.43	57.50	56.74	56.32	2.70	0.18
Natural Gas	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.16	-23.40	33.17
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.47	3.47	3.82	3.87	-	-
Electricity	0.79	0.85	1.09	1.44	1.54	1.52	1.57	1.95	1.60
Residential	30.57	32.28	51.07	58.21	62.08	59.83	62.34	3.06	0.87
Coal, peat and oil shale	9.17	4.56	2.37 e	0.90	0.32	0.08	0.08	-7.64	-13.50
Oil	2.61	2.99	15.65	13.66	11.13	9.86	10.21	11.12	-1.84
Natural Gas	4.17	7.74	9.41	18.08 e	19.81	18.26	18.17	4.91	2.90
Biofuels and wastes	10.92	9.41	11.54	9.54	10.89	10.32	11.37	0.32	-0.06
Geothermal	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.81	-14.65
Solar, wind, tide	-	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.12	-	5.37
Electricity	3.71	7.56	11.91	15.81	19.84	19.44	20.63	7.11	2.42
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	1.76	1.76	-	-
Comm & public services	52.32	43.15	25.82	25.91	32.77	32.36	32.83	-4.07	1.05
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.28	0.00	-	-	0.19	0.03	0.03	-	-
Oil	46.32	31.67	7.28	6.15	5.01	3.82	3.74	-10.31	-2.86
Natural Gas	2.42	6.12	8.72	6.45 e	9.56	9.66	10.30	7.84	0.73
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.07	0.53	0.52	0.66	0.73	-	10.84
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	3.30	5.36	9.75	12.78	17.47	17.13	16.96	6.58	2.44
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	1.04	-	-
Non-energy use	20.86	19.16	19.09	24.06	20.40	20.45	19.33	-0.52	0.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.37	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.11	-	-5.18
Oil	18.72	15.99	16.00	20.52	18.41	18.23	17.68	-0.92	0.44
Natural Gas	2.14	3.17	2.72	3.32	1.91	2.11	1.55	1.43	-2.43

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

FRANCE

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	25.8	19.1	11.8	3.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-4.5	-15.0
Imports	15.4	30.1	19.5	19.3	17.7	15.8	16.8	13.4	1.4	-0.6
Exports	-1.9	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-4.1	-6.7
Stock changes	2.5	-1.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.4	0.6	0.9	-0.1		
Primary supply	41.9	47.0	28.9	21.5	17.2	16.4	17.8	13.3	-2.2	-2.1
Statistical differences	2.0	-0.0	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-1.7	..		
Total transformation	-20.8	-31.8 e	-16.4 e	-14.7 e	-11.7 e	-10.6 e	-11.6 e	..	-1.4	-1.5
Electricity and heat gen.	-14.8	-24.4	-12.0	-10.8	-8.3	-7.1	-8.0	..	-1.2	-1.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-14.8	-16.9	-6.9	-9.4	-7.4	-6.4	-7.4	..	-4.4	0.3
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-7.5	-5.1	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	..	-	-9.1
Gas works	1.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-7.1	-7.4 e	-4.4 e	-3.9 e	-3.3 e	-3.5 e	-3.6 e	..	-2.8	-0.9
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-6.3	-6.3 e	-3.8 e	-3.6 e	-2.7 e	-2.6 e	-2.8 e	..	-2.8	-1.3
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-1.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	..	-3.0	0.1
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	..	-3.9	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-2.5	-2.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	..	-6.1	-2.5
Losses	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	19.9	12.3	11.1	6.3	4.9	4.1	4.0	..	-3.4	-4.4
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	10.4	7.7	8.4	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	..	-1.3	-3.4
<i>Iron and steel</i>	6.3	4.6 e	4.8 e	2.8 e	2.7 e	2.3 e	2.3 e	..	-1.6	-3.2
<i>Chemical</i>	1.2	0.8	1.0 e	c	0.4	0.4	0.7	..	-0.9	-1.6
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.5	0.6	1.0 e	0.2 e	0.6	0.7	0.4	..	4.1	-3.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.2	0.1	0.4 e	0.1 e	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	5.6	-11.7
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	2.3	1.6	1.2 e	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	..	-3.7	-4.4
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	9.5	4.6	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	..	-7.8	-12.5
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	9.2	4.6	2.4 e	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	-7.6	-13.5
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-5.2

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

FRANCE

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	47.20	30.89	22.16	17.39	14.63	16.90	18.48	-3.47	-2.21
Total electricity and heat	24.50	12.87	10.69	7.60	5.27	7.45	8.44	-5.22	-1.82
<i>Main activity producers</i>	17.92	7.59	9.75	6.97	4.65	6.82	8.21	-6.91	0.34
<i>Autoproducers</i>	6.58	5.28	0.94	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.23	-1.82	-12.74
Patent fuel/BKB plants	2.09	0.38	0.11	-	-	-	-	-13.19	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	12.98	9.52	6.54	4.33	4.08	4.50	4.63	-2.55	-3.09
Blast furnace inputs	-	1.09 e	2.03 e	1.88 e	1.68 e	1.84 e	2.18 e	-	3.08
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	3.11	4.91	2.51	2.21	2.29	2.06	2.03	3.88	-3.76
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.47	1.63 e	0.43 e	0.56 e	0.65 e	0.46 e	0.44 e	0.88	-5.54
<i>Chemical</i>	0.39	0.90 e	..	0.44	0.39	0.41	0.70	7.23	-1.09
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.15	0.99 e	0.20 e	0.56	0.63	0.63	0.40	16.95	-3.87
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.04	0.49 e	0.16 e	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	22.74	-11.57
<i>Other industry</i>	1.06	0.89 e	1.72 e	0.61 e	0.59 e	0.53 e	0.46 e	-1.39	-2.81
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	3.16	1.73	0.73	0.51	0.38	0.08	0.08	-4.92	-12.50
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	31.60	19.12	15.26	12.83	10.79	12.23	13.15	-4.10	-1.61
Total electricity and heat	22.16	11.03	10.42	7.60	5.27	7.45	8.44	-5.65	-1.16
<i>Main activity producers</i>	16.75	7.00	9.49	6.97	4.65	6.82	8.21	-7.01	0.70
<i>Autoproducers</i>	5.41	4.03	0.94	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.23	-2.43	-11.70
Patent fuel/BKB plants	2.09	0.38	0.11	-	-	-	-	-13.19	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	1.09 e	2.03 e	1.88 e	1.68 e	1.84 e	2.18 e	-	3.08
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	2.91	4.68	2.46	2.16	2.21	1.99	1.89	4.04	-3.87
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.47	1.63 e	0.43 e	0.56 e	0.65 e	0.46 e	0.44 e	0.88	-5.54
<i>Chemical</i>	0.38	0.81 e	..	0.44	0.39	0.41	0.70	6.50	-0.63
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.15	0.99 e	0.20 e	0.56	0.63	0.63	0.40	17.02	-3.87
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.04	0.49 e	0.16 e	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	22.74	-11.57
<i>Other industry</i>	0.87	0.76 e	1.67 e	0.56 e	0.50 e	0.46 e	0.32 e	-1.14	-3.70
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	3.09	1.65	0.70	0.51	0.38	0.08	0.08	-5.10	-12.33
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	12.98	9.67	6.54	4.50	3.75	4.59	5.18	-2.42	-2.68
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	12.98	9.52	6.54	4.33	4.08	4.50	4.63	-2.55	-3.09
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	2.62	2.09	0.36	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.15	-1.85	-10.93
Total electricity and heat	2.34	1.84	0.27	-	-	-	-	-1.97	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1.17	0.59	0.27	-	-	-	-	-5.51	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	1.17	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.20	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.15	1.17	-1.96
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.09 e	-	-	-	-	-	20.31	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.19	0.14 e	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.15	-2.59	0.25
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.07	0.08	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.80	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

FRANCE

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	57.35	41.98	84.41	122.05	144.61	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	61.82	128.20	105.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	51.84	62.62	45.43	106.19	209.31	278.19	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	66.80	97.93	128.55	217.27	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	140.36	232.51	390.84	521.49	554.96	526.08	493.63
Natural gas	76.57	128.49	138.50	256.81	376.91	465.69	462.57	468.85	444.65
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	42.23	40.41	60.28	81.75	92.26	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	37.73	94.40	101.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	37.12	54.09	51.29	88.96	164.46	208.22	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	64.01	113.21	194.27	243.61	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	212.12	260.70	411.01	522.40	601.37	551.99	518.21
Natural gas	67.73	137.11	193.21	265.79	365.87	430.62	462.70	454.09	430.89

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	23.52	19.50	19.34	20.18	17.66	14.67	15.83	16.80	13.36
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	12.96	10.05	11.03	12.06	11.50	9.43	9.86	10.42	7.18
Coking coal	8.55	8.17	6.81	6.51	4.80	3.95	4.94	5.43	5.20
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.10
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	2.00	1.24	1.47	1.59	1.33	1.24	0.99	0.87	0.86
Total exports	1.16	0.92	0.77	0.88	0.25	0.14	0.25	0.19	0.28
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.38	0.53	0.08	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.16
Coking coal	-	-	-	0.03	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.04	0.07
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.77	0.39	0.69	0.61	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.05

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

FRANCE

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	23451	19458	19032	19887	17631	14509	15932	17105	13276
Coking coal	8316	7848	6543	6255	4615	3799	4744	5217	5001
Australia	987	2071	2818	3800	2811	2245	3034	2735	2701
Canada	-	637	577	421	8	14	-	33	29
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	4364	817	-	263	-	15	39	-	-
Poland	1311	254	182	3	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1462	4019	2667	1627	1636	1391	1498	1779	1436
Other OECD	-	50	1	80	-	1	4	4	37
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	130	61	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	191	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	107	133	102	527	662
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	5	-	25
Venezuela	-	-	14	-	-	-	26	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	16	-	36	139	111
Steam coal	15125	11541	12437	13596	12964	10628	11112	11742	8097
Australia	785	1480	1022	1509	670	410	352	296	224
Canada	-	50	-	70	163	186	52	1	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	2
Germany	2217	718	98	55	159	77	46	39	35
Poland	3441	141	881	1451	1349	125	240	1355	7
United Kingdom	891	311	61	35	7	20	21	15	12
United States	36	2586	425	301	1648	2105	2572	2604	786
Other OECD	98	222	1125	1149	460	130	86	210	244
China, People's Rep.	-	1776	524	15	6	17	34	12	9
Colombia	-	2033	1043	2455	3024	2909	3145	2517	1776
Indonesia	-	-	6	245	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	6643	863	5694	4225	2407	1929	1860	2159	2742
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	853	777	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	383	905	2753	2066	2424	2276	2027
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	27	201	137	88	154
Venezuela	-	560	935	542	262	348	74	168	31
Viet Nam	-	-	140	100	23	1	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	161	24	100	539	4	100	69	-	48
Lignite	10	69	52	36	52	82	76	146	178

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

FRANCE

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	449	585	89	262	20	15	25	152	178
Total OECD	443	573	88	262	20	15	25	152	178
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	51	15	5	16	4	11	8	69	166
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	264	343	75	1	5	-	16	80	5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	8	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	17	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	53	95	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	1	-	245	7	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

FRANCE

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	65.14	61.82	47.26	109.69	124.63	212.51	204.75	217.32	..
Imports from:									
Australia	65.23	60.65	45.74	115.61	125.44	230.00	239.82	226.06	..
Canada	64.81	62.14	46.36	117.56	134.95	186.97	289.34	182.99	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	65.24	67.65	47.64	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	64.95	62.68	50.47	107.04	116.61	169.04	164.69	207.96	..
China	64.53	52.07	..	..	..	258.16	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	34.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	66.18	53.98	32.99	..	..	..	157.57	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	118.36	205.53	215.17	148.73	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	50.42	49.29	37.21	75.23	84.49	135.53	113.60	108.32	..
Imports from:									
Australia	47.89	50.95	38.29	79.28	72.97	118.16	101.22	151.45	..
Canada	62.44	42.97	..	121.47	146.11	121.26	165.48	263.60	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	46.61	34.06	34.55	83.83	163.83	..	80.58	89.65	..
United States	48.77	50.21	34.84	75.04	92.02	125.30	146.07	111.45	..
China	48.79	36.52	30.35	..	..	230.24	..	..	..
Colombia	49.99	46.98	37.94	77.69	84.63	..	122.16	104.16	..
Indonesia	55.24	54.12	36.19	50.11	56.80	..	36.66	..	..
South Africa	..	45.55	33.28	70.02	76.34	139.33	109.51	95.16	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	44.72	47.86	36.55	71.20	77.92	142.92	92.95	110.63	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

GERMANY⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

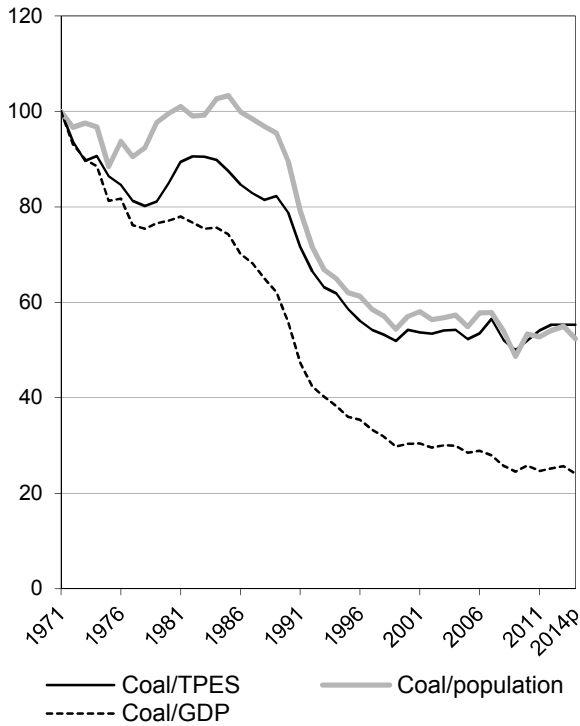


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

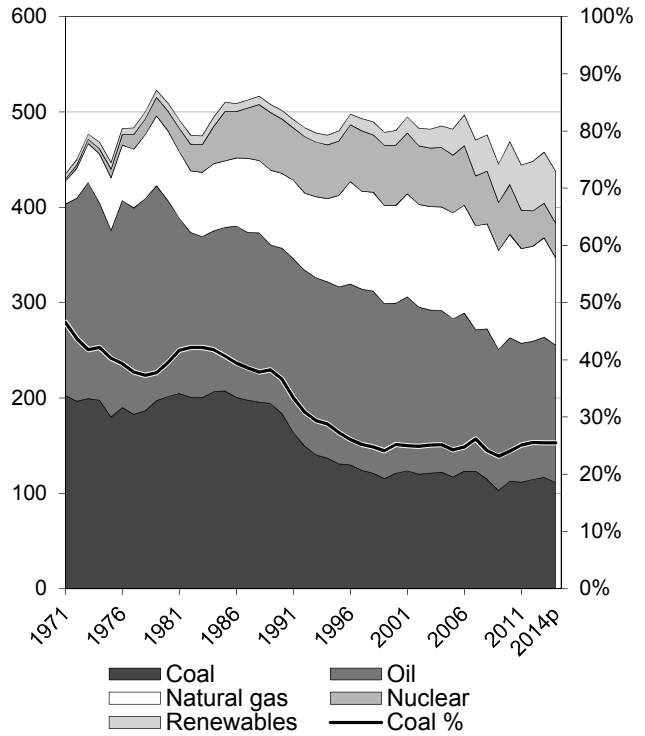


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

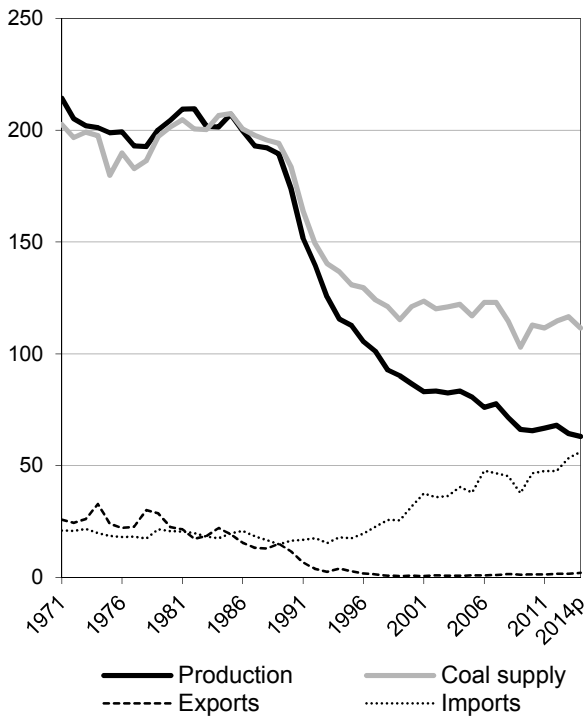
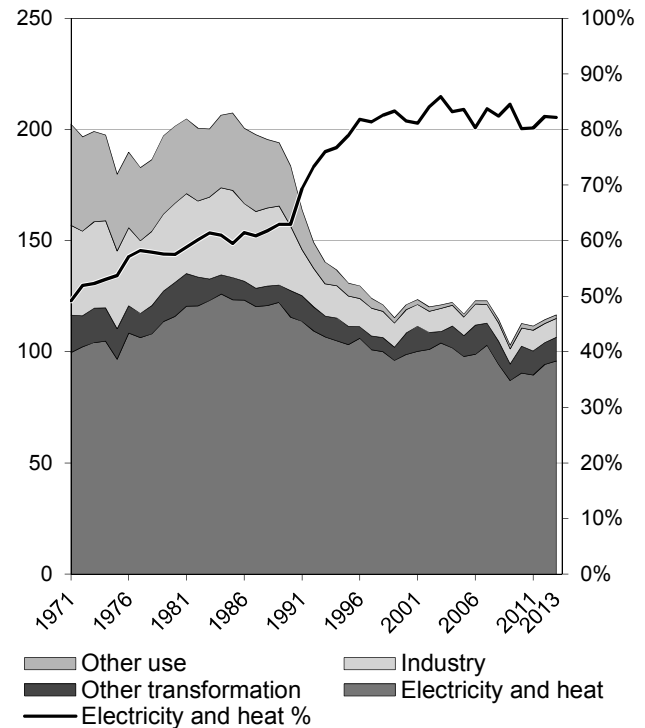


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

GERMANY⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

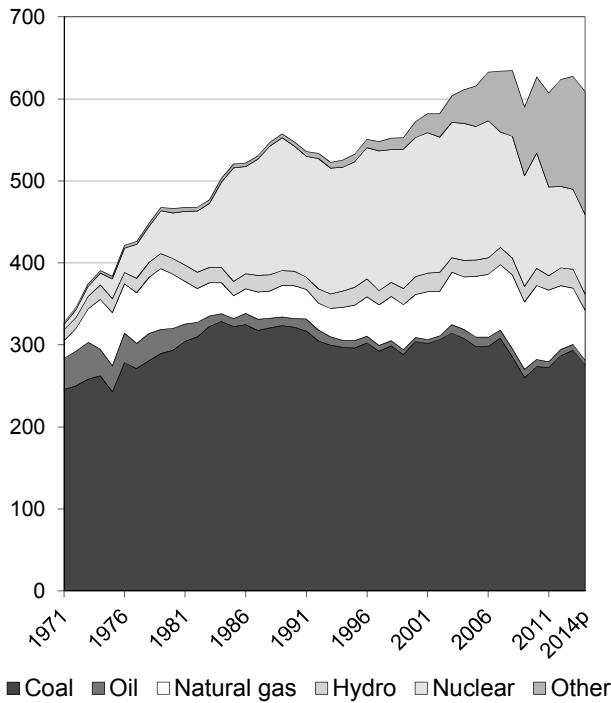


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

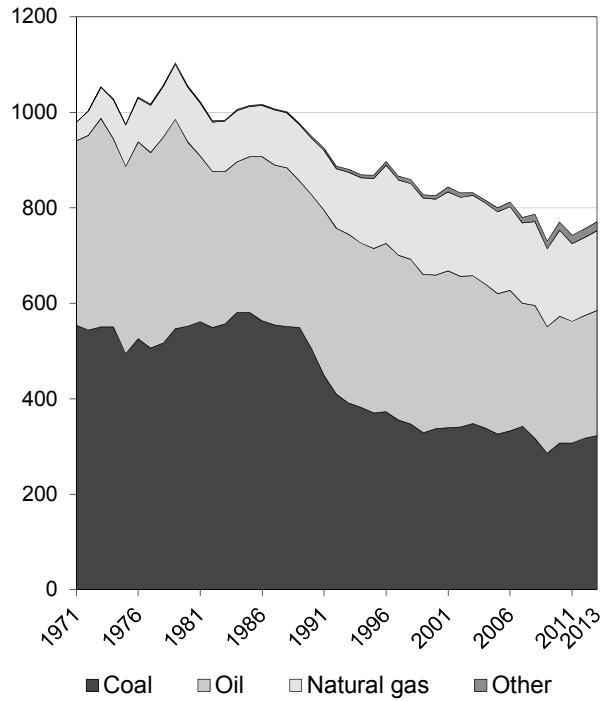


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

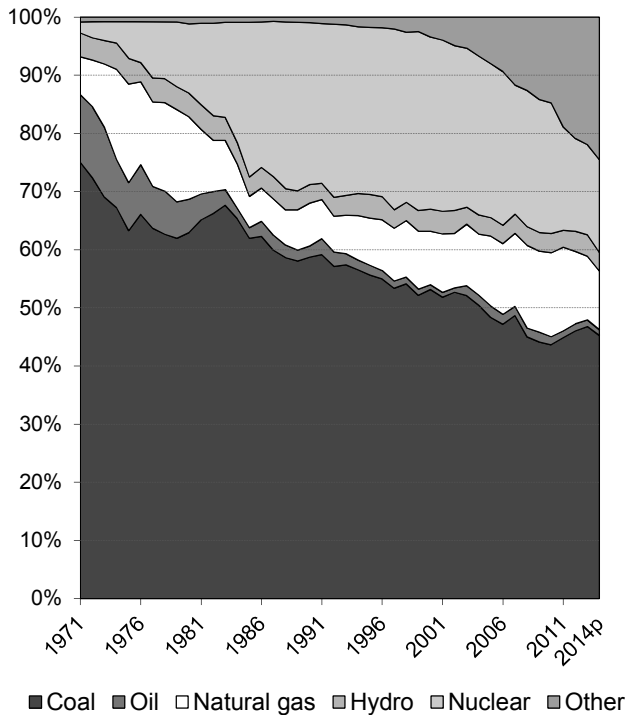
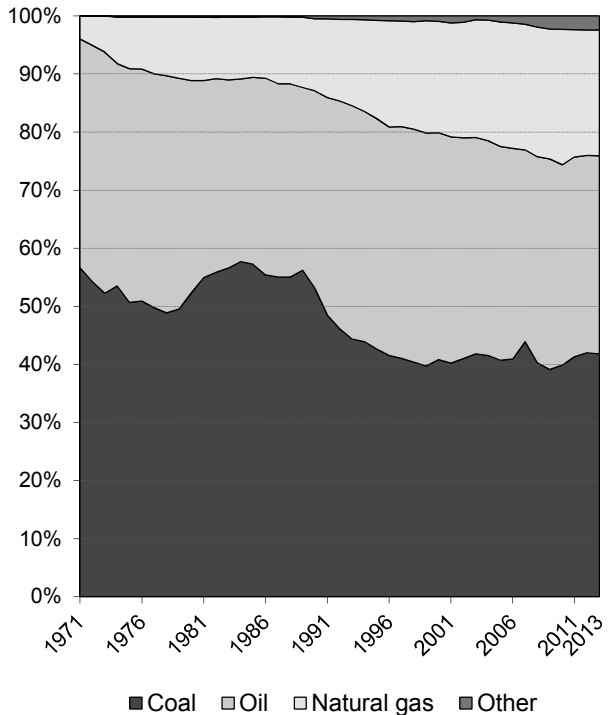


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

GERMANY

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	478.14	510.25	501.72	480.83	466.95	453.80	433.73	0.28	-0.44
Coal, peat and oil shale	199.14	201.45	183.67	121.16	112.78	116.63	111.51	-0.47	-1.96
Oil	226.71	205.52	173.49	178.30	150.33	147.00	144.01	-1.56	-0.72
Natural Gas	40.92	73.13	78.52	102.62	108.40	104.40	91.57	3.91	1.25
Biofuels and waste	3.57	6.22	6.85	11.25	35.49	39.48	39.96	3.90	7.91
Nuclear	4.51	20.71	56.91	63.14	52.33	36.22	36.16	16.09	-1.95
Hydro	1.87	2.34	2.14	2.67	2.57	2.83	2.41	0.79	1.21
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.21	0.26	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	1.31	6.78	11.00	12.02	-	30.34
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	1.42	0.88	0.11	0.38	-1.84	-3.96	-4.16	-13.78	x
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-0.00	-0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-	-	1.16

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	1539	1816	2286	2777	3038	3162	3213	2.36	1.42
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.31	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14	-2.02	-1.83
Population (millions)	79.0	78.3	79.4	82.2	81.8	82.1	82.4	0.03	0.15
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	6.06	6.52	6.32	5.85	5.71	5.53	5.26	0.25	-0.58
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	202.2	182.8	142.8	112.6	100.0	93.4	87.8	-2.02	-1.83
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	348.6	298.8	216.4	117.5	100.0	99.3	93.5	-2.77	-3.33
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	116.0	123.1	113.6	99.3	100.0	93.5	..	-0.13	-0.84
Elec. generation (TWh)	374	466	548	572	627	627	609	2.26	0.59
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	62.3	67.2	81.1	89.4	100.0	108.4	110.5	1.56	1.27

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	51.64	44.06	18.66	15.01	8.06	4.71	4.77	-1.32	-9.27
Steam coal	34.97	27.23	15.86	10.75	5.15	3.11	3.12	-2.06	-9.00
Lignite	106.08	102.55	52.05	54.89	52.37	56.55	55.15	-0.28	-2.56
Peat	-	0.12	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	52.24	44.58	18.86	15.17	8.15	4.76	4.82	-1.31	-9.27
Steam coal	37.95	31.98	18.51	12.85	5.96	3.50	3.52	-1.42	-9.17
Lignite	377.89	357.47	167.69	177.91	169.40	182.70	178.18	-0.46	-2.88
Peat	-	0.43	0.15	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

GERMANY

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	345.30	355.23	343.97	330.54	327.08	314.44	321.29	-0.02	-0.30
Coal, peat and oil shale	79.56	70.29	56.06	12.80	10.25	10.33	10.08	-2.04	-7.19
Oil	190.42	175.26	158.88	162.98	135.24	131.20	134.42	-1.06	-0.72
Natural Gas	26.54	47.83	55.79	78.71	80.63	74.84	78.97	4.47	1.52
Biofuels and wastes	2.50	2.72	4.25	6.74	18.69	17.91	18.40	3.17	6.58
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.09	0.10	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	0.16	0.69	0.82	0.83	-	18.76
Electricity	38.44	48.14	55.91	59.40	65.41	64.60	63.65	2.23	0.57
Heat	7.84	10.99	13.07	9.76	16.09	14.64	14.83	3.05	0.55
of which:									
Total industry	126.06	112.62	94.52	73.33	79.00	78.74	78.81	-1.68	-0.79
Coal, peat and oil shale	38.94	35.60	28.91	10.56	8.18	8.60	8.47	-1.74	-5.20
Oil	46.15	25.59	10.10	7.35	5.79	4.64	4.37	-8.55	-3.58
Natural Gas	16.74	24.05	24.35	27.50	28.04	27.24	27.40	2.23	0.52
Biofuels and wastes	0.04	0.04	1.13	0.65	4.42	4.04	4.55	21.74	6.24
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	21.91	24.52	26.60	26.00	27.59	27.80	27.55	1.15	0.15
Heat	2.27	2.82	3.44	1.29	4.98	6.42	6.47	2.47	2.78
Total transport	51.61	63.14	77.79	84.99	76.04	76.12	77.50	2.44	-0.02
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.46	0.36	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-24.22	-
Oil	47.94	61.23	76.09	82.69	69.60	69.69	71.48	2.76	-0.27
Natural Gas	-	0.09	-	-	0.82	0.74	0.70	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.34	4.14	4.21	3.85	-	-
Electricity	1.21	1.47	1.68	1.95	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.94	-0.57
Residential	86.85	78.39	89.95	93.02	89.11	80.76	85.16	0.21	-0.24
Coal, peat and oil shale	22.03	19.01	15.37	1.33 e	1.42	1.06	0.99	-2.10	-11.25
Oil	48.19	35.76	25.84	27.83	20.35	18.49	20.17	-3.60	-1.07
Natural Gas	0.00	0.05	19.15	33.46	34.14	30.88	32.15	69.17	2.28
Biofuels and wastes	1.41	1.28	3.11	5.75	8.68	7.88	8.05	4.77	4.21
Geothermal	-	-	..	..	0.02	0.03	0.03	..	..
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.14	0.64	0.77	0.78	-	19.76
Electricity	9.65	14.13	16.84	16.03	17.41	16.83	16.71	3.33	-0.03
Heat	5.57	8.17	9.63	8.47 e	6.44	4.82	6.29	3.27	-1.83
Comm & public services	39.17	40.70	41.40	36.76	50.44	47.43	48.56	0.33	0.70
Coal, peat and oil shale	10.22	10.76	8.87	0.44 e	0.14	0.15	0.07	-0.83	-19.23
Oil	22.98	21.38	15.04	12.60	10.93	10.45	11.15	-2.46	-1.29
Natural Gas	-	-	6.69	8.29	14.21	13.05	15.28	-	3.66
Biofuels and waste	1.05	1.41	-	-	1.45	1.79	1.96	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	..	..	0.05	0.06	0.07	..	..
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	12.44
Electricity	4.92	7.15	10.80	15.41	18.93	18.49	17.92	4.73	2.23
Heat	-	-	-	-	4.67	3.39	2.07	-	-
Non-energy use	24.61	32.80	32.78	35.81	32.24	31.16	31.05	1.70	-0.23
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.21	2.22	1.20	0.39	0.52	0.52	0.56	-5.62	-3.25
Oil	20.27	26.76	28.36	32.35	28.31	27.70	27.05	2.00	-0.21
Natural Gas	1.14	3.82	3.22	3.07	3.42	2.94	3.44	6.32	0.29

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

GERMANY

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	202.0	204.5	174.0	86.6	65.6	68.0	64.4	63.0	-0.9	-4.2
Imports	21.8	20.6	16.4	31.7	46.6	47.5	53.5	56.1	-1.6	5.3
Exports	-26.1	-22.5	-11.7	-0.8	-1.4	-1.7	-1.7	-2.1	-4.6	-8.1
Stock changes	1.5	-1.1	4.9	3.6	2.0	0.6	0.5	-5.5		
Primary supply	199.1	201.5	183.7	121.2	112.8	114.5	116.6	111.5	-0.5	-2.0
Statistical differences	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	-1.8	0.3	-1.0	..		
Total transformation	-111.3 e	-125.3 e	-124.1 e	-106.6 e	-98.6	-102.7	-103.7	..	0.6	-0.8
Electricity and heat gen.	-104.2	-115.9	-115.6 e	-98.8 e	-90.4	-94.3	-95.9	..	0.6	-0.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-99.8	-94.2	-98.7 e	-91.5 e	-84.3	-90.5	-92.1	..	-0.1	-0.3
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-4.3	-21.6	-16.9 e	-7.3	-6.1	-3.8	-3.8	..	8.4	-6.3
Gas works	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-	-	-	..	5.0	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-8.0 e	-11.2 e	-10.5 e	-7.8 e	-8.2	-8.4	-7.8	..	1.6	-1.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	1.9	1.2	-1.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-9.2 e	-10.1 e	-8.0 e	-7.9 e	-7.7	-7.7	-7.3	..	-0.8	-0.4
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.9	-2.5	-1.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	..	1.5	-2.8
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	..	-3.6	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-7.0	-5.1	-3.5	-1.7 e	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	..	-4.0	-4.6
Losses	-1.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5 e	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	79.6	70.3	56.1	12.8	10.3	10.3	10.1	..	-2.0	-7.2
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	38.9	35.6	28.9	10.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	..	-1.7	-5.2
<i>Iron and steel</i>	13.7 e	10.6 e	7.8 e	5.6 e	4.4	4.8	4.7	..	-3.2	-2.2
<i>Chemical</i>	9.3	8.3	6.4	0.6 e	0.9	0.7	0.7	..	-2.2	-9.0
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.8	3.0	3.5	2.8 e	1.9	2.1	1.9	..	3.8	-2.5
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.5 e	0.5	0.5	0.5	..	0.2	-3.8
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	12.9	12.4	9.9	1.0 e	0.5	0.6	0.6	..	-1.5	-11.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-24.2	-
Other	34.9	32.1	25.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	..	-1.7	-13.0
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	10.2	10.8	8.9	0.4 e	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-0.8	-19.2
<i>Residential</i>	22.0	19.0	15.4	1.3 e	1.4	1.1	1.0	..	-2.1	-11.2
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	2.7	2.3	1.7	0.1 e	-	-	-	..	-2.7	-
Non-energy use	3.2	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	..	-5.6	-3.3

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

GERMANY

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	470.13	451.02	238.91	231.42	235.23	245.58	245.24	-0.35	-2.61
Total electricity and heat	265.63	279.81 e	209.20 e	198.40	201.28	213.26	211.75	0.43	-1.20
<i>Main activity producers</i>	237.64	249.41 e	201.24 e	192.32	196.09	209.67	208.61	0.40	-0.77
<i>Autoproducers</i>	27.99	30.39 e	7.97	6.08	5.19	3.59	3.14	0.69	-9.40
Patent fuel/BKB plants	131.49	105.69	11.51	12.48	13.89	13.45	13.89	-1.80	-8.44
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	34.30	24.09	11.42	11.16	10.96	10.92	11.26	-2.90	-3.25
Blast furnace inputs	-	1.73	2.53	3.96	3.77	4.16	4.46	-	4.20
Gas manufacture	1.02	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-15.18	-
Industry	25.70	26.89	2.89	2.92	3.43	2.86	2.65	0.38	-9.59
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.49	0.76	0.21	0.81	1.53	1.11	1.04	3.68	1.37
<i>Chemical</i>	12.51	10.12	0.57	0.88	0.68	0.66	0.65	-1.75	-11.25
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.61	2.13	1.35	0.49	0.53	0.52	0.42	10.92	-6.78
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	1.16	1.16	0.43	0.44	0.37	0.28	0.26	-0.03	-6.36
<i>Other industry</i>	10.92	12.72	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.28	1.28	-15.25
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	5.25	9.37	0.41	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.14	4.94	-16.60
Non-energy use	-	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	-	10.02
Steam coal	45.08	44.75	44.50	45.70	42.44	42.02	50.25	-0.06	0.51
Total electricity and heat	34.59	33.78 e	38.77 e	38.01	34.99	35.64	43.48	-0.20	1.10
<i>Main activity producers</i>	21.05	26.06 e	35.67 e	35.41	33.10	35.39	43.18	1.79	2.22
<i>Autoproducers</i>	13.55	7.73 e	3.10	2.60	1.90	0.26	0.30	-4.57	-13.22
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.46	0.78	0.15	-	-	-	-	-5.14	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	1.73	2.53	3.96	3.77	4.16	4.46	-	4.20
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	5.15	6.53	2.44	2.35	2.82	2.30	2.12	2.00	-4.78
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.25	-	0.21	0.81	1.53	1.11	1.04	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	1.88	2.57	0.27	0.48	0.27	0.24	0.24	2.66	-9.87
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.48	1.64	1.35	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.42	10.75	-5.71
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.28	0.56	0.43	0.44	0.37	0.28	0.26	5.92	-3.38
<i>Other industry</i>	2.26	1.76	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	-2.05	-9.73
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	2.87	0.99	0.36	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.14	-8.47	-8.05
Non-energy use	-	0.01	-	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	7.80
Coking coal	41.88	42.22	24.46	15.97	16.48	18.38	12.50	0.07	-5.16
Total electricity and heat	6.58	18.12	13.04	5.37	6.08	8.00	1.74	8.81	-9.69
<i>Main activity producers</i>	5.70	14.24	10.17	5.01	5.75	7.94	1.73	7.93	-8.76
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.88	3.88	2.87	0.37	0.33	0.06	0.01	13.17	-22.51
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	34.30	24.09	11.42	10.60	10.40	10.39	10.76	-2.90	-3.45
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

GERMANY

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	383.17	364.05	169.94	169.74	176.30	185.18	182.49	-0.43	-2.96
Total electricity and heat	224.46	227.90 e	157.39 e	155.01	160.21	169.62	166.53	0.13	-1.35
<i>Main activity producers</i>	210.89	209.11 e	155.39 e	151.90	157.25	166.34	163.70	-0.07	-1.06
<i>Autoproducers</i>	13.57	18.79	2.00	3.11	2.97	3.28	2.83	2.75	-7.90
Patent fuel/BKB plants	130.03	104.92	11.36	12.48	13.89	13.45	13.89	-1.77	-8.42
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.50	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.02	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	18.25	-
Industry	20.55	20.36	0.45	0.57	0.60	0.56	0.53	-0.08	-14.67
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.24	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	10.07	-
<i>Chemical</i>	10.63	7.55	0.31	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.41	-2.81	-11.86
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.13	0.49	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	-	11.48	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.88	0.60	0.00	-	-	-	-	-3.20	-
<i>Other industry</i>	8.66	10.96	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.12	1.98	-17.94
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.38	8.38	0.05	-	-	-	-	11.06	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-
Peat	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

GERMANY

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	83.97	141.95	42.94	80.73	119.27	155.05	128.02	110.23	101.84
Heavy fuel oil	74.14	104.43	119.49	205.66	359.41	..	c	c	c
Natural gas	60.70	122.96	119.34	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	98.52	185.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	62.91	63.02	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	74.07	102.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	123.70	216.35	372.28	509.18	520.87	479.98	428.01
Natural gas	83.25	145.88	146.17	309.84	407.77	454.56	403.67	451.27	403.51
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	85.18	115.81	46.02	64.19	88.94	110.14	98.38	82.01	75.82
Heavy fuel oil	106.60	120.76	181.50	231.78	379.90	..	c	c	c
Natural gas	80.15	130.58	166.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	101.18	153.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	64.15	51.68	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	106.50	118.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	187.90	243.83	393.50	512.68	567.33	506.20	451.63
Natural gas	109.93	154.92	203.90	320.68	395.83	420.32	403.78	437.07	391.02

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	17.48	16.43	31.74	37.97	46.55	47.67	47.55	53.49	56.13
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	9.61	10.75	20.28	26.82	34.19	35.00	35.03	42.17	42.91
Coking coal	2.41	1.69	4.56	7.36	7.71	8.69	9.16	7.71	9.61
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	1.34	1.06	0.91	0.00	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	4.12	2.94	5.99	3.78	4.66	3.98	3.36	3.61	3.60
Total exports	30.12	11.65	0.80	0.89	1.35	1.38	1.67	1.68	2.14
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	5.29	1.63	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.21
Coking coal	13.20	3.96	0.00	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.42
Peat	-	0.12	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	11.63	5.89	0.47	0.61	1.09	1.16	1.23	1.36	1.51

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

GERMANY

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	17656	15663	29744	37114	45725	47845	49034	54337	57025
Coking coal	2435	1706	4608	7152	7793	8778	9256	7790	9710
Australia	-	58	3414	3403	2577	2551	2709	2988	1989
Canada	-	25	865	1485	557	830	783	430	1989
Czech Republic	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	116	50	832	-	492	774	154	-
United Kingdom	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	553	48	257	1135	2393	2815	2965	2833	2916
Other OECD	89	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	132	312	519	527	246	168
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	1	90	574	515	452	106	19
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	20	177	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	49	1030	987	989	924	1754
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	1725	1252	-	26	350	69	57	109	875
Steam coal	10430	11874	23340	29953	37932	39067	39778	46529	47302
Australia	763	1094	301	768	1529	1559	1640	1578	350
Canada	428	45	-	172	587	893	719	746	-
Czech Republic	152	248	1061	12	15	39	-	283	353
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	2041	2583	6744	7924	5835	3229	2721	4326	3251
United Kingdom	554	284	37	-	1	-	-	-	1080
United States	399	689	432	132	3321	4865	7454	7548	7728
Other OECD	637	637	1236	64	137	179	174	148	7573
China, People's Rep.	21	8	67	-	-	17	-	-	-
Colombia	-	128	2719	2937	7548	9919	8008	7885	7149
Indonesia	-	38	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1108	4512	4577	8215	2714	2152	1670	3026	5022
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	96	157	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	937	7497	10104	8700	9004	10905	11708
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	201	-	-	3
Venezuela	-	-	341	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	114	-	-	17	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	4231	1451	4625	2232	6141	7297	8388	10084	3085
Lignite	4791	2083	1796	9	-	-	-	18	13

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

GERMANY

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	13354	4002	3	-	6	11	6	6	5
Total OECD	12335	3902	3	-	6	11	6	6	5
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	213	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1897	717	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	5020	1443	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2480	859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	975	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	6	11	5	5	4
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	447	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	18	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Turkey	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	1019	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

GERMANY

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	5737	1510	276	255	247	193	341	245	203
Total OECD	5381	1186	275	252	41	36	71	224	36
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	15	6	98	9	3	1	-	3	4
Belgium	2123	678	82	78	5	5	13	153	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	-	2
Denmark	944	3	-	1	1	-	3	3	5
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	1574	81	75	74	-	15	12	30	1
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	32	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	467	48	3	3	2	-	2	12	16
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	18	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	1	-	75	2	1	6	2	2
Portugal	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	42	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sweden	38	5	1	-	3	-	3	-	-
Switzerland	60	38	5	1	10	7	30	20	5
Turkey	32	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
United Kingdom	51	205	1	1	5	1	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	53	324	-	1	1	1	-	15	-
Brazil	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	53	316	-	-	-	1	-	12	-
Non-specified/Other	303	-	1	2	205	156	270	6	167

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

GERMANY

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	63.76	67.24	46.10	113.48	133.45	182.72	240.22	191.06	..
Imports from:									
Australia	55.97	67.69	43.04	104.77	132.39	217.74	282.87	206.44	..
Canada	60.33	62.38	40.03	110.62	137.52	180.05	223.30	220.05	..
Czech Republic	66.67	78.37	..	..	..	..	..	189.56	..
Poland	66.68	57.59	44.16	157.75	147.19	430.07	158.89	292.74	..
United States	60.93	73.55	43.16	120.72	131.66	151.09	151.81	201.28	..
China	..	..	53.44	538.07	..	172.05	..	..	..
Colombia	96.62	..	..	..	..	..	193.09	211.34	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	65.10	..	..	89.56	81.15	136.07	130.86	116.19	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	57.87	53.53	33.45	72.48	81.49	138.84	100.87	101.29	..
Imports from:									
Australia	62.06	51.00	32.19	..	64.73	129.56	152.06	174.90	..
Canada	66.66	88.38	..	..	116.92	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	63.93	64.04	37.25	85.54	90.41	152.10	199.57	151.99	..
Poland	62.25	46.86	31.39	73.74	91.16	154.54	104.83	93.05	..
United States	55.69	50.00	35.85	73.70	98.66	135.78	102.27	104.33	..
China	73.16	33.06	37.57	85.99	228.55	..	..	..	..
Colombia	61.65	45.24	34.09	69.49	76.67	..	87.91	87.27	..
Indonesia	62.96	51.35	35.41	76.10	71.34	138.95	..	..	..
South Africa	47.20	46.38	33.42	67.69	75.05	144.76	82.97	113.77	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	47.72	41.35	34.88	68.13	76.21	139.38	93.84	105.75	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

GREECE⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

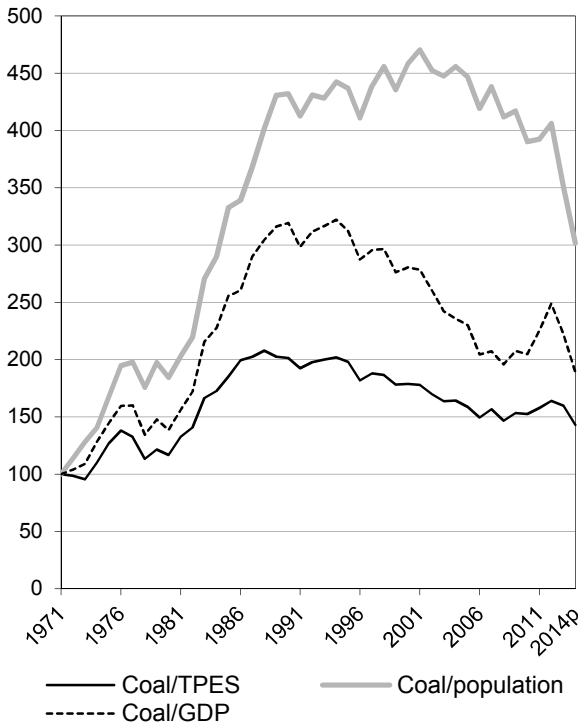


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

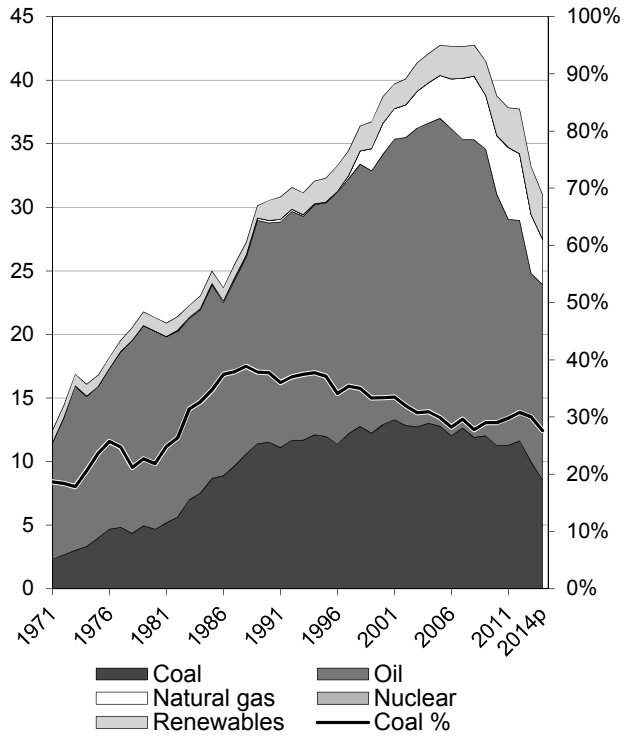


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

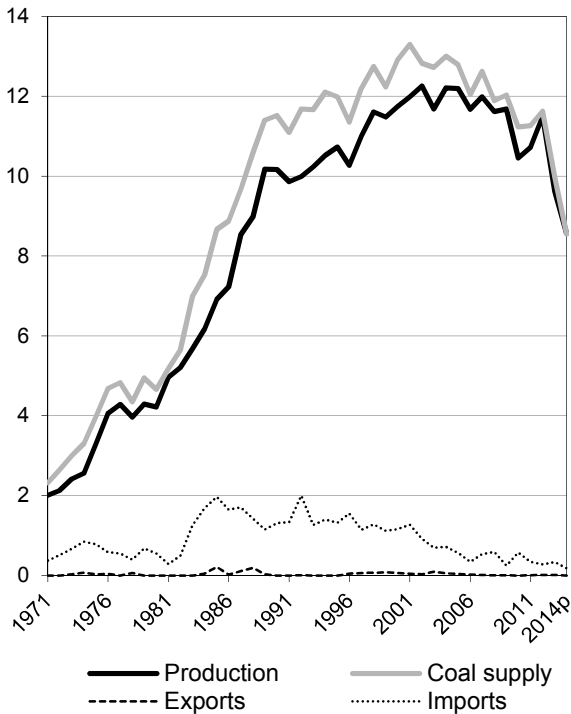
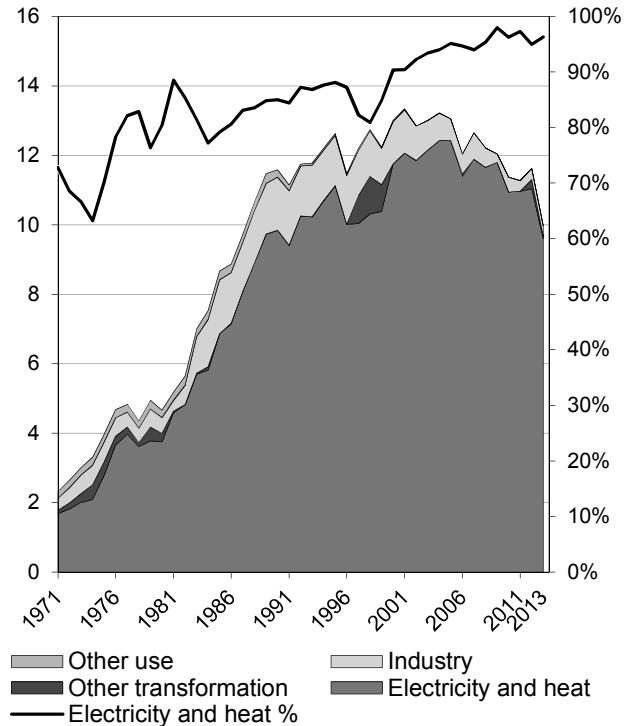


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

GREECE⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

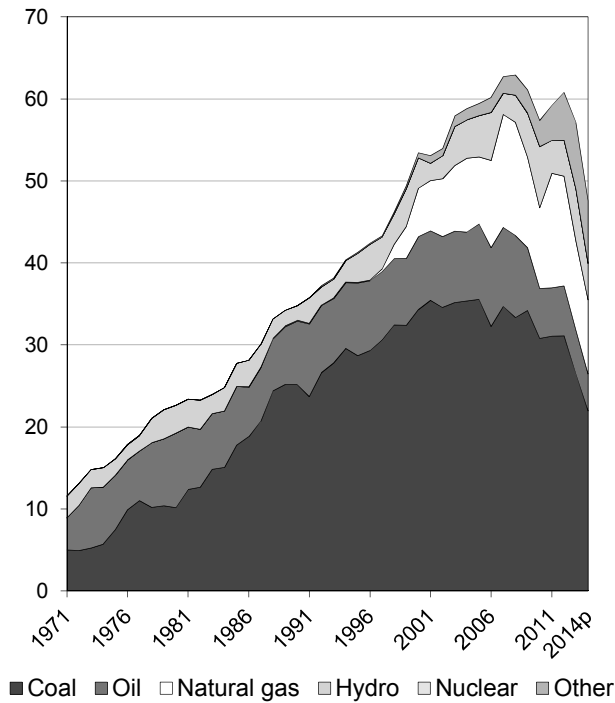


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

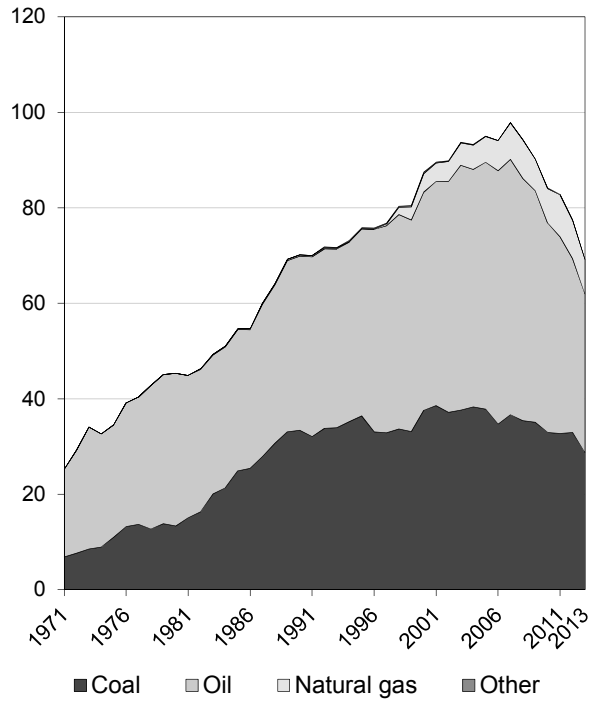


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

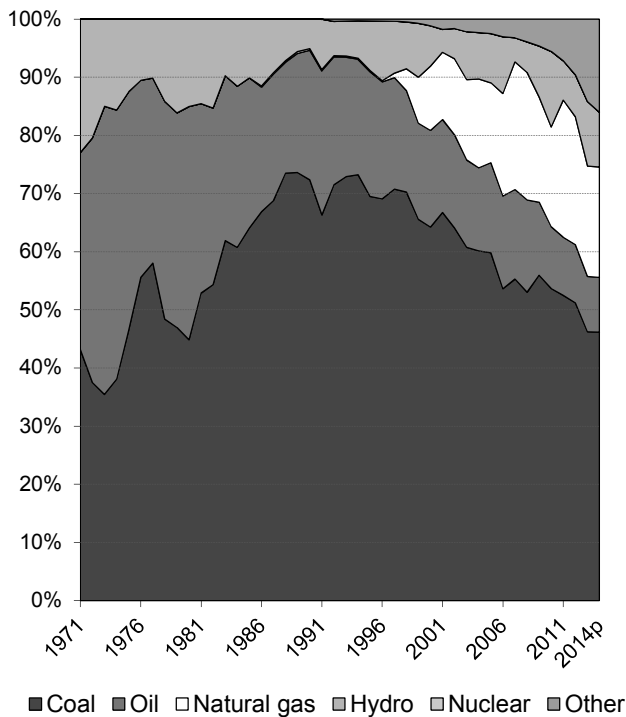
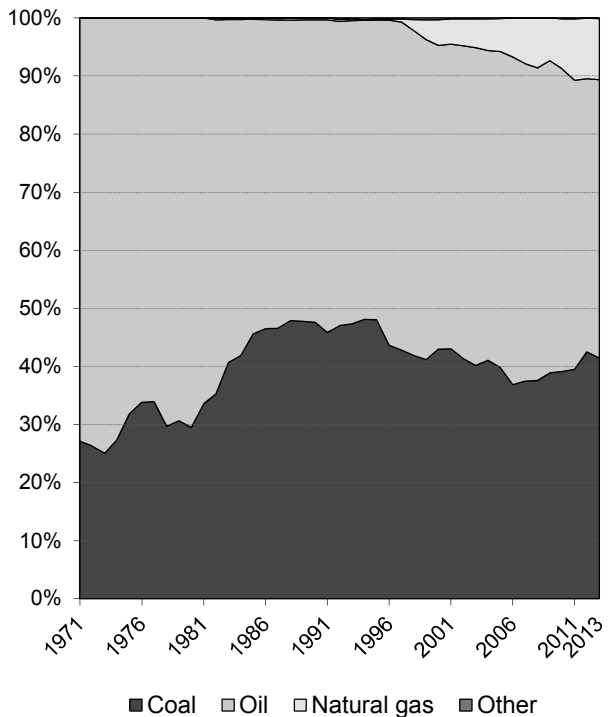


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

GREECE

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	16.87	21.40	30.63	38.69	39.44	33.43	32.08	3.57	0.38
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.01	4.66	11.52	12.91	11.23	9.97	8.56	8.23	-0.63
Oil	12.95	15.60	17.24	21.26	19.79	14.83	15.38	1.70	-0.65
Natural Gas	-	-	0.20	2.43	4.62	4.62	3.55	-	14.70
Biofuels and waste	0.64	0.64	1.28	1.44	1.54	1.75	1.76	4.12	1.37
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.27	0.42	0.22	0.45	0.92	0.78	0.55	-1.33	5.71
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	9.17
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.08	0.20	0.61	1.22	1.17	-	12.54
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.01	0.08	0.09	-0.00	0.70	0.23	1.08	17.63	4.34
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	123	150	161	205	244	200	201	1.59	0.95
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.16	1.95	-0.57
Population (millions)	9.1	9.8	10.3	10.9	11.2	11.0	11.0	0.76	0.28
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	1.86	2.18	2.96	3.54	3.54	3.03	2.92	2.78	0.10
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	85.0	88.3	118.1	116.9	100.0	103.6	98.6	1.95	-0.57
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	53.2	67.6	156.0	136.9	100.0	108.5	92.4	6.53	-1.57
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	47.5	61.0	81.5	96.8	100.0	112.2	..	3.22	1.40
Elec. generation (TWh)	15	23	35	53	57	57	48	5.15	2.18
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	66.2	88.4	97.3	116.9	100.0	89.5	87.5	2.29	-0.36

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	3.97	10.17	11.75	12.20	10.45	9.61	8.56	8.16	-0.24
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	21.82	51.90	63.89	69.40	56.52	53.92	48.02	7.49	0.17
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

GREECE

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	12.18	15.29	20.71	26.36	27.76	24.42	21.82	3.17	0.23
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.74	0.67	1.74	1.25	0.43	0.32	0.30	5.13	-7.31
Oil	9.24	11.53	13.97	17.73	17.40	13.55	11.80	2.46	-0.73
Natural Gas	-	-	0.14	0.54	1.62	1.91	1.76	-	11.69
Biofuels and wastes	0.64	0.64	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.89	1.61	4.12	1.02
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	9.17
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.08	0.14	0.26	0.26	0.27	-	5.35
Electricity	1.56	2.45	3.50	5.30	6.53	6.39	5.99	4.86	2.37
Heat	-	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	4.19	5.52	5.69	6.34	4.96	4.30	4.05	1.81	-1.47
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.53	0.45	1.53	1.22	0.43	0.32	0.30	6.39	-6.82
Oil	2.75	3.78	2.40	2.78	1.91	1.53	1.40	-0.80	-2.32
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.35	0.53	0.73	0.77	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.29	0.18	-	-1.73
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.91	1.29	1.49	1.66	1.74	1.42	1.40	2.97	-0.27
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	2.95	4.55	7.20	9.14	10.69	8.03	8.02	5.38	0.47
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.02	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-17.43	-
Oil	2.92	4.54	7.18	9.11	10.46	7.83	7.79	5.43	0.35
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.15	0.18	-	-
Electricity	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	5.92	3.35
Residential	2.80	2.84	4.35	6.40	6.60	7.20	5.38	2.63	0.93
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.78	-13.17
Oil	1.72	1.44	2.12	3.44	2.81	2.73	1.41	1.25	-1.75
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.01	0.36	0.44	0.33	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	0.64	0.64	1.00	1.00	0.86	1.36	1.17	2.65	0.69
Geothermal	-	-	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.08	0.14	0.26	0.25	0.26	-	5.18
Electricity	0.38	0.69	1.11	1.75	2.23	2.34	2.14	6.58	2.88
Heat	-	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	-	-
Comm & public services	0.25	0.40	0.93	1.87	2.79	2.78	2.61	7.96	4.59
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	-	11.79	-
Oil	-	-	0.23	0.35	0.36	0.24	0.28	-	0.83
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.18	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	13.75
Electricity	0.25	0.40	0.69	1.51	2.21	2.27	2.09	6.12	4.94
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.76	0.71	1.00	1.03	1.58	1.04	0.93	1.63	-0.32
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.12	0.15	0.17	-	-	-	-	1.77	-
Oil	0.64	0.56	0.70	0.85	1.08	0.52	0.47	0.52	-1.69
Natural Gas	-	-	0.14	0.17	0.51	0.52	0.46	-	5.36

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

GREECE

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	2.4	4.2	10.2	11.7	10.5	11.5	9.6	8.6	8.8	-0.2
Imports	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.0	-5.8
Exports	-0.0	-	-	-0.1	-	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-
Stock changes	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-	-
Primary supply	3.0	4.7	11.5	12.9	11.2	11.6	10.0	8.6	8.2	-0.6
Statistical differences	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	..		
Total transformation	-2.1 e	-3.9 e	-9.9	-11.8	-10.9	-11.0	-9.6	..	9.5	-0.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-2.0	-3.8	-9.8	-11.8	-10.9	-11.0	-9.6	..	9.8	-0.1
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-2.0	-3.8	-9.8	-11.8	-10.9	-11.0	-9.6	..	9.8	-0.1
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Gas works	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	..	-6.3	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	0.0	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	5.1	-7.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	6.4	-6.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	..	5.6	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	36.6	-10.7
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	-0.1	-0.9
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-17.4	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-1.8	-11.7
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	11.8	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-3.8	-13.2
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	..	-	-4.1
Non-energy use	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	..	1.8	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

GREECE

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	22.11	53.43	65.69	58.32	60.36	62.26	54.69	7.63	0.10
Total electricity and heat	19.83	50.53	63.87	57.81	59.90	61.91	54.29	8.11	0.31
<i>Main activity producers</i>	19.83	50.53	63.87	57.81	59.90	61.91	54.29	8.11	0.31
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.66	0.35	0.24	-	-	-	-	-5.14	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.49	1.89	1.50	0.48	0.41	0.35	0.38	11.85	-6.75
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.21	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-0.25	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	1.31	1.05	0.27	0.12	0.10	0.10	-	-10.74
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.29	0.38	0.45	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.28	2.40	-1.32
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02	31.33	-6.97
Non-energy use	0.83	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-2.96	-
Steam coal	0.15	1.38	1.12	0.61	0.38	0.35	0.30	20.18	-6.39
Total electricity and heat	-	-	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.00	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.00	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.13	1.38	1.12	0.46	0.35	0.35	0.30	21.66	-6.41
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	1.29	1.05	0.27	0.12	0.10	0.10	-	-10.69
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.19	0.23	0.25	0.20	-3.54	3.88
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-8.75	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

GREECE

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	21.74	52.05	64.56	57.70	59.98	61.91	54.39	7.55	0.19
Total electricity and heat	19.83	50.53	63.86	57.66	59.87	61.91	54.29	8.11	0.31
<i>Main activity producers</i>	19.83	50.53	63.86	57.66	59.87	61.91	54.29	8.11	0.31
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.66	0.35	0.24	-	-	-	-	-5.14	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.36	0.52	0.38	0.02	0.07	-	0.08	2.96	-7.83
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.21	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-0.25	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.16	0.30	0.38	0.02	0.07	-	0.08	5.46	-5.62
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02	-	-6.92
Non-energy use	0.83	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-2.96	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

GREECE

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	49.62	116.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	93.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	58.87	116.53	..	240.10	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	170.14	261.75	431.57	582.76	613.50	572.74	535.59
Natural gas	x	x	153.52	243.00	402.55	506.18	603.86	551.67	511.31
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	7.35	74.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	8.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	8.72	74.15	..	265.07	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	249.44	288.97	446.86	574.80	654.59	591.70	553.62
Natural gas	x	x	211.00	251.50	390.76	468.06	604.04	534.31	495.48

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.40	1.31	1.16	0.57	0.57	0.34	0.27	0.33	0.18
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.12	1.28	1.16	0.56	0.57	0.32	0.26	0.32	0.18
Coking coal	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Total exports	0.06	-	0.06	0.04	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	0.05	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.06	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

GREECE

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	349	1380	1245	646	651	506	413	441	218
Coking coal	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	136	1380	1245	646	617	395	276	344	192
Australia	48	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	35	-	-	47	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	4	-	71	51	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	76	230	12	64	-
Indonesia	-	-	205	63	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	1017	447	132	45	-	-	71	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	12	324	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	321	380	398	84	47	71	64
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	43	-	-	81	217	138	128
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	34	111	137	97	26

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

GREECE

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	40.74	288.28	402.73	304.84	310.94	380.10	255.93	354.06	..
Imports from:									
Australia	40.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	201.72	288.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	43.47	42.95	32.02	54.72	78.44	117.37	133.42	105.45	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	131.94	179.85	112.43	198.06	252.12	341.67	346.31	306.04	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	52.03	..	24.40	..	..	120.31	..	94.73	..
China	..	..	31.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	29.06	45.00	33.32	..	79.58	..	99.14	112.67	..
Indonesia	..	..	31.02	76.16	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	40.52	29.73	69.89	..	..	195.66	187.04	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	42.36	54.16	37.42	46.37	75.73	97.49	54.30	95.73	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

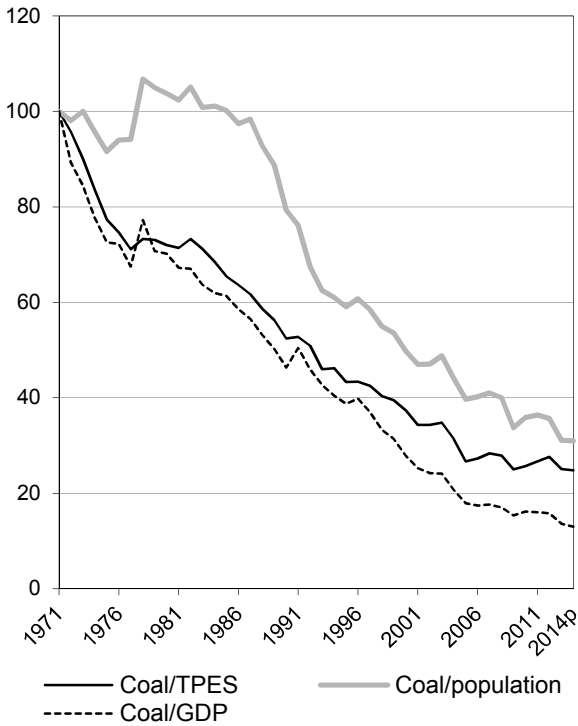


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

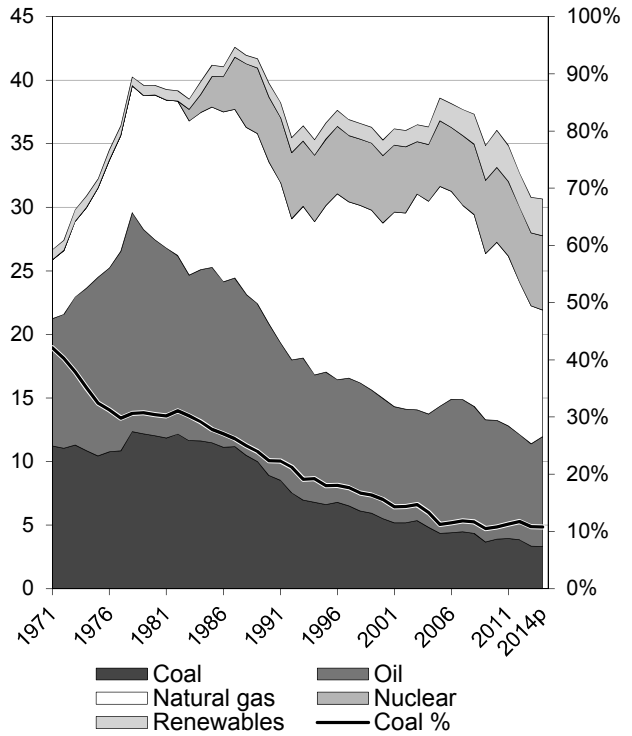


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

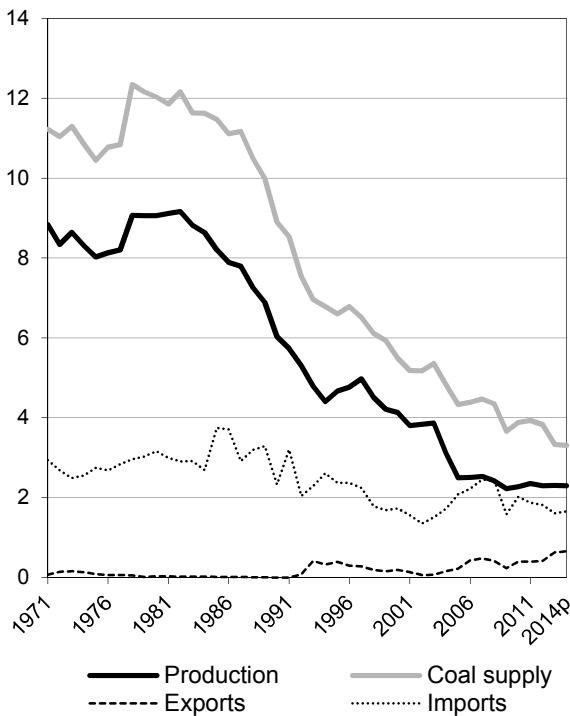
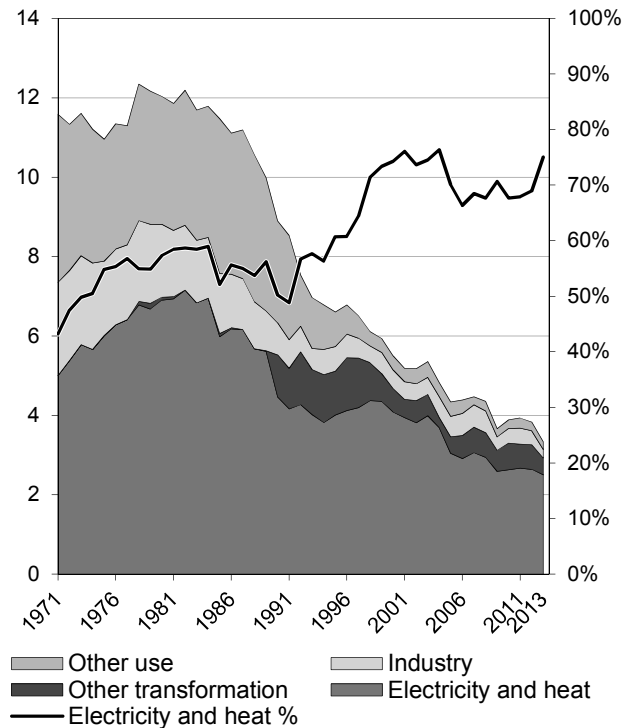


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

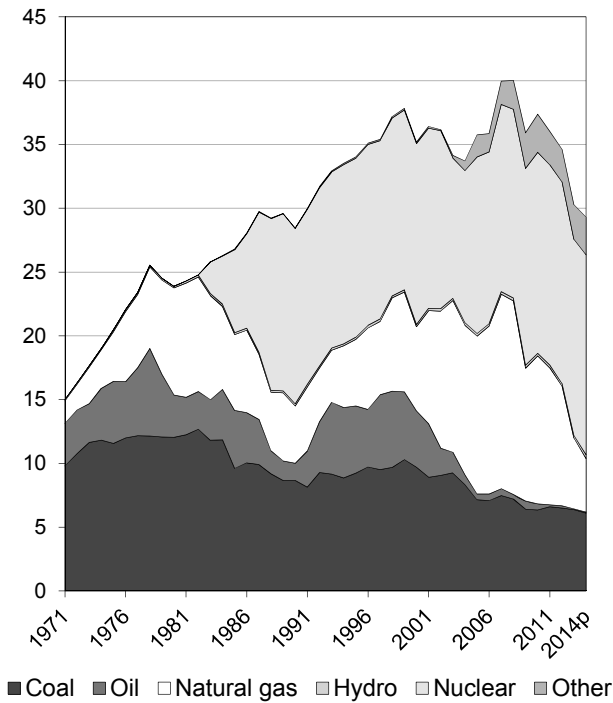


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

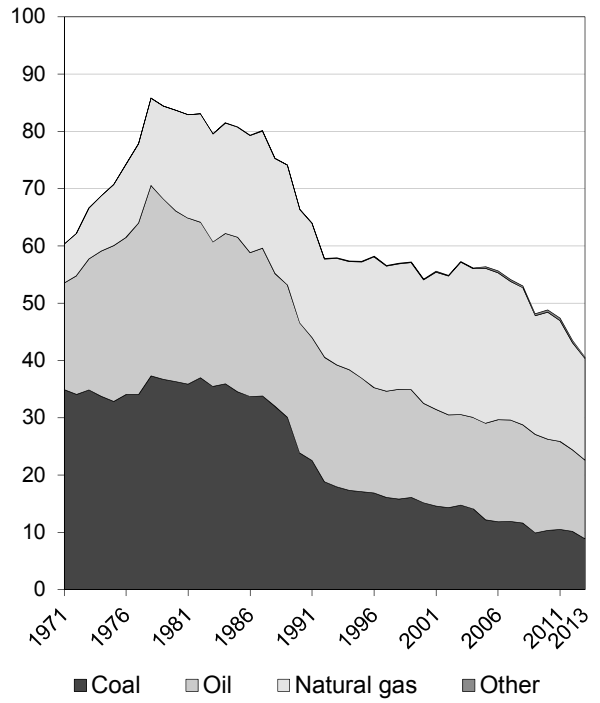


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

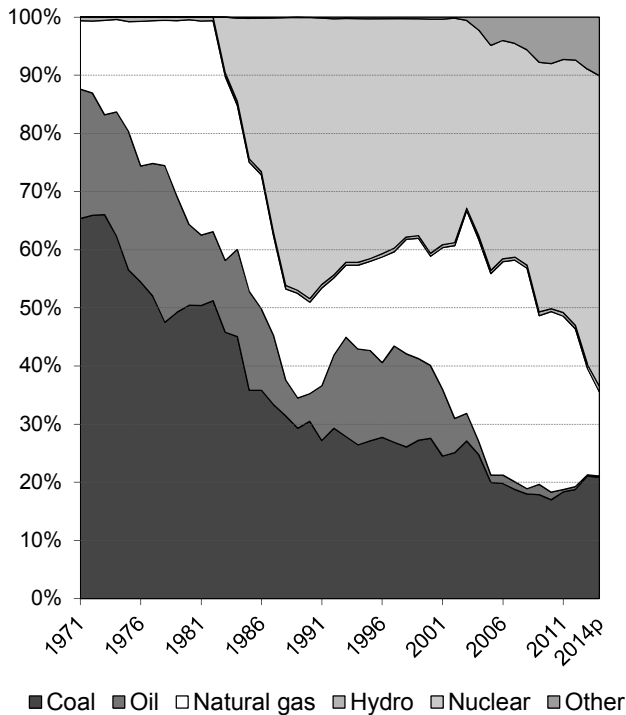
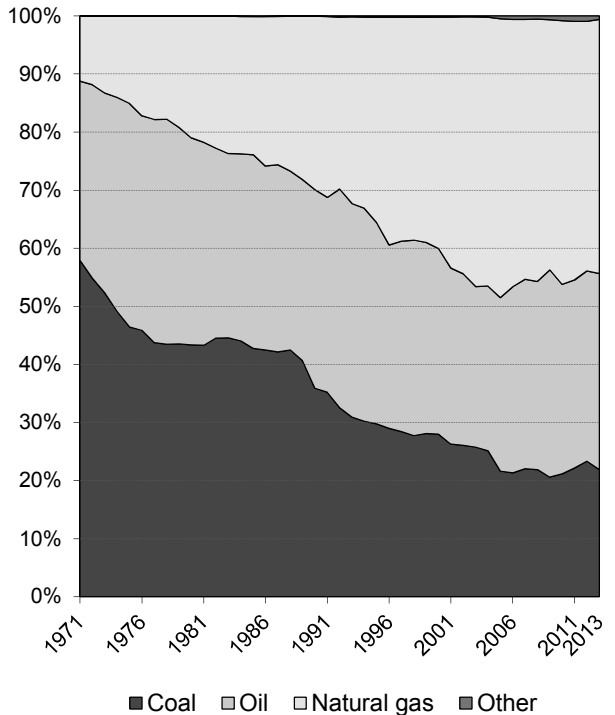


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	30.39	40.49	41.12	35.71	36.69	32.23	32.31	1.79	-1.05
Coal, peat and oil shale	11.29	12.03	8.90	5.50	3.89	3.33	3.30	-1.39	-4.18
Oil	11.64	15.42	11.93	9.47	9.35	8.06	8.65	0.14	-1.69
Natural Gas	5.96	11.39	12.73	13.79	14.02	10.85	9.97	4.57	-0.69
Biofuels and waste	0.91	0.74	0.94	1.08	2.68	2.46	2.56	0.15	4.28
Nuclear	-	-	5.11	5.30	5.88	5.74	5.84	-	0.50
Hydro	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	3.39	0.78
Geothermal	-	-	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	-	1.18
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.14	0.14	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.57	0.91	1.37	0.42	0.64	1.46	1.64	5.26	0.28
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	62 e	79 e	88 e	91	111	113	117	2.14	1.07
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.49 e	0.51 e	0.46 e	0.39	0.33	0.28	0.28	-0.34	-2.10
Population (millions)	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	-0.03	-0.20
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	2.92	3.78	3.97	3.50	3.67	3.26	3.28	1.83	-0.85
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	149.2 e	155.2 e	140.7 e	118.8	100.0	86.3	83.4	-0.34	-2.10
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	523.4 e	435.4 e	287.5 e	172.6	100.0	84.2	80.6	-3.46	-5.20
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	92.4 e	105.1 e	115.9 e	105.0	100.0	100.1	..	1.34	-0.64
Elec. generation (TWh)	18	24	28	35	37	30	29	2.85	0.27
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	49.3	48.1	70.5	100.0	104.9	112.7	..	3.45

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	0.87	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-12.69	-
Steam coal	1.08	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-15.56	-
Lignite	7.12	5.72	4.13	2.50	2.28	2.30	2.30	-1.80	-3.88
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	0.86	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-12.69	-
Steam coal	2.50	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-15.56	-
Lignite	22.74	17.33	14.03	9.57	9.11	9.56	9.55	-2.24	-2.55
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	23.61	30.81	29.55	24.60	25.91	23.34	23.64	1.33	-0.97
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.83	5.06	3.37	0.83	0.59	0.57	0.41	-3.17	-8.74
Oil	9.23	12.86	10.17	7.43	8.69	7.79	7.60	0.57	-1.26
Natural Gas	4.01	6.59	8.85	9.56	9.19	7.79	8.18	4.78	-0.35
Biofuels and wastes	0.88	0.71	0.88	0.99	1.55	1.59	1.54	0.01	2.46
Geothermal	-	-	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	-	0.57
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	2.16	3.14	3.88	3.62	4.20	4.03	4.28	3.52	0.43
Heat	1.51	2.46	2.27	2.07	1.56	1.41	1.48	2.43	-1.86
of which:									
Total industry	8.76	10.59	8.69	4.71	3.76	3.31	4.84	-0.05	-2.52
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.24	1.84	0.81	0.47	0.37	0.35	0.22	-5.82	-5.58
Oil	2.18	2.43	1.28	0.38	0.20	0.12	0.37	-3.09	-5.28
Natural Gas	2.32	3.70	4.58	1.96	1.39	1.17	1.82	4.07	-3.94
Biofuels and wastes	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.17	0.14	0.08	-10.48	13.91
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	1.32	1.70	1.69	1.08	1.20	1.09	1.82	1.46	0.33
Heat	0.66	0.91	0.33	0.74	0.43	0.44	0.53	-4.03	2.09
Total transport	3.26	4.11	4.19	4.34	5.88	5.42	5.05	1.49	0.82
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.54	0.18	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-30.33	-
Oil	2.62	3.80	4.04	4.21	5.49	5.08	4.65	2.58	0.61
Natural Gas	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	-	27.31
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.22	0.20	-	-
Electricity	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.15	2.40	0.15
Residential	5.42	7.36	9.58	7.99	8.19	7.33	6.91	3.41	-1.41
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.22	2.66	2.40	0.28	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.47	-10.42
Oil	1.41	1.75	1.67	0.44	0.19	0.14	0.02	0.98	-17.46
Natural Gas	0.26	0.69	2.35	4.32	4.66	3.86	3.59	13.85	1.86
Biofuels and wastes	0.80	0.65	0.85	0.79	0.94	1.03	1.06	0.31	0.96
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	0.31	0.62	1.13	1.20	1.38	1.30	1.30	7.83	0.61
Heat	0.41	0.98	1.19	0.95	0.81	0.77	0.75	6.43	-1.99
Comm & public services	1.60	2.00	2.88	4.32	4.48	3.95	3.49	3.51	0.84
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.67	0.32	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-9.18	-14.55
Oil	0.24	0.64	0.41	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.05	3.15	-9.04
Natural Gas	0.13	0.28	0.88	2.53	2.45	1.98	2.01	11.98	3.67
Biofuels and waste	-	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.19	-	11.68
Geothermal	-	-	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	-	-0.00
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.28	0.33	0.68	1.09	1.40	1.41	0.92	5.28	1.33
Heat	0.28	0.43	0.65	0.37	0.31	0.21	0.20	5.08	-5.03
Non-energy use	1.84	3.51	2.48	2.27	2.90	2.75	2.59	1.79	0.19
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.98	2.20	1.69	1.80	2.39	2.11	2.03	3.27	0.80
Natural Gas	0.86	1.30	0.79	0.47	0.52	0.65	0.56	-0.48	-1.46

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	8.6	9.1	6.0	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-2.1	-4.1
Imports	2.5	3.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	-0.4	-1.6
Exports	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-28.6	36.2
Stock changes	0.3	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		
Primary supply	11.3	12.0	8.9	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	-1.4	-4.2
Statistical differences	1.2	0.6	-0.8	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	..		
Total transformation	-6.5 e	-7.5 e	-4.7 e	-4.6 e	-3.1 e	-3.2 e	-2.9 e	..	-1.9	-2.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-5.8	-6.9	-4.5	-4.1	-2.6	-2.6	-2.5	..	-1.5	-2.5
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-5.4	-6.5	-4.2	-4.1	-2.6	-2.6	-2.5	..	-1.4	-2.3
Autoproducers	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	..	-3.7	-9.6
Gas works	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-1.0 e	-0.8 e	-0.2 e	-0.5 e	-0.5 e	-0.5 e	-0.4 e	..	-9.1	2.7
BKB plants	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Blast furnaces	-0.9 e	-0.9 e	-0.5 e	-0.4 e	-0.4 e	-0.4 e	-0.2 e	..	-3.2	-4.3
Coke ovens	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	..	-5.3	0.9
Patent fuel plants	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-0.2	0.0
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	5.8	5.1	3.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	..	-3.2	-8.7
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	..	-5.8	-5.6
Iron and steel	0.9 e	0.9 e	0.6 e	0.4 e	0.3 e	0.3 e	0.2 e	..	-2.8	-4.9
Chemical	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-9.1	-13.2
Non-metallic minerals	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	-9.8	-4.6
Paper, pulp and print	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-14.5	-
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-8.9	-10.0
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-30.3	-
Other	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	-1.0	-10.6
Comm. and pub. services	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-9.2	-14.6
Residential	2.2	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	0.5	-10.4
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-8.9	-13.0
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	27.96	20.31	15.17	10.99	11.61	11.41	11.25	-2.63	-2.53
Total electricity and heat	18.29	14.53	13.02	9.11	9.59	9.40	9.44	-1.90	-1.86
<i>Main activity producers</i>	17.61	14.34	13.02	9.11	9.59	9.40	9.44	-1.70	-1.80
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.68	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-9.75	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.42	1.83	0.10	-	0.00	-	-	2.14	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	1.38	0.96	1.28	1.41	1.46	1.43	1.28	-3.04	1.28
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	2.67	0.65	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.04	-11.15	-11.70
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.28	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.00	-9.64	-17.48
<i>Chemical</i>	0.27	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-8.75	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.06	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.03	-13.03	-8.30
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.06	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-17.57	-
<i>Other industry</i>	1.00	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-10.39	-13.73
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	3.50	2.29	0.64	0.39	0.48	0.51	0.50	-3.50	-6.44
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	3.34	1.44	0.39	0.65	0.49	0.42	0.31	-6.81	-6.42
Total electricity and heat	1.62	-	0.04	0.37	0.20	0.21	0.15	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1.56	-	0.04	0.37	0.20	0.21	0.15	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.33	0.93	0.03	-	0.00	-	-	8.97	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.38	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	-10.29	-4.62
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.19	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.00	-9.95	-15.92
<i>Chemical</i>	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-7.85	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.07	0.01	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	-13.19	3.06
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.10	0.03	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-9.91	-5.30
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.87	0.40	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.15	0.12	-6.23	-5.13
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	1.74	0.97	1.28	1.42	1.47	1.43	1.28	-4.74	1.21
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	1.38	0.96	1.28	1.41	1.46	1.43	1.28	-3.04	1.28
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-10.91	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-9.91	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.16	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-20.46	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	22.88	17.90	13.50	8.92	9.66	9.55	9.66	-2.02	-2.65
Total electricity and heat	16.68	14.53	12.97	8.74	9.39	9.18	9.28	-1.14	-1.93
<i>Main activity producers</i>	16.06	14.34	12.97	8.74	9.39	9.18	9.28	-0.94	-1.87
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.62	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-9.07	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.09	0.90	0.07	-	-	-	-	-1.55	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	2.28	0.54	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-11.31	-21.61
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.08	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-8.93	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.25	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-8.81	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.99	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-13.02	-20.31
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.06	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-17.57	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.91	0.24	0.01	-	-	-	0.00	-10.44	-21.22
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.48	1.88	0.43	0.17	0.26	0.36	0.38	-2.31	-6.75
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	90.60	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Heavy fuel oil	..	64.33	105.44	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	..	76.50	77.67	222.34	295.07	378.94	397.63	381.34	424.98
For industry									
Steam coal	..	100.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	..	70.64	95.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	99.70	243.38	399.70	543.75	574.82	512.05	553.54
Natural gas	..	102.01	85.27	268.82	332.40	394.02	432.83	412.69	462.75
(1 000 Hungarian forints / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	1.70	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Heavy fuel oil	..	5.64	41.25	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	..	6.22	28.19	57.04	78.82	97.88	114.94	109.62	127.10
For industry									
Steam coal	..	3.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	..	6.06	36.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	38.19	65.91	112.70	148.26	175.38	155.37	174.75
Natural gas	..	8.29	30.95	68.96	88.79	101.78	125.11	118.63	138.40

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	2.96	2.33	1.73	2.08	2.02	1.87	1.82	1.60	1.66
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	0.47	0.26	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.03
Coking coal	0.86	0.64	1.26	0.96	1.57	1.55	1.58	1.41	1.46
Sub-bituminous coal	0.60	0.65	0.33	0.43	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.12
Lignite	-	0.14	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	1.51	0.90	0.01	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05
Total exports	0.05	0.00	0.19	0.22	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.63	0.66
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Lignite	0.02	-	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.11
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.03	-	0.19	0.10	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.56	0.53

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	1630	1763	1891	2153	2059	1877	1786	1575	1565
Coking coal	817	610	1234	898	1460	1430	1435	1284	1321
Australia	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	261
Czech Republic	-	-	800	230	380	215	319	132	250
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	251	217	129	86	72	63	39
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	51	52	840	1017	870	918	727
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	46	72	142	-	44
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	40	32	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	817 e	610 e	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	132	284	65	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	813	890	430	1255	599	447	351	291	244
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	42	409	292	274	252	204	172
Germany	-	-	-	-	17	16	15	14	16
Poland	-	-	294	263	59	49	26	23	15
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	94	582	220	108	58	50	41
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	813	890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	263	227	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

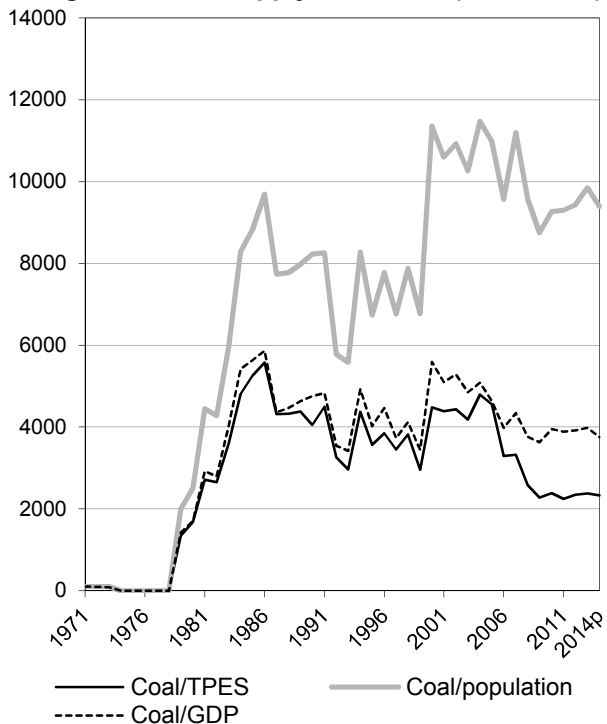


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

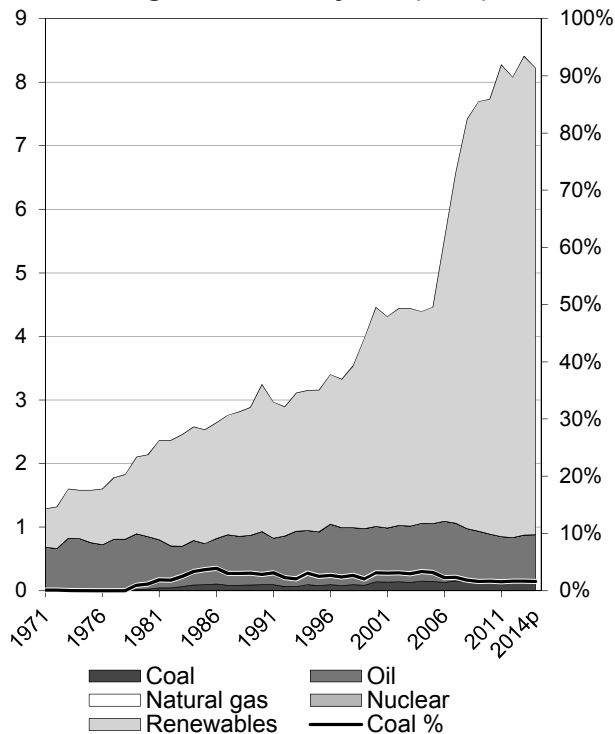


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

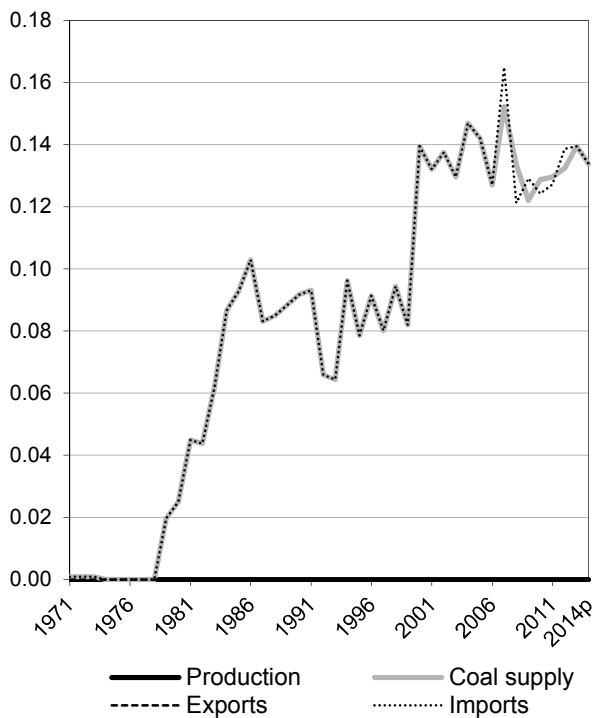
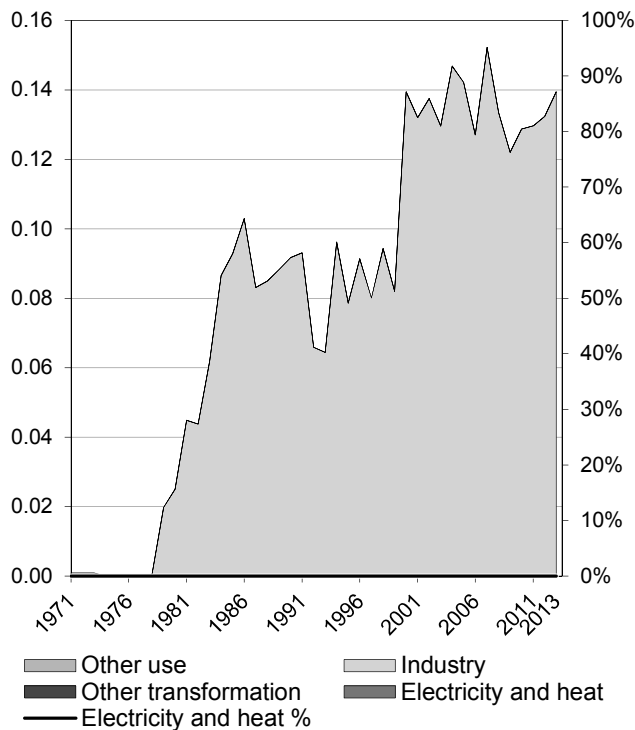


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

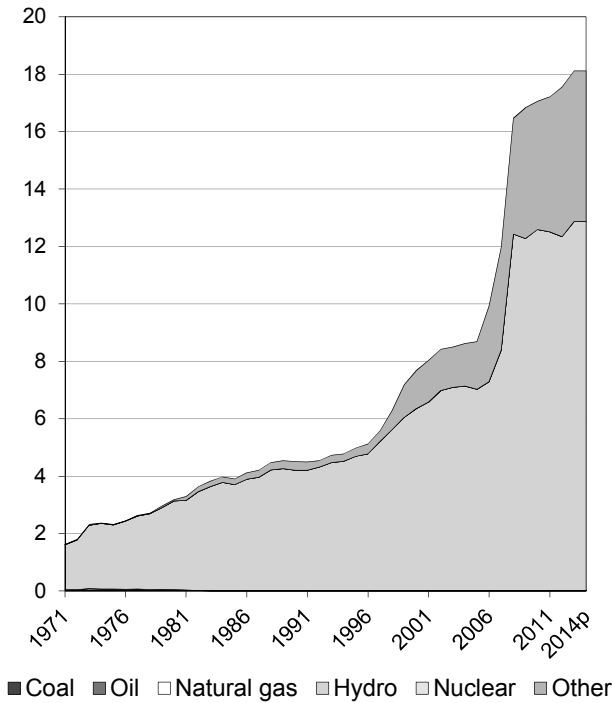


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

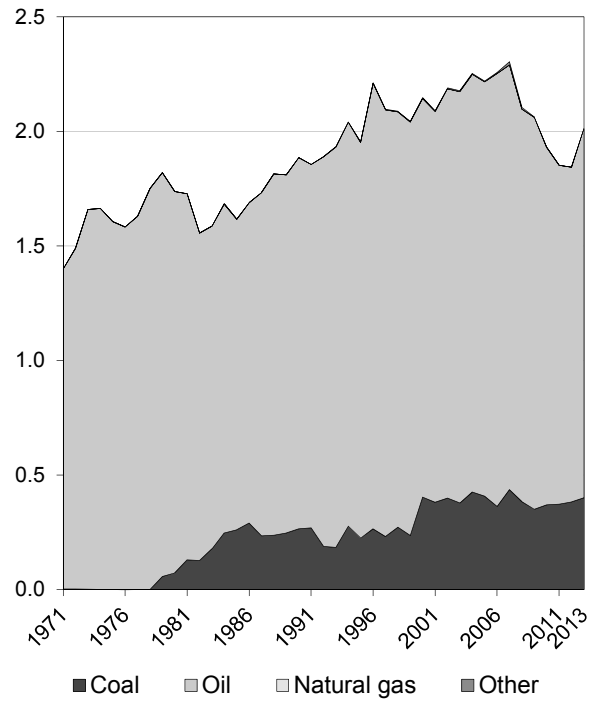


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

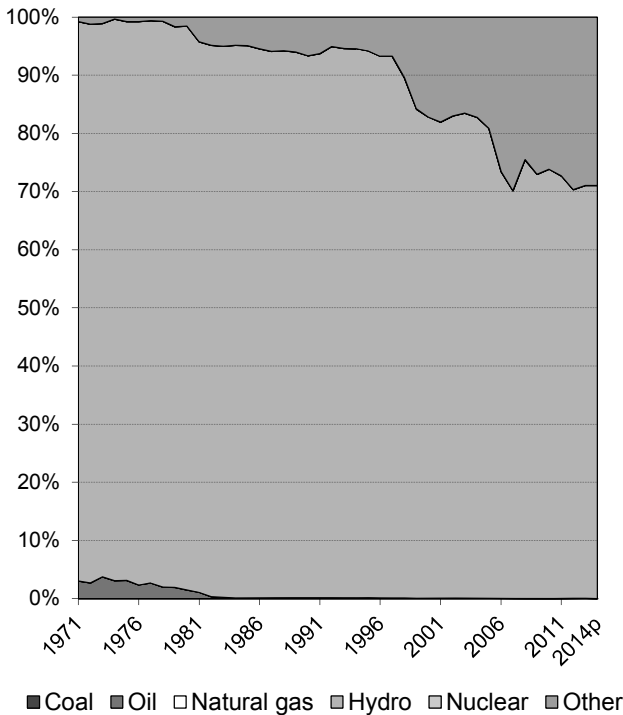
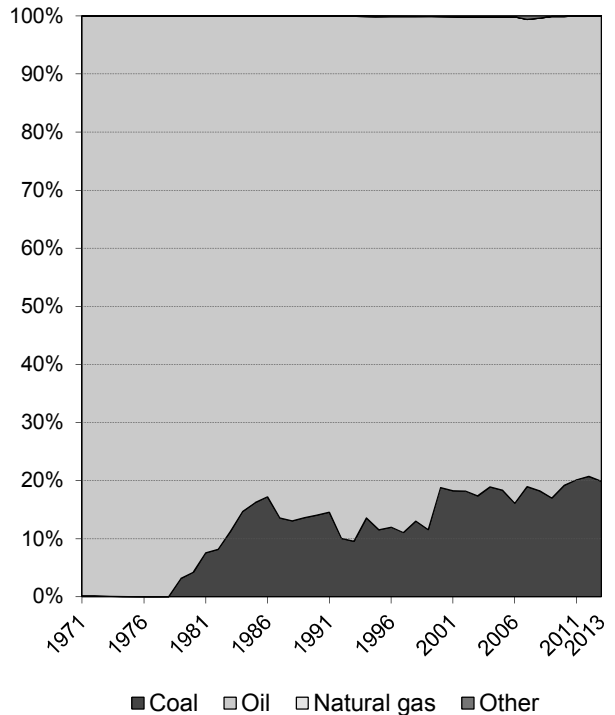


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

ICELAND

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	1.60	2.14	3.24	4.46	7.73	8.41	8.22	4.25	4.23
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	31.25	1.84
Oil	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.09	-0.56
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.27	0.38	0.52	0.78	1.55	1.58	1.58	3.86	4.98
Geothermal	0.50	0.91	1.80	2.66	5.29	5.95	5.76	7.79	5.34
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	6	8	11	14	18	19	20	3.82	2.63
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	1.56
Population (millions)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.09	1.05
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	7.54	9.38	12.72	15.86	24.32	25.95	25.23	3.12	3.15
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	66.0	61.2	70.8	75.3	100.0	101.2	97.1	0.42	1.56
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	2.2	43.0	120.3	141.5	100.0	100.8	94.9	26.43	-0.77
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	42.1	40.3	42.1	57.5	100.0	99.7	..	-0.01	3.82
Elec. generation (TWh)	2	3	5	8	17	18	18	3.99	6.23
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	1.46	1.83	1.94	2.53	3.62	3.73	3.88	1.67	3.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	31.25	1.84
Oil	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.87	0.76	0.70	0.77	0.16	-0.14
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Geothermal	0.44	0.63	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.14	-8.64	1.74
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.25	0.35	0.48	0.85	1.93	2.01	2.07	3.81	6.55
Heat	-	0.05	0.48	0.55	0.65	0.73	0.76	-	2.04
of which:									
Total industry	0.38	0.50	0.54	0.96	1.86	1.94	2.02	2.07	5.87
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.03	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	-	1.84
Oil	0.16	0.20	0.13	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.06	-1.31	-3.12
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-7.14	1.26
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.18	0.24	0.31	0.64	1.66	1.74	1.80	3.19	7.89
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	0.18	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.39	0.39	3.02	1.15
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.18	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.38	0.39	3.02	1.10
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Residential	0.64	0.76	0.40	0.44	0.54	0.57	0.59	-2.65	1.68
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.25	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-13.32	-8.20
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	0.35	0.54	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	-13.29	1.07
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.10	2.88	1.65
Heat	-	0.04	0.28 e	0.32 e	0.38 e	0.43 e	0.45	-	2.04
Comm & public services	0.03	0.04	0.28	0.35	0.43	0.46	0.48	13.83	2.35
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.99	1.88
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.13	9.56	3.36
Heat	-	0.00	0.18 e	0.21 e	0.25 e	0.28 e	0.29	-	2.04
Non-energy use	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	1.16	-3.59
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	1.16	-3.59
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

ICELAND

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.3	1.8
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	-	-	-	-	0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.3	1.8
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Total transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Electricity and heat gen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	31.3	1.8
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	1.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	2.5
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

ICELAND

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	-	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	-	2.70
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	-	2.70
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	-	3.70
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	-	2.70
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	-	2.70
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	-	3.70
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

ICELAND

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas
(Icelandic króna / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal
Heavy fuel oil
Natural gas
For industry									
Steam coal
Coking coal
High sulphur fuel oil
Low sulphur fuel oil
Natural gas

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	-	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

ICELAND

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	-	65	101	117	106	111	104	120	116
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	65	101	117	106	111	104	120	116
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	6	39	14	30	33	-	-
Poland	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	13	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
United States	-	52	48	9	20	14	11	66	53
Other OECD	-	-	26	61	68	60	60	54	63
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IRELAND⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

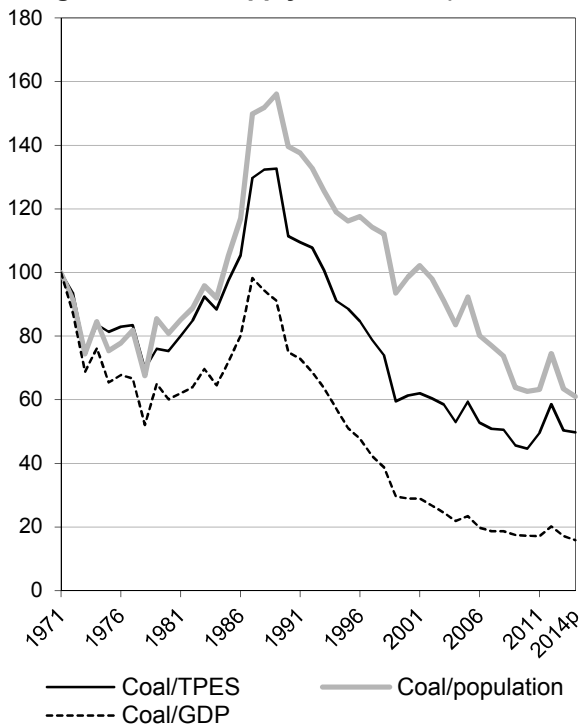


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

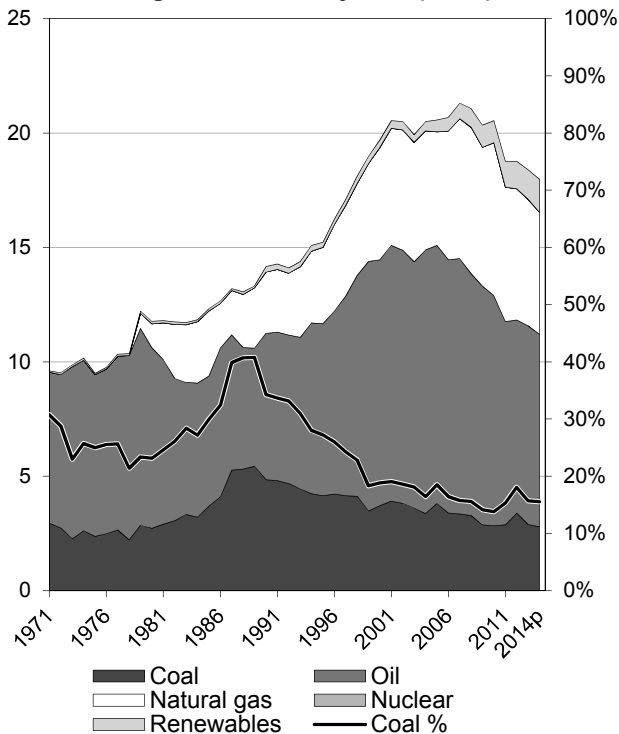


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

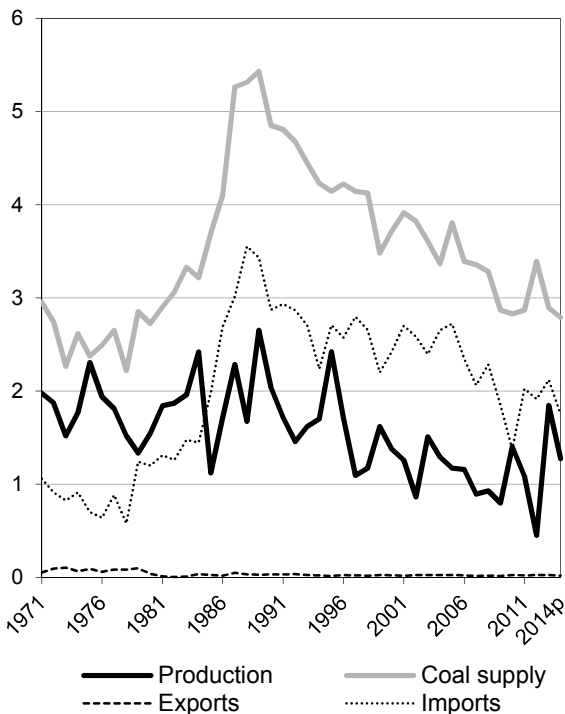
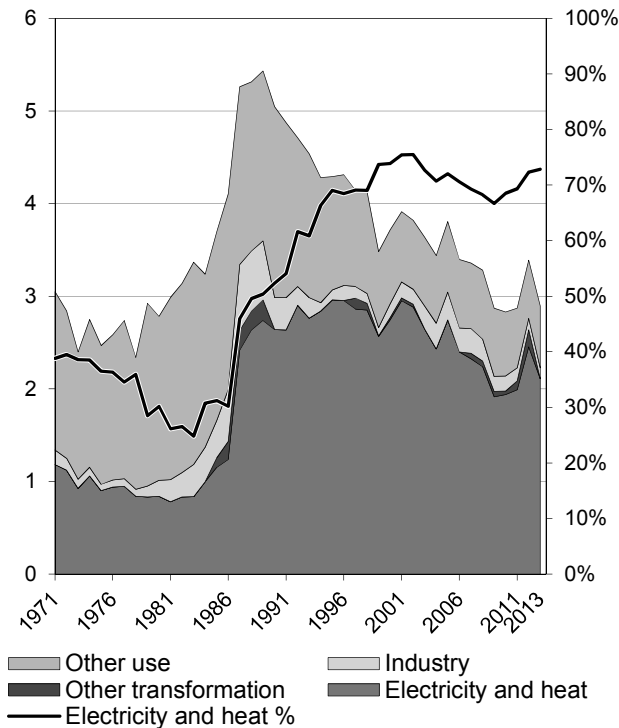


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IRELAND⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

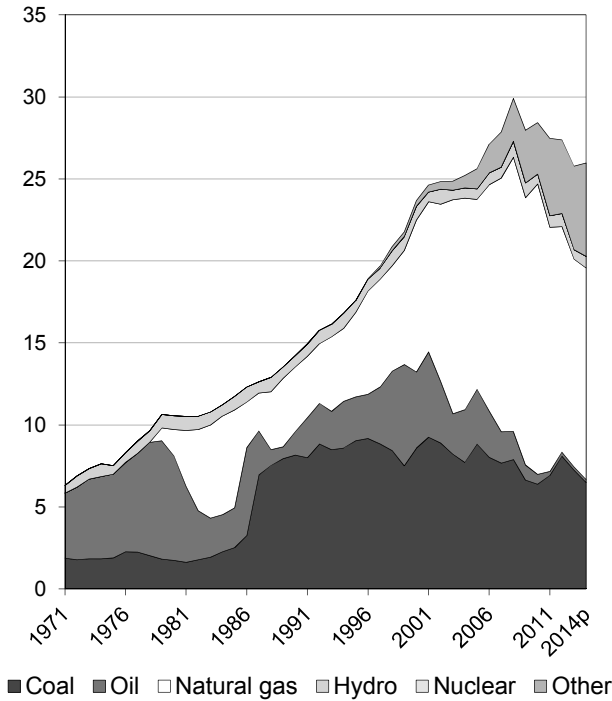


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

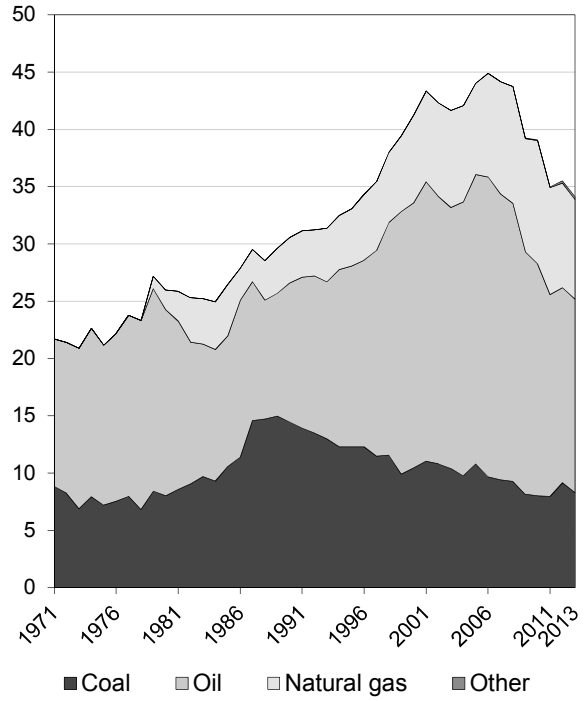


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

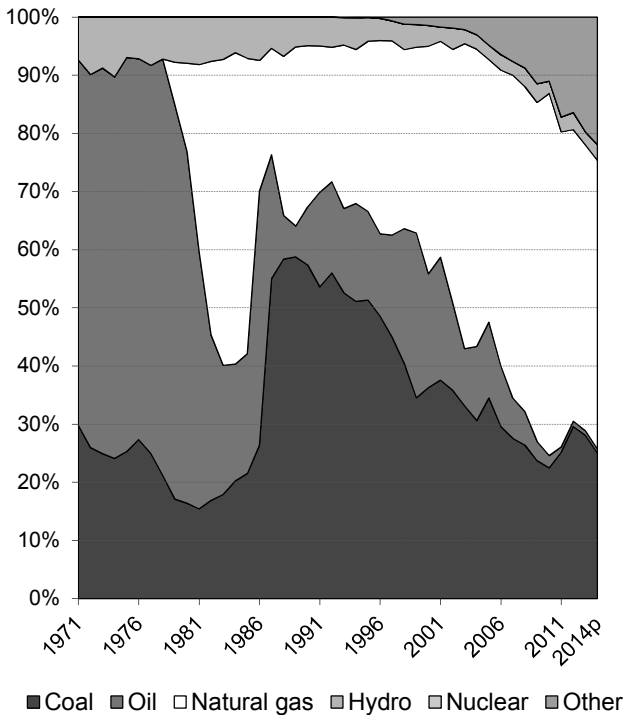
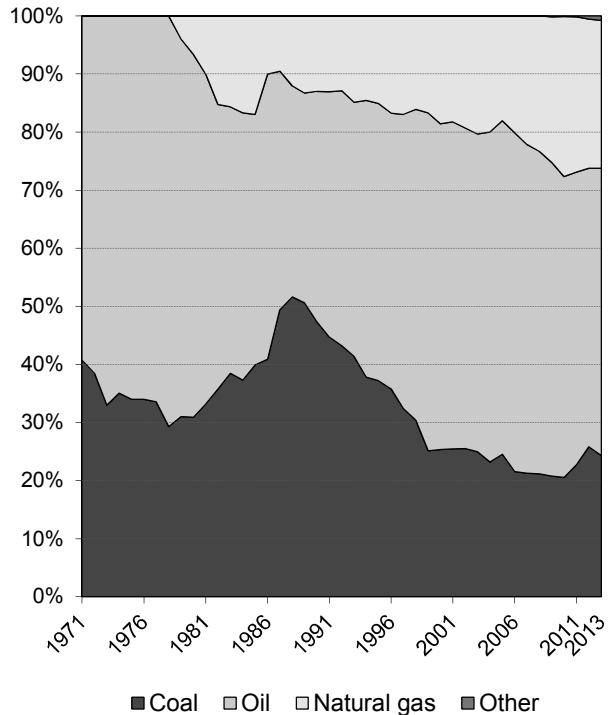


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

IRELAND

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	9.87	11.77	14.16	19.71	20.60	18.66	18.25	2.15	1.21
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.26	2.73	4.85	3.72	2.83	2.89	2.79	4.58	-2.22
Oil	7.52	7.88	6.39	10.74	10.06	8.68	8.42	-0.95	1.34
Natural Gas	-	1.05	2.67	4.91	6.69	5.52	5.33	-	3.20
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.15	0.20	0.53	0.65	0.71	-	6.48
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.47	-0.81
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.03	0.36	0.57	0.65	-	48.10
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.06	0.26	0.26	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	43	59	84	166	212	217	228	4.05	4.24
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	-1.83	-2.91
Population (millions)	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.78	1.19
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	3.21	3.46	4.04	5.18	4.52	4.05	3.95	1.36	0.02
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	238.5	206.5	174.2	122.1	100.0	88.3	82.4	-1.83	-2.91
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	398.4	348.3	434.4	167.6	100.0	99.6	91.7	0.51	-6.20
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	120.4	122.3	118.3	101.8	100.0	92.8	..	-0.11	-1.05
Elec. generation (TWh)	7	11	14	24	28	26	26	3.96	2.62
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	11.6	21.4	67.8	100.0	95.9	114.9	..	6.74

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	1.50	2.02	1.38	1.17	1.40	1.85	1.28	2.50	-0.38
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	1.46	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	5.24	6.52	4.81	3.96	4.99	6.66	4.60	1.82	0.09
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

IRELAND

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	7.30	9.06	10.79	15.36	16.36	14.65	14.70	2.32	1.36
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.47	1.94	2.41	0.94	0.85	0.75	0.79	2.93	-4.75
Oil	5.08	5.57	5.35	9.50	9.67	8.16	8.15	0.30	1.85
Natural Gas	-	0.49	1.43	2.26	2.27	2.34	2.33	-	2.15
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.15	0.17	0.42	0.41	0.45	-	4.82
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	26.79
Electricity	0.76	1.06	1.46	2.49	3.12	2.97	2.97	3.94	3.15
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	2.43	3.10	2.47	3.56	3.06	3.15	3.11	0.10	1.01
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.10	0.17	0.35	0.15	0.16	0.12	0.12	7.70	-4.60
Oil	2.06	2.04	0.97	1.64	0.91	0.74	0.70	-4.33	-1.42
Natural Gas	-	0.49	0.51	0.67	0.64	0.91	0.88	-	2.41
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.26	0.27	-	4.86
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.27	0.39	0.55	0.95	1.12	1.13	1.14	4.28	3.22
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	1.61	2.20	2.34	4.91	5.59	4.97	5.03	2.22	3.37
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	1.61	2.20	2.34	4.90	5.46	4.87	4.92	2.22	3.28
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.09	0.10	-	-
Electricity	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	4.29
Residential	2.58	2.60	3.32	3.55	4.65	3.88	3.96	1.50	0.77
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.38	1.66	2.04	0.79	0.69	0.63	0.67	2.34	-4.72
Oil	0.89	0.50	0.55	1.32	1.85	1.34	1.40	-2.81	4.16
Natural Gas	-	-	0.17	0.63	1.01	0.86	0.86	-	7.40
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	-1.94
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	26.70
Electricity	0.32	0.44	0.51	0.78	1.05	1.00	0.98	2.80	2.87
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	0.36	0.83	1.40	1.94	2.16	1.90	1.86	8.37	1.24
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.11	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.19	0.50	0.90	0.83	0.63	0.52	0.45	9.60	-2.93
Natural Gas	-	-	0.13	0.42	0.63	0.57	0.58	-	6.57
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.04	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.17	0.22	0.34	0.69	0.88	0.77	0.78	4.32	3.64
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.30	0.29	0.90	0.97	0.50	0.41	0.42	6.78	-3.23
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.42	0.50	0.41	0.42	-0.14	1.69
Natural Gas	-	-	0.61	0.55	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

IRELAND

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	-0.4
Imports	0.8	1.2	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	7.6	-1.3
Exports	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-6.6	-0.9
Stock changes	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	1.1	-1.0	-0.2		
Primary supply	2.3	2.7	4.9	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	4.6	-2.2
Statistical differences	-	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	0.0	..		
Total transformation	-0.8	-0.7	-2.7	-2.8	-2.0	-2.5	-2.1	..	7.5	-1.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.9	-0.8	-2.6	-2.7	-1.9	-2.5	-2.1	..	6.4	-1.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.9	-0.8	-2.6	-2.7	-1.9	-2.4	-2.1	..	6.3	-1.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-	-2.5
Gas works	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-	-0.6
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-	-0.6
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	c	c	c	c	c	..	c	c
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	4.4	2.7
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.5	1.9	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	..	2.9	-4.7
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	7.7	-4.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	8.0	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-2.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	1.1	-5.3
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	2.4	-4.8
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	2.3	-4.7
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

IRELAND

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	0.54	3.20	2.94	2.00	2.01	2.44	2.13	15.92	-1.74
Total electricity and heat	0.02	1.97	2.35	1.47	1.55	1.97	1.65	45.40	-0.76
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.02	1.96	2.34	1.47	1.55	1.97	1.65	45.37	-0.75
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.04	0.34	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	19.75	-4.31
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	-	-3.01
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	9.19	-5.43
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.46	1.05	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.35	7.25	-4.69
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.54	3.18	2.94	2.00	2.01	2.44	2.13	15.88	-1.72
Total electricity and heat	0.02	1.97	2.35	1.47	1.55	1.97	1.65	45.40	-0.76
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.02	1.96	2.34	1.47	1.55	1.97	1.65	45.37	-0.75
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.04	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	19.33	-4.14
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	-	-3.01
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	9.19	-5.43
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.46	1.05	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.35	7.25	-4.69
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IRELAND

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	5.91	6.08	3.92	4.05	3.80	4.17	3.72	0.24	-2.11
Total electricity and heat	2.86	3.18	2.64	2.68	2.56	3.10	2.72	0.87	-0.68
<i>Main activity producers</i>	2.81	3.11	2.57	2.63	2.52	3.06	2.67	0.86	-0.66
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	1.00	-1.29
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.75	0.99	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.53	0.64	2.33	-1.89
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.30	1.82	0.57	0.53	0.52	0.41	0.41	-1.91	-6.30
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IRELAND

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	63.11	34.26	79.21	94.21	141.66	99.60	92.27	82.08
Heavy fuel oil	..	82.37	103.73	210.16	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	90.97	77.04	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	102.26	115.42	168.24	309.06	625.70	818.42	838.05	816.02	776.47
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	189.24	257.44	112.77	290.90	335.39	396.88	412.32	467.94	439.76
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	42.89	32.89	56.42	62.94	90.15	68.57	61.51	54.74
Heavy fuel oil	..	85.67	152.42	229.12	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	89.83	107.47	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	91.68	120.05	247.21	336.94	639.76	797.14	883.00	832.49	792.56
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	161.07	254.20	157.32	301.08	325.57	366.99	412.44	453.21	426.15

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.58	2.87	2.42	2.72	1.38	2.02	1.91	2.12	1.75
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.57	2.80	2.40	2.69	1.36	2.01	1.90	2.09	1.73
Coking coal	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
Total exports	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.02	0.00	c	c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

IRELAND

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	565	3081	2747	3024	1596	2289	2219	2383	1974
Coking coal	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	565	3067	2747	3024	1596	2289	2219	2383	1974
Australia	6	-	292	299	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	21	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	331	430	176	288	278	189	164	235	-
United Kingdom	214	302	123	19	37	58	64	67	45
United States	-	1277	452	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	115	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	7	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	667	904	1013	1184	1867	1683	1912	-
Indonesia	-	17	327	602	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	11	71	418	634	38	3	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	3	140	55	110	59	172	308	169	1929
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

IRELAND

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	107.07	101.41	104.63	412.43	86.14	102.25	794.41	571.13	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	100.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	98.08	97.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	106.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	96.99	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	77.79	95.68	..	..	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	70.76	69.55	42.85	74.91	125.15	143.08	148.41	116.63	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	41.76	36.34	84.49	618.20	142.53	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	98.25	99.09	83.30	114.10	177.54	256.72	234.09	211.92	..
United States	62.06	57.93	55.28	..	..	..	69.93	74.57	..
China	82.52	..	..	..	..	123.41	..	..	..
Colombia	72.99	36.07	..	..	..	..	233.72	..	..
Indonesia	69.73	80.28	30.19	68.00	89.61	131.11	96.31	..	..
South Africa	85.34	84.69	41.55	64.62	85.73	126.72	100.80	108.11	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	81.51	70.14	..	713.45	..	..	..	..	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

ISRAEL⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

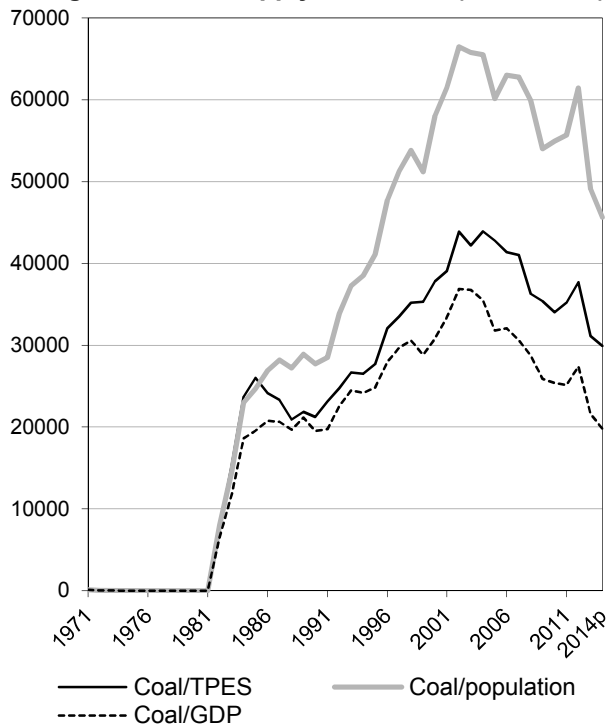


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

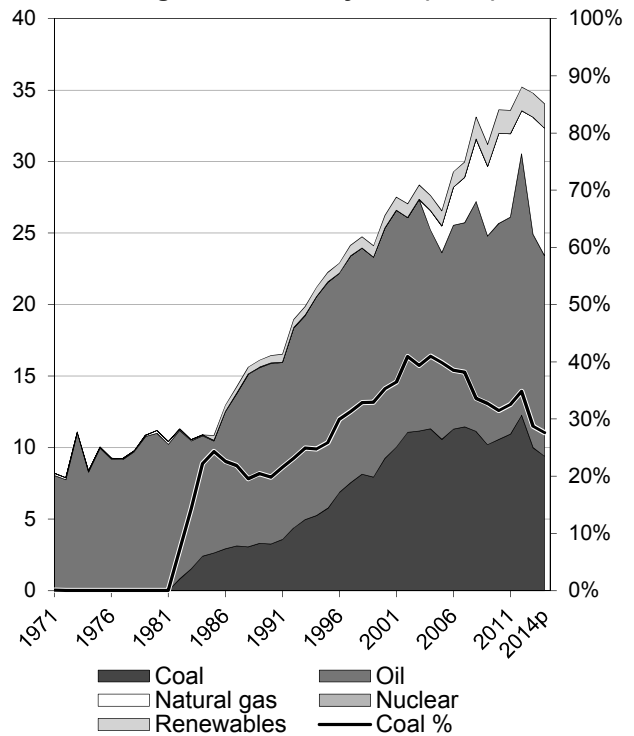


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

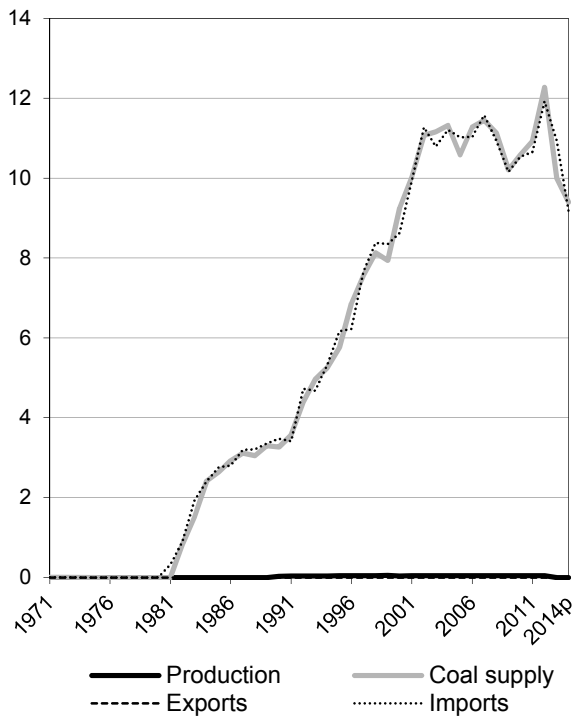
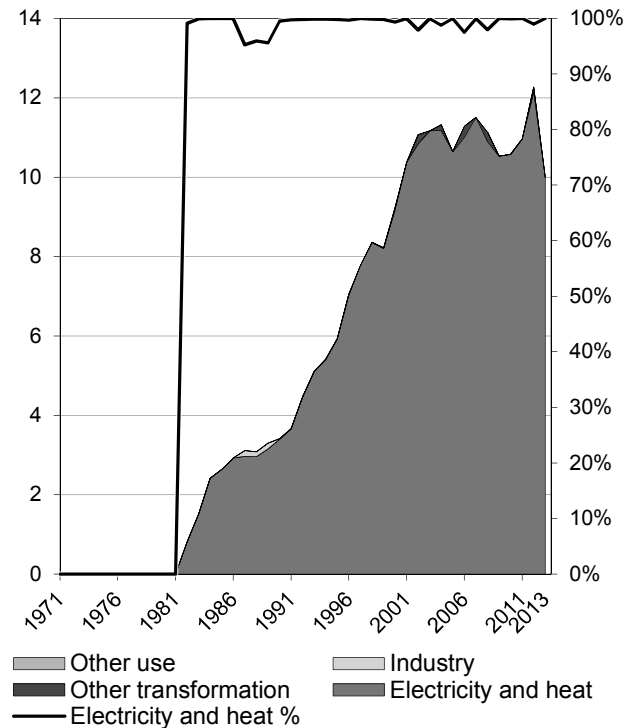


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

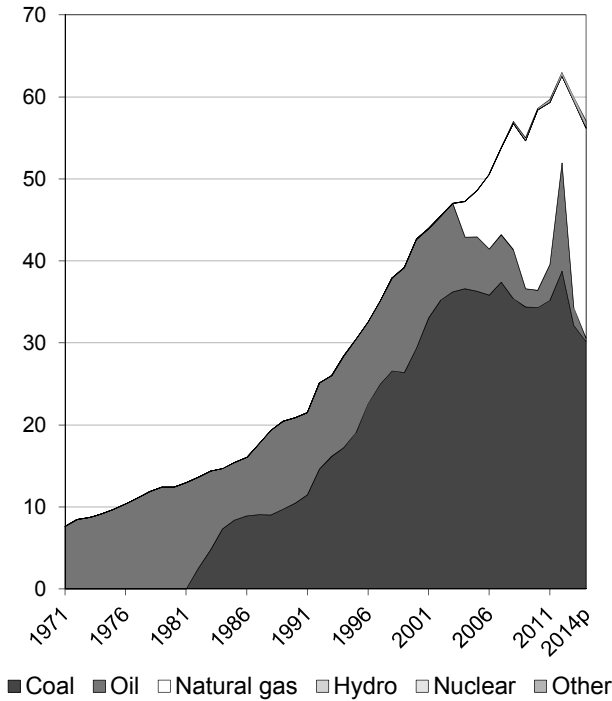


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

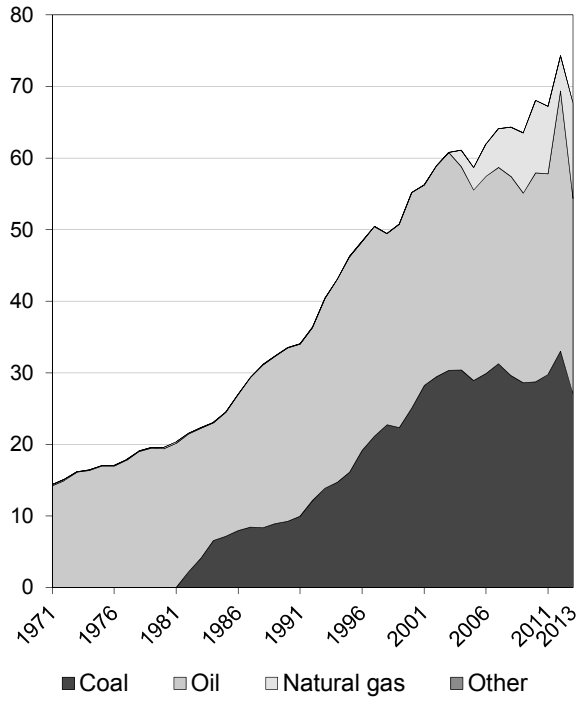


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

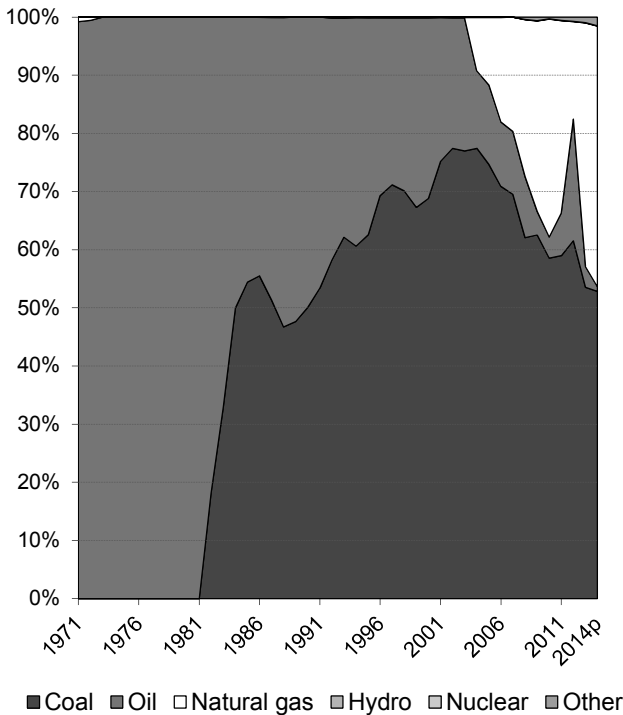
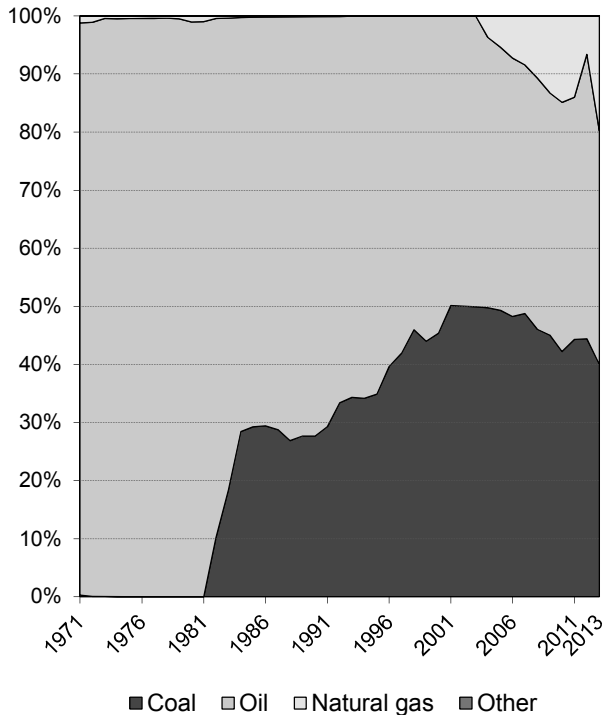


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

ISRAEL

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	11.09	11.18	16.38	26.05	33.13	34.20	33.44	2.32	3.25
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.00	3.27	9.25	10.58	10.00	9.40	54.87	4.99
Oil	11.03	11.00	12.61	16.10	15.10	14.90	14.02	0.79	0.73
Natural Gas	0.06	0.19	0.04	0.01	6.29	8.20	8.92	-2.70	25.99
Biofuels and waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	10.34
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	10.20
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.51	0.85	1.61	1.63	1.67	-	5.17
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	-0.18	-0.49	-0.57	-0.60	13.01	10.65
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	39	49	71	127	177	196	202	3.64	4.51
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.29	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.17	-1.28	-1.20
Population (millions)	3.3 e	3.9 e	4.7 e	6.3	7.6	8.1	8.1	2.09	2.41
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	3.38 e	2.88 e	3.51 e	4.13	4.35	4.25	4.10	0.22	0.83
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	153.2	121.5	123.1	109.3	100.0	93.2	88.6	-1.28	-1.20
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	0.1	0.0	76.8	121.5	100.0	85.3	78.0	49.43	0.45
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	71.4	81.1	92.9	110.0	100.0	92.9	..	1.56	-0.00
Elec. generation (TWh)	9	12	21	43	59	60	57	5.28	4.69
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	43.3	76.5	100.0	106.0	106.6	..	3.97

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	c	-	-	c
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	0.30	0.39	0.43	0.43	c	-	-	c

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	5.16	6.45	9.95	17.11	21.19	21.05	20.93	3.94	3.28
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	10.95	-
Oil	4.15	4.91	7.15	11.48	13.50	12.87	12.59	3.24	2.49
Natural Gas	0.06	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.22	0.60	-2.70	12.42
Biofuels and wastes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	4.73
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.51	0.85	1.60	1.57	1.57	-	5.00
Electricity	0.93	1.35	2.23	4.74	5.99	6.36	6.16	5.26	4.51
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	1.56	1.73	2.05	1.94	2.95	2.18	2.35	1.63	0.60
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	10.95	-
Oil	1.27	1.30	1.38	0.63	1.32	0.43	0.34	0.50	-5.94
Natural Gas	-	-	0.00	-	0.09	0.22	0.60	-	26.09
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.28	0.43	0.65	1.28	1.53	1.53	1.42	5.00	3.45
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	1.65	1.98	3.16	4.82	5.79	6.26	6.41	3.90	3.13
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	1.65	1.98	3.16	4.82	5.79	6.26	6.41	3.90	3.13
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	0.41	0.56	1.89	3.47	4.85	4.63	4.44	9.32	3.79
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.14	0.19	0.72	1.19	1.36	0.93	0.91	9.98	1.06
Natural Gas	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01 e	0.00	1.60
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.51	0.85	1.60	1.57 e	1.57 e	-	5.00
Electricity	0.27	0.37	0.65	1.42	1.88	2.12	1.95	5.38	4.87
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	-	0.38	0.63	1.44	2.09	2.23	2.18	-	5.54
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	0.38	0.63	1.44	2.09	2.23	2.18	-	5.54
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.40	0.93	1.05	2.59	1.99	2.19	2.03	5.92	2.89
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.33	0.75	1.02	2.58	1.99	2.19	2.03	6.81	3.06
Natural Gas	0.06	0.19	0.04	0.01	-	-	-	-3.16	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

ISRAEL

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	c	-	-	c
Imports	0.0	0.0	3.5	8.6	10.5	11.9	10.9	9.2	55.4	5.1
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	-	-0.0	-0.2	0.6	-	0.3	-0.9	0.2		
Primary supply	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.2	10.6	12.3	10.0	9.4	54.9	5.0
Statistical differences	-	-	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	..		
Total transformation	0.0	0.0	-3.4	-9.2	-10.6	-12.1	-10.0	..	-	4.8
Electricity and heat gen.	-	-	-3.4	-9.2	-10.6	-12.1	-10.0	..	-	4.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-	-	-3.4	-9.2	-10.5	-12.1	-10.0	..	-	4.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	c	..	-	c
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	11.0	-
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	11.0	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-	-
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

ISRAEL

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	-	3.72	10.59	12.31	12.75	14.33	11.72	-	5.12
Total electricity and heat	-	3.70	10.22	12.30	12.62	14.17	11.72	-	5.14
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	3.70	10.22	12.30	12.62	14.17	11.72	-	5.14
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	3.72	10.59	12.31	12.75	14.33	11.72	-	5.12
Total electricity and heat	-	3.70	10.22	12.30	12.62	14.17	11.72	-	5.14
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	3.70	10.22	12.30	12.62	14.17	11.72	-	5.14
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	0.30	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.42	c	-	c
Total electricity and heat	-	0.30	0.46	0.43	0.42	0.42	c	-	c
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	0.30	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.18	0.43	0.42	0.42	c	-	c
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	130.47	189.72	179.46	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	361.90	560.89	587.60	x	x
Natural gas	x	x	x	..	339.47	378.83	384.03	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	c	c	c	c	c	c
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	c	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	x	x	x	c	c	c	c	c	c
(New Israeli sheqel / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	361.56	503.72	513.25	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	1851.54	2749.27	3102.54	x	x
Natural gas	x	x	x	..	1628.20	1740.84	1900.94	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	c	c	c	c	c	c
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	c	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	x	x	x	c	c	c	c	c	c

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.00	3.48	8.62	11.03	10.54	10.65	11.92	10.93	9.16
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	3.48	8.62	11.03	10.54	10.54	11.81	10.81	9.05
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	-	3998	9917	12685	12310	12475	13970	12815	10742
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	3998	9917	12685	12310	12475	13970	12815	10742
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	4234	5591	5715	5229	5257
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	3145	3337	4388	3848	2503
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	1931	1711	2717	2621	2478
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	3998	9917	12685	3000	1836	1150	1117	162
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

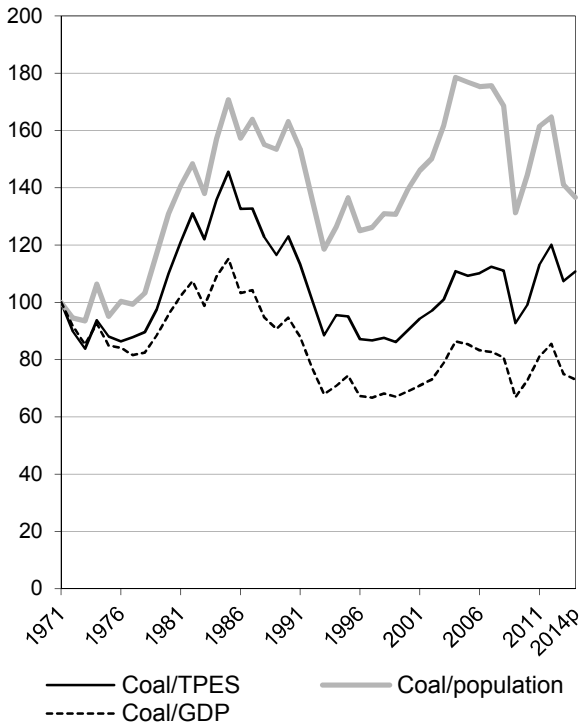


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

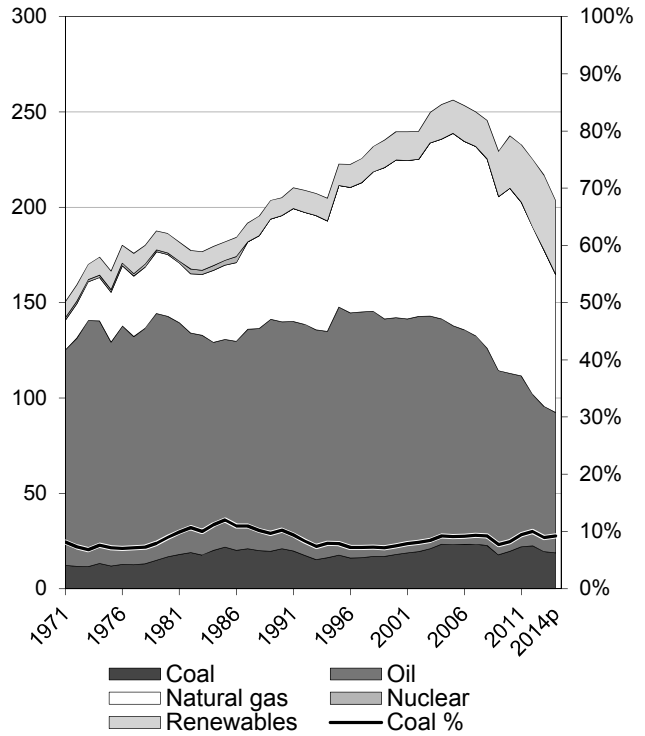


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

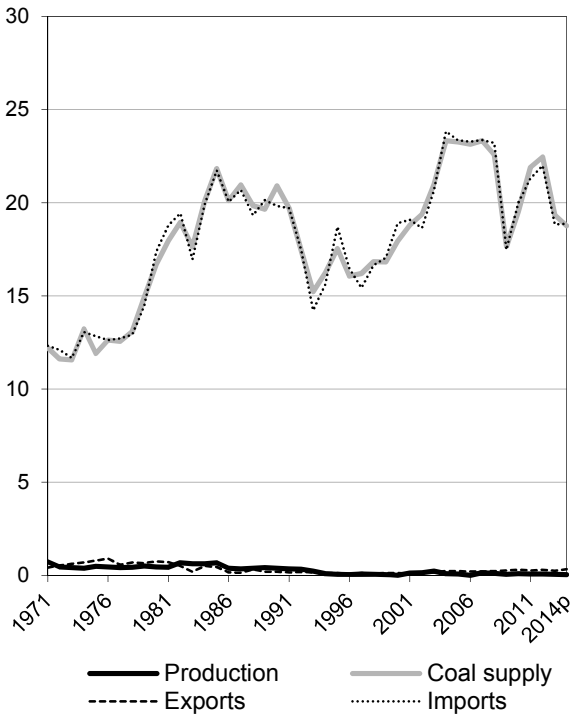
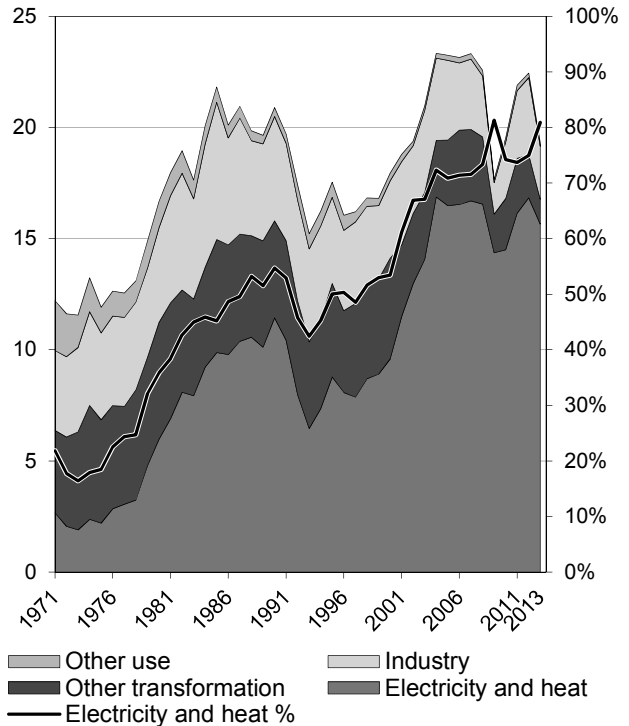


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

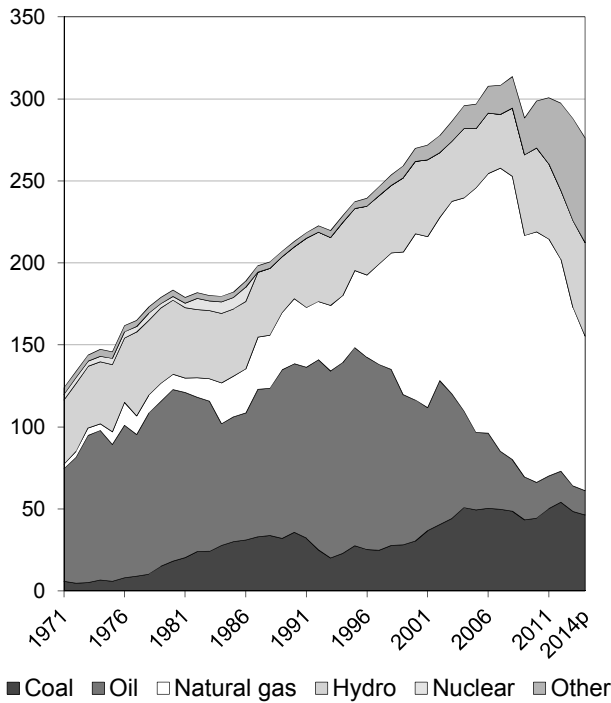


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

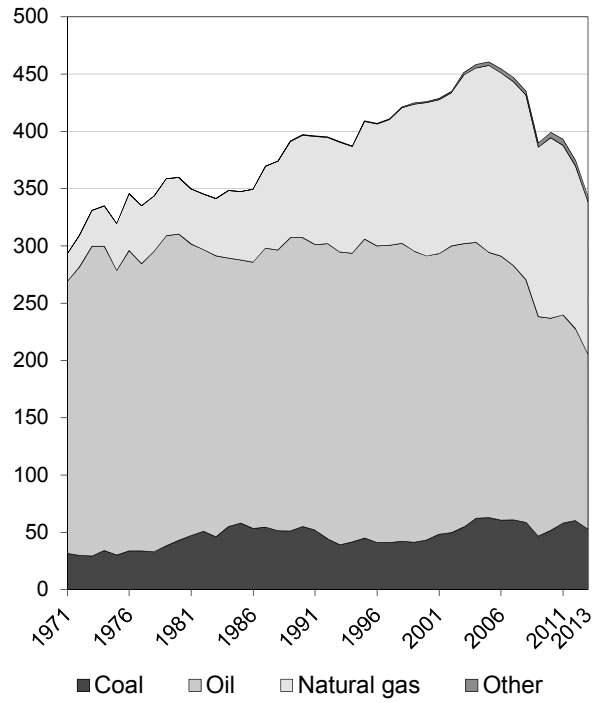


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

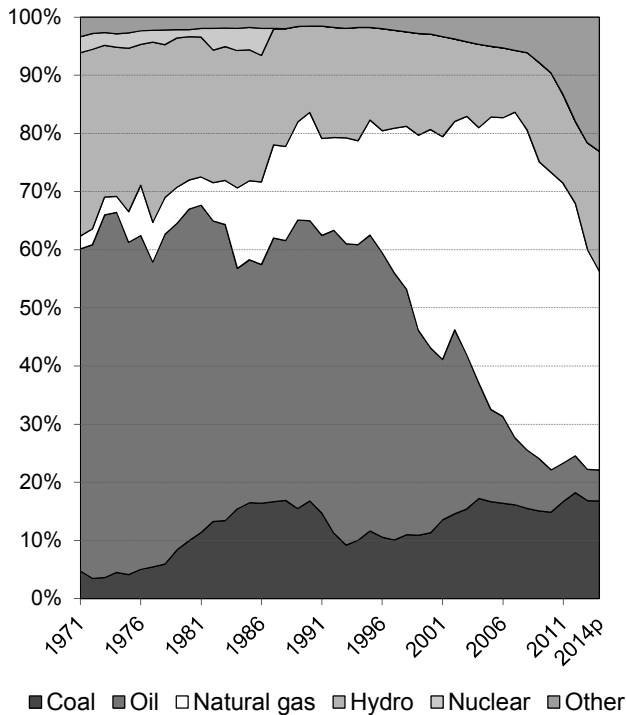
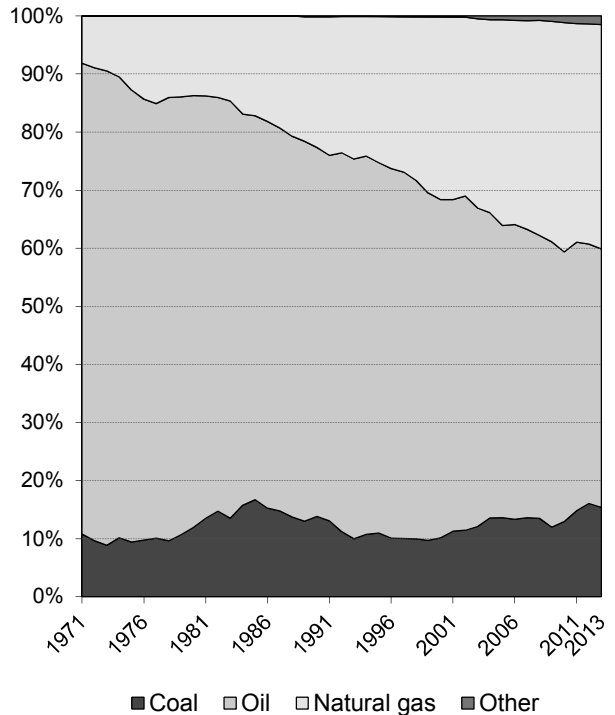


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

ITALY

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	170.17	186.91	209.37	245.03	242.85	221.96	208.90	1.23	0.25
Coal, peat and oil shale	11.57	16.69	20.90	17.94	19.53	19.34	18.76	3.54	-0.34
Oil	129.00	126.05	119.03	124.08	93.29	76.19	73.60	-0.47	-1.92
Natural Gas	20.32	32.46	55.70	82.75	97.20	81.96	72.42	6.11	1.69
Biofuels and waste	0.35	1.31	1.34	3.22	12.75	20.92	19.27	8.27	12.68
Nuclear	1.17	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	4.61	5.56	3.89	5.43	6.28	6.48	7.01	-1.00	2.25
Geothermal	3.05	3.28	4.24	6.08	6.82	7.16	7.45	1.97	2.30
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.09 e	1.55	4.72	5.02	-	32.25
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.11	0.75	4.26	5.45	5.43	5.18	5.37	24.13	0.85
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	923	1185	1502	1769	1825	1755	1747	2.91	0.68
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	-1.63	-0.42
Population (millions)	54.8	56.4	56.7	56.9	59.8	60.6 e	60.8	0.21	0.29
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	3.11	3.31	3.69	4.30	4.06	3.66 e	3.44	1.02	-0.04
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	138.6	118.6	104.8	104.1	100.0	95.1	89.9	-1.63	-0.42
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	117.1	131.6	130.0	94.8	100.0	103.0	100.3	0.62	-1.01
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	81.3	82.2	87.1	94.1	100.0	99.9	..	0.41	0.59
Elec. generation (TWh)	144	183	213	270	299	288	276	2.34	1.32
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	72.8	90.0	101.6	117.0	100.0	91.4	90.5	1.98	-0.46

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.01	0.05	-	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.05	20.81	1.08
Lignite	0.43	0.34	0.00	-	-	-	-	-1.89	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.01	0.06	-	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06	20.81	1.01
Lignite	1.20	0.96	0.01	-	-	-	-	-1.89	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	137.94	146.04	164.20	184.05	185.77	179.58	173.10	1.03	0.23
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.26	5.45	5.10	3.83	2.73	3.67	2.57	-0.18	-2.94
Oil	99.91	91.71	87.79	88.99	77.76	70.72	66.45	-0.76	-1.20
Natural Gas	17.65	28.18	43.42	55.11	55.79	51.16	50.95	5.44	0.70
Biofuels and wastes	-	1.06	1.23	2.25	7.59	12.28	12.13	-	10.45
Geothermal	-	-	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.17	0.17	-	-2.24
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.22	0.24	-	16.69
Electricity	15.12	19.63	26.37	33.54	36.77	36.46	35.31	3.33	1.28
Heat	-	-	-	-	4.76	4.90	5.29	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	55.80	51.20	48.70	54.64	43.10	40.31	37.34	-0.80	-1.15
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.80	4.26	4.70	3.49	2.54	3.47	2.38	1.25	-2.90
Oil	30.18	22.30	11.54	9.57	4.97	4.67	3.91	-5.50	-4.60
Natural Gas	12.34	12.92	18.52	23.74	14.78	12.91	12.47	2.42	-1.71
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.17	0.31	0.41	0.62	0.77	0.78	-	4.02
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	9.48	11.55	13.63	17.43	15.71	14.78	14.13	2.16	0.16
Heat	-	-	-	-	4.47	3.69	3.66	-	-
Total transport	27.09	34.79	46.72	56.70	55.09	51.93	51.00	3.26	0.38
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.21	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	26.24	33.83	45.60	55.19	50.76	47.39	46.42	3.30	0.08
Natural Gas	0.18	0.37	0.30	0.47	0.99	1.27	1.47	3.13	7.20
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	2.03	1.95	1.79	-	-
Electricity	0.46	0.59	0.83	1.05	1.31	1.32	1.32	3.44	2.07
Residential	38.26	41.38	37.23	39.41	45.23	49.06	48.89	-0.16	1.19
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.25	1.19	0.40	0.10	0.01	0.00	-	-6.45	-
Oil	28.65	22.71	13.31	8.58	4.75	4.01	3.87	-4.41	-5.23
Natural Gas	5.13	11.94	16.16	21.38	26.70	25.87	25.81	6.98	2.06
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.90 e	0.88	1.83	4.91	9.48	9.47	-	10.91
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.18	-	15.18
Electricity	3.23	4.65	6.48	7.51	8.54	8.53	8.23	4.18	1.05
Heat	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.99	1.33	-	-
Comm & public services	2.22	3.10	11.68	16.49	24.25	22.76	22.64	10.25	2.92
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.44	0.58	0.75	1.37	1.18	0.90	0.87	3.20	0.69
Natural Gas	-	-	6.01	7.96	12.30	10.39	10.37	-	2.40
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.09	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.11	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	-	-
Electricity	1.79	2.52	4.92	6.95	10.52	11.09	10.93	6.14	3.53
Heat	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.15	0.22	-	-
Non-energy use	11.83	12.42	14.89	12.04	13.66	11.26	9.06	1.37	-2.14
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.19	-	-
Oil	11.83	9.48	12.50	10.41	12.66	10.53	8.23	0.32	-1.80
Natural Gas	-	2.94	2.40	1.40	0.81	0.53	0.64	-	-5.56

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

ITALY

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-7.5
Imports	11.7	17.4	19.8	18.9	20.0	22.0	18.8	18.9	3.2	-0.2
Exports	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-6.5	0.8
Stock changes	0.1	-0.4	0.9	-0.8	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2		
Primary supply	11.6	16.7	20.9	17.9	19.5	22.4	19.3	18.8	3.5	-0.3
Statistical differences	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	..		
Total transformation	-4.2 e	-9.1 e	-14.7	-13.2 e	-16.8 e	-18.7 e	-16.7 e	..	7.6	0.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-1.9	-6.0	-11.4	-9.6	-14.5	-16.8	-15.7	..	11.1	1.4
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-1.9	-4.9	-10.2	-9.6	-14.5	-16.8	-15.6	..	10.4	1.9
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-1.1	-1.3	..	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	-	-19.3
Gas works	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	-	-	-	..	-4.9	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-3.0 e	-3.8 e	-3.5	-3.7 e	-2.3 e	-1.9 e	-1.1 e	..	1.0	-5.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-2.2 e	-2.2 e	-2.3	-2.1 e	-1.6 e	-1.7 e	-1.3 e	..	0.3	-2.6
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.8	-1.6	-1.2	-1.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	..	2.4	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-1.7	-2.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-1.9	-11.7
Losses	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	5.3	5.5	5.1	3.8	2.7	3.7	2.6	..	-0.2	-2.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	3.8	4.3	4.7	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.4	..	1.3	-2.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7 e	2.4 e	3.0 e	2.0 e	..	0.4	-1.6
<i>Chemical</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-1.0	-18.5
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	11.3	-5.7
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-5.7	-14.4
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	..	-6.4	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	..	-6.4	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

ITALY

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	13.69	22.42	18.04	21.77	24.45	25.19	21.08	4.19	-0.27
Total electricity and heat	3.27	11.84	9.53	15.05	16.68	17.58	16.77	11.33	1.53
<i>Main activity producers</i>	3.22	11.82	9.53	15.03	16.66	17.58	16.76	11.44	1.53
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.05	0.02	..	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-8.42	-2.02
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	9.90	8.61	6.38	4.92	5.59	5.00	2.88	-1.15	-4.66
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17	0.94 e	0.91 e	0.86 e	1.12 e	0.53 e	-	5.08
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.35	1.72	0.91	0.67	1.03	1.24	0.67	14.25	-3.98
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.06	0.24	0.26 e	0.55 e	0.47 e	0.74 e	0.28 e	12.81	0.77
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-9.91	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.21	1.41	0.55	0.10	0.55	0.49	0.39	17.39	-5.43
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.07	0.06	0.10 e	0.01 e	0.01 e	0.00 e	0.00 e	-0.86	-77.18
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-4.84	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.18	-	-
Steam coal	2.51	12.69	11.36	16.62	18.57	19.94	17.97	14.46	1.52
Total electricity and heat	2.07	10.78	9.53	15.05	16.68	17.58	16.77	14.77	1.94
<i>Main activity producers</i>	2.02	10.77	9.53	15.03	16.66	17.58	16.76	14.97	1.94
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.05	0.02	..	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-8.42	-2.02
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17	0.94 e	0.91 e	0.86 e	1.12 e	0.53 e	-	5.08
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.31	1.68	0.88	0.66	1.02	1.23	0.67	15.08	-3.93
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.03	0.22	0.26 e	0.55 e	0.47 e	0.74 e	0.28 e	19.30	1.20
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-9.91	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.20	1.40	0.54	0.10	0.55	0.49	0.39	17.56	-5.46
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.07	0.06	0.08 e	0.01 e	0.01 e	0.00 e	-	-1.12	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-1.87	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	9.91	8.63	6.66	5.15	5.87	5.24	3.10	-1.14	-4.36
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	9.90	8.61	6.38	4.92	5.59	5.00	2.88	-1.15	-4.66
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.18	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

ITALY

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	1.27	1.09	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-1.27	-20.87
Total electricity and heat	1.20	1.06	0.00	-	-	-	-	-1.07	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1.20	1.06	0.00	-	-	-	-	-1.07	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.49	-7.88
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-2.55	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	5.02	-2.52
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.00	0.00	0.02	-	-	-	-	1503.17	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

ITALY

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	41.32	67.72	c	83.45	127.81	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	62.53	98.15	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	63.55	90.90	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	70.05	58.84	43.46	83.23	127.19	159.23	..	..	..
Coking coal	69.79	64.88	53.26	108.96	185.72	254.62	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	63.44	136.94	159.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	155.30	276.62	424.73	567.46	603.38	555.56	520.11
Natural gas	64.94	122.20	c	273.65	375.67	..	..	..	..
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	16.03	37.13	c	58.54	81.33	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	37.56	83.32	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	35.79	72.34	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	27.01	32.06	41.51	58.98	84.53	100.81	..	..	..
Coking coal	29.04	38.15	54.90	83.33	133.21	173.97	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	38.11	116.25	237.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	231.08	305.39	439.78	559.70	643.79	573.95	537.61
Natural gas	36.57	97.25	c	283.23	364.67	..	..	..	..

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	12.92	19.83	18.90	23.35	20.00	21.31	22.00	18.85	18.86
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	2.19	10.53	10.78	16.39	14.37	15.22	16.67	14.56	14.87
Coking coal	10.58	9.14	7.61	6.11	5.36	5.93	5.05	3.05	2.50
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.13	0.28	0.32	0.30
Lignite	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.13	0.11	0.51	0.84	0.02	0.03	-	0.92	1.20
Total exports	0.70	0.20	0.12	0.23	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.34
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.05	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.70	0.20	0.12	0.23	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.34

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	12526	20578	19027	24158	22112	23471	24501	20137	19931
Coking coal	10007	8648	7198	5784	5066	5606	4775	2882	2362
Australia	1347	1045	2463	2109	1896	1394	1359	744	591
Canada	-	212	1280	637	865	906	724	669	366
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	2537	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	1525	158	-	283	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	3027	6236	3281	2431	2305	3128	2455	1413	1371
Other OECD	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	174	205	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	1036	131	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	14	-	-	23	56	27
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	63	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	105	-	104	22	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	535	35	-	-	-	74	129	-	7
Steam coal	2451	11797	11817	18366	17040	17860	19722	17250	17566
Australia	-	-	1141	682	598	338	107	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	506	-	-	69	467	357
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	109	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	1437	507	912	182	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	4800	4	204	460	1731	5715	4303	4059
Other OECD	-	148	-	1	995	724	1029	474	790
China, People's Rep.	-	310	369	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	290	1759	2997	1762	1593	2756	1928	2333
Indonesia	-	-	1919	6800	7027	6573	3782	3440	3569
South Africa	960	4884	3548	4395	3919	3917	3035	2156	1772
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	609	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	993	1082	2092	2763	3066	4354	3974
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	56	1025	89	120	-	36	579
Venezuela	-	140	1115	445	98	101	113	92	123
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	2	-	-	46	-	-	50	-	10
Lignite	68	133	12	8	6	5	4	5	3

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	61.39	57.69	50.55	103.02	118.05	188.97	144.59	176.04	..
Imports from:									
Australia	57.32	52.91	46.44	111.81	126.24	240.02	242.48	226.56	..
Canada	57.65	57.67	48.02	119.76	131.04	232.32	216.35	198.18	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	488.51	752.71	..	..	..
Poland	64.68	62.38	..	128.50	476.51	..	..	..	..
United States	62.37	62.18	56.50	113.75	132.19	165.11	148.53	191.47	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	68.24	..	46.42	87.23	87.00	..	77.81	95.05	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	67.23	81.67	141.10	76.85	109.86	..
South Africa	..	49.38	40.62	74.08	101.09	159.46	..	113.18	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	54.53	45.76	..	77.71	86.60	150.61	88.18	106.58	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	51.84	50.48	37.92	73.20	86.00	143.68	113.67	112.42	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	45.90	37.05	..	..	163.91	216.33	154.63	..
Canada	..	2798.99	..	1441.74	427.07	311.61	481.07	478.93	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	58.63	51.68	35.99	125.35	111.14	440.45	565.39	528.54	..
United States	56.62	54.54	47.06	81.23	..	158.43	88.49	111.33	..
China	47.34	51.34	31.19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	56.10	53.06	40.67	72.04	82.16	..	131.32	111.83	..
Indonesia	48.46	49.59	36.48	69.52	81.77	132.94	100.80	106.53	..
South Africa	44.39	44.85	37.26	74.49	92.44	153.17	115.16	104.65	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	42.54	45.77	36.92	74.31	93.36	160.60	103.87	160.05	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

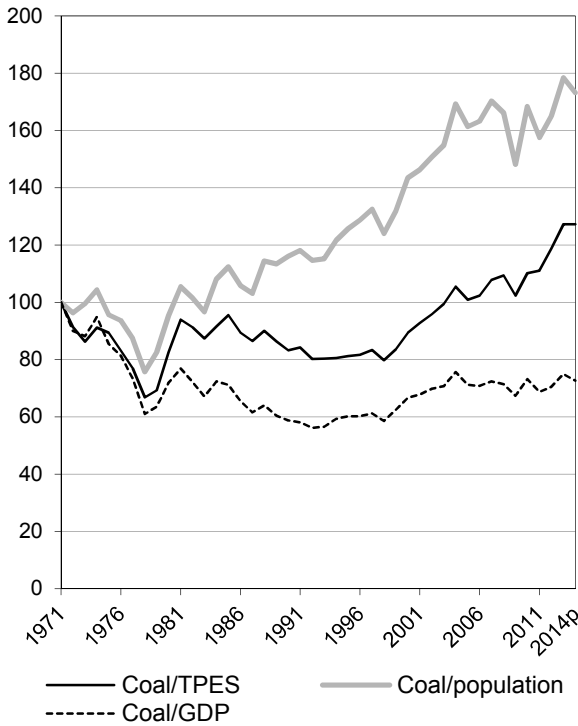


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

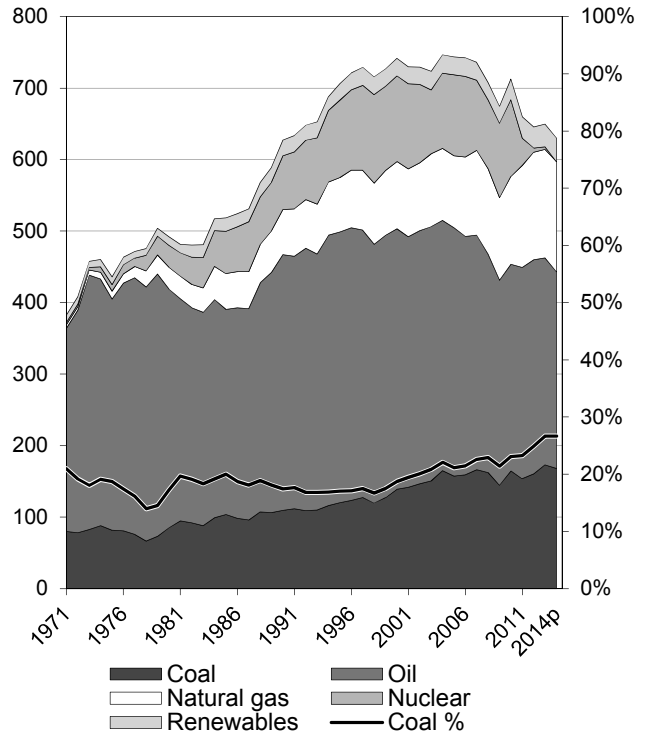


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

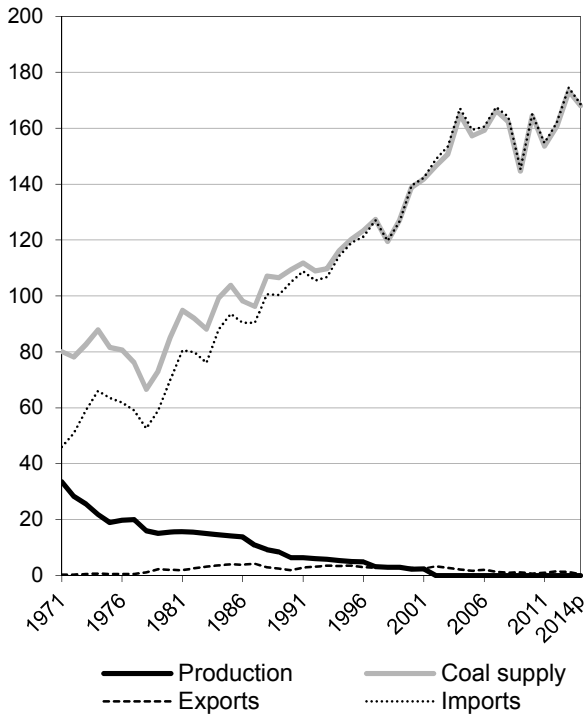
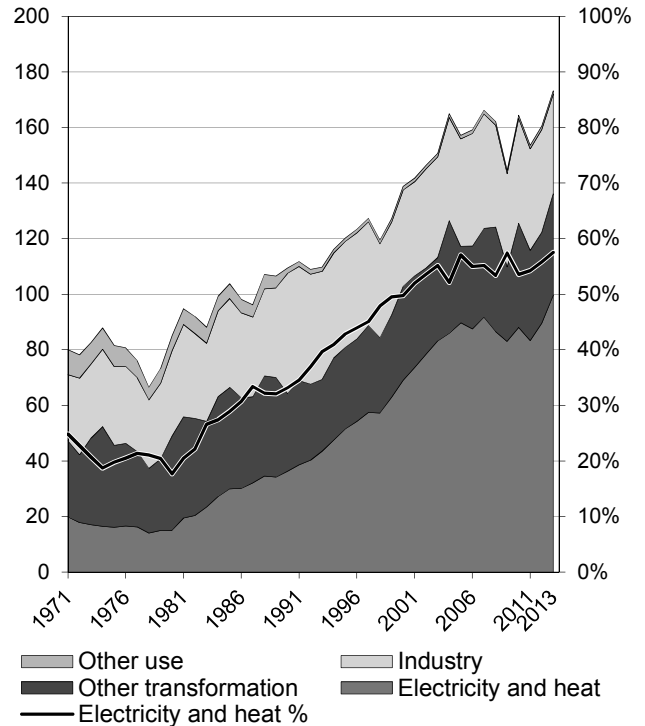


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

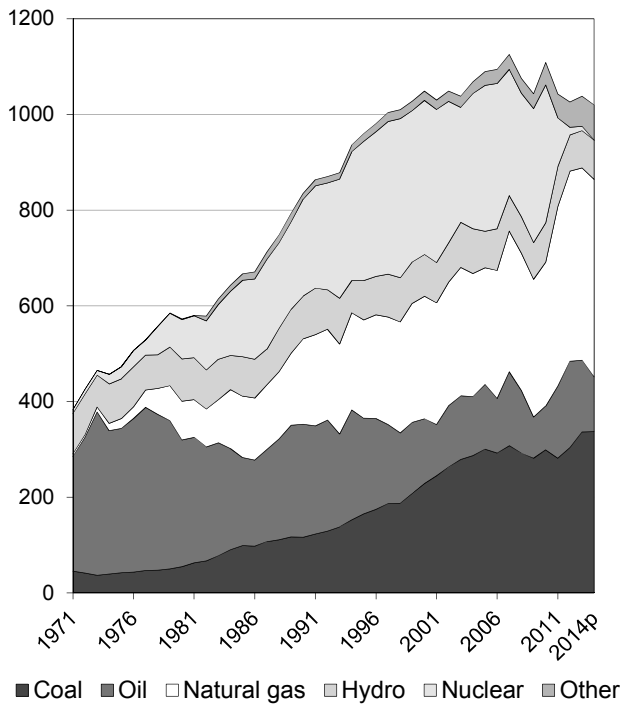


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

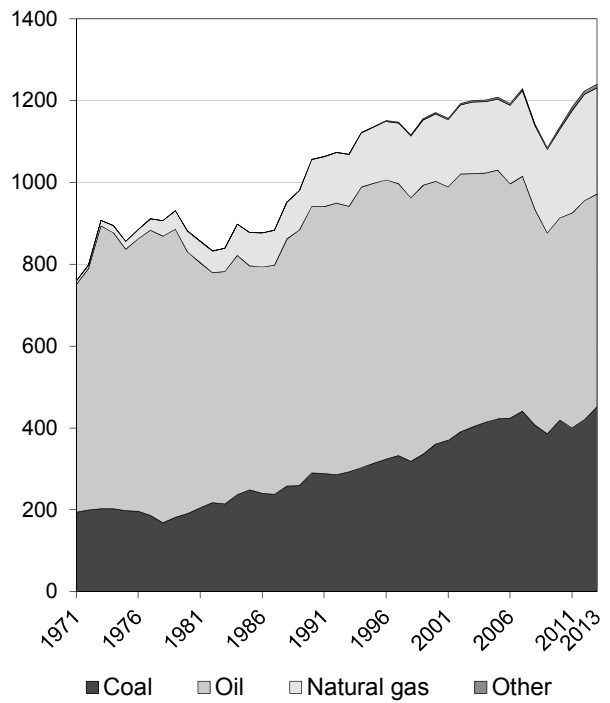


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

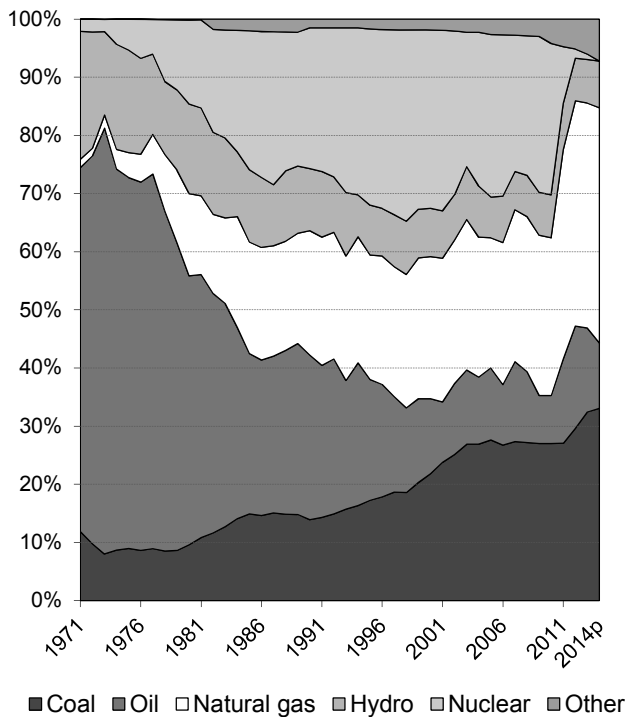
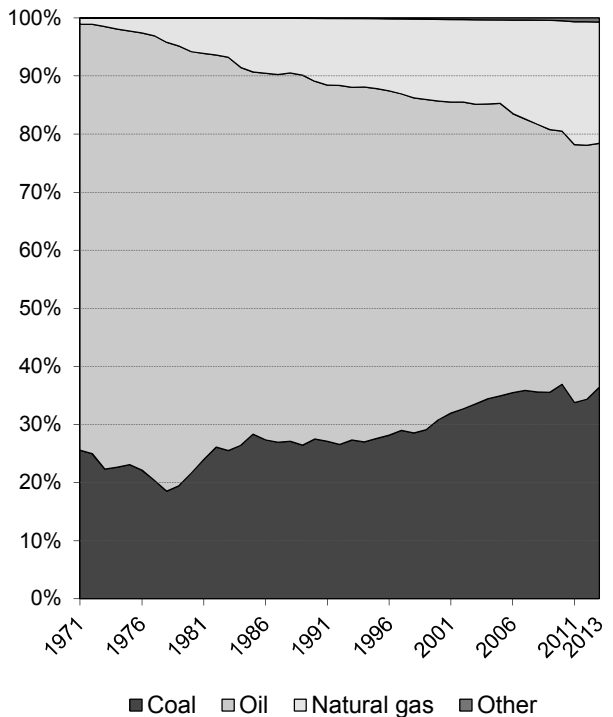


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	457.67	492.18	627.51	741.62	712.74	649.51	630.24	1.87	0.15
Coal, peat and oil shale	82.66	85.08	109.45	138.82	164.45	173.24	168.00	1.66	2.02
Oil	355.61	333.83	357.74	364.59	289.09	289.21	275.04	0.04	-0.92
Natural Gas	7.25	30.57	63.09	93.79	122.88	151.81	154.03	13.57	3.89
Biofuels and waste	-	-	7.04	8.17	13.88	15.91	15.67	-	3.61
Nuclear	3.61	30.75	75.30	119.90	107.31	3.46	-	19.56	-12.53
Hydro	8.20	10.85	10.97	10.72	10.10	9.59	10.07	1.72	-0.58
Geothermal	0.33	1.11	2.25	4.43	3.49	3.44	3.42	11.95	1.86
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	1.67 e	1.21 e	1.55 e	2.85 e	4.02	-	2.35
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	1940	2448	3851	4308	4648	4785	4783	4.12	0.95
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.13	-2.15	-0.79
Population (millions)	108.9	117.1	123.6	126.8	128.0	127.3	127.2	0.75	0.13
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	4.20	4.20	5.08	5.85	5.57	5.10	4.96	1.12	0.02
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	153.9	131.1	106.3	112.3	100.0	88.5	85.9	-2.15	-0.79
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	120.4	98.2	80.3	91.1	100.0	102.3	99.3	-2.35	1.06
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	99.5	97.5	90.5	101.9	100.0	92.3	..	-0.56	0.09
Elec. generation (TWh)	465	573	836	1049	1109	1038	1020	3.50	0.95
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	59.0	69.7	102.8	104.3	100.0	96.9	98.7	3.32	-0.26

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	8.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	7.23	6.38	2.20	-	-	-	-	-1.04	-
Lignite	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	8.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	9.99	7.98	2.96	-	-	-	-	-1.85	-
Lignite	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	334.26	331.27	425.37	487.54	459.50	443.38	444.87	1.43	0.20
Coal, peat and oil shale	34.39	36.07	45.25	36.04	38.90	38.28	37.05	1.63	-0.87
Oil	244.37	223.65	260.44	296.51	242.87	234.06	236.71	0.38	-0.41
Natural Gas	4.45	8.34	21.77	33.00	49.30	49.94	48.49	9.79	3.54
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	3.75	3.81	3.93	4.03	4.39	-	0.69
Geothermal	-	-	0.11	0.32	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	3.53
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	1.67	1.15	0.59	0.50	0.45	-	-5.52
Electricity	51.00	63.06	92.09	115.94	122.83	115.55	116.74	3.54	1.04
Heat	0.04	0.15	0.29	0.77	0.83	0.77	0.78	12.32	4.48
of which:									
Total industry	149.84	130.33	143.80	137.56	124.77	115.52	117.15	-0.24	-0.89
Coal, peat and oil shale	26.64	30.60	43.31	34.67	37.66	37.02	35.85	2.90	-0.82
Oil	85.06	56.41	50.17	47.41	31.92	29.80	32.84	-3.06	-1.82
Natural Gas	2.34	3.05	5.28	7.30	11.19	11.72	10.77	4.91	3.15
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	3.61	3.74	3.90	4.00	4.37	-	0.83
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	35.80	40.27	41.44	44.43	40.10	32.97	33.32	0.86	-0.94
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	58.22	77.11	102.50	125.66	110.14	106.17	104.91	3.38	0.10
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.29	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-29.01	3.11
Oil	56.31	75.24	100.44	123.34	107.68	103.81	102.53	3.46	0.09
Natural Gas	-	-	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.13	0.12	-	36.68
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	1.63	1.87	2.07	2.28	2.32	2.23	2.25	1.42	0.38
Residential	29.89	36.76	54.27	69.46	70.93	67.33	65.55	3.57	0.82
Coal, peat and oil shale	6.12	4.51	0.09	-	-	-	-	-21.76	-
Oil	12.50	13.82	19.26	23.70	19.68	18.40	17.52	2.57	-0.41
Natural Gas	1.54	4.18	10.50	12.85	13.11	13.09	12.50	11.96	0.76
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.14	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	-7.32
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	1.61	1.12	0.56	0.47	0.42	-	-5.62
Electricity	9.73	14.26	22.62	31.68	37.50	35.30	35.04	5.09	1.92
Heat	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	-0.40
Comm & public services	28.86	29.06	65.73	88.34	91.73	94.12	95.78	4.96	1.65
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.28	0.97	1.28	0.87	0.74	0.73	0.72	-0.02	-2.48
Oil	23.29	20.36	32.77	36.67	23.35	23.91	25.14	2.03	-1.15
Natural Gas	0.55	1.08	5.56	12.55	24.35	24.48	24.60	14.63	6.68
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	0.06	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.14	-	3.53
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	-	-3.49
Electricity	3.70	6.51	25.76	37.31	42.33	44.10	44.41	12.09	2.40
Heat	0.04	0.15	0.24	0.73	0.79	0.73	0.74	11.22	5.00
Non-energy use	52.68	40.61	49.16	58.76	56.49	54.12	54.47	-0.41	0.45
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.57	0.50	0.49	0.53	0.49	-	-0.70
Oil	52.68	40.61	48.16	58.00	55.49	53.08	53.48	-0.53	0.46
Natural Gas	-	-	0.43	0.26	0.51	0.51	0.50	-	0.63

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	25.6	15.6	6.4	2.2	-	-	-	-	-7.8	-
Imports	59.0	70.0	104.9	139.5	165.0	161.9	174.5	168.6	3.4	2.2
Exports	-0.6	-2.1	-1.9	-2.7	-0.7	-1.5	-1.2	-0.5	7.3	-2.0
Stock changes	-1.3	1.6	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1		
Primary supply	82.7	85.1	109.4	138.8	164.5	160.5	173.2	168.0	1.7	2.0
Statistical differences	-2.5	-1.9	2.0	-2.4	-7.1	-3.3	-4.9	..		
Total transformation	-41.2 e	-43.4 e	-62.8 e	-97.2 e	-114.1 e	-114.7 e	-126.9 e	..	2.5	3.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-17.1	-15.0	-36.3	-69.1	-88.1	-89.5	-99.6	..	4.5	4.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-17.1	-11.5	-29.2	-57.5	-76.0	-77.4	-86.6	..	3.2	4.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-3.6	-7.1	-11.6	-12.0	-12.2	-13.0	..	-	2.7
Gas works	3.4	4.7	-0.6	-0.3	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-27.5 e	-33.1 e	-25.9 e	-27.8 e	-26.0 e	-25.2 e	-27.2 e	..	-0.4	0.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-24.5 e	-20.1 e	-25.6 e	-28.3 e	-26.7 e	-26.1 e	-28.2 e	..	0.3	0.4
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-3.0	-13.1	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	..	-12.6	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-0.0	0.1	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-9.7	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-4.4	-3.4	-3.4	-3.2	-4.4	-4.2	-4.4	..	-1.5	1.1
Losses	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	34.4	36.1	45.3	36.0	38.9	38.3	37.1	..	1.6	-0.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	26.6	30.6	43.3	34.7	37.7	37.0	35.8	..	2.9	-0.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>	23.2 e	23.0 e	16.9 e	13.2 e	15.9 e	15.9 e	14.2	..	-1.8	-0.8
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.4	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	..	-	0.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	4.3	8.2	7.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	..	-	-1.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	..	-	1.4
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	3.4	2.6	12.7	8.6	10.2	9.8	10.0	..	8.1	-1.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-29.0	3.1
Other	7.5	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	..	-9.5	-2.8
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	..	-0.0	-2.5
<i>Residential</i>	6.1	4.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	..	-21.8	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-21.5	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	..	-	-0.7

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	69.84	115.69	153.64	186.68	175.42	183.86	195.61	4.30	2.31
Total electricity and heat	8.57	31.79	65.33	91.32	87.43	93.90	103.52	11.54	5.27
<i>Main activity producers</i>	8.57	27.27	57.81	82.39	78.43	84.59	93.73	10.12	5.51
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	4.52	7.52	8.93	9.00	9.31	9.79	-	3.42
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.34	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-9.34	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	55.20	65.21	57.43	57.87	54.79	54.43	54.07	1.40	-0.81
Blast furnace inputs	-	5.25 e	10.93 e	11.64 e	12.69 e	13.81 e	14.68	-	4.57
Gas manufacture	4.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	2.67	14.84	16.13	15.28	15.25	15.37	15.66	15.37	0.23
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.29	1.54 e	2.59 e	3.20 e	3.33 e	3.39 e	3.40	14.93	3.50
<i>Chemical</i>	0.23	2.42	3.57	4.14	4.02	3.99	4.03	21.80	2.24
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.71	8.12	7.20	5.42	5.35	5.42	5.54	22.52	-1.65
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.05	1.90	2.32	2.42	2.43	2.46	2.58	36.33	1.35
<i>Other industry</i>	1.40	0.86 e	0.46 e	0.11 e	0.11 e	0.11 e	0.11	-3.98	-8.47
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.59	0.67	0.92	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.75	1.13	0.47
Non-energy use	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	11.08	50.76	95.79	129.00	121.61	131.65	141.76	13.52	4.57
Total electricity and heat	8.57	31.79	65.33	91.32	87.43	93.90	103.52	11.54	5.27
<i>Main activity producers</i>	8.57	27.27	57.81	82.39	78.43	84.59	93.73	10.12	5.51
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	4.52	7.52	8.93	9.00	9.31	9.79	-	3.42
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.34	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-9.34	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.08	5.89	11.46	12.52	13.62	14.92	15.83	43.53	4.40
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	2.52	14.83	16.13	15.28	15.25	15.36	15.66	15.91	0.23
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.23	1.54	2.58	3.19	3.33	3.38	3.40	17.29	3.50
<i>Chemical</i>	0.19	2.42	3.57	4.14	4.02	3.99	4.03	23.68	2.24
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.71	8.12	7.20	5.42	5.35	5.42	5.54	22.52	-1.65
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.05	1.90	2.32	2.42	2.43	2.46	2.58	36.33	1.35
<i>Other industry</i>	1.35	0.86	0.46	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	-3.72	-8.47
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.58	0.67	0.92	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.75	1.31	0.47
Non-energy use	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	58.72	64.93	57.85	57.68	53.82	52.21	53.85	0.84	-0.81
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	55.12	59.33	45.97	45.35	41.17	39.51	38.24	0.61	-1.89
Blast furnace inputs	-	5.25 e	10.93 e	11.64 e	12.69 e	13.81 e	14.68	-	4.57
Gas manufacture	4.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-32.71	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.06	0.00 e	0.00 e	0.00 e	0.00 e	0.00 e	-	-29.20	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

JAPAN

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	90.58	101.84	51.42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	79.83	151.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	73.11	129.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	71.23	70.53	45.68	81.23	151.91	193.42	189.16	158.58	144.38
Coking coal	72.47	68.03	45.29	103.99	186.84	252.06	212.40	157.83	134.08
High sulphur fuel oil	82.50	136.92	163.49	255.39	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	219.96	342.05	541.35	718.46	744.78	663.58	649.15
Natural gas	302.48	320.89	351.99	312.21	493.61	636.74	696.58	651.73	..
(1 000 Yen / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	15.17	11.74	4.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	23.04	29.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	19.78	24.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	11.93	8.13	3.92	7.12	10.61	12.27	12.02	12.32	12.16
Coking coal	14.29	9.23	4.58	10.73	15.36	19.89	16.78	15.25	14.05
High sulphur fuel oil	23.81	27.19	24.18	38.57	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	32.53	51.66	65.15	78.54	81.52	88.82	94.23
Natural gas	81.84	59.74	48.80	44.21	55.70	65.26	71.48	81.78	..

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	52.67	104.88	139.45	159.45	164.99	154.75	161.87	174.55	168.62
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	1.43	36.00	81.14	102.24	108.40	102.03	110.60	120.78	116.71
Coking coal	51.24	68.37	55.72	54.44	55.55	51.83	50.28	51.59	48.56
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.51	2.60	2.76	1.04	0.88	0.99	2.18	3.35
Total exports	1.05	1.93	2.67	1.68	0.67	1.00	1.49	1.22	0.50
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coking coal	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	1.00	1.93	2.66	1.68	0.67	1.00	1.49	1.22	0.50

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

JAPAN

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	52858	107649 e	150787 e	177670 e	186680 e	175423 e	183861 e	195609 e	187691
Coking coal	50876	64935 e	57849 e	56527 e	57679 e	53816 e	52210 e	53852 e	50689
Australia	24149	29385 e	37763 e	39976 e	43365 e	36396 e	36285 e	37589 e	37932
Canada	10895	17759 e	12474 e	6372 e	8486 e	7301 e	7315 e	7326 e	6393
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	9956	9169 e	436 e	1886 e	2628 e	5676 e	5337 e	4623 e	3609
Other OECD	11	255 e	356 e	433 e	372 e	464 e	335 e	133 e	233
China, People's Rep.	420	1515 e	3818 e	4570 e	472 e	1049 e	548 e	404 e	411
Colombia	-	40 e	-	-	-	62 e	-	60 e	-
Indonesia	-	37 e	129 e	129 e	82 e	363 e	304 e	795 e	448
South Africa	2360	1253 e	317 e	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	2244	5517 e	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2434 e	3107 e	2211 e	2505 e	1947 e	2675 e	1457
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	97 e	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	14	5 e	25 e	54 e	61 e	-	139 e	247 e	164
Steam coal	1982	42714 e	92938 e	121143 e	129001 e	121607 e	131651 e	141757 e	137002
Australia	668	26316 e	52147 e	62005 e	75684 e	68451 e	77788 e	86804 e	83596
Canada	105	1506 e	1421 e	867 e	2190 e	2339 e	2497 e	2764 e	1724
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	2376 e	3920 e	139 e	476 e	595 e	903 e	2171 e	1274
Other OECD	-	48 e	611 e	260 e	108 e	31 e	12 e	14 e	-
China, People's Rep.	513	3803 e	13948 e	19193 e	5787 e	4041 e	2824 e	1745 e	2126
Colombia	-	80 e	103 e	-	61 e	204 e	144 e	152 e	274
Indonesia	-	899 e	14454 e	28739 e	34183 e	35013 e	35629 e	36714 e	34874
South Africa	157	3775 e	1710 e	140 e	302 e	616 e	422 e	477 e	632
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	149	3261 e	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	3239 e	7441 e	8617 e	9158 e	10310 e	9908 e	11965
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	21 e	-	-	-	1 e	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	15 e	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	150 e	902 e	2043 e	1591 e	1158 e	1121 e	1006 e	534
Non-specified/other	390	500 e	352 e	280 e	1 e	1 e	1 e	1 e	3
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

JAPAN

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	60.72	55.03	39.46	88.80	88.43	184.13	163.82	151.45	..
Imports from:									
Australia	55.27	51.15	39.01	96.44	96.03	206.71	191.58	170.10	..
Canada	71.27	64.49	45.46	106.05	112.61	234.34	220.94	191.97	..
Czech Republic	x	x	x	..	..	..	x	x	..
Poland	x	x	x	..	..	..	x	x	..
United States	66.90	61.37	52.69	159.01	516.32	308.56	241.65	208.24	..
China	54.38	49.49	37.12	100.45	100.91	256.42	138.99	154.71	..
Colombia	59.34	48.26	37.31	x	x	..	120.75	x	..
Indonesia	50.84	48.29	32.36	53.51	60.43	104.80	97.14	96.60	..
South Africa	50.11	49.54	39.99	x	x	x	x	x	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	57.45	54.81	43.62	114.96	105.45	250.90	190.54	185.00	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	50.97	47.85	34.59	62.73	70.92	125.42	111.12	110.40	..
Imports from:									
Australia	52.23	48.87	34.59	61.90	71.03	127.23	111.87	111.12	..
Canada	48.26	44.20	34.72	63.79	66.04	125.52	103.84	107.80	..
Czech Republic	x	x	190.61	..	..	..	x	x	..
Poland	x	x	x	..	..	..	x	x	..
United States	53.17	52.65	45.49	x	553.99	151.26	47.12	84.43	..
China	47.59	44.48	33.69	65.65	73.60	124.10	118.18	112.29	..
Colombia	x	x	x	x	100.34	x	x	118.01	..
Indonesia	54.97	43.79	31.85	59.65	66.45	116.08	112.99	108.20	..
South Africa	47.95	48.27	35.82	80.64	77.46	105.49	87.62	107.07	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	46.54	43.45	30.68	66.10	72.28	121.34	101.62	106.42	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

KOREA⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

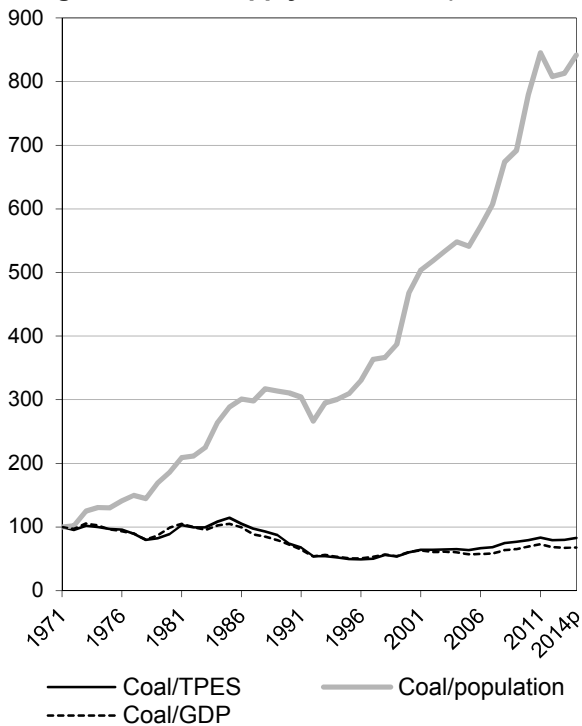


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

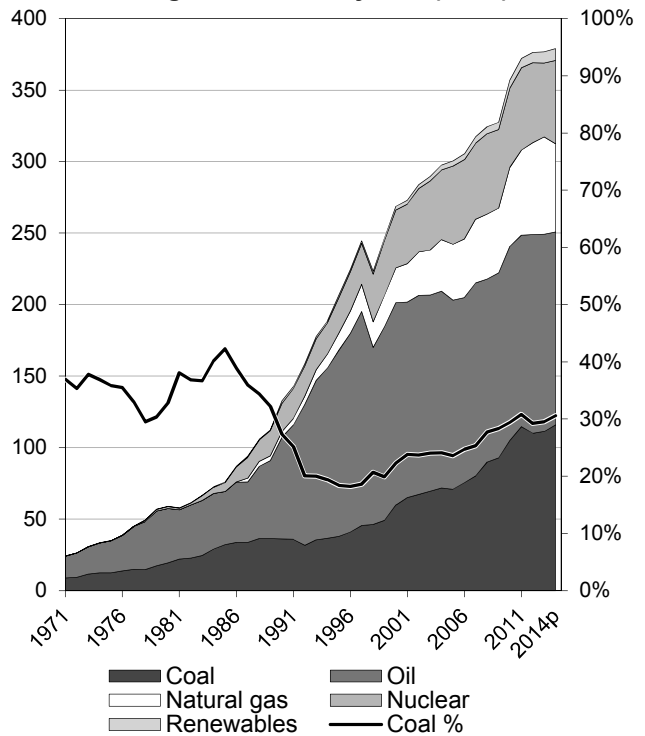


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

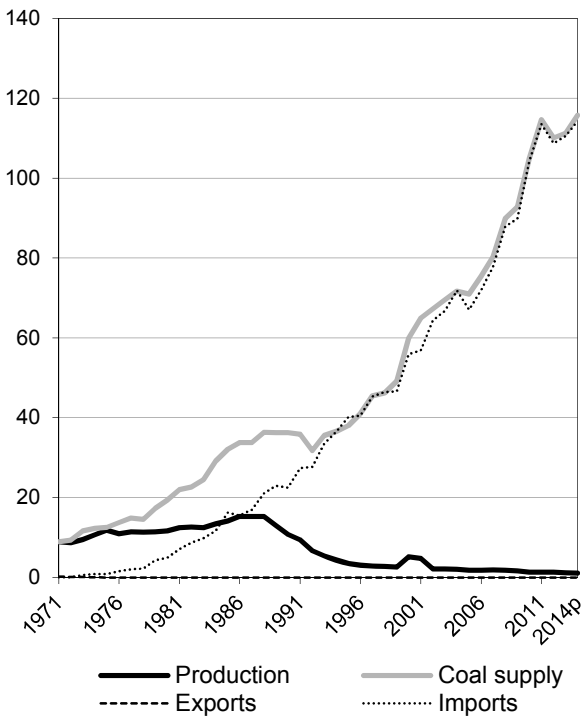
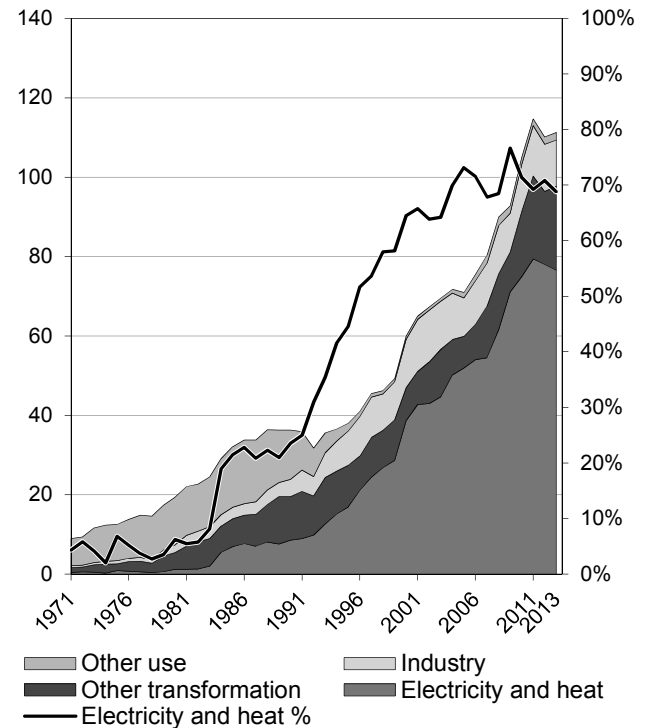


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

KOREA⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

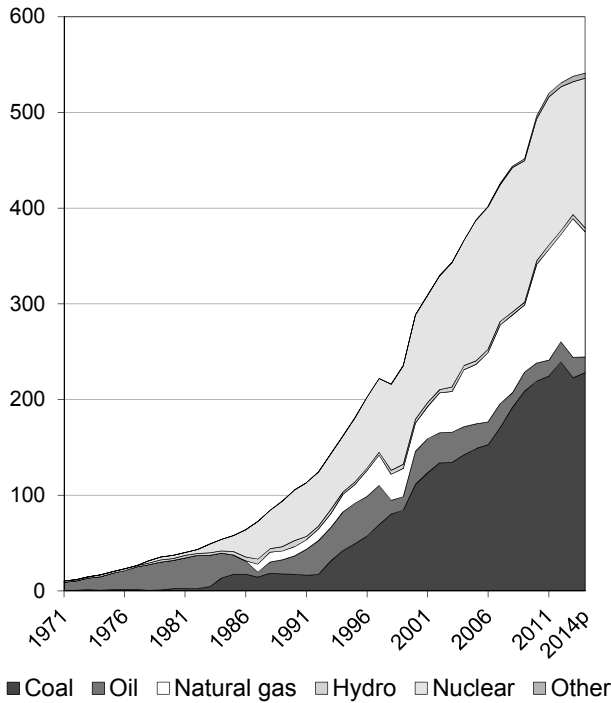


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

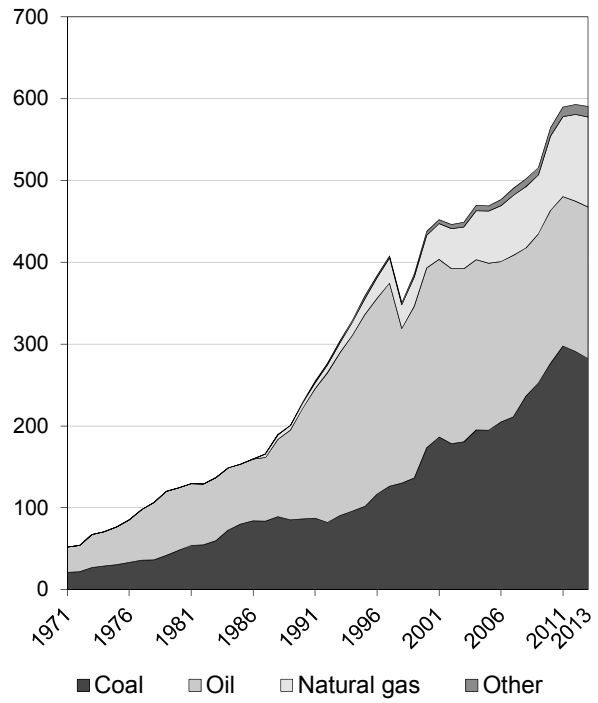


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

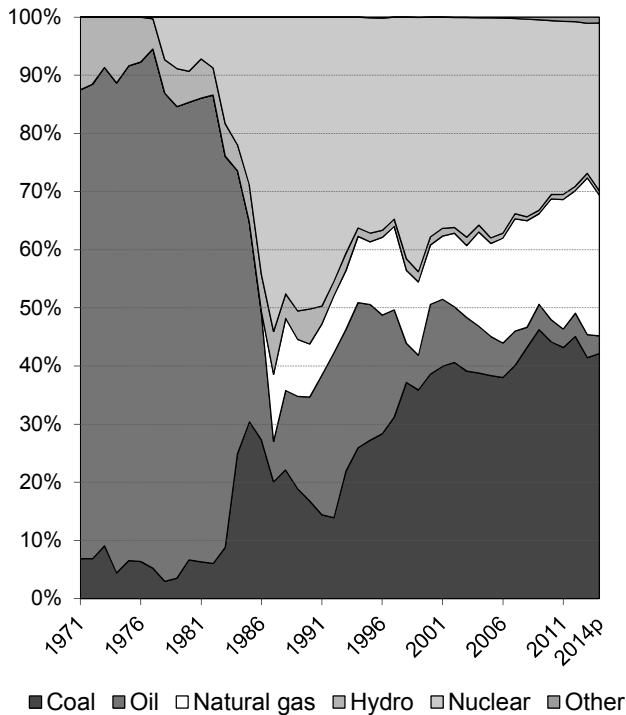
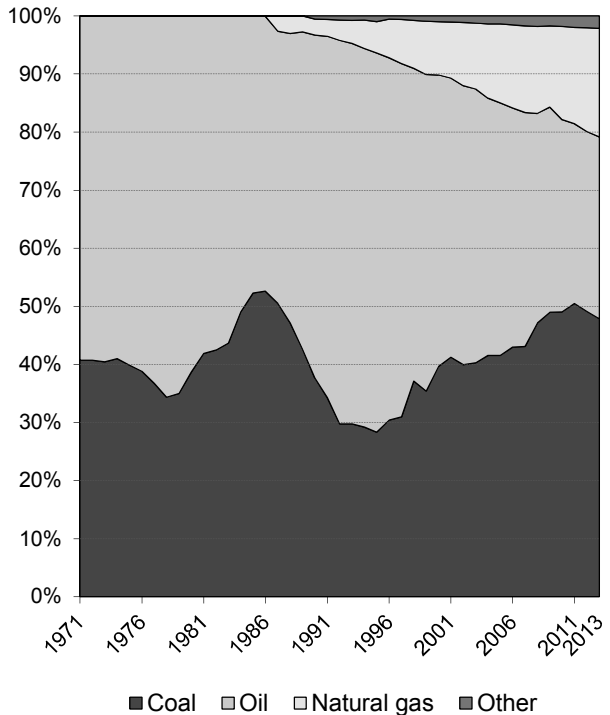


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

KOREA

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	30.80	58.94	132.73	268.80	357.18	376.90	379.04	8.97	4.64
Coal, peat and oil shale	11.64	19.33	36.26	59.93	104.93	111.26	115.77	6.92	4.99
Oil	19.01	38.07	71.05	141.49	135.88	137.95	135.09	8.06	2.93
Natural Gas	-	-	3.89	24.29	55.18	68.01	61.69	-	13.24
Biofuels and waste	-	-	1.04	1.97	4.97	6.72	6.97	-	8.43
Nuclear	-	1.29	19.69	40.57	55.32	51.67	58.23	-	4.28
Hydro	0.16	0.24	0.78	0.49	0.45	0.53	0.49	9.87	-1.70
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.12	0.16	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.06 e	0.26	0.51	0.51	-	16.79
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.14	0.13	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	80	142	364	713	1099	1199	1239	9.34	5.32
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.39	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.31	0.31	-0.34	-0.64
Population (millions)	34.1	38.1	42.9	47.0	49.4	50.2	50.5	1.35	0.69
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	0.90	1.55	3.10	5.72	7.23	7.50	7.51	7.52	3.92
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	118.7	128.0	112.1	116.0	100.0	96.7	94.1	-0.34	-0.64
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	152.6	142.9	104.2	88.0	100.0	97.2	97.9	-2.22	-0.31
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	39.3	56.5	63.4	90.3	100.0	99.3	..	2.85	1.97
Elec. generation (TWh)	15	37	105	289	497	538	541	12.23	7.34
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	7.5	22.8	53.4	100.0	108.2	108.2	..	7.00

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	11.35	10.82	5.20	1.80	1.37	1.15	1.11	-0.39	-9.27
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	18.05	17.22	8.30	2.83	2.08	1.82	1.75	-0.39	-9.32
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

KOREA

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	24.98	44.70	92.72	181.58	225.27	237.74	239.77	8.02	4.22
Coal, peat and oil shale	9.26	13.92	16.74	12.96	13.63	13.70	13.50	3.54	-0.93
Oil	14.14	26.76	62.37	114.11	116.95	120.56	120.88	9.12	2.92
Natural Gas	-	-	0.96	15.61	29.40	32.71	34.48	-	16.84
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	1.04	1.82	3.80	4.39	4.82	-	6.89
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.09	0.12	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	4.56
Electricity	1.58	4.02	11.60	32.33	55.21	59.14	59.85	12.46	7.40
Heat	-	-	-	4.70	6.19	7.10	6.08	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	9.17	14.73	27.52	54.96	64.25	67.61	68.12	6.68	4.02
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.56	1.92	4.36	12.15	11.83	11.88	11.61	12.88	4.35
Oil	7.52	10.01	15.55	15.68	8.43	5.92	4.97	4.36	-4.84
Natural Gas	-	-	0.10	4.11	10.13	13.27	14.00	-	23.75
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.41	1.51	2.49	2.70	3.09	-	9.22
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	1.09	2.79	7.10	18.48	28.03	30.79	31.41	11.67	6.68
Heat	-	-	-	3.04	3.34	3.04	3.03	-	-
Total transport	3.57	6.83	20.82	37.52	42.78	43.25	44.82	10.93	3.39
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	3.54	6.78	20.69	37.27	40.57	40.85	42.33	10.95	3.16
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	1.46	1.64	1.72	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.48	0.51	-	-
Electricity	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.27	12.93	3.37
Residential	8.85	13.23	18.49	21.48	28.37	28.99	28.98	4.43	1.97
Coal, peat and oil shale	8.55 e	11.85 e	12.34 e	0.81 e	1.22	1.17	1.22	2.18	-9.58
Oil	0.10	0.72	2.74	5.54	4.26	4.15	4.22	21.34	1.90
Natural Gas	-	-	0.66 e	8.90	12.77	13.00	12.83	-	13.74
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.56	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.18	-	-4.90
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	4.52
Electricity	0.19	0.65	2.18	4.56	7.53	7.85	7.86	15.43	5.74
Heat	-	-	-	1.53	2.51	2.69	2.64	-	-
Comm & public services	1.27	3.64	12.42	24.59	29.29	29.95	29.15	14.33	3.78
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.14	0.14 e	0.04 e	-	-	-	-	-7.29	-
Oil	0.86	3.00	10.09	13.25	4.93	3.89	3.06	15.56	-5.06
Natural Gas	-	-	0.19 e	2.58	5.04	4.79	5.92	-	16.02
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.07	0.22	0.79	1.06	0.96	-	11.80
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.09	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	4.39
Electricity	0.27	0.50	2.01	8.39	18.15	18.74	18.70	12.47	10.17
Heat	-	-	-	0.14	0.34	1.37	0.40	-	-
Non-energy use	1.62	4.37	9.61	35.76	54.80	62.02	62.57	11.04	8.49
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.65	0.68	-	-
Oil	1.62	4.37	9.61	35.76	54.22	61.37	61.90	11.04	8.44
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

KOREA

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	9.5 e	11.7	10.8	5.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	-9.3
Imports	0.6 e	5.0 e	22.5 e	55.9 e	104.2	108.7	110.5	114.3	23.2	7.2
Exports	-0.2 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	1.7 e	2.7 e	3.0 e	-1.2 e	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.3		
Primary supply	11.6	19.3	36.3	59.9	104.9	110.1	111.3	115.8	6.9	5.0
Statistical differences	-0.0	-0.5	1.4	4.1	-0.6	1.6	-2.1	..		
Total transformation	-2.2 e	-3.5 e	-18.8 e	-48.0 e	-87.3 e	-93.9 e	-91.6 e	..	13.5	7.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.5 e	-1.2 e	-8.5	-38.7	-74.9	-78.0	-76.6	..	18.5	10.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.4	-1.2	-5.6	-34.9	-67.3	-69.3	-68.7	..	16.4	11.5
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.1 e	-0.0 e	-2.9	-3.7	-7.6	-8.7	-7.9	..	25.9	4.4
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-1.7 e	-2.3 e	-10.3 e	-9.4 e	-12.4 e	-15.9 e	-15.0 e	..	11.1	1.7
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.2 e	-1.4 e	-4.9	-7.8	-11.0 e	-13.1 e	-12.2 e	..	21.7	4.0
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.0 e	-0.2 e	-0.6	-0.6	-1.4	-2.8	-2.7	..	28.5	7.2
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-1.5 e	-0.7 e	-4.8 e	-0.9 e	-	-0.0	-0.0	..	7.0	-18.7
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.1 e	-1.4 e	-2.1	-3.0	-3.4	-4.1	-4.0	..	17.8	2.9
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	9.3	13.9	16.7	13.0	13.6	13.7	13.5	..	3.5	-0.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.6	1.9	4.4	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.6	..	12.9	4.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.6 e	1.3 e	0.7	3.7	6.2 e	6.7 e	6.4 e	..	1.4	10.1
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	..	-	4.9
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.7	2.9	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	..	-	1.3
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	11.7
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	0.7	3.9	1.7	0.7	1.1	..	-	2.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	8.7	12.0	12.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	..	2.1	-9.6
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.1	0.1 e	0.0 e	-	-	-	-	..	-7.3	-
<i>Residential</i>	8.6 e	11.9 e	12.3 e	0.8 e	1.2	1.2	1.2	..	2.2	-9.6
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

KOREA

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	21.89	44.78	71.80	120.05	130.89	126.45	127.92	6.15	4.67
Total electricity and heat	0.52	7.71	39.01	83.17	86.77	85.89	85.61	25.23	11.04
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.52	7.71	39.01	78.81	81.51	80.60	80.49	25.23	10.74
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	4.36	5.26	5.29	5.12	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	18.29 e	20.70	2.41	1.86	1.82	1.83	1.92	1.04	-9.83
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.01	11.74	16.38	19.52	22.88	22.66	22.66	15.84	2.90
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	3.03	7.55 e	9.04 e	9.09 e	8.11 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.84	4.59	11.02	7.38	8.69	7.85	8.32	15.15	2.62
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.68	0.17	0.73	1.52 e	2.37 e	2.07 e	2.56 e	-10.91	12.48
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.08	0.27	0.17	0.61	0.67	0.23	-	4.87
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.16	3.53	5.31	4.50	5.05	4.63	4.65	29.42	1.20
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.00	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	11.67
<i>Other industry</i>	-	0.80	4.71	1.15 e	0.62 e	0.45 e	0.85 e	-	0.22
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.22	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-12.19	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	19.88	33.04	52.38	92.84	98.32	94.71	98.55	4.32	4.87
Total electricity and heat	0.52	7.71	39.01	83.17	86.77	85.89	85.61	25.23	11.04
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.52	7.71	39.01	78.81	81.51	80.60	80.49	25.23	10.74
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	4.36	5.26	5.29	5.12	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	18.29 e	20.70	2.41	1.86	1.82	1.83	1.92	1.04	-9.83
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.84	4.59	11.02	7.23	8.31	7.66	7.33	15.15	2.06
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.68	0.17	0.73	1.37	2.00	1.88	1.57	-10.91	10.12
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.08	0.27	0.17	0.61	0.67	0.23	-	4.87
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.16	3.53	5.31	4.50	5.05	4.63	4.65	29.42	1.20
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.00	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	11.67
<i>Other industry</i>	-	0.80	4.71	1.15	0.62	0.45	0.85	-	0.22
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.22	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-12.19	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	2.01	11.74	19.42	27.21	32.58	31.74	29.37	15.84	4.07
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.01	11.74	16.38	19.52	22.88	22.66	22.66	15.84	2.90
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	3.03	7.55 e	9.04 e	9.09 e	8.11 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	0.15	0.37	0.19	0.98	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	0.15 e	0.37 e	0.19 e	0.98 e	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

KOREA

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	58.44	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	99.47	209.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	285.40	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	..	61.03	58.36	66.77	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	116.53	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	..	99.47	209.68	330.54	475.63	644.79	689.02	626.66	586.91
Low sulphur fuel oil	216.62	326.78	510.18	706.51	761.45	681.84	663.62
Natural gas	305.16	474.66	543.69	586.06	608.05	641.43
(1 000 Korean wons / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	56.43	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	..	92.59	311.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	375.83	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	..	40.74	62.21	64.48	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	112.53	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	..	92.59	311.68	445.09	722.52	938.67	1019.95	902.09	812.56
Low sulphur fuel oil	322.00	440.03	774.99	1028.53	1127.16	981.53	918.76
Natural gas	401.85	705.13	774.03	848.40	855.99	868.45

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	2.20 e	22.46 e	55.91 e	67.04	104.21	113.55	108.68	110.54	114.35
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.15 e	10.73 e	33.82 e	45.24	72.79	79.05	75.88	79.79	77.83
Coking coal	1.95 e	11.13 e	18.42	19.45	27.15	31.08	30.37	29.07	32.57
Sub-bituminous coal	-	0.60	3.67	2.04	3.64	3.01	2.06	1.31	3.55
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.10	-	-	0.32	0.63	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.40
Total exports	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

KOREA

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	2169	23729 e	64895 e	76758	118591	129150	124268	126507	130885
Coking coal	2009	11287 e	19575 e	20627	28160	32234	31545	30194	33827
Australia	1150	5053 e	10641 e	11664	16445	16281	16320	15697	19643
Canada	409	2026 e	4097 e	4315	4944	6560	5670	5450	6751
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	450	2908 e	1419 e	901	3238	5213	5954	3536	3743
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	2781 e	3258	1936	1922	1583	825	603
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	209 e	-	44	-	-	22	75
South Africa	-	100 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	1200	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	394 e	489	1553	2258	2018	2378	2805
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	34 e	-	-	-	-	2286	207
Steam coal	160	12442 e	45320 e	56131	90431	96916	92723	96313	97058
Australia	-	3506 e	12019 e	19207	26512	28470	29444	34754	35354
Canada	-	1250 e	1647 e	4	4980	7944	6180	7434	5995
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	1235 e	166 e	365	66	854	771	2524	151
Other OECD	-	-	62 e	56	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	1000 e	21281 e	17580	5356	3254	2363	2203	2291
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	306	812	324	-
Indonesia	-	397 e	5277 e	15382	40126	40284	37854	34648	36178
South Africa	-	5054 e	2503 e	-	2346	3030	2751	165	323
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2197 e	3018	7004	10474	10943	13001	15356
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	75	133	76
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	135 e	358	1863	1657	1124	1123	1250
Non-specified/other	160	-	33	161	2178	643	334	4	84
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

KOREA

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	42.41	110.75	105.43	198.33	135.92	181.64	..
Imports from:									
Australia	40.71	106.89	103.16	212.42	158.33	178.96	..
Canada	44.36	106.32	109.12	225.52	168.02	182.70	..
Czech Republic
Poland
United States	55.50	138.42	123.05	301.67	175.06	193.11	..
China	39.97	121.09	107.69	275.89	161.91	198.24	..
Colombia	170.02	..
Indonesia	33.76	..	..	266.61	279.45	256.09	..
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	41.71	124.34	102.14	280.59	121.84	168.55	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	28.67	55.76	61.19	88.66	79.76	86.26	..
Imports from:									
Australia	32.70	58.85	60.28	93.33	91.04	98.63	..
Canada	32.59	95.90	67.51	83.70	80.70	87.56	..
Czech Republic
Poland
United States	23.75	31.96	29.67	95.92	47.11	45.66	..
China	28.72	59.44	69.56	113.59	106.18	102.71	..
Colombia	93.74	..
Indonesia	25.90	46.50	53.97	78.62	68.47	74.17	..
South Africa	32.05	..	71.15	76.36	104.72	96.98	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	28.59	58.14	71.32	116.34	89.02	94.94	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

LUXEMBOURG⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

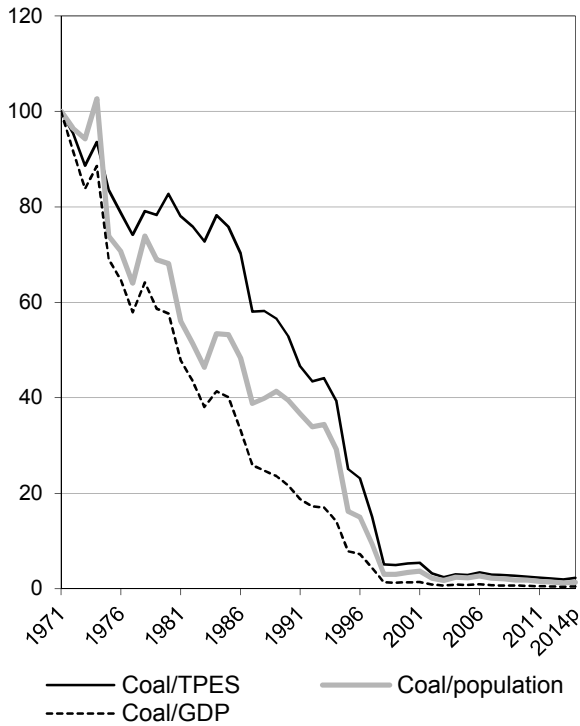


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

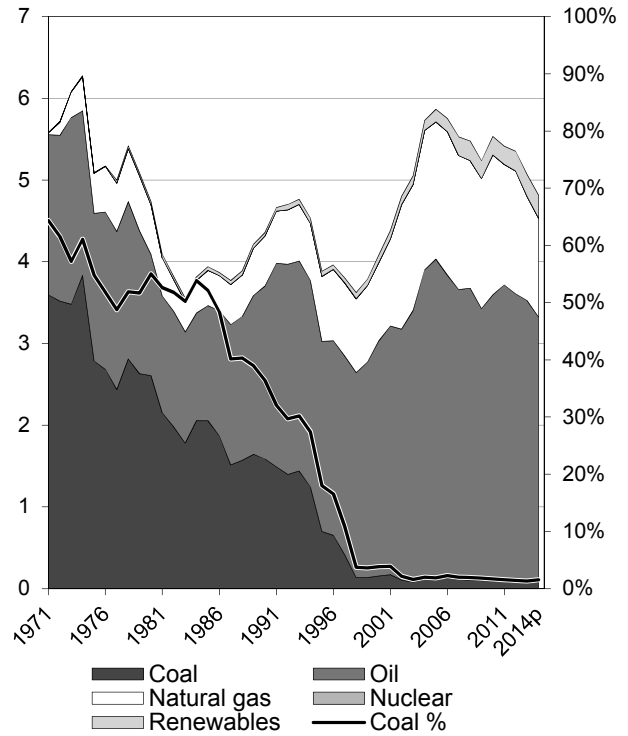


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

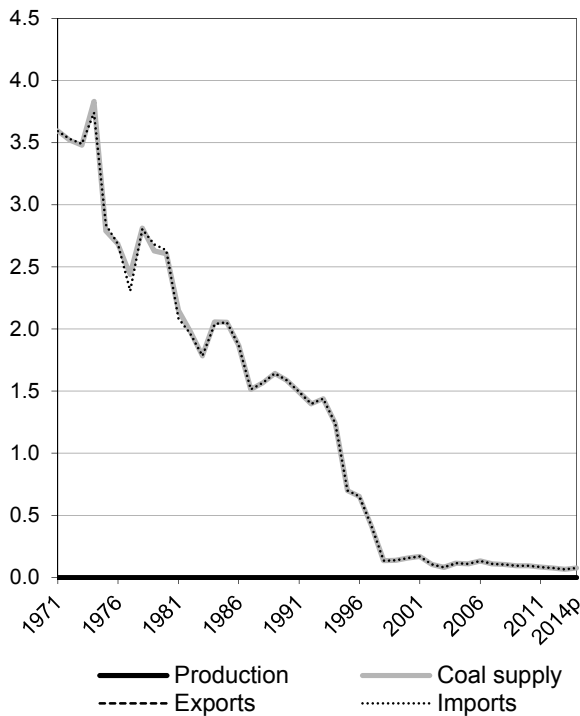
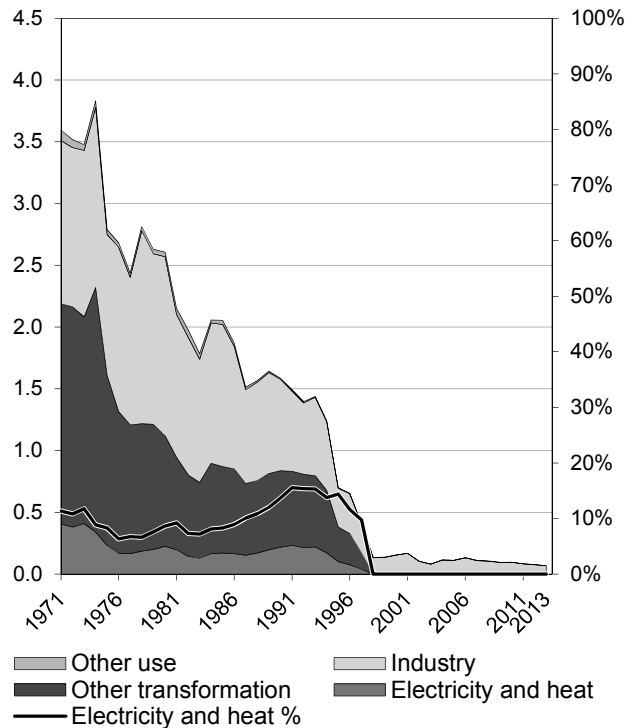


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

LUXEMBOURG⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

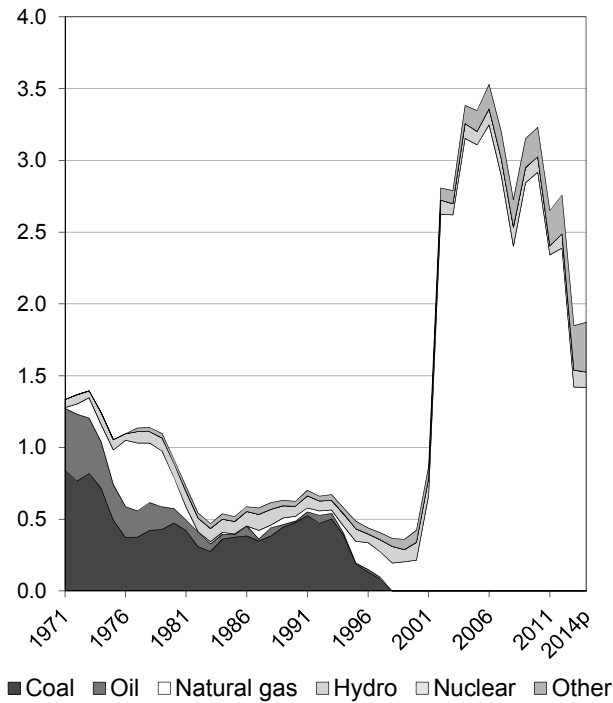


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

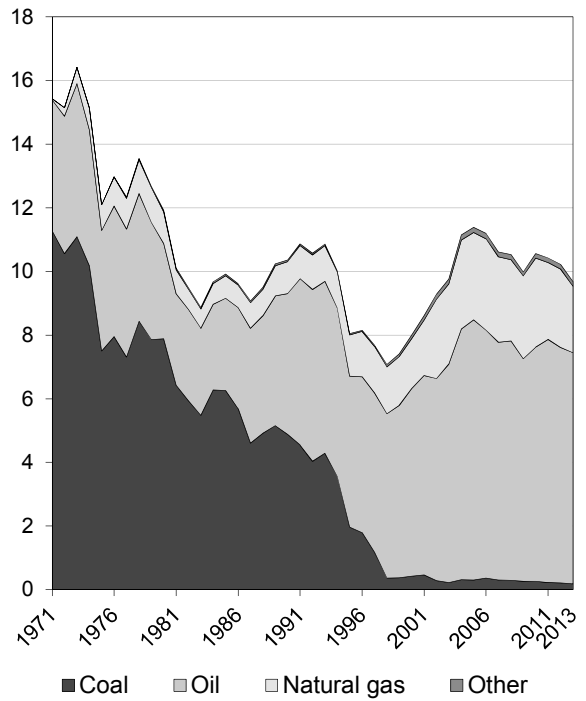


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

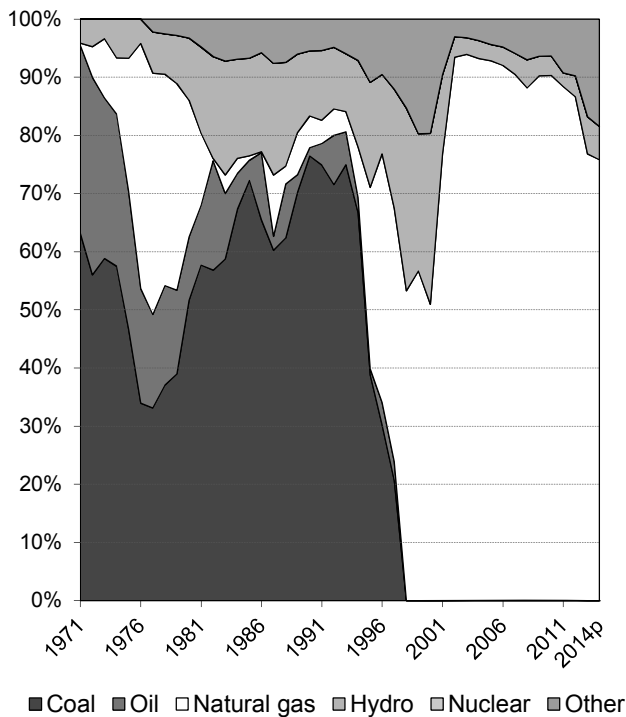
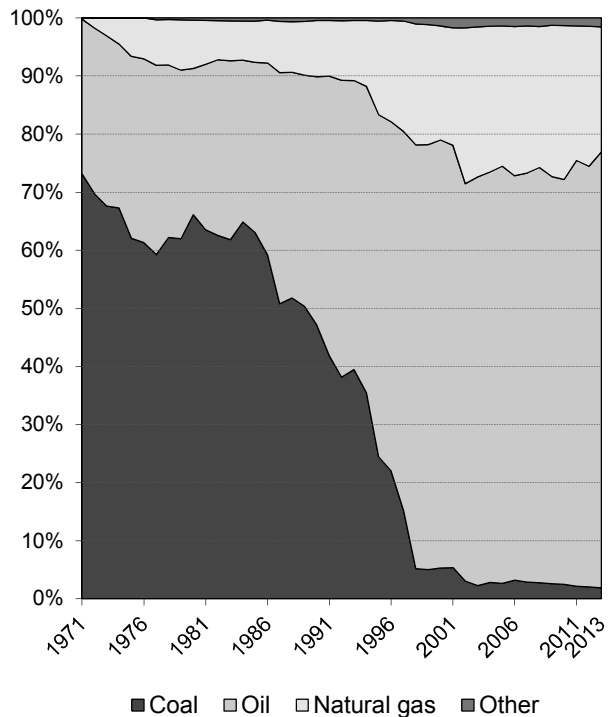


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

LUXEMBOURG

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	6.33	5.08	4.84	4.78	6.03	5.67	5.41	-1.57	0.69
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.48	2.61	1.59	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.08	-4.51	-12.83
Oil	2.29	1.48	2.12	2.88	3.50	3.46	3.25	-0.45	2.16
Natural Gas	0.31	0.61	0.61	0.96	1.71	1.27	1.20	4.05	3.22
Biofuels and waste	-	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.20	0.23	0.25	-	8.94
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.37	2.33
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.25	0.35	0.48	0.70	0.50	0.61	0.60	3.95	1.00
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	11	12	19	32	41	43	45	3.40	3.53
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.57	0.42	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.12	-4.81	-2.74
Population (millions)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.50	1.56
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	18.04	13.97	12.67	10.95	11.87	10.41	9.79	-2.06	-0.85
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	394.1	290.5	170.6	103.2	100.0	90.0	83.3	-4.81	-2.74
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	13672.5	9403.4	3530.7	212.0	100.0	67.5	73.5	-7.66	-15.80
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	168.6	186.7	133.5	113.7	100.0	90.3	..	-1.36	-1.69
Elec. generation (TWh)	1	1	1	0	3	2	2	-4.62	4.84
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	60.2	52.3	75.0	94.4	100.0	88.9	92.3	1.30	0.74

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

LUXEMBOURG

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	4.10	3.87	3.97	4.65	5.63	5.51	5.43	-0.20	1.38
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.40	1.49	0.75	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07	-3.59	-9.94
Oil	2.09	1.44	2.11	2.87	3.50	3.53	3.46	0.05	2.17
Natural Gas	0.25	0.51	0.60	0.86	0.96	0.87	0.86	5.21	1.57
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.17	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.36	0.44	0.51	0.71	0.81	0.77	0.77	1.99	1.78
Heat	-	-	-	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.11	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	2.94	2.34	1.87	1.02	1.06	0.83	0.78	-2.62	-3.76
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.35	1.45	0.74	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.07	-3.46	-9.94
Oil	1.10	0.24	0.39	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	-5.94	-14.65
Natural Gas	0.20	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.36	0.33	4.17	-0.82
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.06	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.29	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.31	0.31	1.02	-0.51
Heat	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-
Total transport	0.33	0.62	1.26	2.30	3.12	3.17	3.11	8.12	4.02
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.33	0.61	1.25	2.29	3.05	3.09	3.02	8.16	3.91
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.07	0.08	-	-
Electricity	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	3.05	3.78
Residential	0.73	0.76	0.71	0.67	0.73	0.67	0.65	-0.10	-0.44
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-9.35	-10.27
Oil	0.60	0.51	0.43	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.25	-1.86	-2.43
Natural Gas	0.05	0.16	0.20	0.22	0.33	0.29	0.26	8.04	1.07
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.87	1.85
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	-	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.64	0.75	0.82	-	10.74
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	-	-
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.27	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	0.06	0.08	0.20	0.25	0.32	0.33	-	6.46
Heat	-	-	-	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.10	-	-
Non-energy use	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.05	-1.93	2.31
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.05	-1.93	2.31
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

LUXEMBOURG

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	3.5	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-4.5	-12.8
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	3.5	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-4.5	-12.8
Statistical differences	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Total transformation	-1.9 e	-1.1 e	-0.8	-	-	-	-	..	-5.1	-
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-	-	-	-	..	-3.7	-
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.2	-0.2	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-1.5 e	-0.8 e	-0.6	-	-	-	-	..	-5.5	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-1.5 e	-0.8 e	-0.6	-	-	-	-	..	-5.5	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Losses	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-3.6	-9.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-3.5	-9.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.3	1.3 e	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-4.5	-15.7
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-3.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-7.5	-4.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-9.3	-10.3
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-9.3	-10.3
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

LUXEMBOURG

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	0.52	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	-7.74	-4.11
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.51	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	-7.70	-4.09
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.51	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	-19.50	-4.89
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	-	-3.92
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-12.55	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.50	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	-7.48	-4.11
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.50	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	-7.45	-4.09
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.50	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	-19.27	-4.89
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	-	-3.92
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-12.55	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	c	c	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	..	94.73	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	130.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	380.54	453.08	448.28	484.21	405.54
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	c	c	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	..	108.26	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	195.34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	369.39	418.96	448.41	468.97	392.99

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	2.80	1.59	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.48	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	2.31	1.42	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

LUXEMBOURG

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	512	197	172	122	102	89	82	75	85
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	495	197	172	122	102	89	82	75	85
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	125	138	125	76	76	73	70	63	85
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	52	59	47	46	26	16	12	-	-
Lignite	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

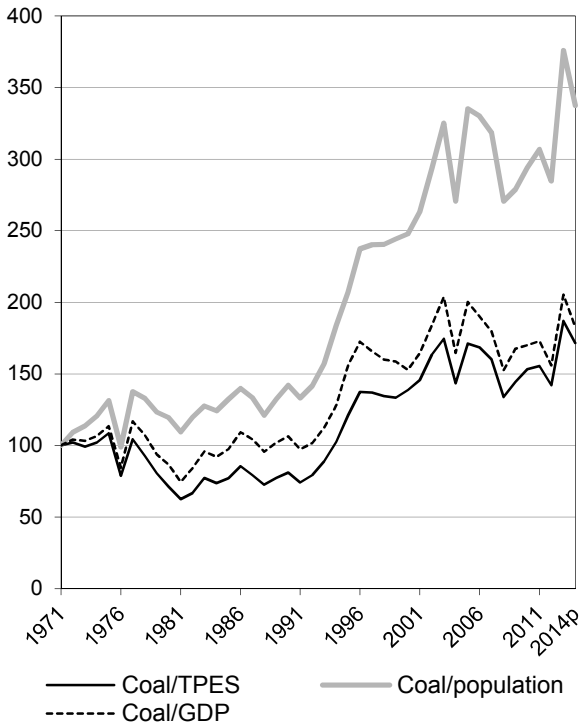


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

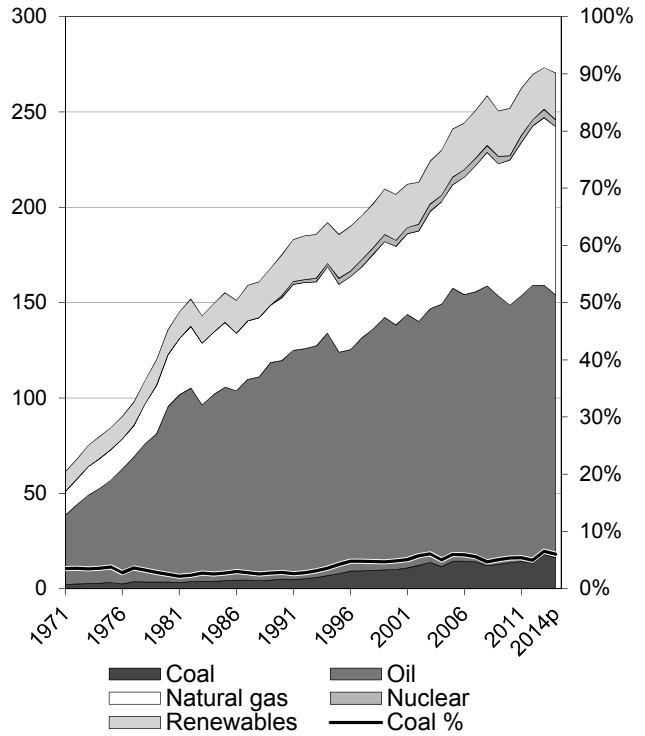


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

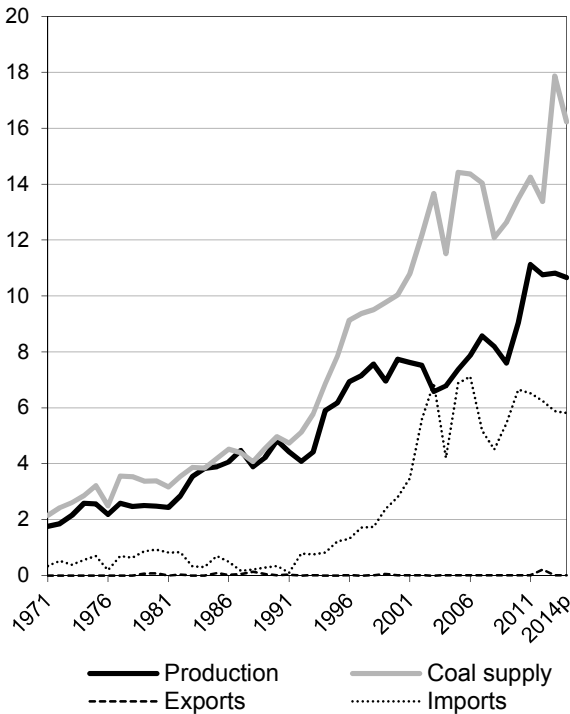
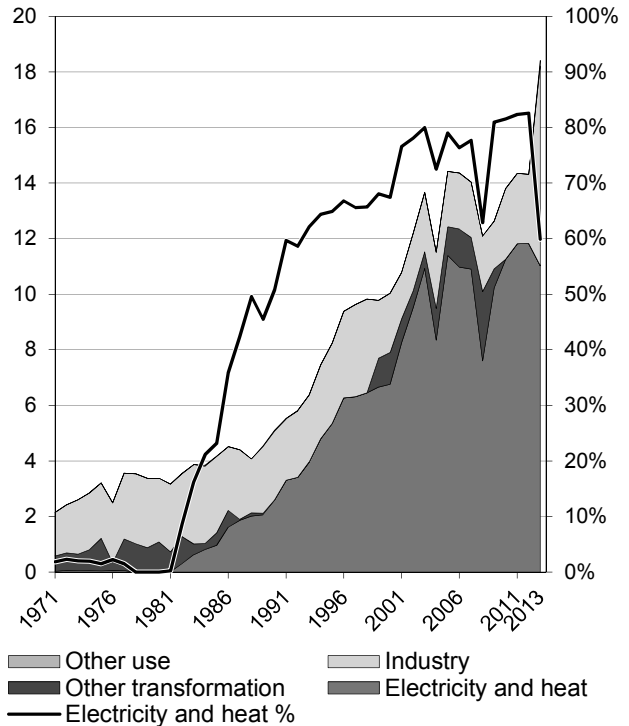


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

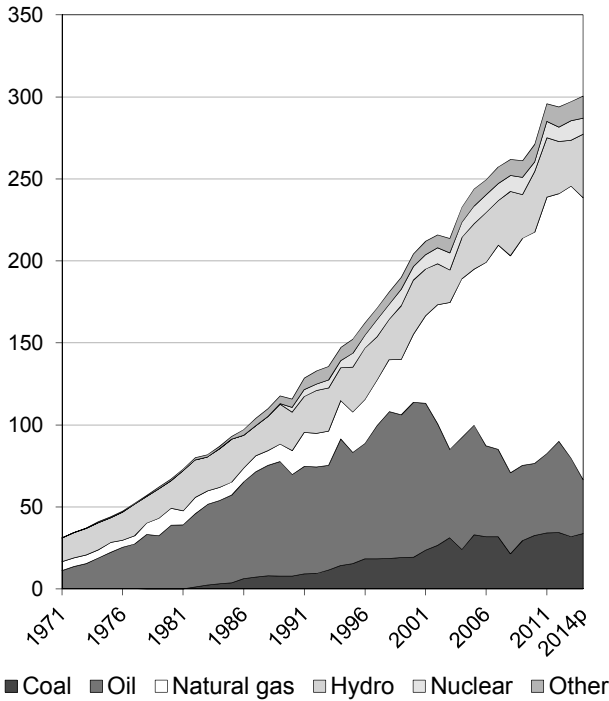


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

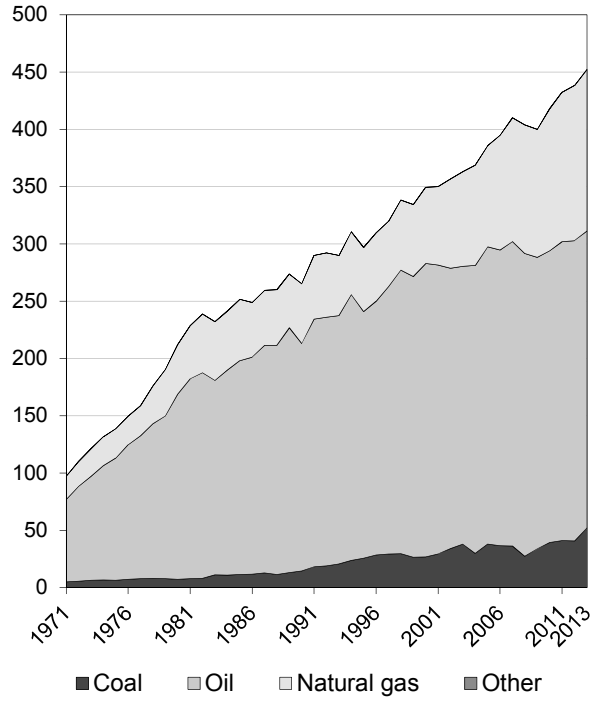


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

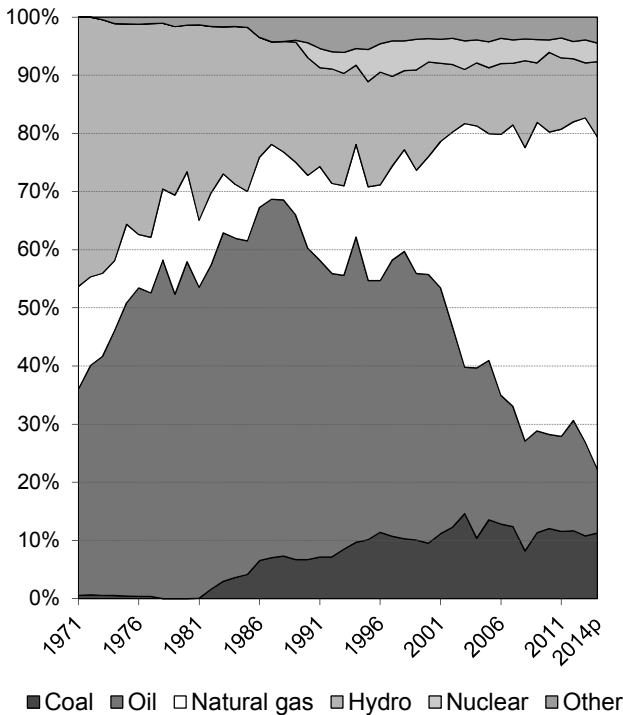
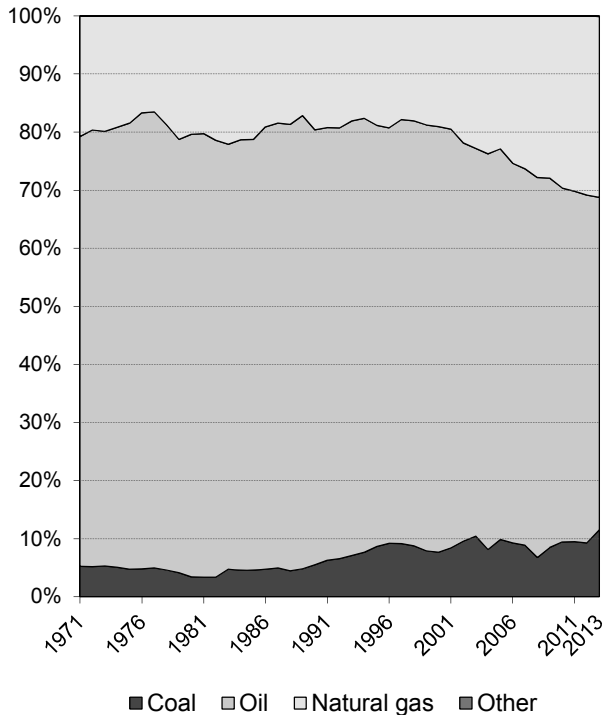


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	75.08	135.88	175.00	206.87	251.81	273.25	270.50	5.10	1.96
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.60	3.38	4.97	10.03	13.48	17.87	16.23	3.87	5.73
Oil	46.39	92.07	114.66	128.20	135.21	141.23	137.89	5.47	0.91
Natural Gas	14.99	27.33	33.03	41.32	76.09	87.86	88.26	4.76	4.35
Biofuels and waste	8.87	9.82	12.22	12.77	11.95	12.94	11.34	1.90	0.25
Nuclear	-	-	1.09	3.06	2.19	4.39	3.60	-	6.23
Hydro	1.99	2.07	2.88	4.07	4.56	3.44	4.78	2.21	0.77
Geothermal	0.20	1.12	6.29	7.25	8.13	4.75	7.37	22.57	-1.21
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.03	0.07	0.32	0.77	1.06	-	16.07
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.04	0.08	-0.17	0.11	-0.12	-0.00	-0.03	x	-15.31
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	303	468	560	788	952	1044	1066	3.68	2.74
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	1.37	-0.77
Population (millions)	57.1	70.4	87.1	100.9	114.3	118.4	119.8	2.51	1.35
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	1.32	1.93	2.01	2.05	2.20	2.31	2.26	2.53	0.60
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	93.7	109.7	118.1	99.2	100.0	99.0	95.9	1.37	-0.77
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	60.7	50.9	62.6	89.9	100.0	120.9	107.4	0.18	2.90
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	47.7	55.9	81.9	94.2	100.0	105.9	..	3.23	1.13
Elec. generation (TWh)	37	67	116	204	271	297	300	6.93	4.18
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	54.7	65.2	90.9	100.0	105.8	107.7	..	2.13

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	2.47	2.37	1.77	1.44	1.59	1.19	2.12	-0.34	-2.95
Steam coal	-	2.46	5.96	5.93	7.45	9.37 e	8.29	-	5.98
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.24	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	3.09	2.96	2.21	1.79	1.59	1.21	2.14	-0.34	-3.84
Steam coal	-	3.97	9.13	8.96	11.25	13.46 e	11.93	-	5.45
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	0.63	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	56.77	94.17	120.45	140.41	162.31	167.16	168.82	4.52	1.48
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.96	2.29	2.51	2.14	2.55	2.49	7.39	1.48	4.80
Oil	31.69	56.70	73.16	88.09	105.51	105.42	103.36	5.04	1.51
Natural Gas	10.38	18.34	20.23	18.50	18.20	20.63	17.33	4.00	-0.67
Biofuels and wastes	8.87	9.82	12.22	11.69	10.33	10.16	10.83	1.90	-0.52
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	0.06	0.17	0.22	0.24	-	10.44
Electricity	3.88	7.02	12.31	19.93	25.55	28.23	29.68	7.03	3.90
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	20.16	31.75	37.93	39.88	39.38	43.13	49.60	3.79	1.17
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.96	2.29	2.48	2.14	2.55	2.49	7.19	1.40	4.74
Oil	5.00	8.61	10.64	10.68	8.35	8.45	8.25	4.54	-1.10
Natural Gas	9.09	14.93	15.46	12.86	12.88	14.74	15.14	3.17	-0.09
Biofuels and wastes	1.89	2.20	2.79	1.97	1.46	1.40	2.11	2.30	-1.19
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	10.41
Electricity	2.22	3.71	6.56	12.23	14.14	16.04	16.89	6.57	4.20
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	17.72	32.57	40.76	51.66	74.07	74.87	73.04	5.02	2.57
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	17.68	32.52	40.66	51.51	73.90	74.71	72.87	5.02	2.57
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	4.91	1.49
Residential	12.27	15.94	22.50	25.85	25.49	25.83	25.00	3.63	0.46
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	3.68	6.42	9.39	10.91	9.41	9.37	8.68	5.67	-0.34
Natural Gas	0.56	0.67	1.16	0.74	1.05	1.09	1.04	4.40	-0.47
Biofuels and wastes	6.98	7.62	9.43	9.72	8.86	8.76	8.71	1.79	-0.34
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.14	-	10.45
Electricity	1.06	1.23	2.51	4.44	6.07	6.48	6.43	5.17	4.19
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	1.00	2.80	2.12	4.90	5.11	5.34	5.60	4.48	4.32
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	1.00	1.84	0.77	2.47	2.15	2.15	2.34	-1.54	4.94
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.24	0.33	0.35	0.34	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.09	-	10.44
Electricity	-	0.97	1.34	2.16	2.56	2.75	2.83	-	3.31
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	3.36	7.12	12.97	14.07	11.66	10.80	8.06	8.27	-2.05
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.20	-	8.01
Oil	2.63	4.39	9.32	9.43	7.73	6.38	7.08	7.73	-1.19
Natural Gas	0.73	2.73	3.61	4.64	3.93	4.43	0.78	9.89	-6.45

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	2.1	2.5	4.8	7.7	9.0	10.8	10.8 e	10.7	4.9	3.6
Imports	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.8	6.6	6.3	5.9 e	5.8	-0.9	13.2
Exports	-	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-	-2.0
Stock changes	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-2.2	-3.4	1.2 e	-0.2		
Primary supply	2.6	3.4	5.0	10.0	13.5	13.4	17.9	16.2	3.9	5.7
Statistical differences	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	..		
Total transformation	-0.5	-0.9	-2.5	-7.7	-11.9	-12.7	-11.7 e	..	9.9	6.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.1	-	-2.6	-6.8	-11.3	-11.8	-11.0	..	25.8	6.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.1	-	-2.6	-6.2	-11.0	-11.7	-10.8	..	25.8	6.4
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.4	-0.9	0.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7 e	..	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5 e	..	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.4	-0.9	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-1.6	4.1
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	7.4	..	1.5	4.8
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	7.2	..	1.4	4.7
<i>Iron and steel</i>	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3 e	..	0.7	0.1
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	-	8.1
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	4.7	..	-	14.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.2	..	-	8.0

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	4.05	6.88	12.29	17.69	18.74	17.73	24.87	4.51	5.75
Total electricity and heat	-	3.97	9.57	14.77	15.59	15.52	14.35	-	5.74
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	3.97	9.57	14.69	15.52	15.45	14.27	-	5.72
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	3.97	2.89	2.73	2.70	2.87	2.77	3.17	-2.61	0.40
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	0.22	0.28	0.28	7.36	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.30	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.06	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	3.97	9.57	14.99	15.87	15.80	20.66	-	7.44
Total electricity and heat	-	3.97	9.57	14.77	15.59	15.52	13.62	-	5.51
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	3.97	9.57	14.69	15.52	15.45	13.54	-	5.48
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	0.22	0.28	0.28	7.04	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.30	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.74	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	4.05	2.91	2.72	2.70	2.86	1.93	3.17	-2.72	0.37
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	3.97	2.89	2.72	2.70	2.86	2.77	3.17	-2.61	0.40
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

MEXICO

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	48.19	48.69	62.69	83.49	85.87	87.11	93.13	96.58
Heavy fuel oil	7.91	38.04	86.20	122.84	284.68	371.20	416.15	379.91	346.27
Natural gas	10.62	68.38	116.69	282.94	181.24	170.25	127.13	175.36	192.56
For industry									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	7.91	38.04	86.29	124.96	284.20	372.82	414.83	378.64	346.04
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	10.53	68.38	116.69	277.77	..	..	..	..	..
(1 000 Mexican pesos / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	0.09	0.30	0.45	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.78	0.84
Heavy fuel oil	0.00	0.16	1.18	1.94	5.21	6.68	7.93	7.03	6.67
Natural gas	0.00	0.25	1.42	3.96	2.94	2.72	2.15	2.88	3.29
For industry									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coking coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	0.00	0.16	1.18	1.97	5.20	6.71	7.90	7.00	6.67
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	0.00	0.25	1.42	3.89	..	..	..	..	..

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.64	0.34	2.80	6.88	6.64	6.52	6.25	5.88 e	5.81
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.03
Coking coal	0.56	0.22	1.81	1.79	1.54	1.62	0.74	2.19 e	1.95
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	0.42	4.74	4.74	4.60	5.16	3.27 e	3.36
Lignite	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.08	0.11	0.57	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.36	0.48
Total exports	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.00
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Coking coal	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	570	228	2436	7265	7701	7585	7440	7490	7344
Coking coal	570	228	1796	1773	1531	1603	731	2279	2027
Australia	-	-	1074	393	405	693	352	179 e	227
Canada	-	122	538	507	361	103	113	278 e	158
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	470	6	61	537	670	718	203	1822 e	1642
Other OECD	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	1	3	3	-	4	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	111	92	89	35	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	636	5489	6166	5979	6706	5208	5314
Australia	-	-	-	4933	2421	2683	3253	924 e	2210
Canada	-	-	-	72	275	207	162	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	636	484	1185	1520	2884	3368 e	2626
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Colombia	-	-	-	-	1010	354	67	861 e	449
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1275	1131	285	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	54	22
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 e	4
Lignite	-	-	4	3	4	3	3	3	3

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

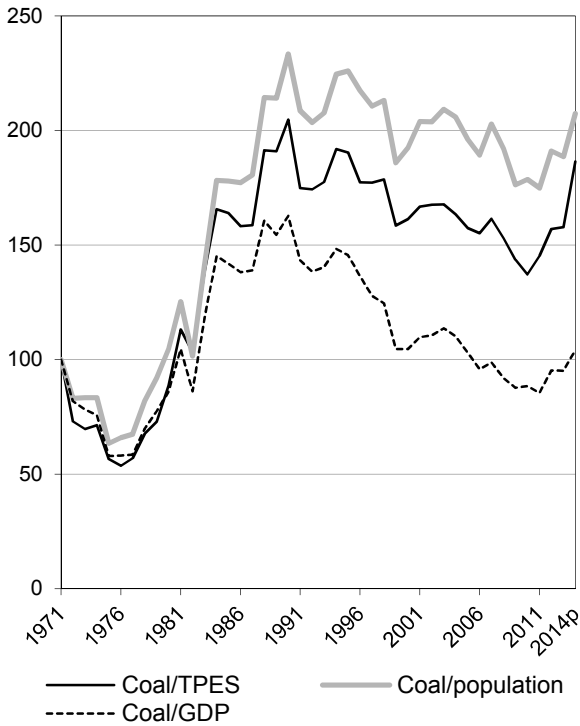


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

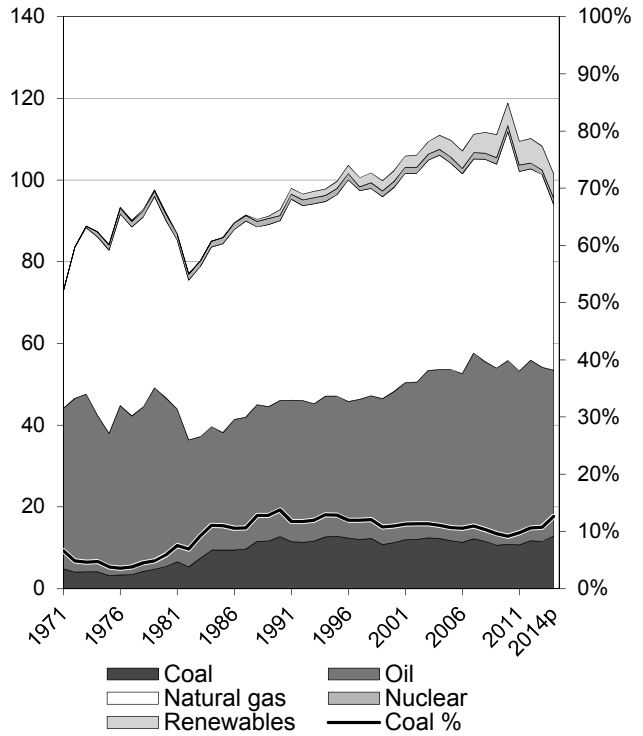


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

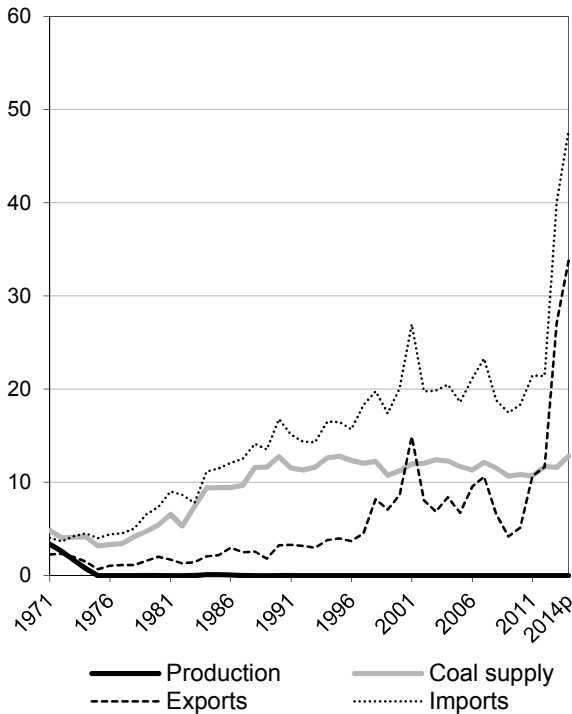
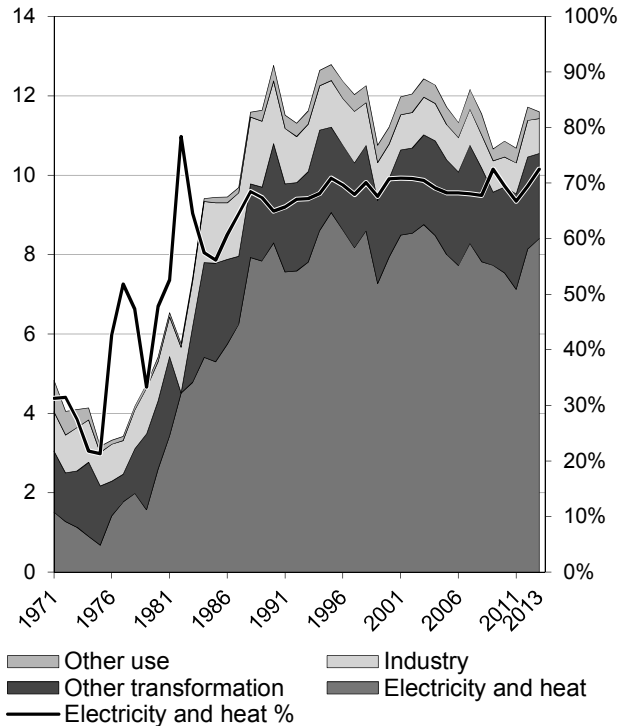


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

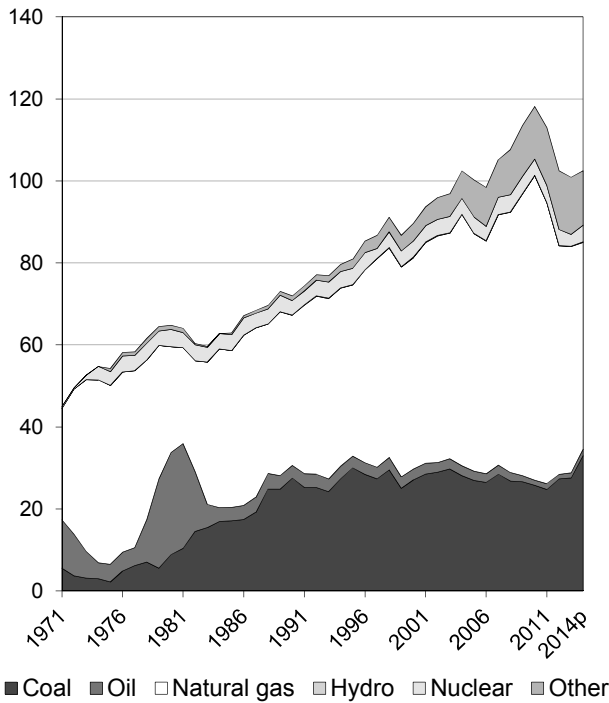


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

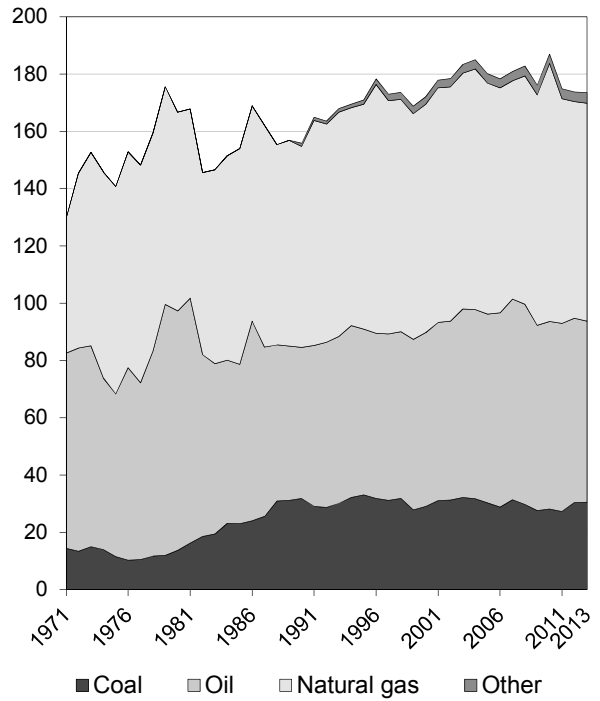


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

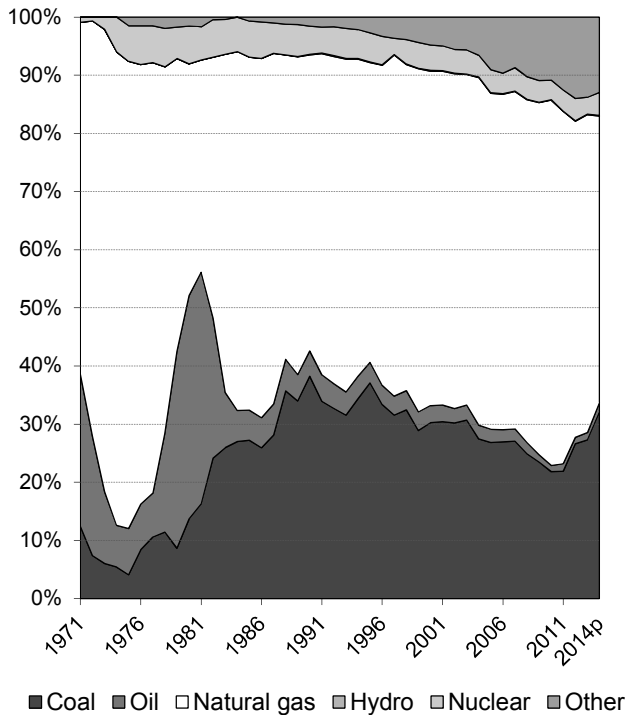
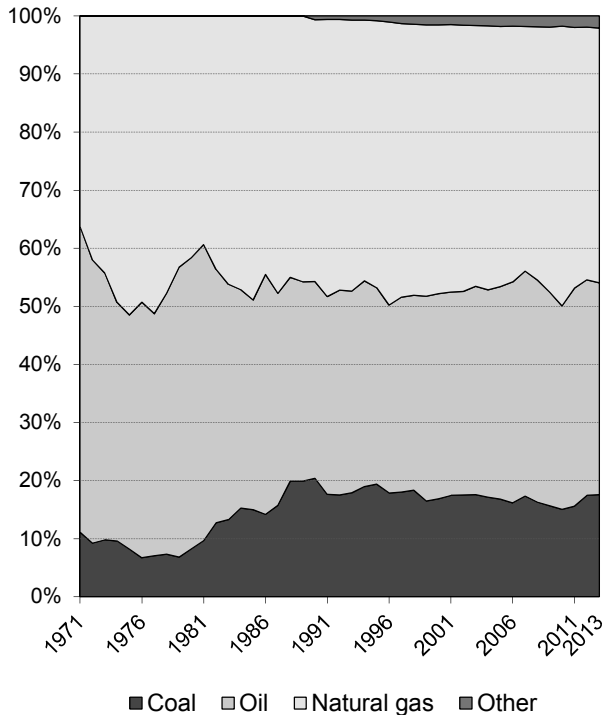


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	88.57	91.95	93.84	104.60	119.18	110.56	103.34	0.34	0.72
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.10	5.42	12.76	11.21	10.86	11.59	12.80	6.91	-0.42
Oil	43.52	41.22	33.25	36.99	44.98	42.56	40.68	-1.57	1.08
Natural Gas	40.71	43.46	44.00	49.98	55.99	47.21	40.61	0.46	0.31
Biofuels and waste	-	0.32	1.36	2.47	4.95	5.03	4.99	-	5.84
Nuclear	0.41	1.56	1.30	1.46	1.48	1.08	1.52	7.00	-0.83
Hydro	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	1.28
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.05	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.15	0.55	0.81	0.86	-	21.11
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.17	-0.04	1.13	2.32	0.34	2.24	1.81	x	3.02
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	309	372	463	634	726	721	727	2.41	1.94
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.29	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	-2.02	-1.20
Population (millions)	13.4	14.1	14.9	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.9	0.63	0.51
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	6.59	6.50	6.28	6.57	7.17	6.58	6.13	-0.29	0.21
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	174.3	150.6	123.3	100.5	100.0	93.4	86.5	-2.02	-1.20
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	88.5	97.4	184.1	118.3	100.0	107.5	117.7	4.40	-2.31
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	97.3	104.9	107.7	104.8	100.0	100.0	..	0.60	-0.32
Elec. generation (TWh)	53	65	72	90	118	101	103	1.86	1.48
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	57.1	63.7	73.4	89.6	100.0	99.5	96.7	1.49	1.33

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	68.07	77.59	70.20	80.99	92.53	87.22	88.06	0.18	0.99
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.55	1.11	1.97	1.30	1.15	1.25	1.05	1.44	-2.70
Oil	33.52	34.79	25.82	29.70	39.56	38.42	39.01	-1.52	1.81
Natural Gas	27.56	34.64	32.40	33.34	34.57	30.44	30.97	0.96	-0.20
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.54	0.50	1.07	1.23	1.23	-	3.68
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.03	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	-	11.61
Electricity	5.45	7.05	9.03	12.01	13.13	13.08	13.04	3.02	1.61
Heat	-	-	0.44	4.13	3.01	2.74	2.69	-	8.22
of which:									
Total industry	19.30	17.59	16.15	19.74	18.75	17.91	17.57	-1.04	0.37
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.09	0.99	1.58	0.87	0.76	0.92	0.88	2.21	-2.53
Oil	3.79	3.63	1.12	2.29	3.95	3.98	3.70	-6.90	5.32
Natural Gas	11.63	9.52	9.30	8.95	7.51	7.10	7.11	-1.31	-1.17
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.13	-	3.59
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	2.79	3.45	4.08	5.01	4.80	4.26	4.29	2.26	0.21
Heat	-	-	-	2.53	1.58	1.51	1.47	-	-
Total transport	9.33	10.85	12.70	15.67	16.47	16.25	15.82	1.83	0.96
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	9.22	10.73	12.54	15.47	15.91	15.52	15.12	1.82	0.81
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.48	0.46	-	-
Electricity	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	2.09	1.39
Residential	18.66	20.25	14.21	14.71	16.45	14.70	15.39	-1.59	0.35
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.34	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-12.77	-6.53
Oil	6.77	2.01	0.35	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.13	-16.03	-4.30
Natural Gas	10.21	16.31	11.23	11.38	12.34	10.66	11.31	0.56	0.03
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.42	0.33	0.43	0.44	0.45	-	0.22
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	16.13
Electricity	1.35	1.86	2.03	2.68	3.03	3.07	3.09	2.44	1.85
Heat	-	-	0.15	0.21	0.46	0.36	0.38	-	4.08
Comm & public services	2.74	2.52	8.25	10.32	13.99	12.50	12.55	6.71	1.84
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	-8.53
Oil	1.53	1.07	0.90	0.41	0.56	0.25	0.41	-3.07	-3.35
Natural Gas	-	0.04	4.65	5.31	8.29	6.92	6.90	-	1.73
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	-	1.96
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	4.42
Electricity	1.20	1.41	2.47	3.61	4.29	4.54	4.45	4.34	2.59
Heat	-	-	0.13	0.88	0.78	0.71	0.70	-	7.62
Non-energy use	10.80	18.81	14.03	15.01	22.12	20.96	21.81	1.55	1.94
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.32	0.16	-	-2.86
Oil	10.80	16.32	10.47	10.72	18.46	17.78	18.85	-0.19	2.59
Natural Gas	-	2.49	3.25	3.91	3.27	2.87	2.79	-	-0.66

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	4.2	7.3	16.8	20.1	18.3	21.4	40.1	47.7	8.5	3.9
Exports	-2.0	-2.0	-3.3	-8.7	-5.1	-11.6	-27.1	-33.8	2.9	9.6
Stock changes	0.3	0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-2.3	1.9	-1.3	-1.1		
Primary supply	4.1	5.4	12.8	11.2	10.9	11.7	11.6	12.8	6.9	-0.4
Statistical differences	0.1	0.1	-0.6	-	-0.0	0.0	0.1	..		
Total transformation	-1.8 e	-4.1	-9.9 e	-9.7 e	-9.4	-10.2 e	-10.4 e	..	10.7	0.2
Electricity and heat gen.	-1.1	-2.6	-8.3	-7.9	-7.5	-8.1	-8.4	..	12.5	0.1
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-8.2</i>	<i>-7.9</i>	<i>-7.5</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	<i>-8.4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Autoproducers</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-6.3</i>
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.6 e	-1.6	-1.6 e	-1.7 e	-1.9	-2.1 e	-2.0 e	..	5.4	1.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	<i>-0.8 e</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-1.5 e</i>	<i>-1.6 e</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-1.9 e</i>	<i>-1.8 e</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Coke ovens</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	..	-5.5	-1.2
Losses	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	..	1.4	-2.7
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	2.2	-2.5
<i>Iron and steel</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9 e</i>	<i>0.7 e</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8 e</i>	<i>0.8 e</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<i>Chemical</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>-4.3</i>
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2 e</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-6.2</i>
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-10.1	-7.7
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-8.5</i>
<i>Residential</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-12.8</i>	<i>-6.5</i>
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-18.0</i>	<i>-</i>
Non-energy use	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	..	-	-2.9

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	4.87	14.10	12.79	11.90	11.71	12.83	13.01	9.26	-0.35
Total electricity and heat	1.70	8.72	8.59	7.88	7.40	8.57	8.83	14.59	0.06
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1.59	8.69	8.59	7.88	7.40	8.57	8.83	15.21	0.07
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.11	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-9.75	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	3.28	3.85	3.01	2.93	2.96	2.74	2.81	1.33	-1.36
Blast furnace inputs	0.01 e	0.62 e	0.98 e	1.02	1.27 e	1.36 e	1.24 e	49.41	3.05
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.12	0.60	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.12	14.09	-6.78
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.06 e	0.07 e	-	0.02 e	0.08 e	0.07 e	-	0.41
<i>Chemical</i>	0.05	0.36	0.01	-	-	-	-	17.55	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.65	-7.19
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.01	0.10 e	0.04 e	0.04	0.03 e	0.05 e	0.04 e	23.01	-4.06
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	-2.68	-6.76
Non-energy use	-	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	1.85	9.64	8.69	7.92	7.43	8.65	8.91	14.74	-0.34
Total electricity and heat	1.70	8.72	8.59	7.88	7.40	8.57	8.83	14.59	0.06
<i>Main activity producers</i>	1.59	8.69	8.59	7.88	7.40	8.57	8.83	15.21	0.07
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.11	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-9.75	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	0.01 e	-	-	-	-	0.04 e	0.03 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.06	0.48	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	19.17	-11.26
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.00 e	0.00 e	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.05	0.36	0.01	-	-	-	-	17.55	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.03	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04 e	0.03 e	22.79	-4.98
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-3.15	-9.17
Non-energy use	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	2.95	4.39	4.05	3.95	4.25	4.14	4.07	3.36	-0.33
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	3.28	3.85	3.01	2.93	2.96	2.74	2.81	1.33	-1.36
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.62 e	0.98 e	1.02	1.27 e	1.32 e	1.20 e	-	2.93
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.06	0.06	-	0.02	0.08	0.07	-	0.28
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.06 e	0.06 e	-	0.02 e	0.08 e	0.07 e	-	0.28
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.12	-3.42
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.95	-3.76
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-1.23	-5.30
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	6.21
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	5.95	0.67
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	40.99	71.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	65.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	61.49	103.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	57.76	62.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	105.55	154.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	71.09	131.18	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	156.50	255.43	362.79	492.94	515.14	473.64	473.05
Natural gas	68.25	97.42	129.53	..	311.50	348.39	349.38	377.65	390.65
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	40.25	58.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	89.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	77.63	109.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	56.72	51.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	100.69	123.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	97.33	151.08	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	236.75	286.69	381.91	494.31	558.80	497.47	497.12
Natural gas	86.17	103.46	180.69	..	302.38	322.15	349.48	365.76	378.56

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	5.05	16.78	20.09	18.61	18.33	21.46	21.42	40.09	47.73
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	1.88	11.68	14.71	13.24	13.45	16.93	17.12	35.84	37.52
Coking coal	2.64	4.51	4.76	4.88	4.47	4.25	3.99	4.06	9.91
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.48	0.54	0.59	0.46	0.40	0.27	0.29	0.16	0.29
Total exports	1.13	3.26	8.66	6.73	5.14	10.68	11.62	27.15	33.77
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.41	2.31	7.18	6.14	4.97	10.52	11.56	26.86	27.87
Coking coal	0.01	-	0.92	0.23	-	0.12	0.02	0.01	5.51
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.71	0.95	0.56	0.36	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.28	0.40

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	5108	17513	22586	20465	20469	24481	24396	46735	54699
Coking coal	2853	4603	4864	4987	4569	4343	4076	4152	10129
Australia	961	449	1902	1346	555	700	584	1648	4890
Canada	-	426	366	902	503	566	482	466	676
Czech Republic	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	782	462	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poland	376	98	319	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	644	3110	1621	1364	2859	2421	2148	1287	2507
Other OECD	1	4	1	99	-	29	34	116	503
China, People's Rep.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	46	441	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	359	554	527	400	449	956
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	204	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	204	713	97	100	428	90	91
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	506
Steam coal	2185	12837	17675	15428	15871	20120	20282	42535	44548
Australia	529	5176	1110	439	-	-	67	653	795
Canada	55	-	-	-	-	71	39	3	15
Czech Republic	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	703	72	19	43	17	45	49	75	2380
Poland	264	1043	1246	97	73	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	166	-	9	68	20	9	37	19	-
United States	14	3023	1242	290	819	2038	3764	9782	10033
Other OECD	10	237	365	239	797	721	188	586	590
China, People's Rep.	-	152	271	83	23	21	16	10	2
Colombia	-	1514	4989	5703	8656	12480	11054	17857	12836
Indonesia	-	133	2644	992	14	-	71	16	-
South Africa	309	1436	5287	6084	2015	1491	1425	5550	10045
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	57	32	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	174	1250	3401	2944	3401	7841	7699
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	33	-	-	77	101	113
Venezuela	-	19	90	-	36	300	79	16	40
Viet Nam	-	-	157	-	-	-	2	2	-
Non-specified/other	16	-	72	107	-	-	13	24	-
Lignite	70	73	47	50	29	18	38	48	22

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

NETHERLANDS

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	13	-	938	236	-	123	24	15	5632
Total OECD	13	-	938	236	-	123	-	15	5632
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	928	236	-	123	-	15	5600
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

NETHERLANDS

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	475	2512	8621	7138	5866	12485	13698	31886	33096
Total OECD	475	2448	8590	7114	5719	5377	13603	31823	33006
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	23	10	15	31
Austria	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-
Belgium	231	469	148	38	216	172	313	1507	2432
Canada	-	-	-	18	23	43	50	-	9
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	2	-	67	176	46	43	27	37
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	2	-	309	-	9	11	4	-
France	9	261	318	1291	1057	628	876	1513	970
Germany	228	1410	7466	4599	3752	3901	11712	27961	28745
Greece	-	-	-	71	-	7	5	22	11
Hungary	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	33	56	51	53	51	63
Ireland	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	53	1	15	3	4	28	38
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	7	315	172	239	204	169	181	234
Poland	-	-	-	6	16	-	75	140	-
Portugal	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	26	19	17	4	4	5	13	61
Sweden	-	-	-	13	1	-	6	3	-
Switzerland	5	7	-	-	7	-	22	10	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	2	213	267	415	157	264	229	310	210
United States	-	-	-	-	-	22	19	38	4
Total non-OECD	-	64	-	24	147	108	53	63	69
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	25
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	61	-	-	15	16	6	13	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	15	31	17	36	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	21	109	15	30	14	43
Non-specified/Other	-	-	31	-	-	7000	42	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	60.87	53.77	46.87	104.06	125.84	187.06	182.14	182.24	..
Imports from:									
Australia	60.19	56.87	48.55	101.15	127.31	191.72	235.19	199.46	..
Canada	59.41	54.78	45.10	100.14	131.67	220.98	214.60	205.14	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	60.71	55.46	45.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	51.33	57.65	50.32	108.36	128.72	159.55	152.33	166.55	..
China	46.96	39.24	43.08	352.78	269.39	242.43	..	244.12	..
Colombia	50.24	..	32.01	130.59	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	65.10	49.63	34.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	47.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	..	33.59	..	95.25	91.41	155.18	128.98	175.13	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	52.25	43.89	29.54	68.86	79.12	133.50	98.82	95.59	..
Imports from:									
Australia	52.28	42.39	31.26	106.55	102.57	147.93	198.55	237.68	..
Canada	..	..	29.97	144.61	94.31	139.51	..	164.66	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	132.46	..	..
Poland	55.66	46.60	30.39	304.89	75.83	161.93	120.11	85.97	..
United States	54.91	49.37	31.13	76.01	88.56	141.08	121.93	110.73	..
China	51.46	42.61	30.20	77.09	..	..	x	x	..
Colombia	51.72	40.75	28.38	65.86	78.24	..	94.29	87.09	..
Indonesia	54.88	41.50	26.45	63.41	69.92	129.35	103.55	66.58	..
South Africa	43.71	41.63	30.08	65.31	75.31	130.98	94.06	79.35	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	47.99	58.39	30.10	67.64	79.08	116.75	93.91	94.11	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

NEW ZEALAND⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

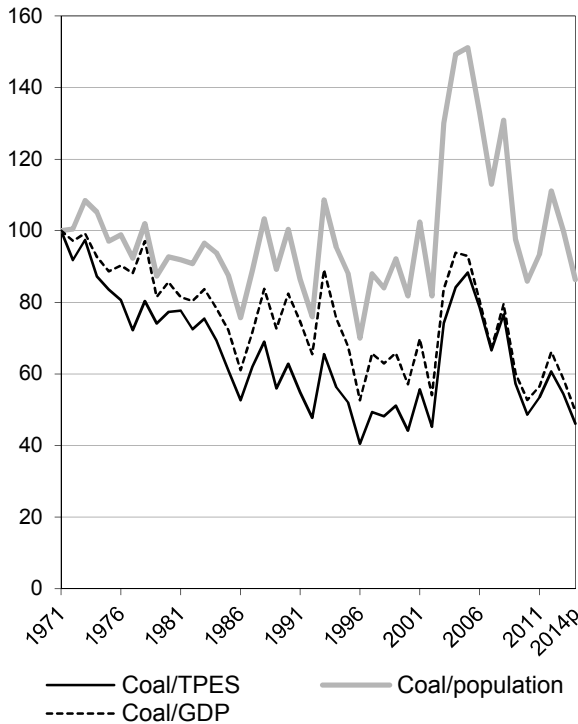


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

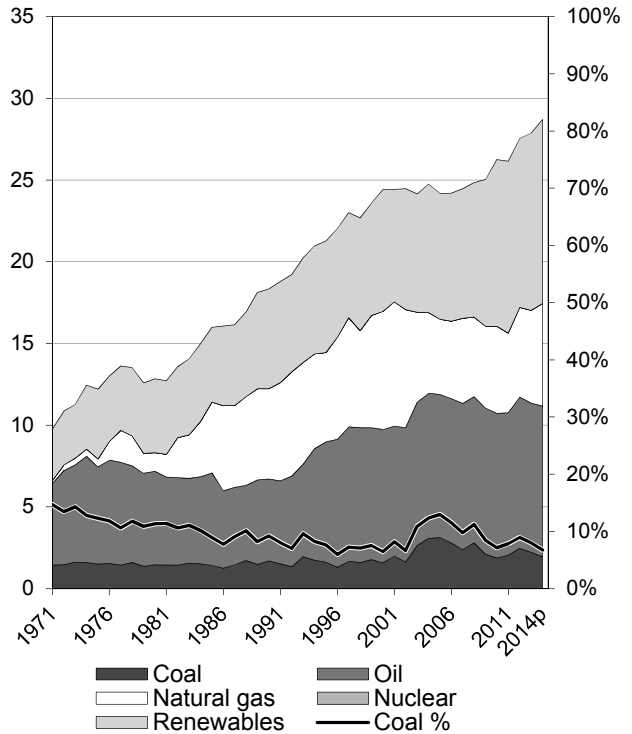


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

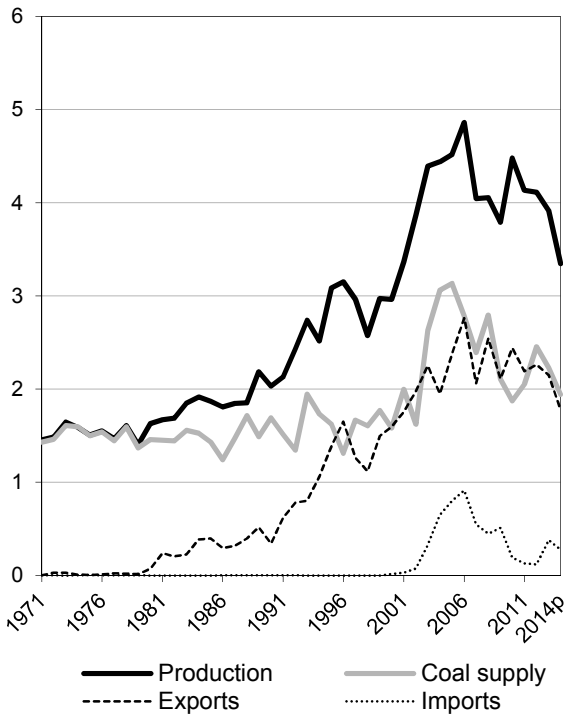
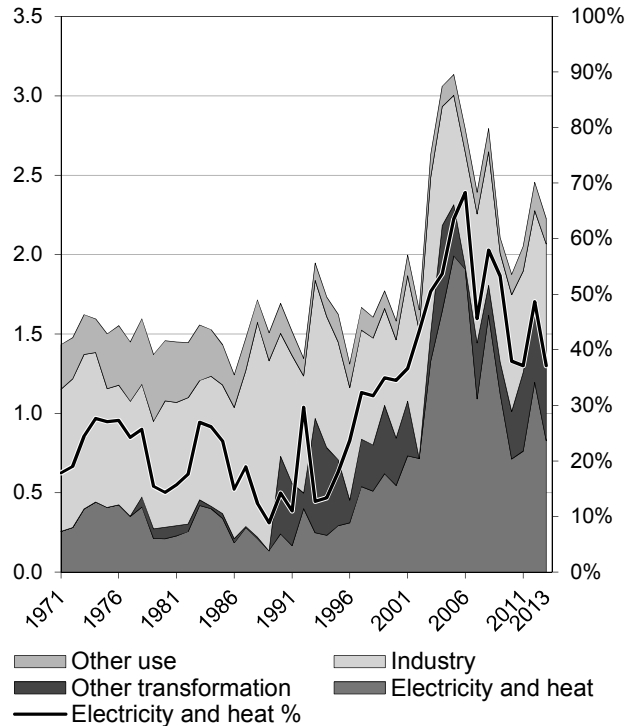


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

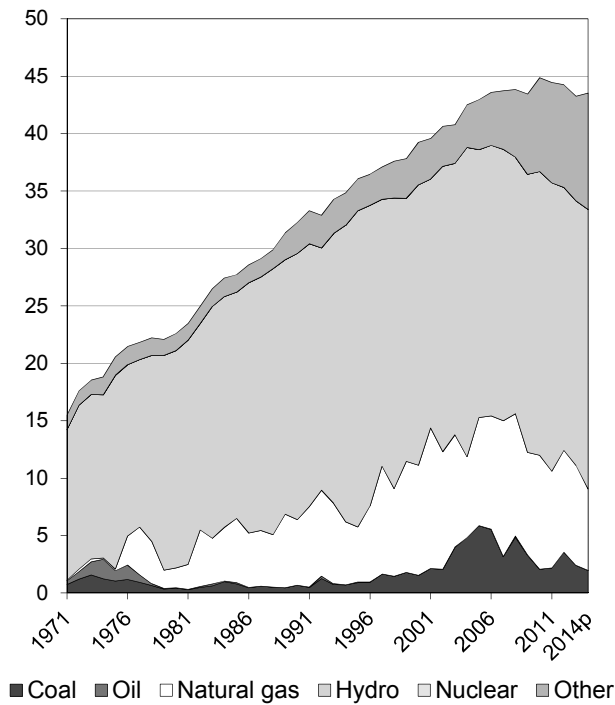


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

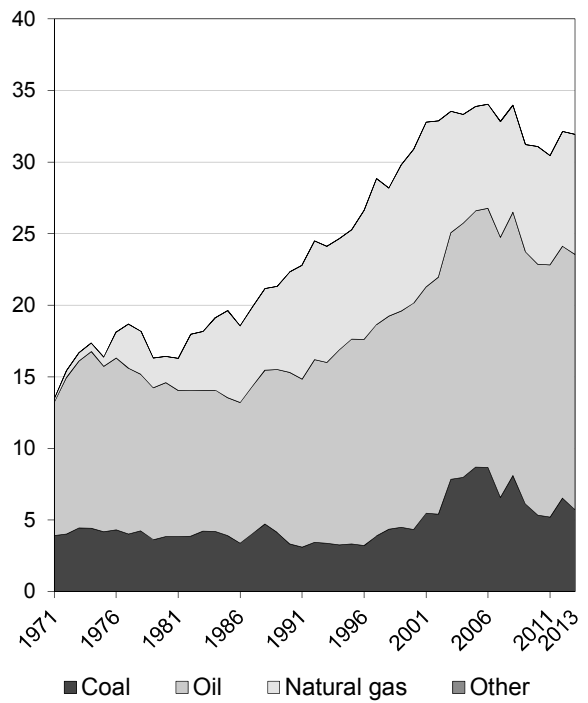


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

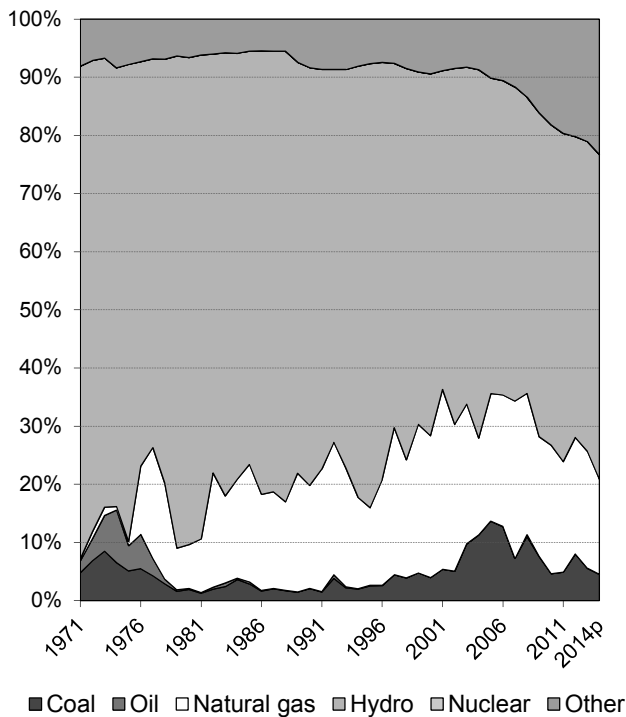
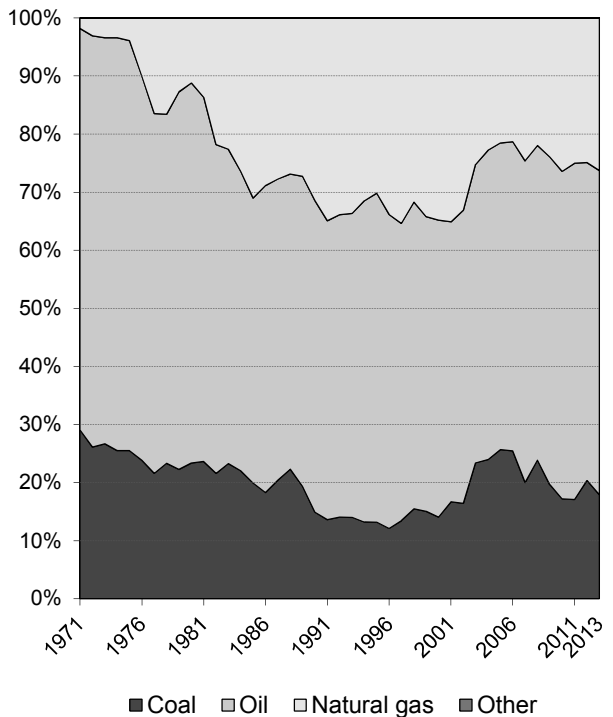


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

NEW ZEALAND

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	11.26	12.84	18.33	24.41	26.26	27.87	28.70	2.91	1.84
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.61	1.46	1.69	1.58	1.87	2.23	1.94	0.29	1.20
Oil	5.96	5.73	5.02	8.15	8.85	9.12	9.23	-1.01	2.64
Natural Gas	0.40	1.13	5.53	7.22	5.32	5.68	6.26	16.65	0.12
Biofuels and waste	-	0.74	1.08	1.59	1.70	1.65	1.65	-	1.86
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	1.76	2.33	2.85	3.00	3.04	2.83	2.99	2.88	-0.03
Geothermal	1.53	1.46	2.11	2.78	5.20	6.06	6.31	1.92	4.70
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.06	0.08	0.27	0.29	0.32	-	6.93
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	55	58	70	94	121	130	134	1.39	2.72
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.22	0.21	0.21	1.50	-0.86
Population (millions)	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	0.75	1.22
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	3.79	4.08	5.44	6.32	6.02	6.25	6.37	2.14	0.61
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	93.9	102.1	120.9	119.3	100.0	99.2	99.1	1.50	-0.86
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	188.1	162.3	156.3	108.2	100.0	111.0	94.0	-1.08	-1.48
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	89.1	104.1	124.7	112.3	100.0	90.4	..	2.00	-1.39
Elec. generation (TWh)	19	23	32	39	45	43	44	3.32	1.28
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	..	65.3	75.2	91.0	100.0	98.6	101.1	..	1.18

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	0.01	0.59	1.35	2.50	2.37	2.20	1.80	39.10	5.92
Steam coal	1.53	1.37	1.51	1.89	1.97	1.57	1.39	-0.94	0.59
Lignite	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.16	1.07	2.63
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	0.01	0.58	1.31	2.45	2.34	2.15	1.76	39.12	5.88
Steam coal	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.58	2.70	2.18	1.91	-0.72	0.75
Lignite	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.43	2.65
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

NEW ZEALAND

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	8.33	9.87	13.88	18.48	18.39	18.48	18.90	3.05	1.35
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.22	1.17	0.96	0.74	0.86	0.81	0.89	-1.40	-0.36
Oil	4.99	5.17	5.75	7.58	8.43	8.33	8.47	0.84	1.70
Natural Gas	0.17	0.50	2.57	4.30	2.48	2.75	3.09	17.52	0.80
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.63	0.89	1.37	1.48	1.49	1.42	-	2.08
Geothermal	-	-	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.37	-	1.82
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	1.96	2.40	3.47	4.21	4.81	4.73	4.65	3.42	1.29
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	2.77	3.44	5.14	6.09	5.77	5.67	5.85	3.69	0.56
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.97	0.79	0.77	0.62	0.74	0.63	0.73	-1.34	-0.29
Oil	1.06	0.87	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.60	-5.49	1.71
Natural Gas	0.05	0.37	1.75	1.91	1.25	1.30	1.41	23.84	-0.94
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.46	0.67	1.16	1.27	1.28	1.21	-	2.61
Geothermal	-	-	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.24	-	1.92
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.69	0.94	1.38	1.72	1.81	1.71	1.65	4.13	0.81
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	2.77	3.27	4.22	5.80	6.52	6.48	6.55	2.51	1.92
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Oil	2.77	3.26	4.13	5.79	6.51	6.47	6.53	2.39	2.01
Natural Gas	-	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-17.59
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.15	0.44
Residential	1.26	1.45	1.73	1.94	2.09	2.06	2.02	1.86	0.69
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.20 e	0.20	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	-2.80	-10.35
Oil	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.11	-10.39	8.16
Natural Gas	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.17	6.77	2.13
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.17 e	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.20	-	-0.37
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-0.24
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	0.91	0.99	1.25	1.38	1.56	1.53	1.51	1.87	0.83
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	0.73	1.01	1.14	1.33	1.64	1.70	1.70	2.64	1.75
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.01	0.18	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	12.56	-0.24
Oil	0.34	0.36	0.24	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16	-2.03	-1.64
Natural Gas	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.24	2.86	2.46
Biofuels and waste	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	10.85
Geothermal	-	-	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	-	1.50
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.30	0.41	0.65	0.84	1.11	1.15	1.16	4.63	2.52
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.34	0.31	0.88	2.35	1.38	1.42	1.68	5.68	2.83
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.34	0.31	0.45	0.44	0.60	0.45	0.46	1.61	0.06
Natural Gas	-	-	0.43	1.91	0.78	0.97	1.22	-	4.64

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	1.6 e	1.6	2.0	3.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.3	1.2	2.9
Imports	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1 e	0.4	0.3	-	29.4
Exports	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-1.6	-2.4	-2.3	-2.1	-1.8	15.1	8.3
Stock changes	-0.0	-0.1	-	0.2	-0.4	0.5 e	0.1	0.1		
Primary supply	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.2
Statistical differences	-	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2	..		
Total transformation	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4 e	-0.7	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1	..	0.9	3.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2	-0.8	..	-2.9	5.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6	..	-5.0	5.4
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	..	-	5.7
Gas works	0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2 e	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	23.6	0.6
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-0.2 e	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	-	0.6
<i>Coke ovens</i>	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	25.8	1.2
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-	1.5
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2 e	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	..	-1.4	-0.4
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	-1.3	-0.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-7.6	5.8
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	..	-1.1	-1.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	-1.7	-0.6
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	12.6	-0.2
<i>Residential</i>	0.2 e	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-2.8	-10.4
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-7.0	9.7
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	2.17	2.24	2.10	2.65	2.93	3.51	3.09	0.29	1.41
Total electricity and heat	0.59	0.27	0.46	0.66	0.78	1.36	0.83	-6.23	4.94
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.59	0.23	0.43	0.64	0.76	1.35	0.81	-7.50	5.60
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-4.01
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.05	0.64	0.67	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.89	23.70	1.42
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.91	1.02	0.76	0.92	0.86	0.87	0.93	0.92	-0.38
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.13	-	-	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.16	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.06	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.54	1.02	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.77	5.38	-1.21
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.49	0.23	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.24	-6.19	0.17
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	2.04	1.84	1.88	2.29	2.61	3.18	2.61	-0.83	1.53
Total electricity and heat	0.59	0.26	0.45	0.64	0.76	1.35	0.82	-6.61	5.10
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.59	0.23	0.43	0.64	0.76	1.35	0.81	-7.50	5.60
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-8.11
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.05	0.64	0.67	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.89	23.70	1.42
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.83	0.89	0.59	0.65	0.60	0.56	0.67	0.58	-1.18
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.16	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.03	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.49	0.89	0.59	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.51	5.01	-2.34
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.45	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.20	-7.81	0.77
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	0.24	0.00	0.07	0.00	-	0.19	-	-1.04
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.01	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.29	1.63	2.71
Total electricity and heat	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-0.35
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-0.35
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.09	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.25	3.63	2.68
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.05	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.25	8.27	2.68
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	2.87	-2.37
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Heavy fuel oil	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	36.23	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coking coal	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	90.62	157.65	155.06	290.24	409.57	461.07	482.09	467.30	454.14
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	83.90	66.32	173.19	184.36	201.88	206.31	217.21	..
(New Zealand dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Heavy fuel oil	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	34.00	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coking coal	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	126.00	382.76	494.68	596.71	822.35	844.91	861.44	825.21	792.38
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	181.01	187.99	316.37	328.91	328.70	327.56	340.83	..

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.80	0.19	0.13	0.12 e	0.38	0.28
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	-	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02 e	0.06	0.03
Coking coal	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	0.74	0.14	0.10	0.10 e	0.32	0.25
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exports	0.02	0.34	1.59	2.38	2.44	2.19	2.26	2.15	1.78
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.04	-	-	-
Coking coal	0.01	0.34	1.59	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.26	2.15	1.76
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	1	1	16	1084	251	172	161 e	520	384
Coking coal	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
Steam coal	1	-	16	1084	250	169	160 e	520	384
Australia	-	-	16	62	51	31	22 e	62	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	1022	199	138	138 e	458	354
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	11	336	1551	2331	2301	2113	2211	2096	1719
Total OECD	11	285	1253	1172 e	529 e	434 e	575	545	413
Australia	-	-	122	49 e	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	313	267 e	57 e	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	11	243	687	818 e	472 e	434 e	575	545	413
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	12	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	38 e	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	51	276	1159 e	1467 e	1679 e	1636	1551	1203
Brazil	-	-	-	124 e	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	91	137 e	218 e	324 e	332	335	206
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	51	185	597 e	1073 e	1142 e	1083	1027	997
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	301 e	176 e	213 e	221	189	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	22	-	305 e	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	-	-	-	-	119	46	-	-	22
Total OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	119	46	-	-	22

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

NORWAY⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

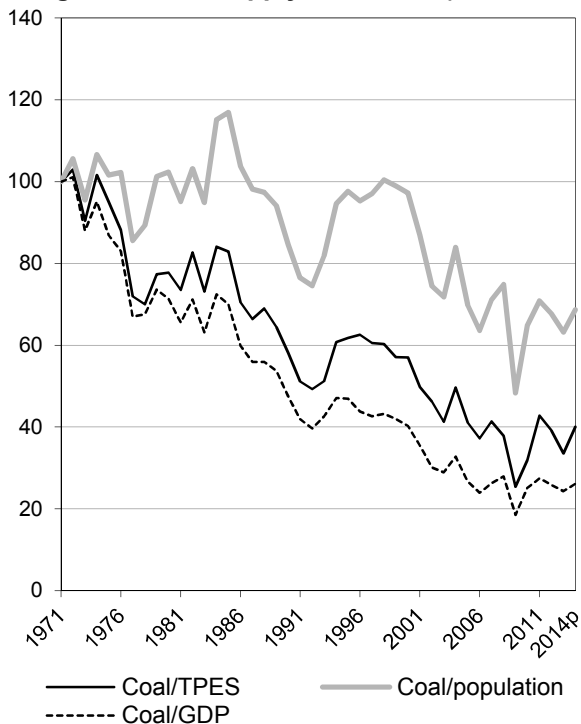


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

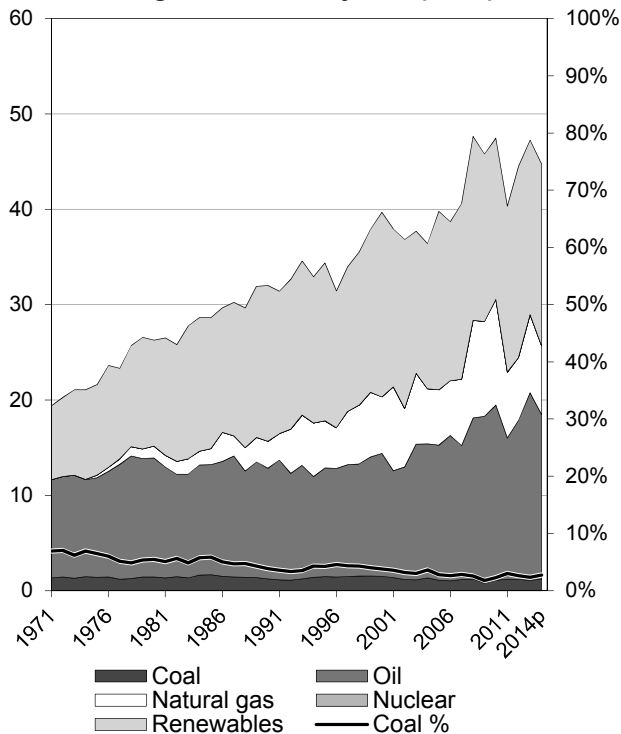


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

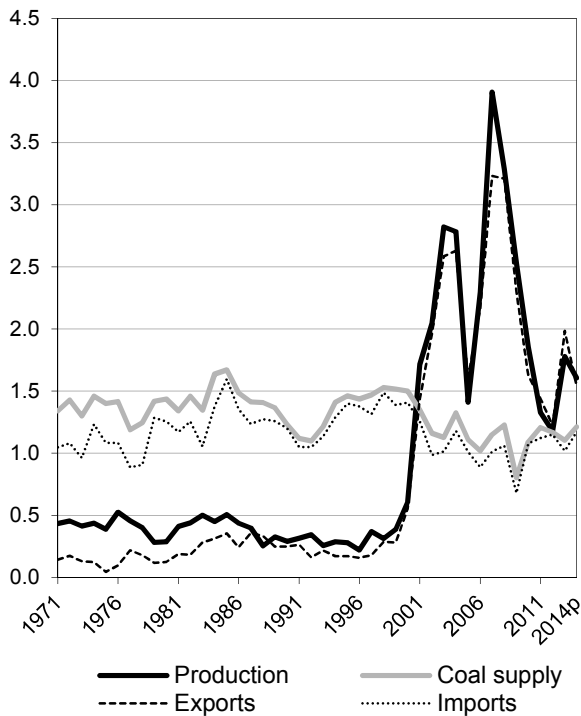
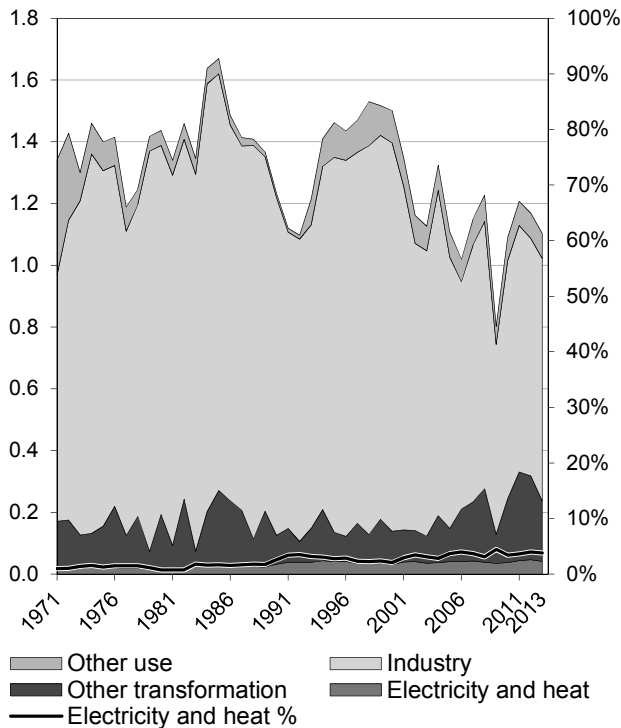


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

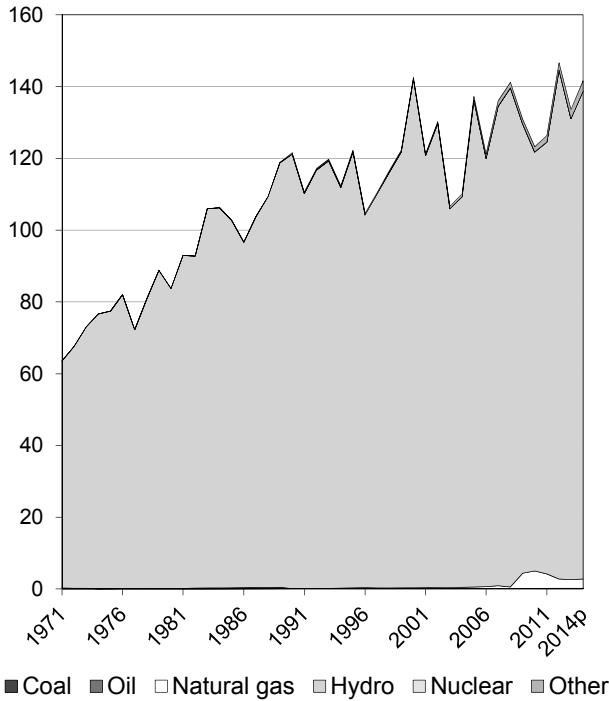


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

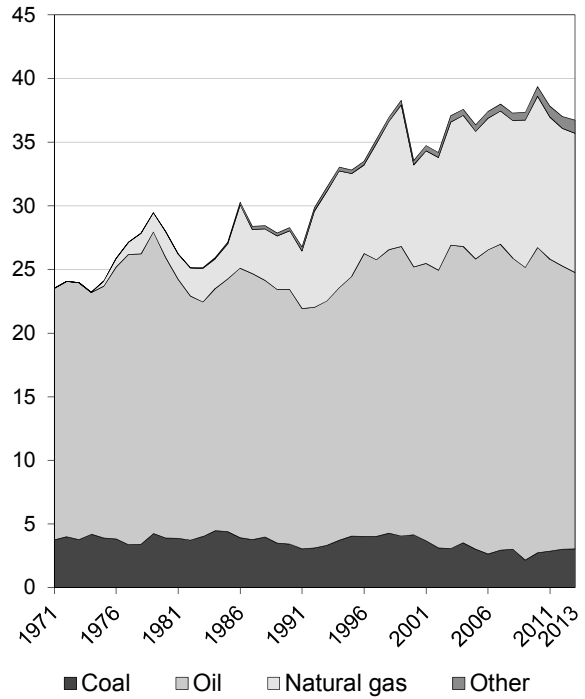


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

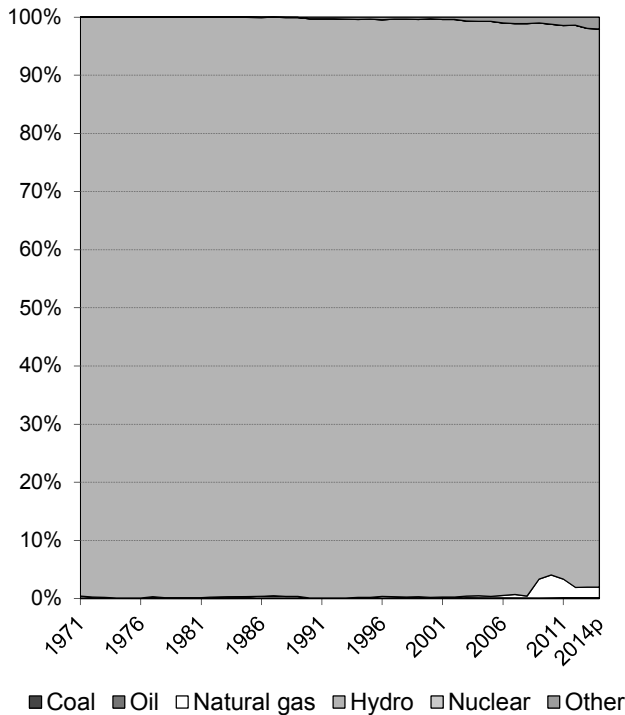
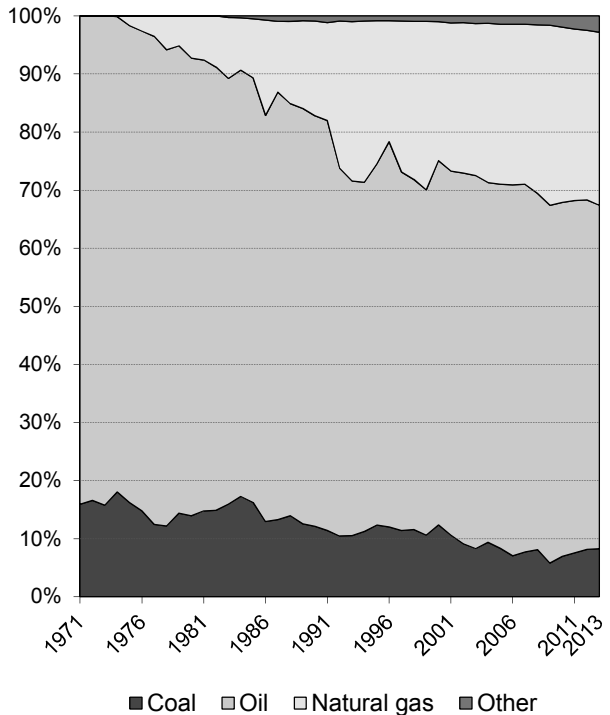


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	20.41	26.22	30.10	37.38	48.47	46.72	42.96	2.31	1.93
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.30	1.44	1.23	1.50	1.09	1.10	1.21	-0.31	-0.48
Oil	10.80	12.49	11.61	12.89	18.37	19.65	17.24	0.43	2.31
Natural Gas	-	1.24	2.82	5.92	11.07	8.19	7.21	-	4.74
Biofuels and waste	-	0.84	1.47	1.95	2.47	2.29	2.11	-	1.93
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	8.95	10.27	14.88	17.42	14.34	15.78	16.70	3.04	0.26
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.11	0.23	0.27	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.64	-0.06	-1.95	-2.34	0.93	-0.62	-1.91	6.81	-4.88
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.13	-	5.35

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	110	150	193	277	323	338	345	3.37	2.47
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.12	-1.03	-0.52
Population (millions)	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	0.40	0.79
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	5.16	6.42	7.10	8.32	9.91	9.20	8.36	1.90	1.13
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	124.0	116.9	104.1	90.0	100.0	92.2	83.0	-1.03	-0.52
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	351.2	284.7	189.5	160.8	100.0	96.9	104.2	-3.57	-2.88
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	157.7	142.5	143.0	112.7	100.0	92.2	..	-0.57	-1.89
Elec. generation (TWh)	73	84	122	143	123	134	142	3.05	0.41
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	39.0	55.8	84.2	118.6	100.0	94.1	96.1	4.63	0.48

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.18	0.29	0.61	1.41	1.86	1.78	1.61	4.31	8.20
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.18	0.30	0.63	1.47	1.94	1.86	1.68	4.68	8.20
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	19.08	22.83	24.91	28.29	30.50	29.24	29.19	1.58	0.69
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.17	1.24	1.11	1.36	0.85	0.85	0.87	-0.34	-1.06
Oil	10.44	11.56	10.52	10.72	12.21	11.50	11.53	0.04	0.40
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.85	1.10	1.05	1.31	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.84	1.28	1.71	1.86	1.69	1.46	-	0.58
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	7.47	9.19	11.89	13.46	13.94	13.60	13.42	2.78	0.53
Heat	-	-	0.11	0.18	0.55	0.54	0.60	-	7.82
of which:									
Total industry	8.34	9.19	8.62	9.82	8.69	8.25	8.28	0.19	-0.17
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.08	1.20	1.09	1.26	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.06	-1.43
Oil	2.69	2.83	1.33	1.09	1.41	1.25	1.18	-4.08	-0.50
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.25	0.36	0.32	0.42	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.26	0.55	0.85	0.62	0.52	0.49	-	-0.49
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	4.57	4.91	5.63	6.34	5.47	5.34	5.34	1.23	-0.23
Heat	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.07	-	4.76
Total transport	3.28	4.13	4.87	5.80	6.93	6.58	6.83	2.35	1.48
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	3.21	4.05	4.79	5.72	6.61	6.19	6.41	2.37	1.28
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.00	0.08	0.11	0.15	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.19	0.18	-	-
Electricity	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	1.33	0.50
Residential	2.68	4.55	5.15	5.46	6.32	5.92	5.63	3.92	0.39
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-12.87	-
Oil	0.63	1.17	0.64	0.35	0.28	0.17	0.18	0.15	-5.30
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.57	0.74	0.82	1.02	0.93	0.75	-	0.08
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	1.96	2.77	3.72	4.26	4.88	4.70	4.55	3.84	0.88
Heat	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.13	-	5.95
Comm & public services	0.82	2.33	2.92	3.03	4.01	3.95	3.91	7.72	1.28
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.01	0.98	0.49	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.28	22.95	-2.45
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.81	1.35	2.38	2.53	3.23	3.22	3.16	6.55	1.25
Heat	-	-	0.05	0.13	0.36	0.37	0.40	-	9.72
Non-energy use	1.58	2.24	2.63	3.08	3.25	3.22	3.31	3.03	1.00
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.08	-	-
Oil	1.58	2.24	2.63	2.38	2.58	2.58	2.54	3.03	-0.14
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.60	0.60	0.56	0.68	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

NORWAY

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	-2.1	8.2
Imports	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	-0.7
Exports	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-1.2	-2.0	-1.5	3.9	9.5
Stock changes	0.1	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.0		
Primary supply	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.5
Statistical differences	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	..		
Total transformation	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	-0.5	3.2
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	3.5	1.2
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	3.5	1.2
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Gas works	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	..	-2.3	3.7
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	..	-1.4	3.7
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	-0.3	-1.1
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	0.1	-1.4
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.8 e	0.9 e	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	-0.6	-3.7
<i>Chemical</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	3.4	3.0
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	1.5	-0.4
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-3.9	-
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-10.7	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-12.9	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

NORWAY

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	0.83	0.75	1.00	0.71	0.78	0.75	0.72	-0.86	-0.15
Total electricity and heat	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.84	0.76
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.84	0.76
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.35	0.74	0.86	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.57	6.54	-1.17
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.25	0.48	0.47	0.25	0.27	0.15	0.19	5.75	-3.91
<i>Chemical</i>	0.10	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.26	0.26	1.12	3.71
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	-	-0.83
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	3.44	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	1.53	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	-	-
Steam coal	0.42	0.75	1.00	0.71	0.78	0.75	0.72	5.00	-0.15
Total electricity and heat	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.84	0.76
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.84	0.76
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.35	0.74	0.86	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.57	6.54	-1.17
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.25	0.48	0.47	0.25	0.27	0.15	0.19	5.75	-3.91
<i>Chemical</i>	0.10	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.26	0.26	1.12	3.71
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	-	-0.83
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	3.44	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	1.53	-
Non-energy use	-	-	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	-	-
Coking coal	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	39.79	53.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	..	93.32	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	70.70	217.89	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	249.16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
(Norwegian kroner / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	200	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	..	560	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	528	1943	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	3123	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.91	1.20	1.41	1.01	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.02	1.17
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.26	0.68	0.88	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.61	0.73
Coking coal	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.46	0.52	0.53	0.37	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.41	0.44
Total exports	0.18	0.25	0.55	1.60	1.63	1.44	1.22	1.98	1.54
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.08	0.24	0.55	1.60	1.62	1.44	1.22	1.98	1.54
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	450	713	919	667	684	709	723	640	761
Coking coal	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	263	713	919	667	684	709	723	640	761
Australia	2	-	-	-	22	14	2	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	55	48	64	71	60	20	21	6	49
Poland	29	87	151	159	83	94	120	104	100
United Kingdom	77	181	169	103	91	87	77	67	42
United States	46	151	21	17	51	68	74	80	66
Other OECD	38	99	294	148	123	96	116	90	30
China, People's Rep.	-	4	36	30	6	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	9	102	97	111	210	221	251	355
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	16	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	97	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	82	39	122	105	84	42	118
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	15	8	-	-
Venezuela	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	1
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	77	254	574	1666	1691	1504	1273	2068	1608
Total OECD	76	253	570	1666	1691	1504	1273	2068	1608
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	2	156	245	182	144	205	241	89
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Finland	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	50	-	111	-	-	83	208	81
Germany	75	87	330	994	816	1003	563	865	445
Greece	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	46	-	-	282	-	-	320	549
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	2	1	110	-	-	119	229
Portugal	-	-	-	214	217	162	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	79	5
Sweden	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	60
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-
United Kingdom	1	61	25	30	69	195	180	77	150
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

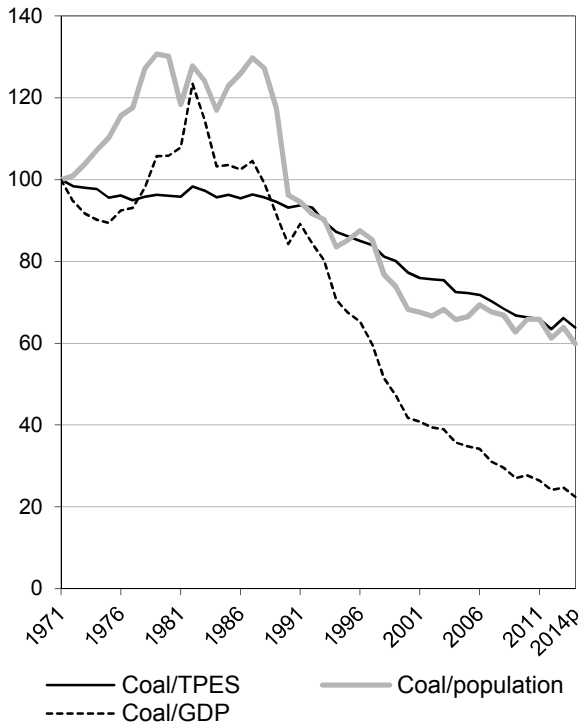


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

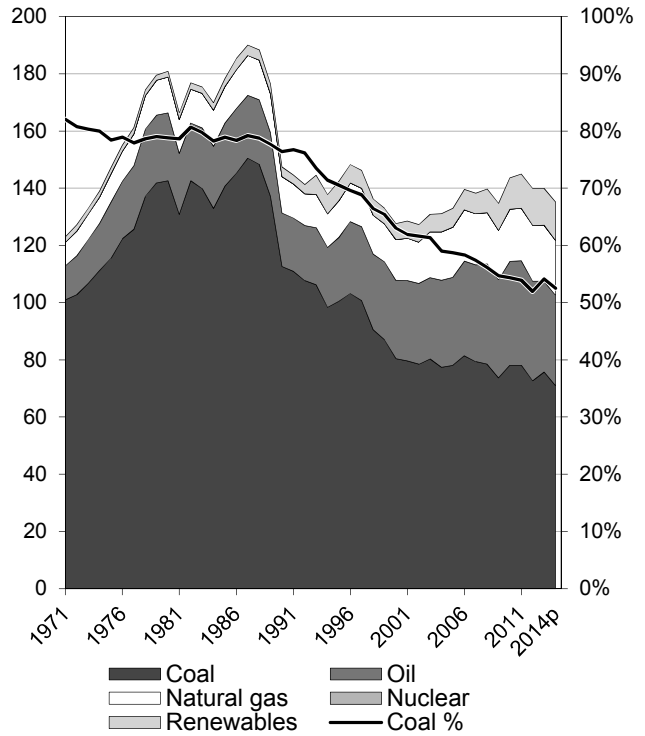


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

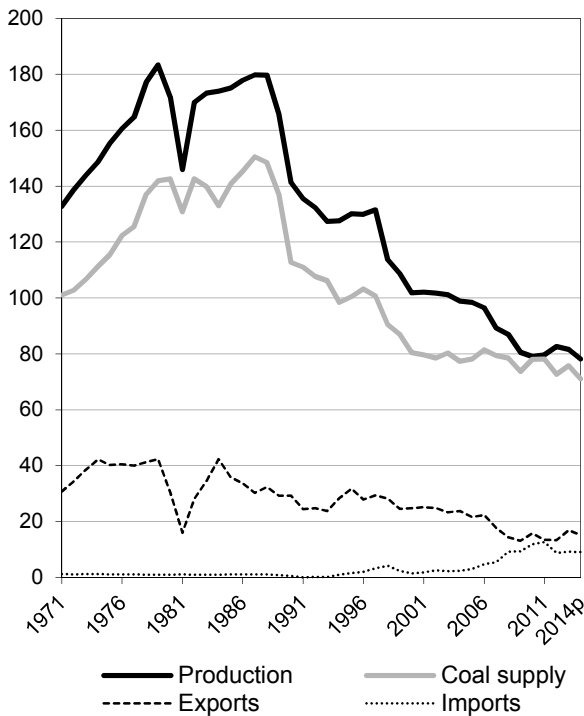
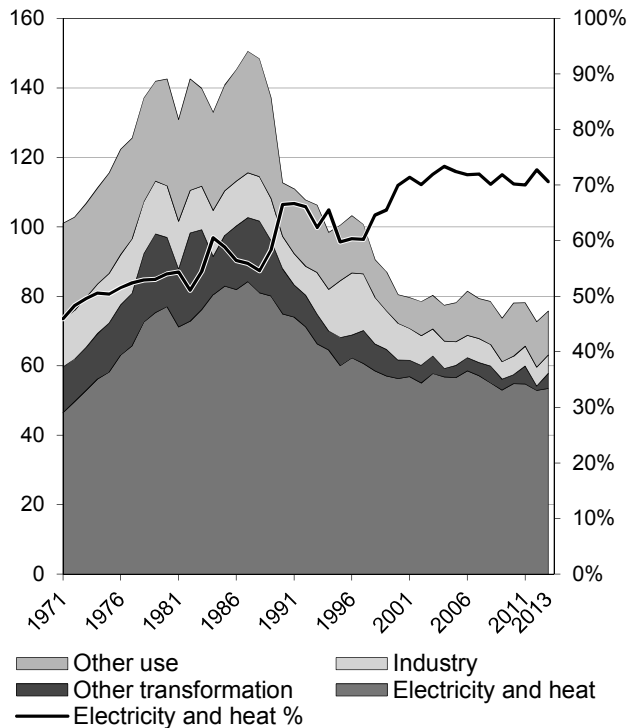


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

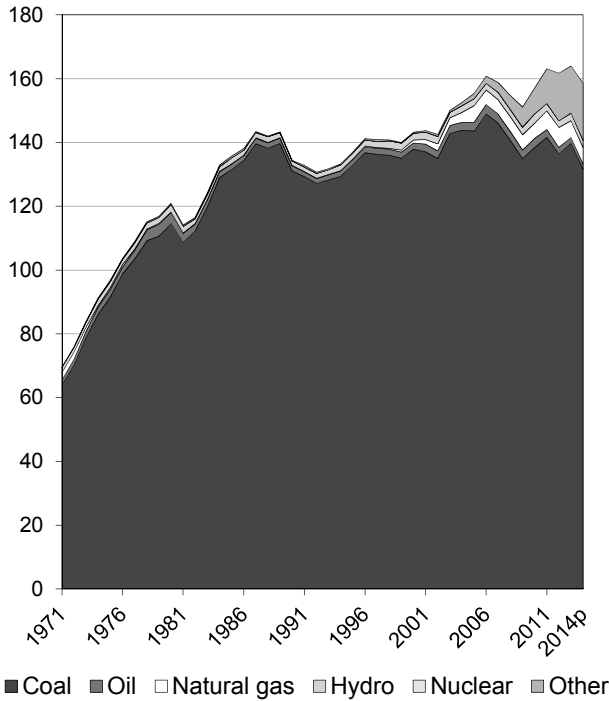


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

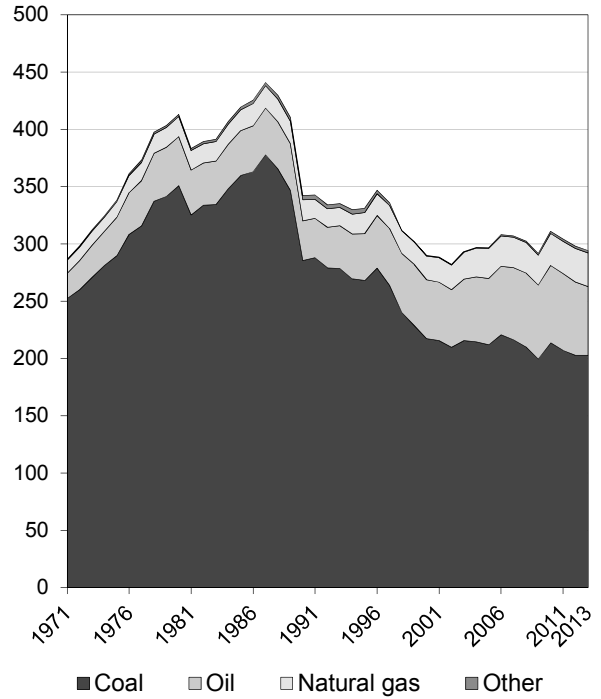


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

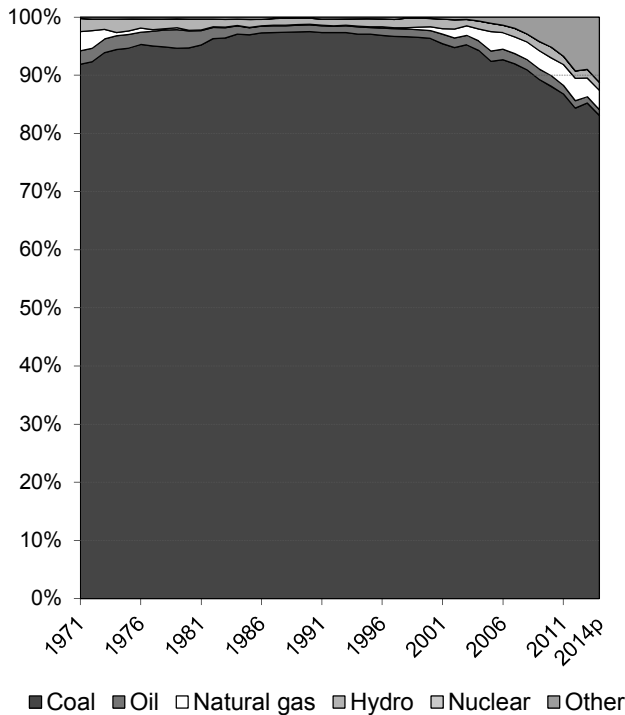
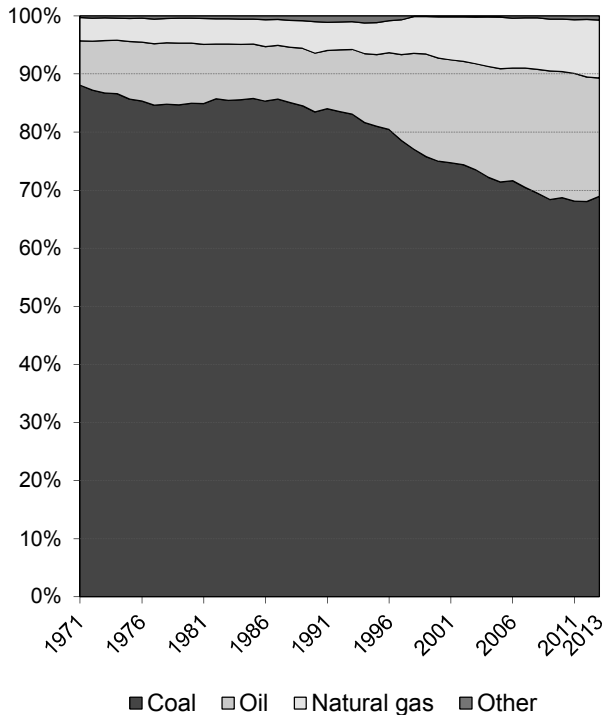


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	132.68	180.89	147.30	126.82	143.49	139.41	135.53	0.62	-0.24
Coal, peat and oil shale	106.71	142.57	112.67	80.43	78.09	75.73	71.02	0.32	-1.71
Oil	15.26	23.79	18.63	27.37	36.28	31.73	31.59	1.18	2.34
Natural Gas	8.94	12.53	12.76	14.22	18.29	19.60	19.14	2.12	1.88
Biofuels and waste	1.81	1.74	3.18	5.31	10.38	11.78	12.22	3.37	5.85
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.18	0.29	0.17	0.26	0.36	0.30	0.27	-0.16	2.39
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.22	0.76	0.97	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.22	-0.03	-0.13	-0.78	-0.17	-0.56	0.27	-3.02	6.59
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	158 e	183 e	182	261	383	415	429	0.82	3.66
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.84 e	0.99 e	0.81	0.49	0.37	0.34	0.32	-0.20	-3.76
Population (millions)	33.4	35.6	38.0	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.5	0.77	0.05
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	3.98	5.08	3.87	3.32	3.73	3.62	3.52	-0.15	-0.29
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	224.3 e	264.3 e	216.7	129.6	100.0	89.6	84.4	-0.20	-3.76
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	331.5 e	382.7 e	304.6	151.1	100.0	89.5	81.2	-0.50	-5.19
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	118.7 e	149.7 e	170.6	121.5	100.0	96.1	..	2.16	-2.46
Elec. generation (TWh)	84	121	134	143	157	164	158	2.81	0.87
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	34.9	56.9	100.0	110.6	114.4	..	5.14

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	41.12	28.99	17.24	14.21	11.74	12.25	12.42	-2.87	-3.68
Steam coal	125.04	93.12	67.30	65.96	50.87	50.64	47.56	-2.43	-2.61
Lignite	11.03	19.27	17.32	18.19	16.51	18.74	18.18	4.76	-0.12
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	40.85	28.79	17.22	14.07	11.66	12.12	12.29	-2.87	-3.69
Steam coal	151.78	118.94	86.11	83.83	65.07	64.90	60.96	-2.01	-2.60
Lignite	41.01	67.58	59.48	61.64	56.51	65.85	63.88	4.25	-0.11
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	86.50	111.44	87.76	82.59	100.99	97.11	95.69	0.09	0.38
Coal, peat and oil shale	41.46	45.65	24.77	18.82	20.69	18.56	17.96	-2.98	-1.39
Oil	12.80	18.58	15.62	25.02	33.21	31.31	29.90	1.18	2.86
Natural Gas	6.31	9.95	10.98	11.65	15.06	15.38	15.46	3.31	1.50
Biofuels and wastes	1.16	1.09	2.33	5.14	8.03	8.26	8.60	4.19	5.84
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-
Electricity	7.16	10.45	11.82	12.12	14.63	15.07	15.24	3.00	1.11
Heat	17.62	25.73	22.23	9.84	9.35	8.48	8.49	1.38	-4.10
of which:									
Total industry	37.49	46.00	32.86	24.48	19.33	19.77	20.55	-0.77	-2.02
Coal, peat and oil shale	14.39	14.89	9.37	10.58	5.35	5.47	5.31	-2.49	-2.44
Oil	2.08	2.95	1.34	2.60	1.61	1.27	1.37	-2.53	0.10
Natural Gas	4.25	5.46	3.58	3.26	4.41	4.50	4.62	-1.00	1.11
Biofuels and wastes	0.24	0.44	0.97	1.00	1.85	2.07	2.48	8.70	4.15
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	4.68	6.40	5.25	4.97	5.14	5.56	5.88	0.68	0.49
Heat	11.85	15.85	12.34	2.07	0.97	0.91	0.89	0.24	-10.78
Total transport	12.81	13.11	10.19	13.59	24.22	23.50	22.17	-1.34	3.44
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.23	2.57	0.25	-	-	-	-	-16.42	-
Oil	7.16	9.94	9.27	12.94	22.22	21.57	20.19	1.53	3.44
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.09	0.32	0.37	0.53	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	1.27	1.18	1.07	-	-
Electricity	0.43	0.59	0.67	0.57	0.41	0.39	0.39	2.74	-2.37
Residential	19.71	28.81	25.47	24.55	32.13	29.64	29.14	1.52	0.59
Coal, peat and oil shale	13.58 e	17.83 e	10.48 e	6.11	12.03	10.27	9.89	-1.52	-0.25
Oil	0.17	0.25	0.06	1.27	1.00	0.91	0.85	-6.21	12.40
Natural Gas	0.44	1.81	4.17	4.35	5.06	4.82	4.88	14.15	0.69
Biofuels and wastes	0.81	0.56	-	3.24	3.85	3.99	3.99	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	-
Electricity	0.67	1.32	2.48	2.58	3.52	3.48	3.49	7.98	1.50
Heat	4.03	7.05	8.28	6.99	6.65	6.14	6.00	4.33	-1.39
Comm & public services	7.90	10.93	7.08	7.09	12.67	11.85	11.50	-0.64	2.13
Coal, peat and oil shale	6.10 e	8.04 e	3.08 e	0.75	1.38	1.16	1.08	-3.95	-4.44
Oil	-	-	-	0.56	1.04	0.76	0.61	-	-
Natural Gas	0.12	0.41	0.47	1.32	2.85	2.76	2.61	8.40	7.73
Biofuels and waste	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.34	-6.26	11.12
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	0.88	1.18	2.37	3.41	5.37	5.45	5.29	6.01	3.56
Heat	0.71	1.24	1.13	0.74	1.69	1.40	1.55	2.76	1.40
Non-energy use	4.60	6.50	6.01	6.22	7.23	7.15	7.25	1.59	0.82
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.03	0.60	0.26	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.16	-7.77	-2.07
Oil	2.10	3.64	3.01	3.49	4.75	4.17	4.32	2.14	1.59
Natural Gas	1.47	2.26	2.74	2.62	2.37	2.87	2.77	3.75	0.04

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

POLAND

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	143.9	171.9	141.4	101.9	79.1	82.6	81.6	78.2	-0.1	-2.4
Imports	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.5	11.8	8.7	9.2	9.1	-4.2	12.9
Exports	-38.5	-30.4	-29.3	-24.8	-15.7	-13.4	-16.9	-15.2	-1.6	-2.4
Stock changes	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.9	-5.3	1.8	-1.0		
Primary supply	106.7	142.6	112.7	80.4	78.1	72.7	75.7	71.0	0.3	-1.7
Statistical differences	-4.7	-9.8	-5.7	0.5	0.8	2.2	-0.7	..		
Total transformation	-57.7 e	-84.4 e	-80.2 e	-59.8	-56.6	-54.8	-55.6	..	2.0	-1.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-52.9 e	-77.0	-74.9	-56.3	-54.8	-52.9	-53.5	..	2.1	-1.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-36.7 e	-53.6	-56.3	-53.4	-53.2	-51.3	-51.9	..	2.5	-0.4
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-16.2 e	-23.4	-18.7	-2.9	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	..	0.8	-10.2
Gas works	-0.5 e	-0.6	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-14.4	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-4.3 e	-6.8 e	-5.2 e	-3.3	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	..	1.2	-4.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-2.9	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-3.2 e	-4.2 e	-3.2 e	-1.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	..	0.1	-5.0
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-1.2	-2.7	-2.0	-1.6	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	..	2.9	-3.2
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-23.8	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-2.8 e	-2.7	-2.0	-2.3	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	..	-2.1	-1.3
Losses	-0.1 e	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	41.5	45.7	24.8	18.8	20.7	18.6	18.0	..	-3.0	-1.4
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	14.4	14.9	9.4	10.6	5.4	5.5	5.3	..	-2.5	-2.4
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.1 e	3.7 e	2.6 e	3.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	..	-1.0	-3.7
<i>Chemical</i>	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	..	-3.7	7.0
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	5.6	5.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	..	-3.4	-5.1
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	..	-1.0	8.4
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	5.0	5.4	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	..	-2.5	-4.3
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	5.2	2.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	..	-16.4	-
Other	20.8	27.6	14.9	8.1	15.2	13.0	12.5	..	-1.9	-0.8
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	6.1 e	8.0 e	3.1 e	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	..	-3.9	-4.4
<i>Residential</i>	13.6 e	17.8 e	10.5 e	6.1	12.0	10.3	9.9	..	-1.5	-0.3
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	..	1.0	0.5
Non-energy use	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	-7.8	-2.1

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

POLAND

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	191.27	187.62	142.86	141.38	146.24	140.23	144.72	-0.16	-1.12
Total electricity and heat	121.67	144.47	110.78	106.33	110.95	109.24	111.09	1.44	-1.14
<i>Main activity producers</i>	94.07	121.63	107.70	104.64	109.31	107.57	109.42	2.16	-0.46
<i>Autoproducers</i>	27.61	22.84	3.08	1.69	1.65	1.67	1.67	-1.57	-10.76
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.90	0.31	0.04	-	-	-	-	-14.00	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	25.30	18.21	12.38	12.95	12.34	11.83	12.55	-2.70	-1.61
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.03	0.08	0.19	0.14	-	-
Gas manufacture	2.67	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-12.07	-
Industry	9.42	6.78	9.76	5.52	5.86	5.38	5.20	-2.70	-1.15
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.11	0.05	0.79	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09	-6.00	2.59
<i>Chemical</i>	0.36	0.32	2.17	2.07	2.10	2.06	2.10	-0.93	8.50
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	5.06	3.21	2.31	1.25	1.54	1.23	1.04	-3.73	-4.76
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.08	0.07	0.68	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.51	-1.35	9.14
<i>Other industry</i>	3.82	3.14	3.81	1.64	1.62	1.51	1.46	-1.62	-3.26
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	26.93	16.34	9.85	15.81	14.11	14.59	14.29	-4.08	-0.58
Non-energy use	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.16	-7.25	10.75
Steam coal	127.71	102.10	70.04	72.45	71.62	64.44	66.15	-1.85	-1.87
Total electricity and heat	84.76	77.55	51.63	50.47	49.04	45.76	45.92	-0.74	-2.25
<i>Main activity producers</i>	57.61	55.18	48.60	48.91	47.51	44.24	44.36	-0.36	-0.94
<i>Autoproducers</i>	27.15	22.38	3.03	1.56	1.53	1.52	1.57	-1.60	-10.92
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.64	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-22.50	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	1.49	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-10.73	-
Industry	9.35	6.74	9.70	5.48	5.79	5.30	5.13	-2.69	-1.18
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.11	0.05	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	-6.00	2.59
<i>Chemical</i>	0.36	0.32	2.17	2.07	2.10	2.05	2.10	-0.96	8.56
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	5.05	3.19	2.30	1.23	1.51	1.18	1.01	-3.75	-4.87
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.08	0.07	0.68	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.51	-1.35	9.14
<i>Other industry</i>	3.76	3.11	3.76	1.62	1.58	1.49	1.42	-1.55	-3.36
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	26.49	16.18	9.60	14.94	13.44	13.91	13.53	-4.03	-0.77
Non-energy use	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.16	-7.78	11.08
Coking coal	25.85	18.13	13.33	12.34	11.90	11.63	12.64	-2.91	-1.56
Total electricity and heat	..	..	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.10	..	..
<i>Main activity producers</i>	..	..	0.00	-	-	-	-	..	..
<i>Autoproducers</i>	..	..	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.10	..	..
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	25.30	18.21	12.38	12.95	12.34	11.83	12.55	-2.70	-1.61
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.03	0.08	0.19	0.14	-	-
Gas manufacture	1.17	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-15.08	-
Industry	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	..	..	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	..	..
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	..	..	0.00	-	-	-	-	..	..
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	..	..
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

POLAND

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	37.71	67.39	59.49	56.59	62.71	64.16	65.93	4.96	-0.09
Total electricity and heat	36.91	66.92	59.11	55.73	61.80	63.33	65.07	5.08	-0.12
<i>Main activity producers</i>	36.45	66.46	59.10	55.73	61.80	63.33	65.07	5.13	-0.09
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-23.39
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.26	0.23	0.04	-	-	-	-	-0.87	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	10.42	-
Industry	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.07	-4.76	2.29
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.54	3.20
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04	-7.48	2.36
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.44	0.16	0.25	0.86	0.67	0.68	0.76	-7.84	6.92
Non-energy use	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

POLAND

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	17.03	38.86	65.19	107.21	115.89	113.53	106.06	102.64
Heavy fuel oil	..	61.62	80.55	179.72	360.13	480.20	510.02	474.38	438.69
Natural gas	160.15	226.93	248.55	256.45	243.95	236.19
For industry									
Steam coal	48.83	71.39	125.20	142.27	142.18	130.46	120.31
Coking coal	39.10	114.57	187.88	253.30	184.16	149.15	132.93
High sulphur fuel oil	..	61.62	80.60	181.87	342.60	468.33	508.99	482.43	452.01
Low sulphur fuel oil	213.05	418.02	534.90	572.76	554.55	539.32
Natural gas	..	63.43	103.47	174.75	353.71	384.51	397.66	382.39	396.46
(1 000 Polish zlotys / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	0.01	0.12	0.15	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.24
Heavy fuel oil	..	0.08	0.49	0.81	1.52	1.99	2.33	2.10	1.94
Natural gas	0.67	0.88	0.95	1.07	0.99	0.96
For industry									
Steam coal	0.17	0.20	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.32	0.29
Coking coal	0.17	0.37	0.57	0.76	0.60	0.48	0.42
High sulphur fuel oil	..	0.08	0.49	0.82	1.43	1.93	2.30	2.12	1.98
Low sulphur fuel oil	0.96	1.76	2.21	2.60	2.45	2.37
Natural gas	..	0.08	0.58	0.73	1.37	1.46	1.66	1.55	1.61

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	1.04	0.56	1.46	3.08	11.81	12.65	8.74	9.21	9.07
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	0.17	2.31	8.48	10.17	6.92	6.68	6.38
Coking coal	1.04	0.56	1.27	0.62	3.18	2.29	1.62	2.27	2.43
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	0.02	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.21
Total exports	41.28	29.30	24.75	21.63	15.73	13.43	13.37	16.94	15.17
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	22.19	14.41	15.89	13.60	7.26	5.02	5.13	7.83	6.15
Coking coal	16.20	11.34	5.33	3.19	1.84	1.68	1.60	2.27	2.11
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.90	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	1.98	3.49	3.53	4.85	6.60	6.69	6.59	6.78	6.83

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

POLAND

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	1044	560	1452	3372	13627	15031	10312	10710	10462
Coking coal	1044	560	1263	610	3155	2266	1597	2250	2404
Australia	-	-	-	35	283	137	356	1013	1224
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-
Czech Republic	-	-	500	558	781	772	559	566	688
Germany	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	1839	1187	661	521	300
Other OECD	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	198	162	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	736	-	54	4	21	26	171
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	26	-	-	1	-	1	8
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	1044	560	-	-	-	3	-	-	13
Steam coal	-	-	189	2762	10448	12689	8568	8265	7899
Australia	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	94	29	1408	2156	1013	1082	713
Germany	-	-	6	4	12	4	2	1	11
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
United States	-	-	1	-	11	132	135	-	79
Other OECD	-	-	2	4	89	3	1	40	371
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	5	5	6	4	4	4
Colombia	-	-	4	56	146	161	87	60	107
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	13	2390	8101	9306	6547	6515	6302
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	51	274	676	914	679	563	311
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
Lignite	-	-	-	-	24	76	147	195	159

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

POLAND

10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	16042	11226	5290	3151	1815	1670	1587	2252	2091
Total OECD	6619	2570	3649	2769	1797	1619	1269	1944	1985
Australia	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	470	566	599	520	367	135	191	402	215
Belgium	392	105	-	-	12	-	2	-	1
Canada	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	..	..	214	523	720	1017	848	845	1448
Denmark	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	..	203	717	13	-	-	20	41	-
France	1311	254	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	..	116	131	148	2	-	5	61	1
Greece	54	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	..	..	266	219	119	85	72	64	37
Iceland	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1525	158	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	429	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	376	98	323	48	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	125	..	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	122	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	..	..	669	622	499	382	131	521	283
Slovenia	x	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1369	234	7	99	-	-	-	3	-
Sweden	71	..	494	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	..	..	100	212	78	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	375	794	4	-	-	-	-	7	-
United States	..	..	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	1472	4576	1641	382	18	51	318	308	106
Brazil	..	1249	143	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	..	..	529	355	-	-	-	-	-
India	..	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	..	100	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	..	..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	..	1249	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	1472	1694	903	27	18	51	318	308	106
Non-specified/Other	7951	4080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

POLAND

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	24064	16839	17955	16218	8150	5337	5483	8594	6745
Total OECD	16188	13038	17132	15745	8053	5226	5361	8122	6071
Australia	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	260	1202	1213	1187	443	297	594	404	670
Belgium	105	242	375	649	216	1	78	450	1
Canada	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	274	2282	863	717	684	840	699	782	1148
Denmark	3078	972	2214	837	437	59	60	553	365
Estonia	x	..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	4089	2609	1175	653	185	37	128	316	183
France	3441	141	1336	1230	583	-	212	534	-
Germany	2041	2583	6396	6906	4007	2666	2757	3314	2733
Greece	..	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	..	..	279	240	54	50	23	24	18
Iceland	..	..	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	331	458	196	286	228	206	134	179	140
Israel	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1437	507	913	245	-	-	-	-	1
Japan	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	264	1043	208	222	73	-	-	147	54
New Zealand	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	..	..	88	142	73	76	117	102	108
Poland	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	..	..	5	223	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	..	..	286	250	133	195	202	242	212
Slovenia	x	..	12	9	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	..	16	382	41	23	60	17	16	26
Sweden	174	732	146	172	132	105	103	184	117
Switzerland	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	..	..	-	66	214	-	147	214	67
United Kingdom	41	250	1040	1614	568	634	90	661	228
United States	645	..	1	47	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	29	34	823	473	97	111	122	472	674
Brazil	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	..	16	-	-	-	-	26	38	37
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	29	18	1	436	-	-	-	387	588
Oth. non-OECD Americas	..	..	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	..	..	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	..	..	803	37	97	108	96	47	49
Non-specified/Other	7847	3767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

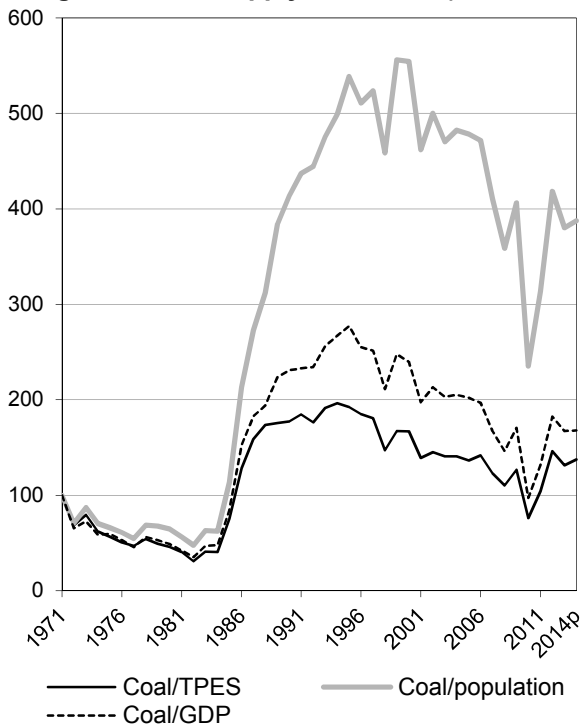


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

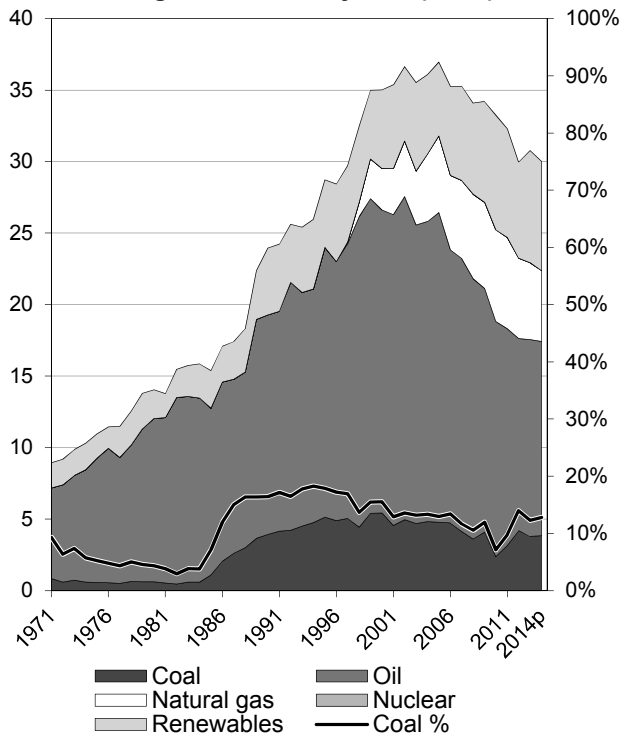


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

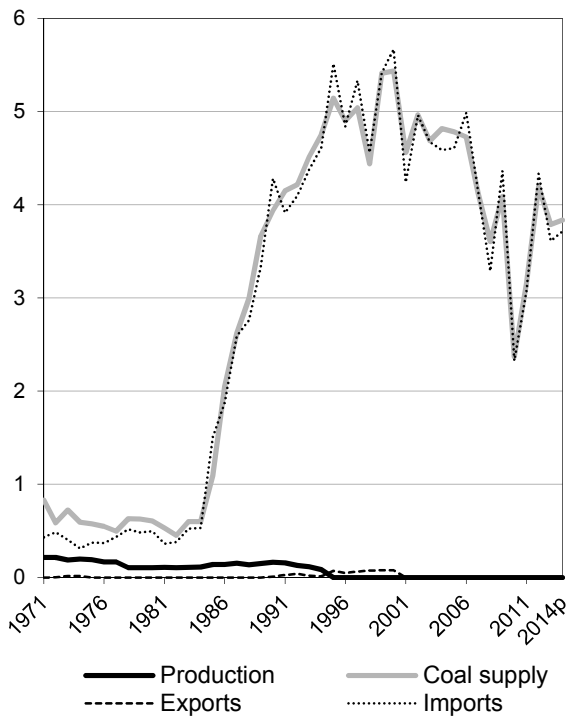
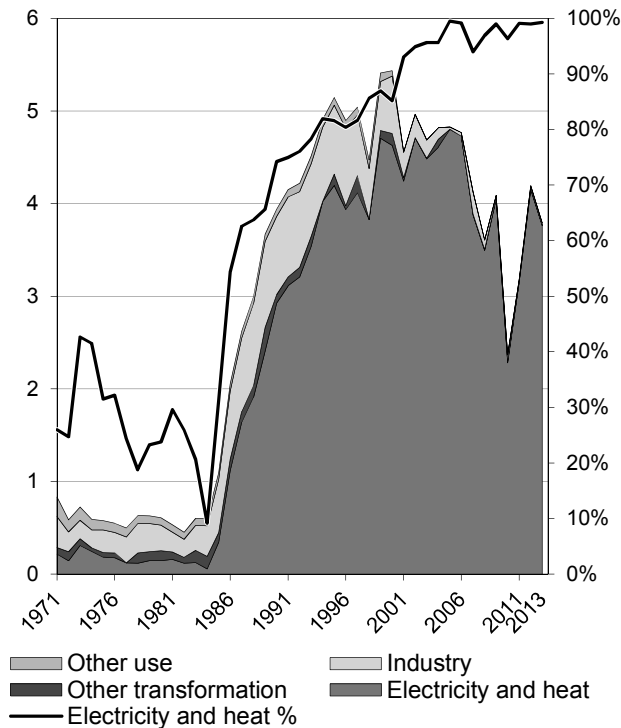


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

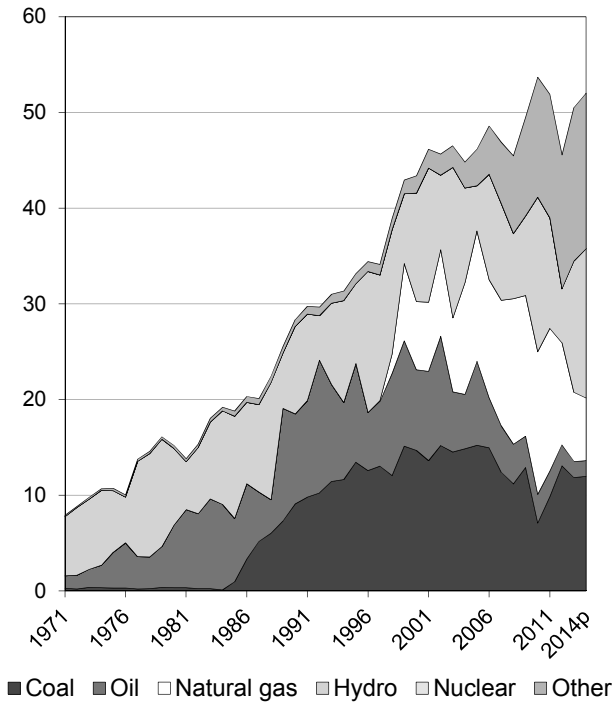


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

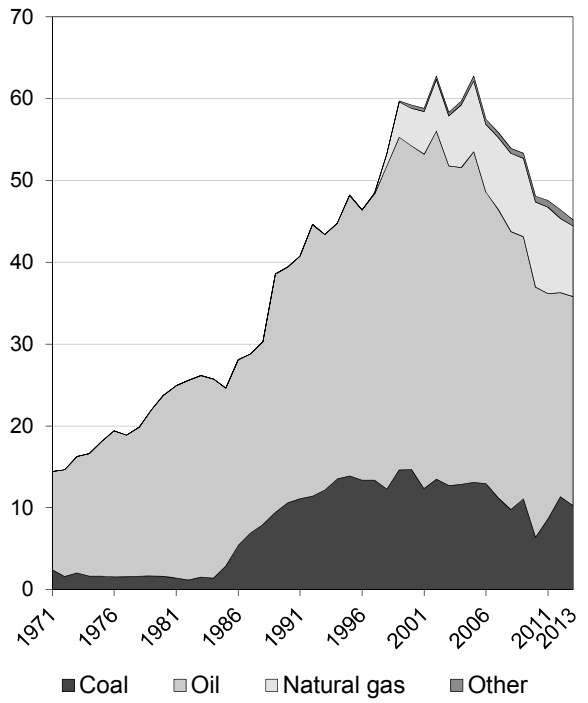


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

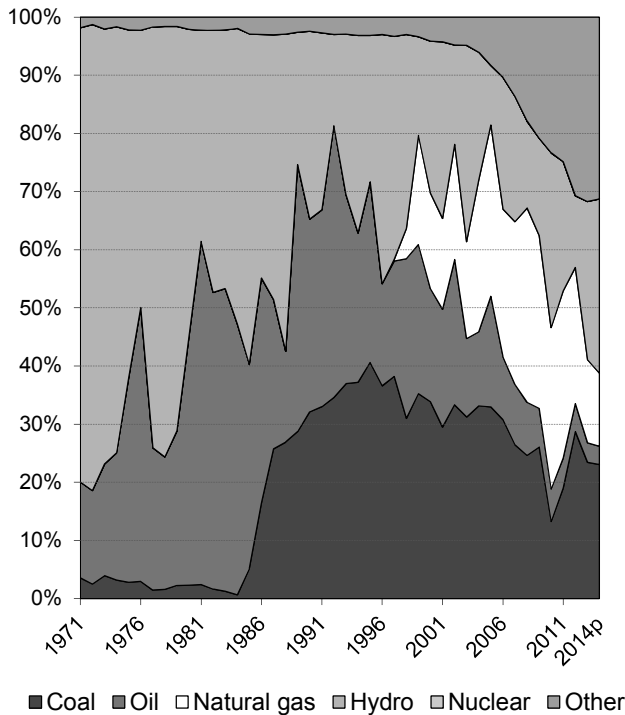
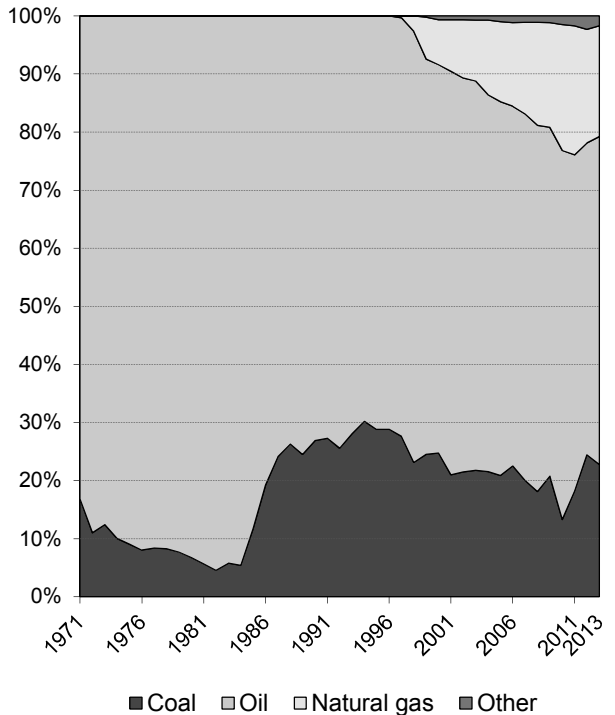


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	9.85	14.27	23.97	35.13	33.57	31.12	30.13	5.37	1.14
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.72	0.61	3.94	5.44	2.37	3.79	3.84	10.47	-0.17
Oil	7.32	11.42	15.35	21.18	16.44	13.78	13.59	4.45	-0.47
Natural Gas	-	-	-	2.90	6.41	5.36	4.95	-	-
Biofuels and waste	0.91	1.03	3.54	3.96	4.56	4.26	3.80	8.30	0.81
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.90	0.98	1.13	1.39	1.98	1.69	1.92	1.32	1.78
Geothermal	-	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.26	0.26	0.25	-	19.17
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	0.05	1.22	1.64	1.67	-	22.34
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.00	0.22	0.00	0.11	0.32	0.34	0.11	x	20.65
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	83	103	142	189	203	189	190	3.20	1.23
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	2.10	-0.09
Population (millions)	8.7	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.4	0.81	0.20
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	1.13	1.45	2.40	3.41	3.18	2.98	2.90	4.53	0.94
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	71.7	83.7	102.1	112.7	100.0	100.0	96.0	2.10	-0.09
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	74.8	50.5	237.9	247.1	100.0	172.4	173.2	7.05	-1.39
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	40.1	56.6	67.5	82.8	100.0	97.9	..	3.12	1.63
Elec. generation (TWh)	10	15	28	43	54	51	52	6.45	2.54
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	46.1	63.6	101.3	116.2	100.0	93.4	94.9	4.74	-0.35

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.11	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	3.78	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.18	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	3.78	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	8.19	11.30	19.13	27.65	27.07	23.70	23.17	5.12	0.84
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.34	0.36	0.92	0.68	0.07	0.03	0.03	6.00	-14.32
Oil	6.02	8.24	11.94	17.46	14.46	11.73	11.58	4.11	-0.13
Natural Gas	-	-	-	1.13	2.23	2.31	2.24	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	0.83	0.91	3.32	3.45	3.62	3.36	3.16	8.52	-0.23
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.10	-	8.59
Electricity	1.00	1.76	2.89	4.71	6.13	5.68	5.56	6.42	2.88
Heat	-	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.48	0.49	0.50	-	11.57
of which:									
Total industry	3.32	4.76	6.64	8.80	7.79	6.86	6.55	4.17	-0.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.20	0.28	0.85	0.62	0.07	0.03	0.03	8.87	-14.00
Oil	2.03	3.00	2.57	3.29	1.46	1.02	0.94	1.39	-4.30
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.94	1.50	1.60	1.55	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	0.46	0.44	1.68	1.81	2.15	1.80	1.61	7.97	-0.18
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.63	1.01	1.50	1.96	2.15	1.96	1.96	5.26	1.18
Heat	-	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.45	0.45	0.46	-	11.17
Total transport	2.28	3.23	4.64	8.37	9.18	7.85	7.72	4.26	2.24
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	2.23	3.20	4.60	8.33	8.66	7.39	7.28	4.36	2.02
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.39	0.38	-	-
Electricity	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.09	1.00
Residential	1.15	1.47	3.26	4.01	4.25	3.88	3.77	6.30	0.63
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.04	-	-	-	-1.80	-
Oil	0.50	0.56	0.83	0.97	0.97	0.76	0.74	3.08	-0.52
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.10	0.43	0.37	0.35	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	0.37	0.47	1.64	1.64	1.02	1.10	1.10	9.13	-1.73
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.06	-	11.45
Electricity	0.21	0.40	0.73	1.24	1.78	1.58	1.51	7.73	3.24
Heat	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Comm & public services	0.36	0.62	0.86	1.99	2.68	2.61	2.54	5.26	4.83
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-0.37	-
Oil	0.20	0.29	0.24	0.48	0.34	0.20	0.18	0.95	-1.16
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.08	0.28	0.31	0.31	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.06	0.05	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	-	6.18
Electricity	0.14	0.31	0.59	1.39	2.01	1.97	1.92	8.92	5.24
Heat	-	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	-	-
Non-energy use	0.54	0.74	3.01	3.42	2.47	1.88	1.94	10.65	-1.90
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.54	0.74	3.01	3.42	2.47	1.88	1.94	10.65	-1.90
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-0.8	-
Imports	0.4	0.5	4.3	5.7	2.3	4.3	3.6	3.7	14.9	-0.7
Exports	-0.0	-	-0.0	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-2.2	-
Stock changes	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1		
Primary supply	0.7	0.6	3.9	5.4	2.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	10.5	-0.2
Statistical differences	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	..		
Total transformation	-0.4 e	-0.2 e	-3.0 e	-4.7 e	-2.3	-4.1	-3.8	..	12.6	1.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.3	-0.1	-2.9	-4.6	-2.3	-4.1	-3.8	..	14.1	1.1
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.3	-0.1	-2.9	-4.6	-2.3	-4.1	-3.8	..	14.1	1.1
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-	-	-	..	-	-
Gas works	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	..	1.2	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.2 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-	-	-	..	-1.5	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-	-	-	..	-2.3	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	..	-0.1	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	..	0.5	-
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	6.0	-14.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	8.9	-14.0
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.1 e	0.2 e	0.1 e	0.1 e	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.9	-10.7
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	1.0
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	..	26.6	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	..	-9.8	-
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	..	-2.4	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-0.4	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	..	-1.8	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	0.63	4.40	6.15	2.70	3.70	4.87	4.45	17.58	0.05
Total electricity and heat	0.17	3.26	5.17	2.61	3.69	4.84	4.41	27.72	1.33
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.17	3.26	5.17	2.61	3.69	4.84	4.41	27.72	1.33
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.34	0.31	0.49	-	-	-	-	-0.59	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.09	0.82	0.48	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	19.97	-14.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	6.99	2.80
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.03	0.81	0.48	0.06	0.01	0.00	-	32.70	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.06	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-19.74	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-9.91	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.21	4.08	5.66	2.70	3.70	4.87	4.45	28.21	0.37
Total electricity and heat	0.17	3.26	5.17	2.61	3.69	4.84	4.41	27.90	1.33
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.17	3.26	5.17	2.61	3.69	4.84	4.41	27.90	1.33
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.04	0.82	0.48	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	29.73	-14.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.00	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	6.99	2.80
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.03	0.81	0.48	0.06	0.01	0.00	-	32.70	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	5.95	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	0.42	0.31	0.50	-	-	-	-	-2.48	-
Total electricity and heat	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.34	0.31	0.49	-	-	-	-	-0.59	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	31.26	58.90	34.67	77.51	101.20	129.85	103.39	89.61	82.69
Heavy fuel oil	48.18	76.31	108.41	158.83	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	x	x	..	226.98	287.18	374.74	416.86	430.17	425.58
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	37.98	..	140.85	191.88	189.83	175.85	147.81
Coking coal	175.90	52.51	31.67	..	321.28	489.59	428.98	462.31	x
High sulphur fuel oil	54.80	131.62	161.36	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	170.14	282.61	477.42	706.37	804.30	782.49	744.63
Natural gas	x	x	..	264.72	364.47	453.65	476.70	503.90	540.67
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	5.97	36.47	32.81	54.42	66.63	81.45	70.15	58.87	54.36
Heavy fuel oil	14.47	74.30	161.32	175.35	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	x	x	..	234.93	278.77	346.52	416.98	416.63	412.41
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	35.94	..	108.21	168.79	180.64	162.03	136.26
Coking coal	38.51	37.27	34.35	..	296.69	358.28	339.59	354.36	x
High sulphur fuel oil	16.46	128.16	240.10	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	253.17	312.00	491.96	693.38	854.05	804.51	766.00
Natural gas	x	x	..	273.98	353.80	419.48	476.84	488.04	523.94

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.52	4.28	5.67	4.61	2.33	3.07	4.33	3.61	3.72
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.01	3.89	5.18	4.60	2.32	3.06	4.33	3.61	3.72
Coking coal	0.40	0.38	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.11	0.01	-	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Total exports	-	0.01	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.01	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

PORTUGAL

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	412	4669	6367	5272	2657	3595	5035	4246	4371
Coking coal	404	377	487	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	162	289	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	122	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	257	155	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	8	4292	5880	5272	2657	3595	5035	4246	4371
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	1555	343	378	609	785	1124	507	288
Other OECD	-	4	19	228	221	89	10	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	390	2846	2314	1297	2706	3589	3390	3851
Indonesia	-	-	156	144	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5	2112	2426	1985	483	-	295	164	155
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	54	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	90	-	47	10	6	11	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	1	-	5	11	11	77
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

PORTUGAL

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

PORTUGAL

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	75.65	55.35	46.39	231.71	360.89	..	..	..	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	51.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	73.86	56.95	42.28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	57.60	57.64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	63.00	..	50.09	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	54.62	44.77	29.35	64.49	77.76	139.87	80.41	91.70	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	44.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	39.36	47.92	61.53	..	..	..	..	..
United States	59.44	47.42	37.75	62.53	91.17	98.21	85.92	99.26	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	54.07	42.91	26.97	64.93	76.29	..	75.73	86.34	..
Indonesia	..	..	34.78	65.83	67.70	74.01	..	..	..
South Africa	49.05	44.07	29.80	63.24	76.81	157.27	80.98	96.48	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	45.19	42.86	40.29	..	..	..	69.63	73.90	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

SLOVAK REPUBLIC⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

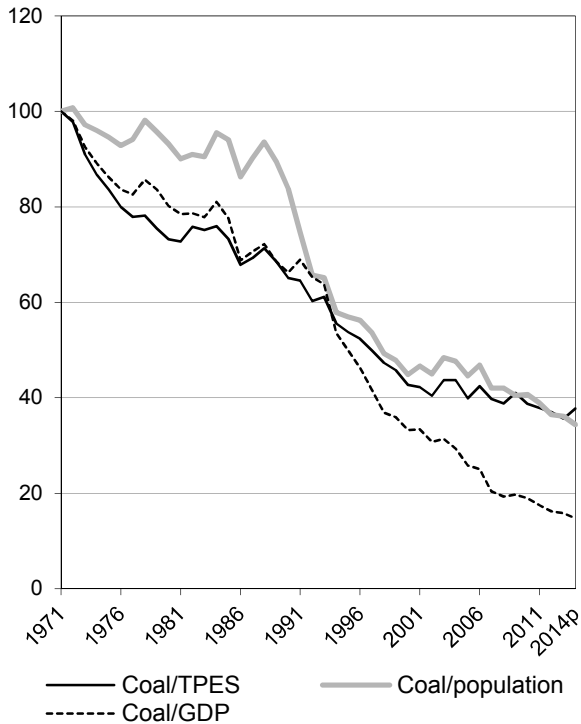


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

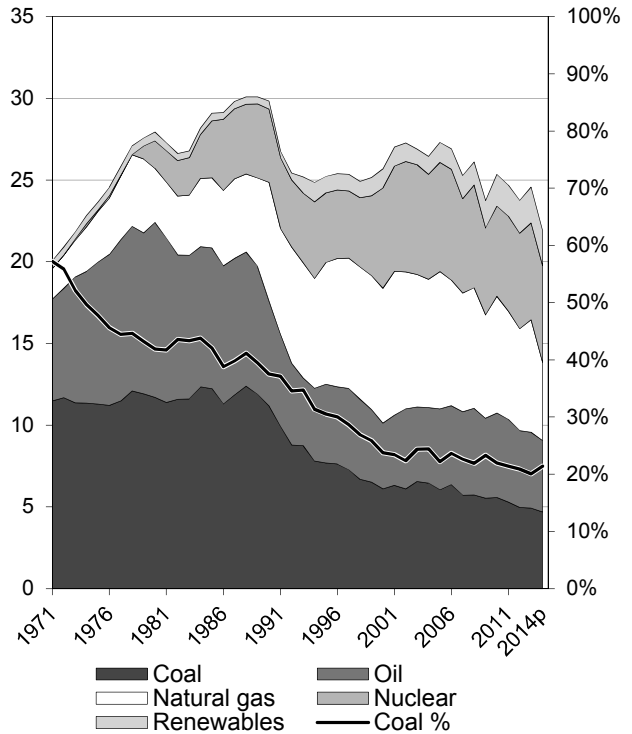


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

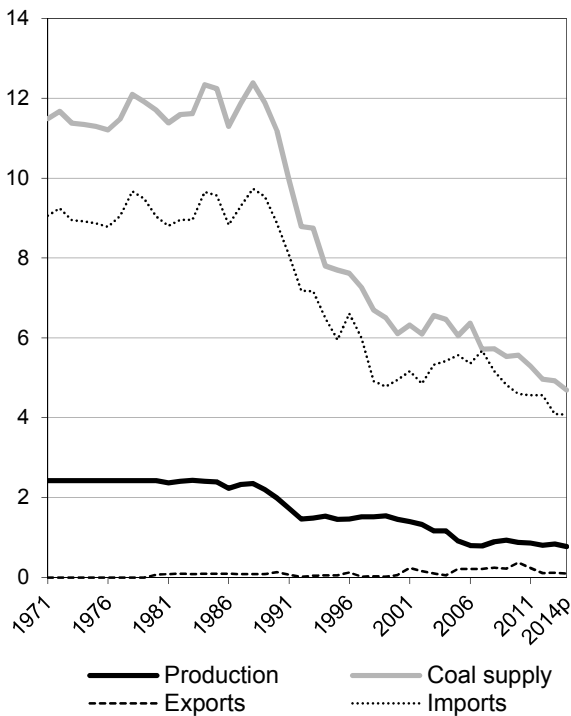
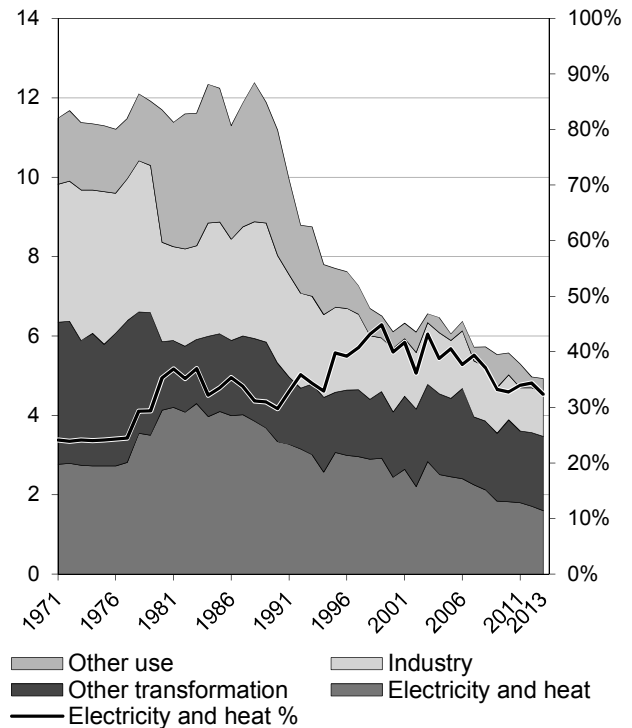


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

SLOVAK REPUBLIC⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

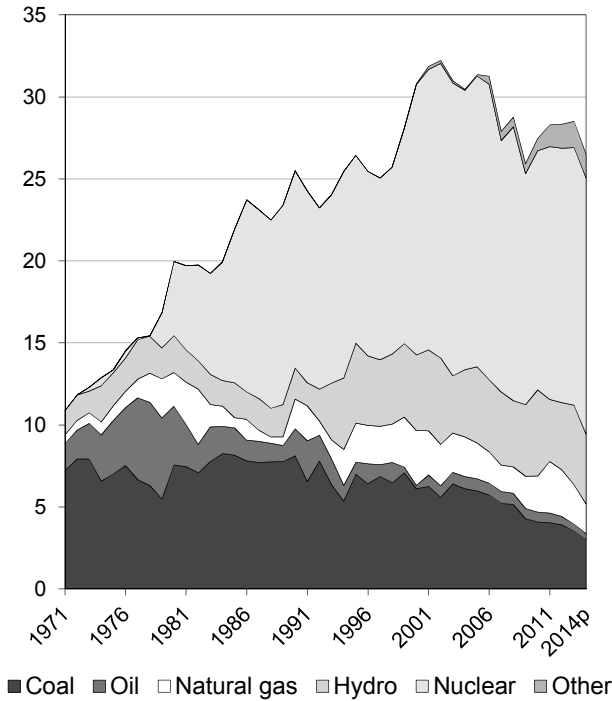


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

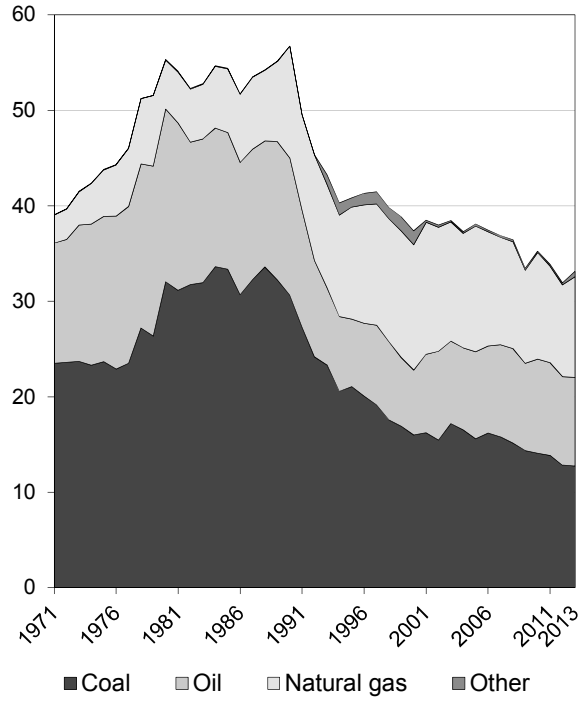


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

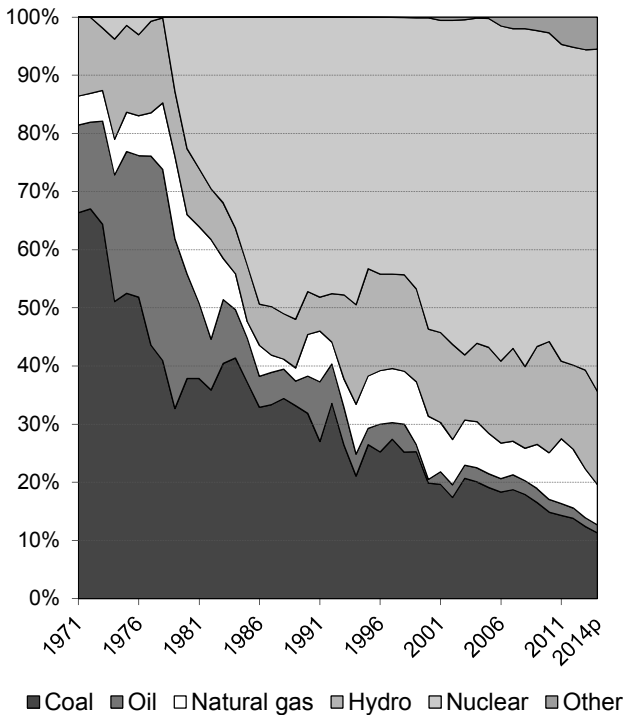
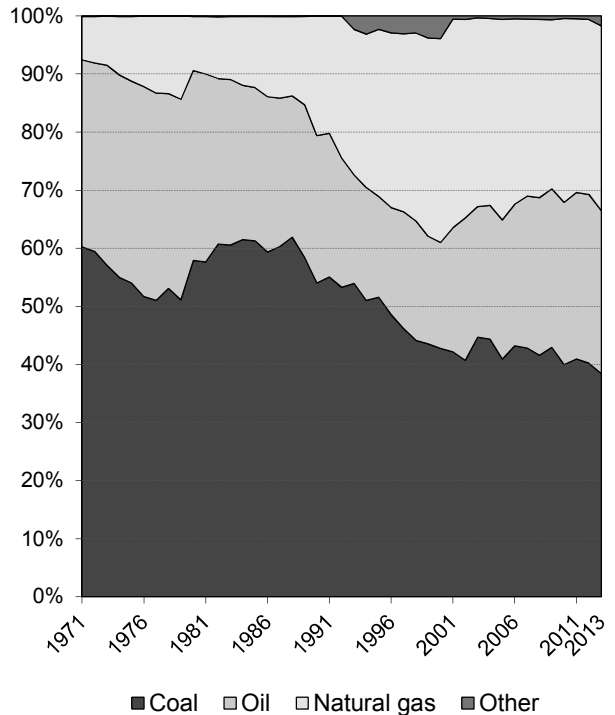


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	22.17	28.34	30.47	25.35	25.47	24.58	22.04	1.89	-0.93
Coal, peat and oil shale	11.37	11.70	11.19	6.10	5.57	4.93	4.69	-0.10	-3.50
Oil	7.70	10.71	6.42	4.03	5.17	4.64	4.38	-1.07	-1.39
Natural Gas	2.23	3.31	7.27	8.25	7.15	6.88	4.77	7.20	-0.24
Biofuels and waste	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.59	1.27	1.51	1.53	-0.47	8.15
Nuclear	0.09	1.68	4.48	6.14	5.51	5.93	5.92	26.15	1.22
Hydro	0.16	0.28	0.23	0.57	0.65	0.60	0.52	2.09	4.20
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.08	0.09	-	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.35	0.41	0.64	-0.33	0.13	0.01	0.13	3.62	-16.13
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	26 e	30 e	35 e	38	61	65	67	1.89	2.69
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.86 e	0.93 e	0.86 e	0.66	0.41	0.38	0.33	0.00	-3.53
Population (millions)	4.6 e	5.0 e	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.78	0.09
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	4.78 e	5.69 e	5.75	4.69	4.69	4.54	4.07	1.10	-1.02
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	208.2 e	224.4 e	208.3 e	159.6	100.0	91.2	79.8	0.00	-3.53
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	488.6 e	423.6 e	349.9 e	175.8	100.0	83.6	77.7	-1.95	-6.03
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	122.0 e	159.0 e	168.9 e	146.3	100.0	98.2	..	1.93	-2.33
Elec. generation (TWh)	12	20	25	31	27	29	27	4.38	0.49
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	60.5	53.9	100.0	122.9	127.6	..	3.13

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	2.43	2.00	1.45	0.91	0.88	0.83	0.77	-1.62	-3.72
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	5.80	4.77	3.65	2.51	2.38	2.35	2.17	-1.63	-3.02
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	15.51	18.61	22.50	16.32	16.34	14.63	15.47	2.21	-1.62
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.49	5.84	5.88	2.02	1.68	1.40	1.47	0.40	-5.86
Oil	5.47	7.20	6.99	4.30	4.39	4.04	3.92	1.44	-2.48
Natural Gas	2.01	2.33	5.59	5.95	5.29	4.49	5.20	6.22	-0.31
Biofuels and wastes	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.46	0.79	0.66	0.73	-0.47	4.79
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	1.51	2.34	2.88	2.70	2.97	2.94	3.08	3.85	0.30
Heat	0.75	0.64	0.93	0.88	1.22	1.09	1.06	1.22	0.59
of which:									
Total industry	8.06	9.06	8.69	5.19	4.61	4.70	4.57	0.45	-2.76
Coal, peat and oil shale	3.80	2.50	2.71	1.60	1.13	1.13	1.11	-1.96	-3.80
Oil	2.07	4.03	1.96	0.31	0.16	0.24	0.10	-0.31	-12.33
Natural Gas	0.88	0.65	1.90	1.60	1.27	1.23	1.20	4.67	-2.00
Biofuels and wastes	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.46	0.56	0.42	0.51	-0.47	3.16
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	1.02	1.58	1.84	1.20	1.34	1.46	1.45	3.53	-1.05
Heat	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.22	0.21	-0.84	9.65
Total transport	2.39	2.15	2.07	2.05	3.69	3.31	3.33	-0.86	2.09
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	2.32	1.73	1.92	1.93	2.92	2.82	2.82	-1.09	1.67
Natural Gas	-	0.30	-	-	0.57	0.29	0.30	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.13	0.14	-	-
Electricity	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.65	-3.08
Residential	1.03	1.64	3.21	3.69	3.30	2.96	3.07	6.89	-0.20
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.29	0.62	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.04	-	-11.47
Oil	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	4.98	-5.85
Natural Gas	0.30	0.59	1.56	2.35	1.90	1.55	1.63	10.10	0.21
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.00 e	0.06	0.05	0.06	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	0.19	0.29	0.45	0.67	0.54 e	0.58	0.61	5.24	1.28
Heat	0.52	0.44	0.53	0.58 e	0.70	0.69	0.71	0.07	1.34
Comm & public services	0.77	3.95	5.22	3.14	3.01	2.07	2.81	11.89	-2.66
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	2.65	2.36	0.27	0.40	0.13	0.24	-	-9.46
Oil	-	0.41	0.34	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	-12.17
Natural Gas	0.47	0.54	1.90	1.94	1.20	0.92	1.47	8.53	-1.10
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	0.13	0.20	0.30	0.65	0.98 e	0.79	0.93	5.04	5.09
Heat	0.17	0.15	0.33	0.26 e	0.36	0.18	0.14	3.86	-3.75
Non-energy use	0.70	0.36	2.29	1.95	1.54	1.39	1.51	7.20	-1.79
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	-	1.92
Oil	0.40	0.11	2.25	1.90	1.16	0.85	0.88	10.64	-3.99
Natural Gas	0.30	0.20	-	-	0.30	0.46	0.56	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-1.1	-3.7
Imports	8.9	9.0	8.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.1	-0.0	-3.3
Exports	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	-0.5
Stock changes	-	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.1		
Primary supply	11.4	11.7	11.2	6.1	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.7	-0.1	-3.5
Statistical differences	-1.9	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Total transformation	-4.0 e	-5.1 e	-4.6 e	-3.6 e	-3.2	-3.0 e	-2.9 e	..	0.8	-2.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-2.7	-4.1	-3.3	-2.4	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	..	1.2	-3.2
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-2.7	-3.5	-2.9	-2.1	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	..	0.3	-3.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	..	-	-4.0
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-1.3 e	-1.0 e	-1.3 e	-1.2 e	-1.4	-1.2 e	-1.3 e	..	0.1	-0.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.6 e	-0.9 e	-1.2 e	-1.0 e	-1.3	-1.2 e	-1.2 e	..	4.4	0.0
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	..	-11.8	-0.8
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	..	-	-0.9
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	5.5	5.8	5.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	..	0.4	-5.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	3.8	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	..	-2.0	-3.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.5 e	1.0 e	1.4 e	1.0 e	0.9	1.0 e	1.0 e	..	-0.4	-1.4
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	-	-3.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-23.8
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-7.2	-14.5
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	1.7	3.3	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	..	3.6	-10.0
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	..	-	-9.5
<i>Residential</i>	-	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	-	-11.5
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-13.9	-17.5
Non-energy use	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	1.9

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	19.52	18.36	8.87	7.21	7.21	6.89	6.65	-0.51	-4.32
Total electricity and heat	6.19	5.72	4.36	3.57	3.67	3.43	3.22	-0.66	-2.47
<i>Main activity producers</i>	6.19	5.11	4.01	3.48	3.58	3.32	3.12	-1.58	-2.13
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.61	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.10	-	-7.50
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.15	2.92	2.21	2.13	2.08	2.02	1.98	2.56	-1.66
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.18 e	0.35 e	0.36	0.42	0.58 e	0.54 e	-	4.98
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	5.08	3.10	1.31	0.52	0.53	0.56	0.52	-4.05	-7.43
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.62 e	0.42 e	0.33	0.34	0.41 e	0.42 e	-	-1.70
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.62	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.07	-	-4.84
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.44	0.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-23.21
<i>Other industry</i>	5.08	1.21 e	0.12 e	0.00	0.01	0.03 e	0.04 e	-11.27	-13.97
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	2.93	6.35	0.62	0.61	0.48	0.26	0.34	6.66	-11.94
Non-energy use	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-
Steam coal	3.97	2.74	2.06	1.67	1.56	1.29	1.36	-3.04	-3.01
Total electricity and heat	2.21	1.98	1.33	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.61	-0.91	-5.02
<i>Main activity producers</i>	2.21	1.68	1.12	0.62	0.59	0.57	0.51	-2.25	-5.06
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.30	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	-	-4.76
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	1.24	0.65	0.68	0.50	0.51	0.45	0.44	-5.27	-1.65
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.38	-	-0.10
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.09	0.06	-	-3.07
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.03	0.11	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	1.24	0.10	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-19.12	-18.04
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.44	0.34	0.14	0.28	3.99	3.75
Non-energy use	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-
Coking coal	2.18	3.14	2.60	2.49	2.50	2.62	2.56	3.08	-0.88
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.15	2.92	2.21	2.13	2.08	2.02	1.98	2.56	-1.66
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.18 e	0.35 e	0.36	0.42	0.58 e	0.54 e	-	4.98
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.03	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.02	0.03	3.54	-1.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.04 e	0.04 e	-	-	0.02 e	0.03 e	-	-1.07
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	13.36	12.48	4.21	3.05	3.15	2.98	2.73	-0.57	-6.39
Total electricity and heat	3.98	3.74	3.03	2.86	2.99	2.76	2.61	-0.52	-1.55
<i>Main activity producers</i>	3.98	3.43	2.89	2.86	2.99	2.75	2.61	-1.23	-1.19
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.31	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-17.22
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	3.82	2.41	0.60	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.05	-3.77	-15.43
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.19	0.01	-	0.00	0.03	0.00	-	-15.39
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.61	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	-	-9.61
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.41	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-22.97
<i>Other industry</i>	3.82	1.11	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	-9.77	-13.76
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	2.85	6.23	0.57	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.06	6.72	-18.22
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	4.30	8.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	51.12	88.03	..	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	44.83	77.00	78.88	223.61	310.11	401.24	481.86	449.38	462.18
For industry									
Steam coal	7.88	15.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	27.50	56.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	51.12	88.03	..	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	x	x	..	162.63	321.05	444.51	514.42	485.78	451.70
Natural gas	44.83	77.00	78.88	223.61	415.89	453.91	475.17	446.30	399.46
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	1.79	4.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	33.86	72.70	..	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natural gas	27.55	59.00	155.67	296.12	301.03	371.02	482.00	435.24	447.87
For industry									
Steam coal	3.29	7.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	13.18	33.79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	33.86	72.70	..	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	x	x	..	232.09	335.85	442.96	554.53	507.03	471.71
Natural gas	27.55	59.00	155.67	296.12	403.71	419.73	475.30	432.26	387.09

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	9.67	8.87	4.95	5.56	4.59	4.56	4.57	4.09	4.08
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	3.24	2.33	1.92	2.23	1.18	1.31	1.37	1.08	0.95
Coking coal	2.08	2.99	2.58	2.74	2.49	2.49	2.63	2.61	2.70
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	3.15	2.96	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.21	0.23
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	1.21	0.60	0.14	0.26	0.61	0.47	0.24	0.19	0.20
Total exports	-	0.13	0.06	0.21	0.38	0.24	0.11	0.12	0.10
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	0.13	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	0.06	0.21	0.38	0.24	0.11	0.12	0.10

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	13711	12941	5657	6000	4411	4574	4871	4276	4262
Coking coal	2180	3132	2596	2732	2472	2493	2636	2593	2680
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Czech Republic	-	-	901 e	1586	1557	1292	1067	964	823
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	669 e	579	445	355	301	538	385
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	290	309	571	830	303	455
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	1026 e	180	153	189	346	280	379
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	97	8	86	92	503	414
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	2180	3132	-	-	-	-	-	5	133
Steam coal	3971	2734	2255	2531	1326	1479	1530	1246	1104
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	931 e	22	279	373	350	225	252
Germany	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	286 e	227	96	115	121	162	147
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Other OECD	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	579 e	1968	863	879	817	706	469
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	459 e	163	29	97	163	99	45
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	3971	2734	-	149	57	15	79	54	59
Lignite	7560	7075	806	737	613	602	705	437	478

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

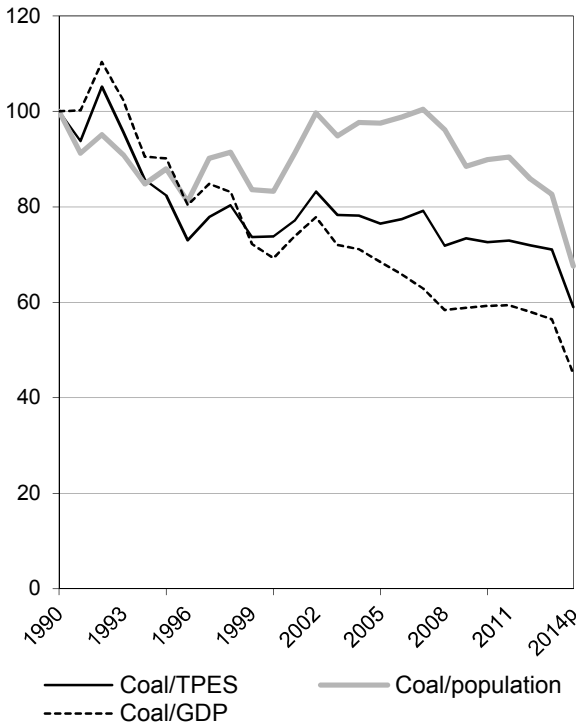


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

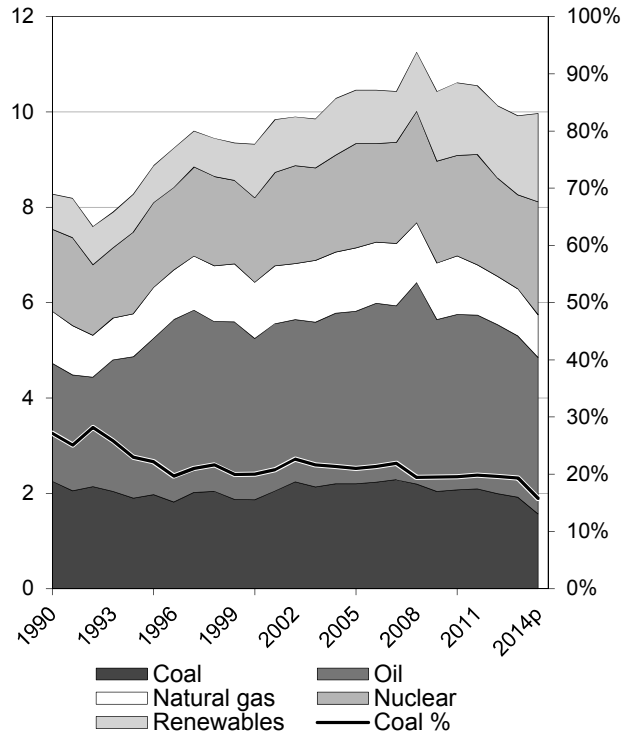


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

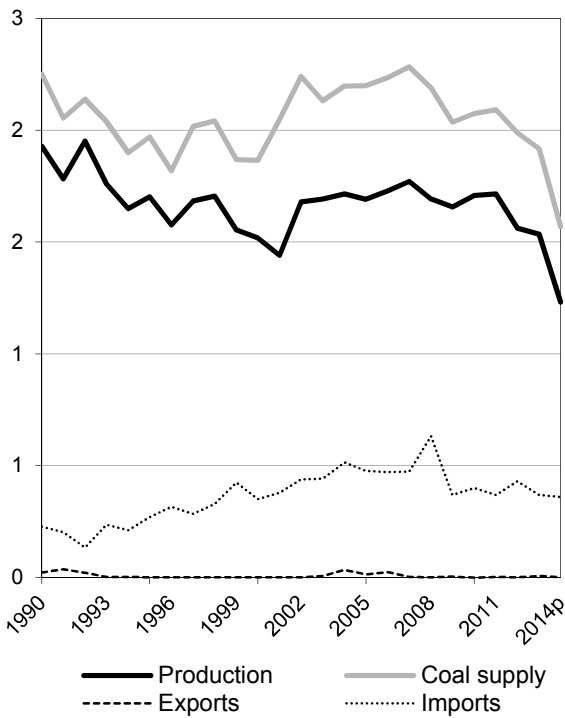
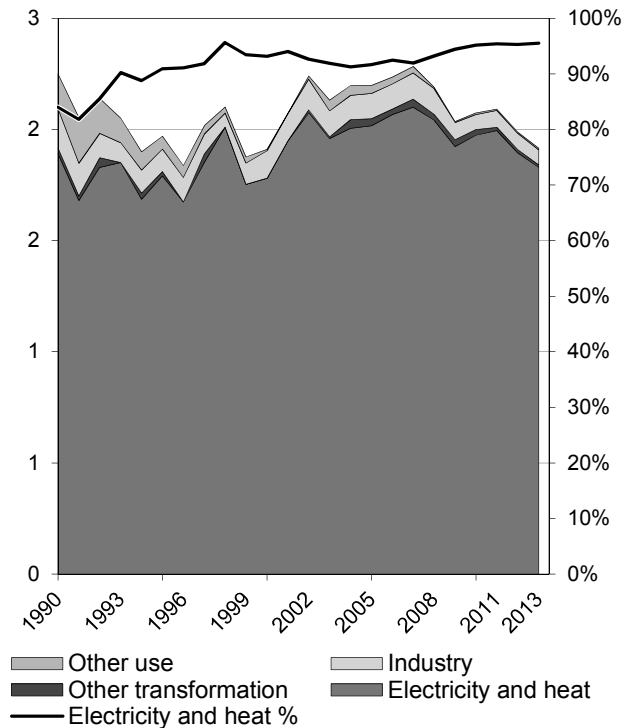


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

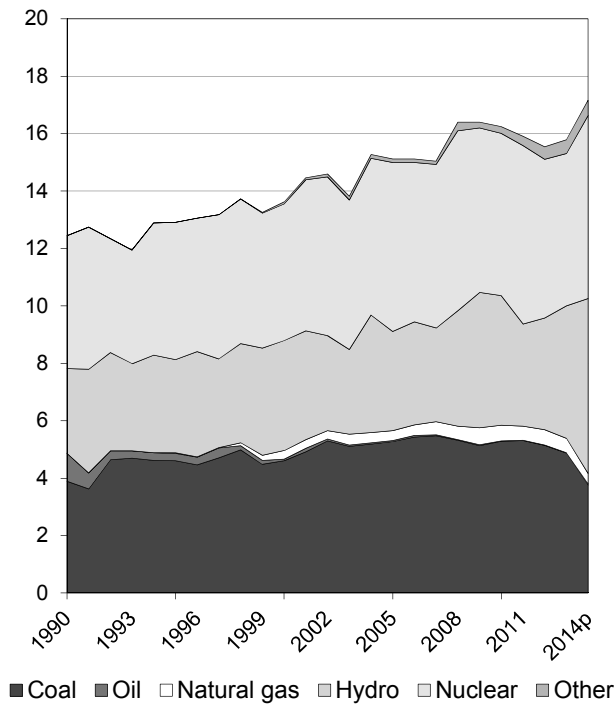


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

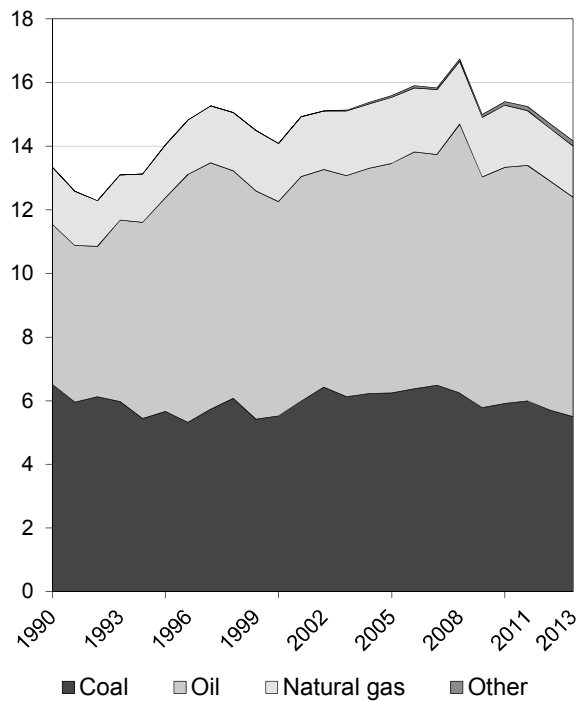


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

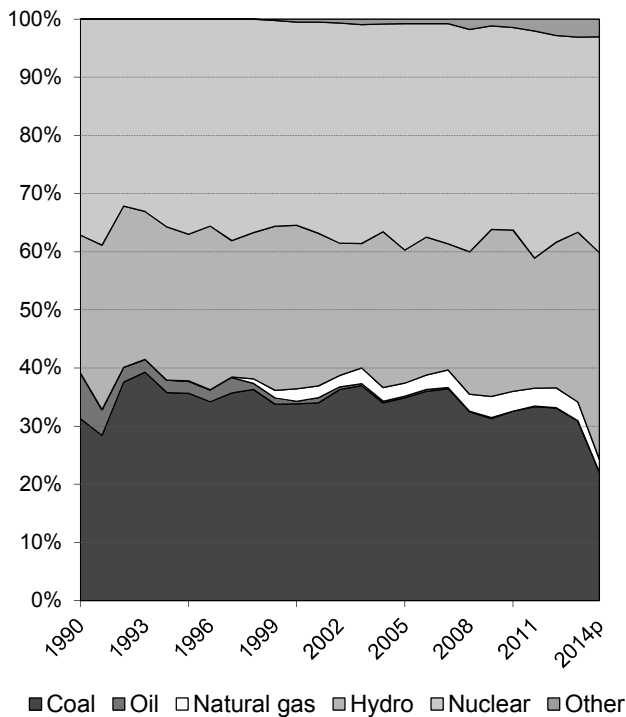
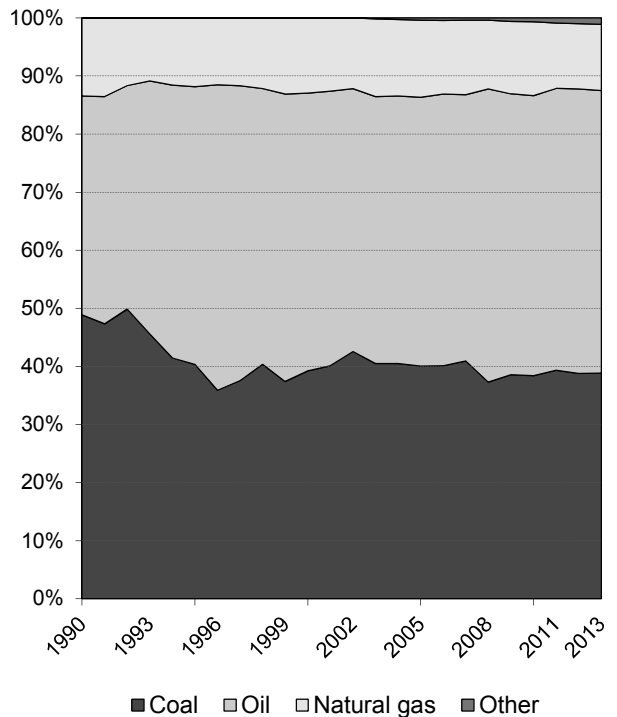


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	x	x	8.16	9.16	10.36	9.78	9.64	x	0.79
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	2.25	1.87	2.07	1.92	1.57	x	-0.70
Oil	x	x	2.47	3.38	3.68	3.38	3.28	x	1.37
Natural Gas	x	x	1.09	1.18	1.23	0.99	0.90	x	-0.42
Biofuels and waste	x	x	0.38	0.65	0.92	1.00	1.01	x	4.27
Nuclear	x	x	1.72	1.77	2.11	1.97	2.37	x	0.60
Hydro	x	x	0.36	0.47	0.55	0.57	0.75	x	1.96
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	0.04	0.05	0.05	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	0.01	0.04	0.05	x	-
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	x	x	-0.12	-0.16	-0.26	-0.14	-0.33	x	0.71
Heat ⁽³⁾	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	x	x	25	30	40	38	39	x	1.80
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.24	x	-0.99
Population (millions)	x	x	2.0 e	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	x	0.13
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	4.08 e	4.61	5.06	4.75	4.67	x	0.66
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	122.5	115.0	100.0	97.4	93.5	x	-0.99
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	168.7	116.9	100.0	95.3	76.0	x	-2.45
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	120.1	114.3	100.0	108.5	..	x	-0.44
Elec. generation (TWh)	x	x	12	14	16	16	17	x	1.04
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	..	83.9	100.0	99.2	100.9	x	..

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Steam coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Lignite	x	1.93	1.52	1.69	1.71	1.54	1.23	x	-0.99
Peat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Oil shale and oil sands	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Steam coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Lignite	x	5.58	4.48	4.54	4.43	3.88	3.11	x	-1.57
Peat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Oil shale and oil sands	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	x	x	5.28	6.64	7.35	7.10	6.98	x	1.22
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	0.33	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.07	x	-6.29
Oil	x	x	2.14	3.33	3.67	3.54	3.37	x	2.01
Natural Gas	x	x	1.02	0.98	1.00	0.79	0.78	x	-1.17
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	0.38	0.62	0.82	0.84	0.88	x	3.75
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	0.04	0.05	0.05	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-
Electricity	x	x	1.14	1.29	1.47	1.54	1.55	x	1.35
Heat	x	x	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	x	-0.21
of which:									
Total industry	x	x	2.18	2.03	1.82	1.72	1.71	x	-1.06
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	x	-4.08
Oil	x	x	0.32	0.39	0.18	0.15	0.17	x	-2.86
Natural Gas	x	x	0.81	0.70	0.69	0.59	0.56	x	-1.58
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.12	x	1.40
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.73	0.68	0.67	0.73	0.72	x	-0.07
Heat	x	x	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.07	x	1.21
Total transport	x	x	1.29	1.74	2.54	2.72	2.62	x	3.14
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Oil	x	x	1.26	1.70	2.46	2.62	2.52	x	3.05
Natural Gas	x	x	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	x	-
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	-	-	0.06	0.07	0.08	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	x	-1.62
Residential	x	x	1.36	1.61	1.79	1.69	1.65	x	0.86
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	0.16	0.01	-	-	-	x	-
Oil	x	x	0.54	0.55	0.44	0.31	0.26	x	-3.11
Natural Gas	x	x	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.16	x	6.49
Biofuels and wastes	x	x	0.21	0.51	0.62	0.66	0.67	x	5.10
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.03	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.27	0.32	0.40	0.39	0.40	x	1.62
Heat	x	x	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	x	-0.59
Comm & public services	x	x	0.42	0.75	0.76	0.66	0.69	x	2.22
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Oil	x	x	-	0.35	0.27	0.16	0.15	x	-
Natural Gas	x	x	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	x	-5.29
Biofuels and waste	x	x	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-13.33
Geothermal	x	x	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-
Solar, wind, tide	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Electricity	x	x	0.10	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.41	x	6.30
Heat	x	x	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.07	x	-0.76
Non-energy use	x	x	0.01	0.34	0.30	0.17	0.16	x	11.46
Coal, peat and oil shale	x	x	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-
Oil	x	x	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.15	x	11.05
Natural Gas	x	x	-	0.17	0.11	0.01	0.01	x	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	x	x	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	x	-1.0
Imports	x	x	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	x	2.1
Exports	x	x	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	x	-5.5
Stock changes	x	x	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0		
Primary supply	x	x	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	x	-0.7
Statistical differences	x	x	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Total transformation	x	x	-1.9 e	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	..	x	-0.2
Electricity and heat gen.	x	x	-1.9	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	..	x	-0.1
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	x	x	-1.9	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	..	x	-0.1
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	x	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	..	x	-3.7
Gas works	x	x	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	x	x	-0.0 e	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	x	x	-0.0 e	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Energy ind. own use	x	x	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Losses	x	x	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	x	x	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	x	-6.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	x	x	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	x	-4.1
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	x	0.0 e	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-6.7
<i>Chemical</i>	x	x	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	1.3
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	0.7
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	x	x	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-15.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Other	x	x	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Residential</i>	x	x	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	..	x	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	..	x	-
Non-energy use	x	x	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	x	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	x	6.09	4.93	4.91	5.02	4.95	4.45	x	-1.35
Total electricity and heat	x	5.30	4.83	4.84	4.94	4.88	4.38	x	-0.83
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	5.22	4.82	4.81	4.92	4.85	4.36	x	-0.78
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	x	-5.38
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	0.31	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	x	-6.28
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	x	-1.01
<i>Other industry</i>	x	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-17.96
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	x	0.45	0.01	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Steam coal	x	0.26	0.45	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.42	x	2.07
Total electricity and heat	x	0.23	0.36	0.44	0.42	0.39	0.38	x	2.19
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	0.23	0.35	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.37	x	2.03
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	x	1.11
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	x	-9.53
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coking coal	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Total electricity and heat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	x	5.83	4.48	4.42	4.56	4.51	4.03	x	-1.59
Total electricity and heat	x	5.07	4.47	4.40	4.53	4.49	4.00	x	-1.03
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	4.99	4.47	4.39	4.52	4.48	3.99	x	-0.97
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	0.08	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	x	-8.74
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	0.28	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	x	-9.32
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	0.08	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	x	-4.42
<i>Other industry</i>	x	0.17	0.01	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	x	0.45	0.00	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Peat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Total electricity and heat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Oil shale and oil sands	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Total electricity and heat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Blast furnace inputs	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas manufacture	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Industry	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Heavy fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	x	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coking coal	x	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	x	..	..	277.70	464.78	603.34	645.47	631.59	638.25
Natural gas	x	..	..	..	466.82	527.35	582.38	523.69	467.99
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Heavy fuel oil	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	x	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
For industry									
Steam coal	x	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Coking coal	x	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	x	..	..	306.24	481.25	595.09	688.70	652.49	659.72
Natural gas	x	..	..	..	453.14	487.64	582.54	507.21	453.50

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	x	0.23	0.35	0.48	0.40	0.37	0.43	0.37	0.36
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	x	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Coking coal	x	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	x	0.14	0.27	0.38	0.31	0.28	0.32	0.26	0.28
Lignite	x	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.02
Peat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	x	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Total exports	x	0.02	0.00	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	x	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Coking coal	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	x	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	x	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	x	254	448	593	575	527	628	555	495
Coking coal	x	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	x	253	448	593	500	442	516	412	441
Australia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	-	8	22	9	29	6	7	1
Germany	x	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
Poland	x	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1
Other OECD	x	-	-	12	13	7	7	34	7
China, People's Rep.	x	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	9
Indonesia	x	-	427	501	434	356	473	353	415
South Africa	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	41	7	5	6	2	2
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Venezuela	x	-	-	-	11	9	1	-	-
Viet Nam	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	253	13	2	24	35	14	4	5
Lignite	x	-	-	-	75	85	112	143	54

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	112.88	..	..
Imports from:									
Australia
Canada
Czech Republic
Poland
United States
China
Colombia
Indonesia
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	114.24	180.69	159.08	160.43	..
Imports from:									
Australia
Canada
Czech Republic
Poland	94.93	..	..	..	..
United States
China
Colombia	131.81	..	..	..	..
Indonesia
South Africa	110.18	157.58	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	114.08	187.38	151.37	144.12	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

SPAIN⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

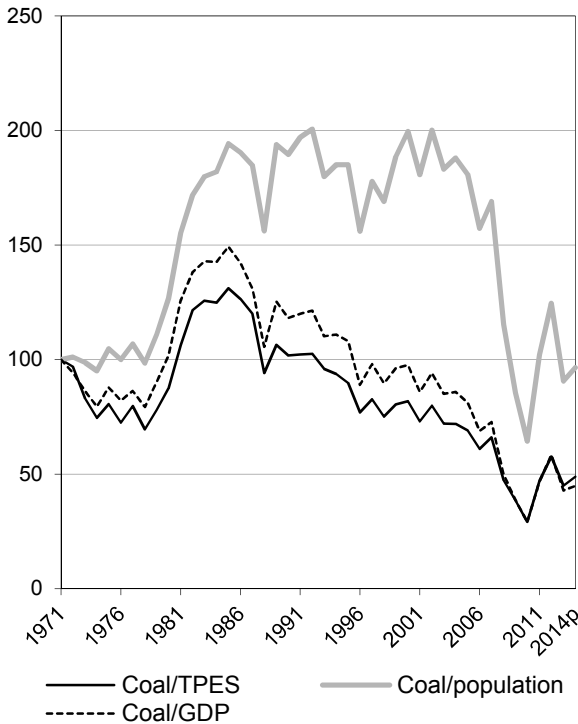


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

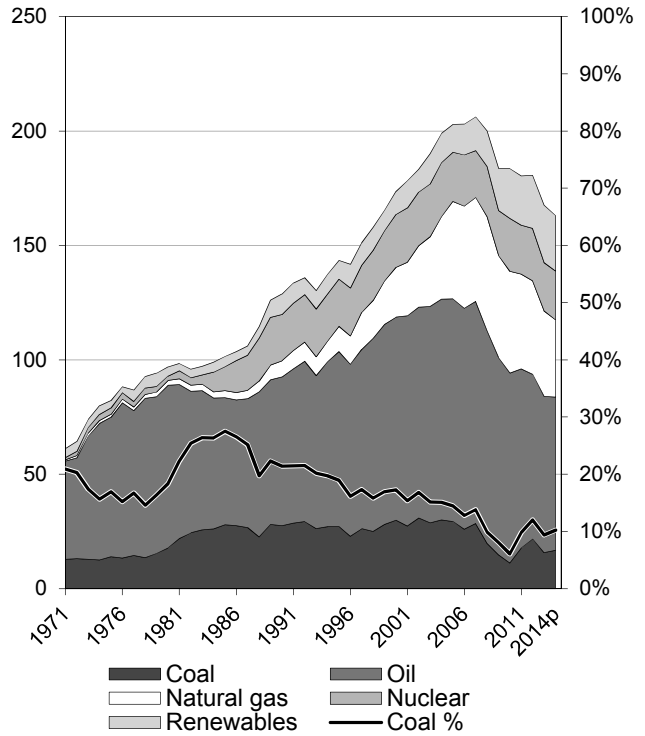


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

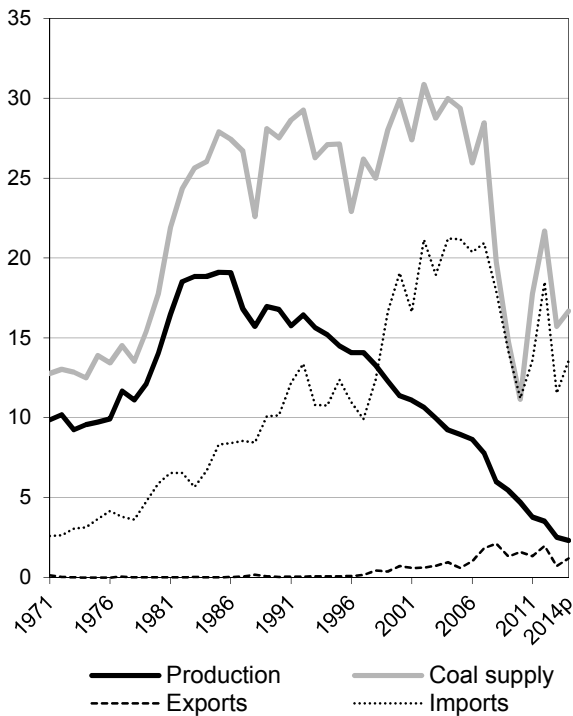
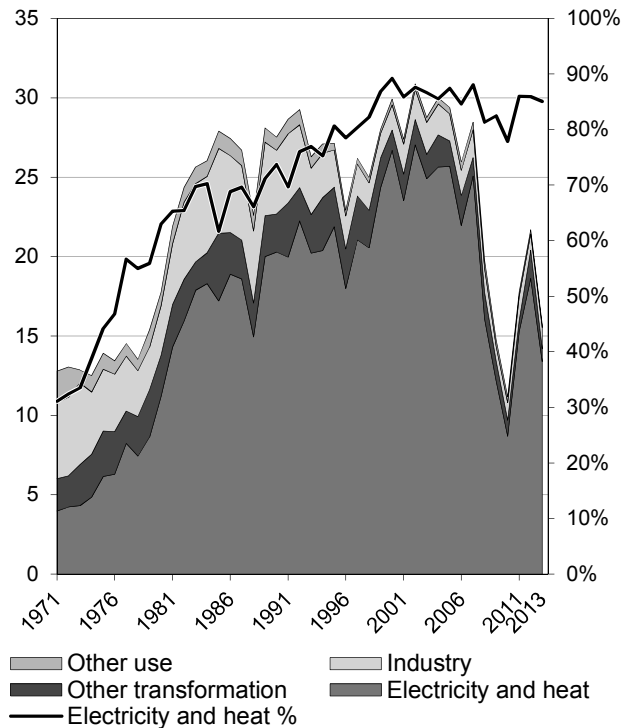


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

SPAIN⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

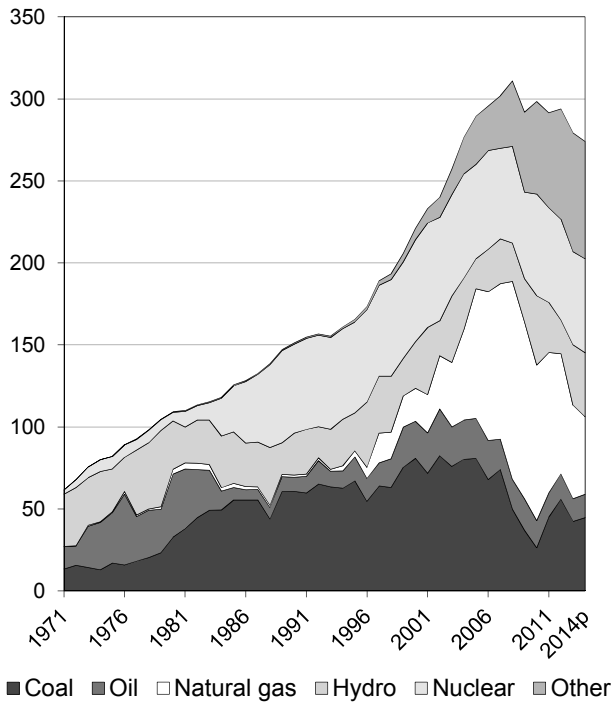


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

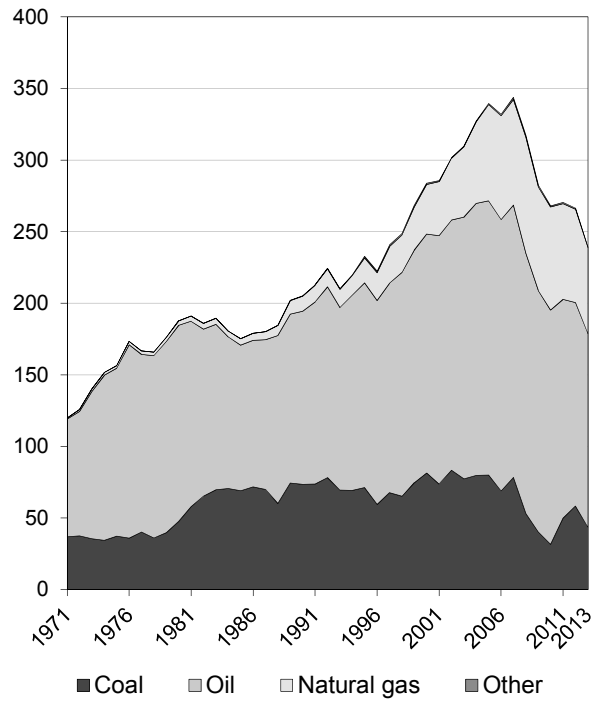


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

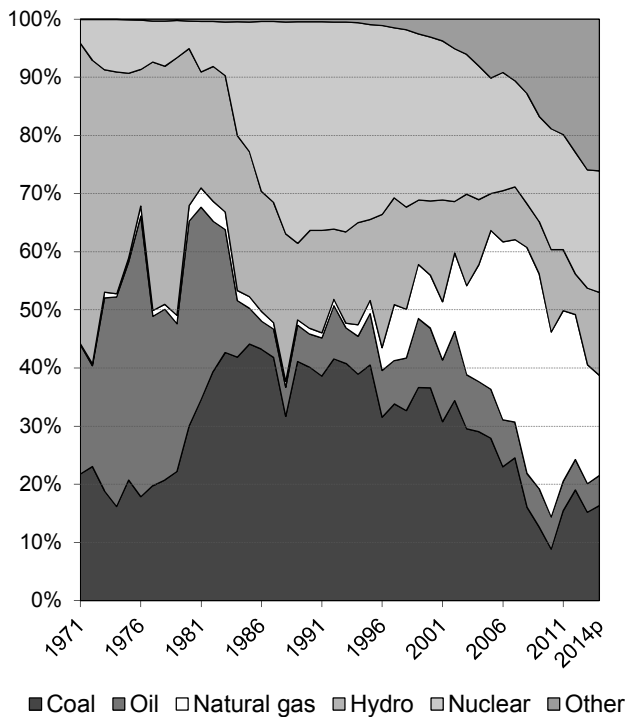
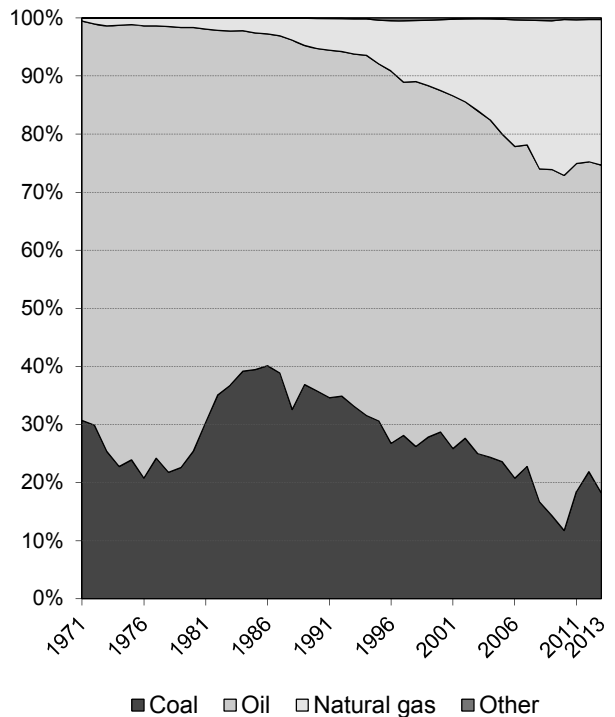


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

SPAIN

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	73.67	96.71	128.68	174.08	182.51	166.75	162.67	3.33	1.13
Coal, peat and oil shale	12.85	17.75	27.52	29.91	11.16	15.72	16.69	4.58	-2.40
Oil	53.72	71.11	64.96	88.72	83.09	68.29	67.02	1.12	0.22
Natural Gas	1.35	2.08	7.10	21.74	44.46	37.36	33.80	10.26	7.49
Biofuels and waste	0.02	0.38	5.81	5.90	9.61	10.09	8.89	40.22	2.43
Nuclear	2.44	1.93	20.20	23.16	23.08	21.12	21.33	13.25	0.19
Hydro	3.55	3.63	3.13	3.47 e	5.20	4.52	4.80	-0.74	1.61
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	-	7.18
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.63	6.92	10.45	10.53	-	43.80
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.25	-0.17	-0.05	0.55	-1.02	-0.83	-0.42	-8.81	12.83
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	476	557	744	980	1220	1172	1189	2.66	2.00
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.66	-0.85
Population (millions)	35.0	37.7	39.0	40.3	46.6	46.6	46.5	0.65	0.77
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	2.11	2.57	3.30	4.32	3.92	3.58	3.50	2.67	0.36
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	103.4	116.0	115.6	118.8	100.0	95.1	91.5	0.66	-0.85
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	295.0	348.3	404.3	333.8	100.0	146.6	153.5	1.87	-4.32
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	61.8	80.3	84.3	95.9	100.0	98.6	..	1.84	0.69
Elec. generation (TWh)	76	109	151	221	298	279	274	4.16	2.70
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	66.6	78.6	94.8	117.1	100.0	90.7	92.1	2.10	-0.19

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	1.87	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-14.69	-
Steam coal	7.86	12.12	9.23	7.27	4.71	2.52	2.32	3.68	-6.60
Lignite	1.38	4.38	2.15	1.68	-	-	-	10.09	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	1.80	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-14.39	-
Steam coal	12.63	19.03	14.95	11.89	8.43	4.37	3.90	3.48	-6.20
Lignite	5.22	16.37	8.52	7.59	-	-	-	9.99	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	55.06	68.74	86.59	122.13	131.77	120.94	116.37	2.70	1.29
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.94	3.96	4.85	1.95	1.46	1.28	1.54	-1.19	-4.88
Oil	41.23	52.48	54.50	74.51	71.41	59.75	56.98	1.66	0.19
Natural Gas	0.64	1.03	6.18	17.56	21.16	21.41	21.79	14.27	5.63
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.24	5.60	4.90	7.38	8.65	7.19	-	1.09
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	-	7.18
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.04	0.26	0.31	0.34	-	-
Electricity	7.25	11.03	15.46	23.15	30.08	29.52	28.50	4.55	2.70
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	24.58	26.88	27.51	35.20	29.86	28.76	28.74	0.67	0.19
Coal, peat and oil shale	5.13	3.11	4.02	1.59	1.10	1.02	1.34	-1.42	-4.66
Oil	14.22	16.03	8.23	8.16	7.01	4.97	3.82	-3.17	-3.28
Natural Gas	0.56	0.86	4.85	13.07	11.09	12.06	12.90	13.52	4.34
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.24	2.64	1.86	1.63	1.81	2.08	-	-1.03
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Electricity	4.66	6.63	7.77	10.52	9.03	8.90	8.60	3.05	0.44
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transport	15.50	21.54	30.40	43.15	48.41	42.21	40.21	4.04	1.22
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	15.30	21.29	29.95	42.52	45.83	38.45	38.23	4.03	1.07
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.01	0.13	0.18	0.17	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.10	2.05	3.04	1.28	-	-
Electricity	0.18	0.23	0.45	0.51	0.40	0.55	0.53	5.60	0.69
Residential	5.18	7.33	13.08	17.12	24.15	22.16	21.43	5.59	2.17
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.28	0.25	0.16	0.14	0.34	-7.19
Oil	3.07	4.08	5.09	5.78	4.79	3.91	3.93	3.02	-1.12
Natural Gas	0.06	0.12	0.55	2.82	6.08	5.01	4.56	13.52	9.60
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	2.96	2.85	3.52	3.59	3.60	-	0.85
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.03	0.21	0.25	0.28	-	-
Electricity	1.33	2.40	3.71	5.36	9.30	9.23	8.91	6.21	3.88
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	1.96	3.10	4.88	9.57	13.99	14.34	13.65	5.50	4.58
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.08	0.11	0.06	0.08 e	0.04	0.00	0.00	-1.08	-17.39
Oil	0.95	1.44	1.49	2.41	2.02	2.01	1.82	2.67	0.87
Natural Gas	0.01	0.04	0.23	0.85	1.48	2.31	2.14	18.34	10.14
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	9.68
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.06	-	-
Electricity	0.92	1.50	3.08	6.15	10.31	9.85	9.52	7.39	5.02
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	4.80	6.58	8.34	13.42	10.05	8.54	7.17	3.30	-0.66
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	4.80	6.58	7.81	12.74	9.38	8.04	6.50	2.90	-0.80
Natural Gas	-	-	0.53	0.68	0.67	0.51	0.67	-	1.00

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

SPAIN

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	9.3	14.0	16.8	11.4	4.7	3.5	2.5	2.3	3.6	-7.9
Imports	3.1	5.9	10.1	19.1	11.2	18.5	11.5	13.6	7.3	0.6
Exports	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.7	-1.6	-2.0	-0.7	-1.2	9.7	13.0
Stock changes	0.6	-2.2	0.6	0.2	-3.2	1.6	2.4	2.0		
Primary supply	12.9	17.8	27.5	29.9	11.2	21.7	15.7	16.7	4.6	-2.4
Statistical differences	1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	..		
Total transformation	-7.4 e	-12.9 e	-22.0 e	-28.3 e	-9.5 e	-19.8 e	-14.3 e	..	6.6	-1.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-4.3	-11.2	-20.3	-26.7	-8.7	-18.6	-13.4	..	9.5	-1.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-4.3	-11.1	-20.1	-26.4	-8.5	-18.4	-13.1	..	9.5	-1.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	..	-	1.7
Gas works	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-0.2	-23.6
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-3.5 e	-2.3 e	-2.2 e	-1.7 e	-0.8 e	-1.1 e	-0.9 e	..	-2.9	-3.5
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-2.3 e	-1.6 e	-1.4 e	-1.0 e	-0.9 e	-0.9 e	-1.0 e	..	-2.8	-1.6
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-1.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	0.0	..	-2.9	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-0.0	0.0 e	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	..	-1.7	-2.6
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	5.9	4.0	4.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	..	-1.2	-4.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	5.1	3.1	4.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	..	-1.4	-4.7
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.1 e	2.3 e	1.9 e	1.0 e	0.8 e	0.7 e	1.0 e	..	-2.9	-2.8
<i>Chemical</i>	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	-3.9	0.9
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-19.2
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-10.4	-4.8
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	..	0.3	-6.1
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 e	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-1.1	-17.4
<i>Residential</i>	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.3	-7.2
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	7.6
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

SPAIN

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	21.35	46.82	45.65	14.66	24.19	28.77	20.61	6.76	-3.50
Total electricity and heat	14.90	39.50	41.02	10.97	20.65	24.80	17.70	8.46	-3.43
<i>Main activity producers</i>	14.77	39.42	40.83	10.71	20.39	24.48	17.44	8.52	-3.48
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.13	0.08	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.32	0.27	-4.23	5.50
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.06	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-18.93	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	5.16	4.48	3.64	2.65	2.69	2.36	2.12	-1.17	-3.20
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	0.57 e	0.56 e	0.64 e	0.57 e	0.56 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.78	2.33	0.65	0.38	0.73	0.40	0.52	9.49	-6.30
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.31	0.30	0.11 e	0.12 e	0.24 e	0.17 e	0.30 e	-0.16	-0.07
<i>Chemical</i>	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.21	-3.99	1.76
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.18	1.78	0.47	0.04	0.28	0.02	0.02	21.25	-18.75
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.00	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	33.31	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.08	0.05	-	-	0.00 e	0.01 e	0.01 e	-3.32	-9.53
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.38	0.58	0.30	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.21	3.53	-4.41
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	11.30	25.79	33.70	12.16	21.65	26.44	18.50	7.12	-1.43
Total electricity and heat	9.71	22.92	32.62	10.97	20.65	24.80	17.70	7.42	-1.12
<i>Main activity producers</i>	9.58	22.84	32.43	10.71	20.39	24.48	17.44	7.51	-1.17
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.13	0.08	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.32	0.27	-4.23	5.50
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.06	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-18.93	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.30	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-18.94	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	0.57 e	0.56 e	0.64 e	0.57 e	0.56 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.78	2.33	0.65	0.38	0.73	0.40	0.52	9.49	-6.30
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.31	0.30	0.11 e	0.12 e	0.24 e	0.17 e	0.30 e	-0.16	-0.07
<i>Chemical</i>	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.21	-3.99	1.76
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.18	1.78	0.47	0.04	0.28	0.02	0.02	21.25	-18.75
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.00	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	33.31	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.08	0.05	-	-	0.00 e	0.01 e	0.01 e	-3.32	-9.53
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.38	0.58	0.30	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.21	3.53	-4.41
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	4.86	4.46	3.56	2.50	2.54	2.34	2.11	-0.73	-3.20
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	4.86	4.46	3.64	2.65	2.69	2.36	2.12	-0.73	-3.18
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

SPAIN

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	5.20	16.58	8.40	-	-	-	-	10.15	-
Total electricity and heat	5.20	16.58	8.40	-	-	-	-	10.15	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	5.20	16.58	8.40	-	-	-	-	10.15	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

SPAIN

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	42.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	65.54	106.42	169.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	60.18	118.39	128.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	68.57	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	65.54	106.42	138.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	169.30	278.37	416.86	543.09	575.50	552.95	522.68
Natural gas	100.39	127.20	136.41	197.69	303.66	340.96	397.73	414.12	402.00
(Euro / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	15.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	40.57	87.60	246.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	35.67	93.31	179.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	32.38	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
High sulphur fuel oil	40.57	87.60	202.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	246.67	300.92	422.63	524.50	601.25	559.35	529.01
Natural gas	59.50	100.25	190.29	204.61	294.77	315.28	397.84	401.09	389.56

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	3.63	10.15	19.07	21.19	11.21	13.59	18.50	11.54	13.58
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.24	5.48	15.09	17.40	8.26	10.92	16.07	8.86	11.74
Coking coal	3.14	4.29	3.84	3.66	2.75	2.52	2.28	2.50	1.61
Sub-bituminous coal	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.24	0.39	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.23
Total exports	0.01	0.04	0.72	0.59	1.59	1.33	1.97	0.72	1.19
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.01	0.00	-	-	1.23	0.98	1.54	0.57	1.04
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.03
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.04	0.72	0.59	0.36	0.34	0.42	0.15	0.12

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

SPAIN

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	3382	10456	21649	24756	12817	16168	22414	13662	16394
Coking coal	3029	4169	3755	3571	2777	2505	2260	2527	1631
Australia	454	672	1388	1682	1272	1463	1202	1006	710
Canada	68	-	383	285	60	43	-	58	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	395	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	1369	234	-	99	-	-	-	3	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
United States	743	2899	1912	1273	1384	999	950	1275	901
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	72	-	-	-	108	77	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	20
Steam coal	353	6287	17894	21185	10040	13663	20154	11135	14763
Australia	-	271	1627	1433	400	533	149	-	206
Canada	-	-	-	16	1	103	-	1	1
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	43	102	169	80	76	49	38	45
Poland	-	16	313	28	12	13	-	14	22
United Kingdom	12	153	27	4	16	19	37	10	20
United States	-	275	585	227	481	527	1236	466	326
Other OECD	27	90	39	12	18	101	301	150	221
China, People's Rep.	-	-	191	47	7	7	9	9	12
Colombia	-	404	1112	1938	2796	3647	6294	2519	5611
Indonesia	-	-	2804	3784	2411	3312	5634	3392	3936
South Africa	114	4667	9180	8736	2584	3065	2818	1552	1555
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	196	285	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	1496	4235	852	1852	3181	2275	2222
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	29	450	322	298	307	578	528
Venezuela	-	53	389	91	54	110	133	117	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	4	30	-	-	6	-	6	14	58
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

SPAIN

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	10	3	-	-	1488	1175	1861	677	1259
Total OECD	10	3	-	-	1288	1049	1703	629	1027
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	10	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	3	-	-	1	4	1	17	32
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	55	19	62	22
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	4	14	5	-	9
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	1172	846	1540	343	786
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	2
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	11	17	15	11	6
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	40
Portugal	-	-	-	-	28	28	31	7	11
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	70	61	83	186	119
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	-	-	-	-	29	126	158	47	169
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	14	35	21	-	55
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	-	-	-	-	15	45	20	11	62
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	15	43	20	8
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	-	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	29	37	16	44
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	1	63

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

SPAIN

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	62.38	58.59	49.11	116.50	124.87	211.23	184.13	217.85	..
Imports from:									
Australia	59.85	52.80	46.17	110.07	125.17	238.36	232.74	240.31	..
Canada	..	57.34	48.43	141.45	142.00	259.29	..	178.78	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	59.09	51.07	..	135.89	..	..	130.38	..	..
United States	63.21	61.65	53.22	116.42	122.09	160.69	163.34	200.96	..
China	..	..	..	137.51	..	344.75	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	244.67	172.03	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	30.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	44.74	43.24	32.03	62.94	74.06	128.55	85.30	96.14	..
Imports from:									
Australia	52.89	50.56	33.83	93.53	79.48	158.54	103.14	163.85	..
Canada	..	..	..	64.94	403.91	142.45	462.40	460.06	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	102.86	..	38.10	114.05	142.48	214.64	181.26	164.60	..
United States	44.32	38.79	31.62	46.84	126.87	125.44	87.64	108.71	..
China	..	..	36.51	93.42	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	48.08	46.44	30.43	63.06	72.34	..	90.93	101.33	..
Indonesia	..	39.04	28.63	49.68	57.17	78.56	75.72	68.31	..
South Africa	43.00	44.04	31.91	65.12	75.14	138.56	89.96	99.04	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	42.90	46.33	33.96	65.99	92.84	156.74	83.10	97.41	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

SWEDEN⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

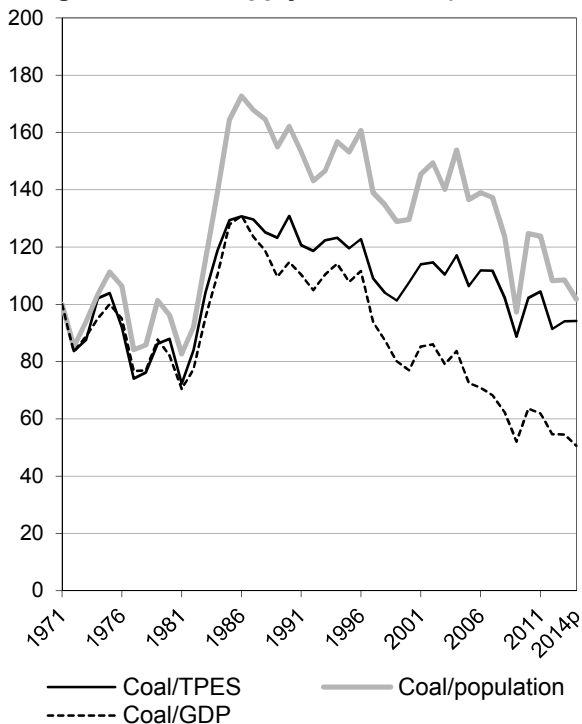


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

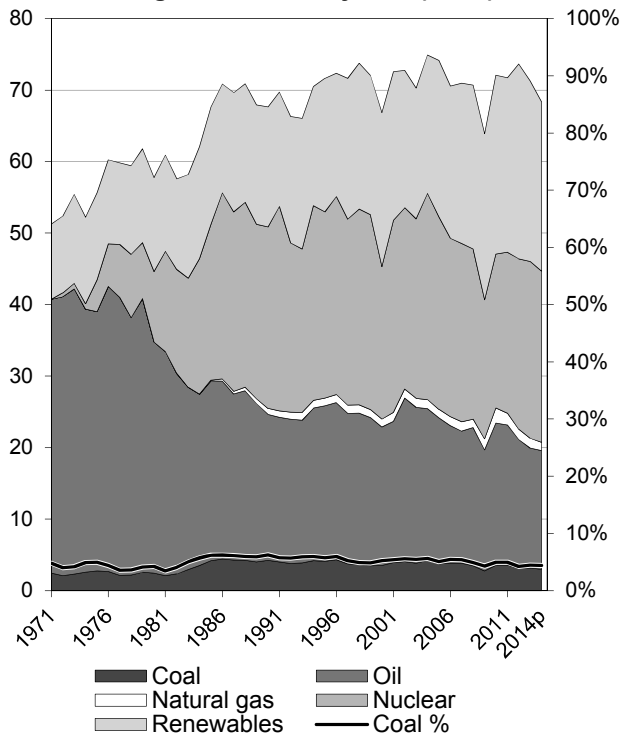


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

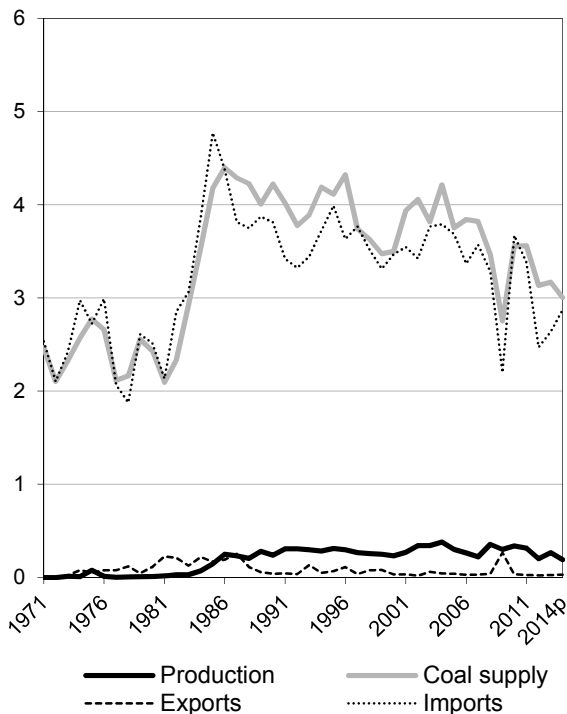
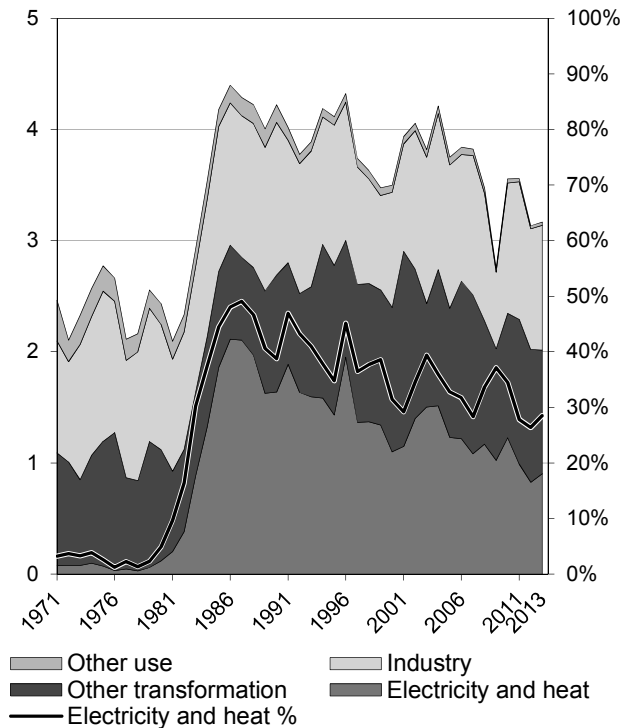


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

SWEDEN⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

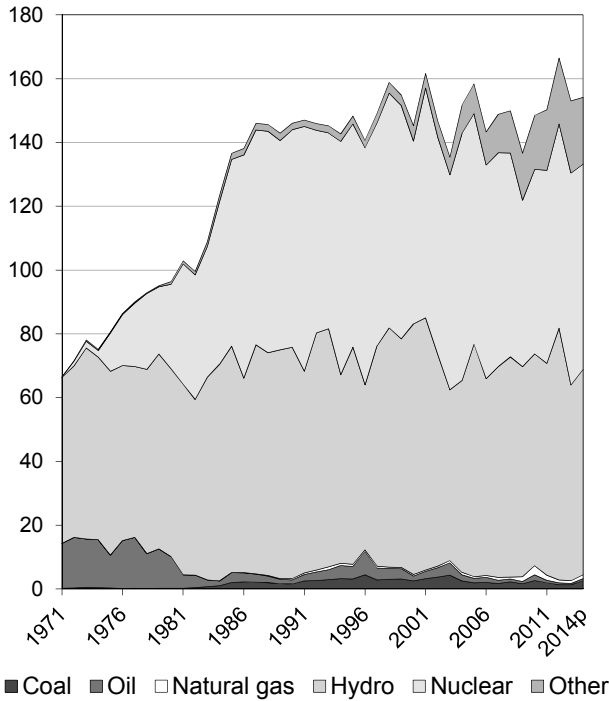


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

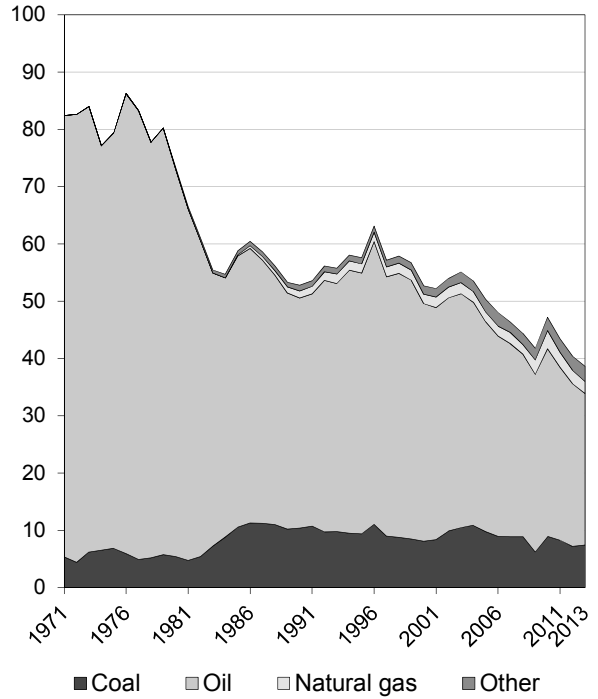


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

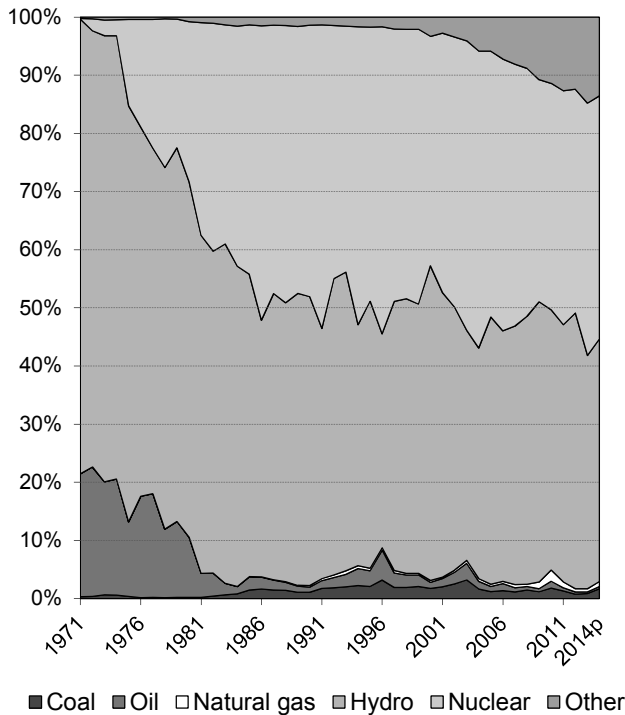
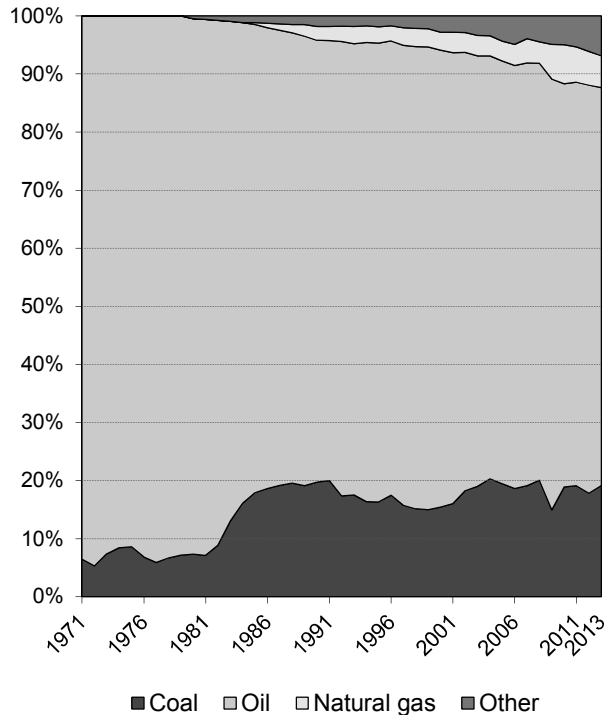


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

SWEDEN

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	55.49	57.84	67.43	67.94	72.72	70.38	66.64	1.15	0.19
Coal, peat and oil shale	2.33	2.43	4.22	3.50	3.56	3.17	3.00	3.57	-1.24
Oil	39.87	32.34	20.43	19.39	19.88	16.78	16.60	-3.86	-0.85
Natural Gas	-	-	0.82	1.11	2.09	1.36	1.13	-	2.22
Biofuels and waste	5.06	5.90	7.87	11.80	16.41	16.47	14.32	2.63	3.27
Nuclear	0.79	9.86	25.38	21.34	21.53	24.74	23.96	22.68	-0.11
Hydro	7.36	7.23	8.91	9.65	8.16	7.54	7.91	1.13	-0.72
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.06	0.45	1.23	1.43	-	26.75
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.09	0.07	-0.22	0.57	0.26	-1.23	-1.92	x	7.83
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	0.51	0.39	0.32	0.21	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	197	223	277	342	421	436	446	2.02	2.00
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.15	-0.85	-1.78
Population (millions)	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	0.30	0.50
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	6.82	6.96	7.88	7.66	7.75	7.33	6.87	0.85	-0.31
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	163.1	150.3	141.0	115.1	100.0	93.3	86.4	-0.85	-1.78
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	139.8	129.3	180.6	121.1	100.0	85.9	79.6	1.52	-3.18
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	112.7	122.3	139.5	120.8	100.0	91.9	..	1.26	-1.80
Elec. generation (TWh)	78	96	146	145	148	153	154	3.75	0.21
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	56.8	56.5	68.4	98.7	100.0	95.8	94.0	1.10	1.48

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-3.07	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.19	-	0.58
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-3.07	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	0.58	0.54	0.71	0.80	0.62	0.45	-	0.31
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	49.74	49.43	45.88	50.42	49.81	47.07	46.20	-0.47	0.03
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.48	1.31	1.53	1.10	1.21	1.11	1.15	0.22	-1.24
Oil	34.83	28.81	20.02	20.25	16.06	14.13	13.86	-3.20	-1.59
Natural Gas	-	-	0.48	0.63	0.95	0.99	0.84	-	2.50
Biofuels and wastes	4.94	5.51	6.62	7.55	8.11	8.76	8.60	1.74	1.14
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	5.62
Electricity	8.50	10.43	14.79	15.81	16.12	15.64	15.36	3.31	0.17
Heat	-	3.37	2.44	5.07	7.34	6.43	6.36	-	4.26
of which:									
Total industry	18.95	17.07	16.94	19.54	16.66	16.02	15.72	-0.66	-0.32
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.22	1.13	1.37	1.04	1.17	1.09	1.12	0.72	-0.87
Oil	8.68	6.64	3.09	4.39	1.66	1.44	1.19	-5.90	-4.05
Natural Gas	-	-	0.36	0.43	0.46	0.50	0.40	-	0.45
Biofuels and wastes	4.19	4.32	5.25	6.19	6.04	5.76	5.96	1.33	0.56
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	4.86	4.98	6.63	7.00	6.68	6.64	6.39	1.84	-0.16
Heat	-	-	0.24	0.49	0.64	0.58	0.65	-	4.50
Total transport	7.52	8.33	9.88	10.56	11.17	10.78	10.68	1.62	0.34
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	7.27	8.05	9.57	10.15	10.25	9.50	9.25	1.63	-0.15
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.08	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.87	1.02	-	-
Electricity	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.39	0.30	0.33	0.34	1.03	0.46
Residential	15.35	13.93	9.35	10.42	10.79	10.57	10.03	-2.88	0.31
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.20	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	-11.78	-6.82
Oil	12.47	9.51	2.20	1.25	0.10	0.06	0.06	-9.71	-14.42
Natural Gas	-	-	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.05	-	-0.08
Biofuels and wastes	0.74	1.18	0.90	0.88	0.98	1.74	1.43	1.15	2.03
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	5.62
Electricity	1.93	3.16	4.68	5.16	4.97	4.78	4.69	5.34	0.01
Heat	-	-	1.49	2.97	4.62	3.91	3.78	-	4.12
Comm & public services	1.41	1.93	5.72	6.28	7.18	6.45	6.31	8.59	0.43
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-5.59
Oil	0.04	0.02	1.93	1.50	0.86	0.49	0.40	24.93	-6.58
Natural Gas	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.17	0.15	-	5.06
Biofuels and waste	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.04	-	2.33
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	1.37	1.87	2.99	3.12	4.02	3.78	3.78	4.72	1.03
Heat	-	-	0.71	1.60	2.07	1.93	1.92	-	4.44
Non-energy use	3.11	2.24	2.76	2.47	3.02	2.60	2.95	-0.71	0.29
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.32	-4.68
Oil	3.06	2.18	2.70	2.45	2.84	2.45	2.80	-0.73	0.15
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.14	0.13	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	19.5	0.5
Imports	2.4	2.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	-1.6
Exports	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	3.5	-2.0
Stock changes	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.0		
Primary supply	2.3	2.4	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.6	-1.2
Statistical differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	..		
Total transformation	-0.7 e	-0.9 e	-2.5 e	-2.3 e	-2.4 e	-1.6 e	-1.7 e	..	7.5	-1.7
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.1	-0.1	-1.6	-1.1	-1.2	-0.8	-0.9	..	19.8	-2.6
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	..	<i>19.7</i>	<i>-2.6</i>
<i>Autoproducers</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	..	<i>-</i>	<i>-3.1</i>
Gas works	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-6.0	-6.5
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.8 e	-0.9 e	-0.9 e	-1.2 e	-1.2 e	-0.8 e	-0.8 e	..	0.7	-0.7
<i>BKB plants</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	..	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	<i>-0.8 e</i>	<i>-0.7 e</i>	<i>-0.7 e</i>	<i>-0.8 e</i>	<i>-0.8 e</i>	<i>-0.7 e</i>	<i>-0.6 e</i>	..	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<i>Coke ovens</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	..	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-1.9</i>
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	..	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.1 e	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	3.6	0.2
Losses	-0.1 e	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	..	0.2	-1.2
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	..	0.7	-0.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	<i>0.7 e</i>	<i>0.6 e</i>	<i>0.6 e</i>	<i>0.5 e</i>	<i>0.7 e</i>	<i>0.6 e</i>	<i>0.7 e</i>	..	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<i>Chemical</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	..	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-6.1</i>
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	..	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-2.8</i>
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	..	<i>16.8</i>	<i>-8.3</i>
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	..	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.1</i>
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-4.2	-10.4
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	..	<i>-</i>	<i>-5.6</i>
<i>Residential</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	..	<i>-11.8</i>	<i>-6.8</i>
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	..	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Non-energy use	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.3	-4.7

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	1.57	3.71	2.86	2.86	3.04	2.78	2.83	7.43	-1.17
Total electricity and heat	0.02	1.19	0.50	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.45	43.16	-4.14
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.02	1.17	0.49	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.45	43.02	-4.09
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	1.23	1.52	1.77	1.85	1.62	1.45	1.40	1.77	-0.34
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.18 e	0.27 e	0.31 e	0.32 e	0.29 e	0.34 e	-	2.70
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.30	0.74	0.50	0.53	0.62	0.56	0.56	7.88	-1.22
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.02	0.05 e	0.04 e	0.12 e	0.14 e	0.08 e	0.12 e	6.32	4.21
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	9.89	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.19	0.39	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.22	6.43	-2.57
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	33.48	-8.03
<i>Other industry</i>	0.08	0.18 e	0.17 e	0.18 e	0.21 e	0.20 e	0.21 e	7.07	0.68
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.00	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	33.66	-
Non-energy use	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-3.02	-
Steam coal	0.34	2.19	1.09	0.99	1.41	1.30	1.43	16.72	-1.83
Total electricity and heat	0.02	1.19	0.50	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.45	43.16	-4.14
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.02	1.17	0.49	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.45	43.02	-4.09
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.18 e	0.27 e	0.31 e	0.32 e	0.29 e	0.34 e	-	2.70
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.30	0.74	0.50	0.53	0.62	0.56	0.56	7.88	-1.22
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.02	0.05 e	0.04 e	0.12 e	0.14 e	0.08 e	0.12 e	6.32	4.21
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	9.89	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.19	0.39	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.22	6.43	-2.57
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	33.48	-8.03
<i>Other industry</i>	0.08	0.18 e	0.17 e	0.18 e	0.21 e	0.20 e	0.21 e	7.07	0.68
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.00	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	33.66	-
Non-energy use	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-3.02	-
Coking coal	1.23	1.52	1.77	1.87	1.63	1.48	1.40	1.77	-0.35
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	1.23	1.52	1.77	1.85	1.62	1.45	1.40	1.77	-0.34
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	0.83	0.77	1.16	1.10	0.84	0.77	-	-0.34
Total electricity and heat	-	0.81	0.76	1.13	1.06	0.81	0.74	-	-0.39
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	0.81	0.76	1.13	1.06	0.81	0.74	-	-0.41
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	1.78
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.02	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-11.36
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	67.15	77.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	77.55	92.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	64.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	80.71	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	270.45	320.71	623.54	842.81	1047.37	1046.28	1039.75	959.69
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	506.66	611.96	572.75	577.07	496.85

(Swedish kronor / unit)⁽²⁾

For electricity generation									
Steam coal	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil	416	632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	321	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coking coal	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	500	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	2195	4029	6391	8324	9321	9713	9287	9029
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	4692	5106	4985	4832	4382

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	1.88	3.81	3.47	3.68	3.67	3.38	2.47	2.64	2.87
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.26	2.05	1.19	1.17	0.96	1.36	1.18	1.28	1.15
Coking coal	1.21	1.35	1.86	2.00	2.31	1.65	1.04	1.20	1.58
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.06	0.05
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.41	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.24	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.09
Total exports	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	1545	3545	3092	3203	3285	3076	2281	2540	2774
Coking coal	1239	1315	1814	1955	2258	1616	1016	1173	1542
Australia	-	449 e	990	1000	1373	963	492	901	988
Canada	78	102 e	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	71	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	338	764 e	570	462	529	653	524	272	554
Other OECD	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	417	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	470	356	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	306	2228	1278	1248	1027	1460	1265	1367	1232
Australia	-	187 e	83	370	73	135	175	143	188
Canada	-	1 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	8	6 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	42	7 e	-	3	1	14	15	6	-
Poland	174	732 e	698	127	178	240	196	261	125
United Kingdom	30	103 e	15	2	-	4	44	8	-
United States	-	117 e	25	30	24	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	8 e	56	118	49	44	34	36	90
China, People's Rep.	-	8 e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	108 e	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	52	573	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	271	377	300	636	502	550	505
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	10	168	336	382	294	359	324
Venezuela	-	375 e	-	53	66	5	-	2	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	3 e	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
Lignite	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	..	60.87	53.95	94.31	65.83	138.31	..	88.55	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	65.10	52.52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada
Czech Republic
Poland	..	55.47	57.84	96.64	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	61.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China
Colombia
Indonesia
South Africa
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	..	47.54	31.94	65.37	65.83	138.31	..	88.55	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	..	55.37	49.38	111.18	124.51	227.64	157.77	189.34	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	67.27	55.29	152.75	161.71	328.87	197.49	231.84	..
Canada	49.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3000.00	..	..	..
Poland	..	48.74	41.89	75.95	84.84	239.79	106.87	115.81	..
United States	..	66.14	58.19	91.28	138.55	181.58	141.83	214.20	..
China
Colombia	..	53.77	45.79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia
South Africa	..	61.06	..	..	..	..	95.94	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	..	43.13	31.04	74.35	85.79	139.75	108.32	134.59	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

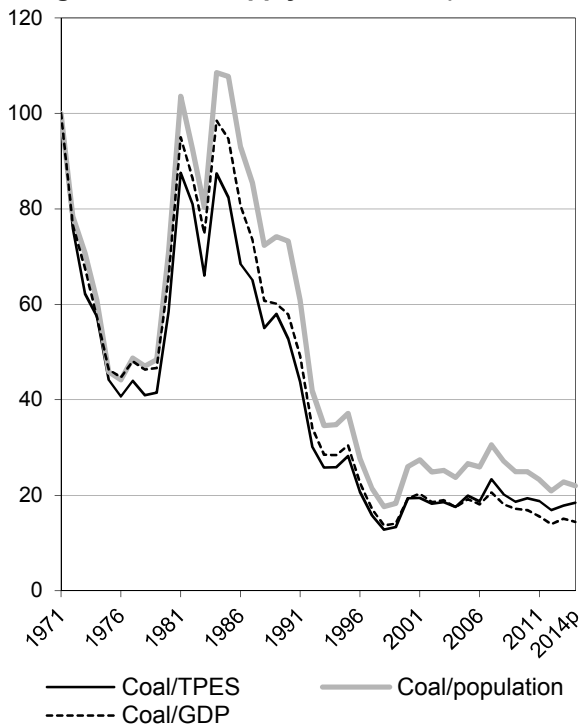


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

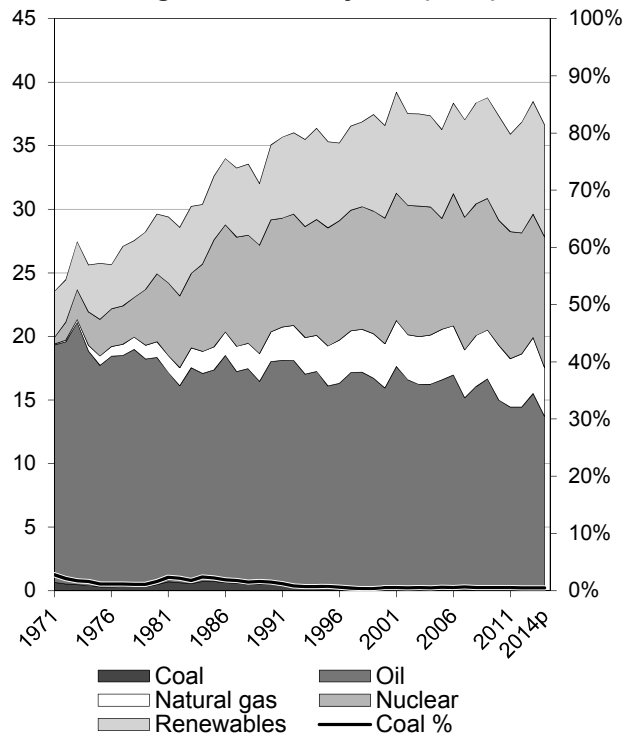


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

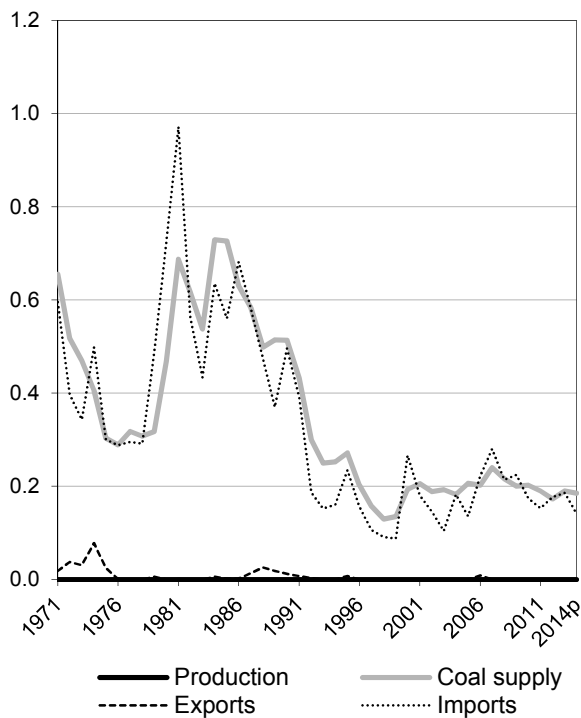
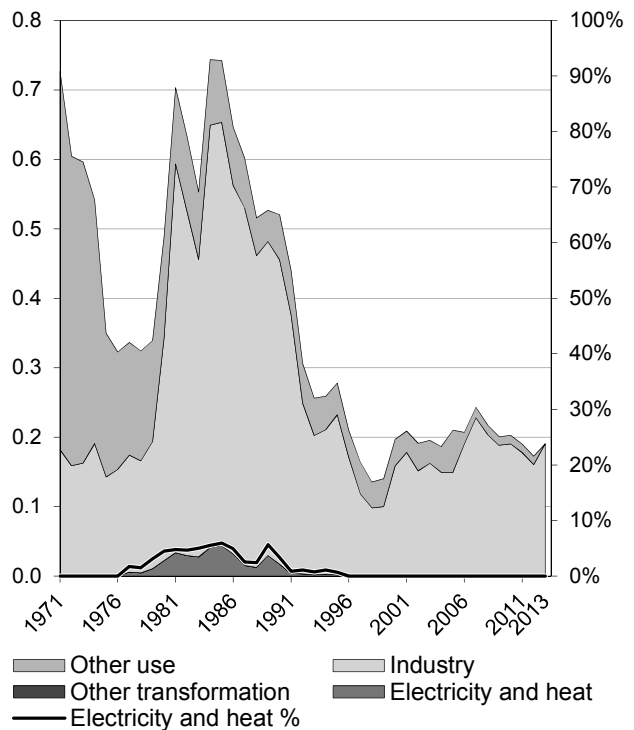


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

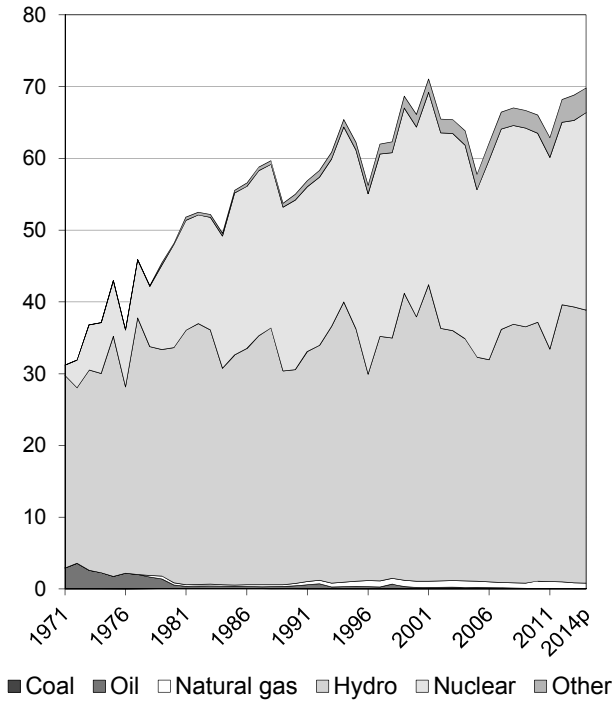


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

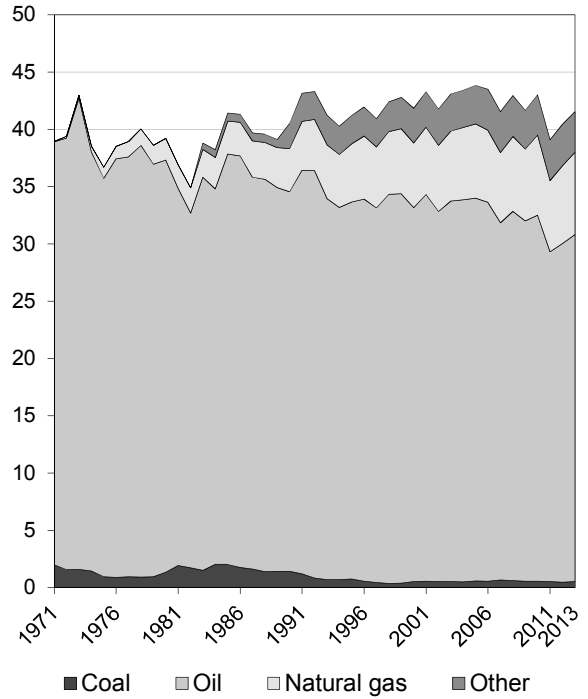


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

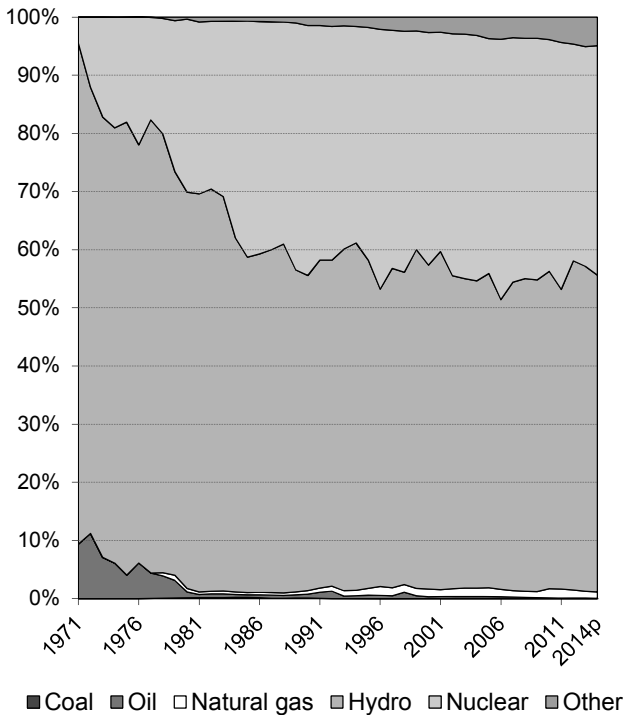
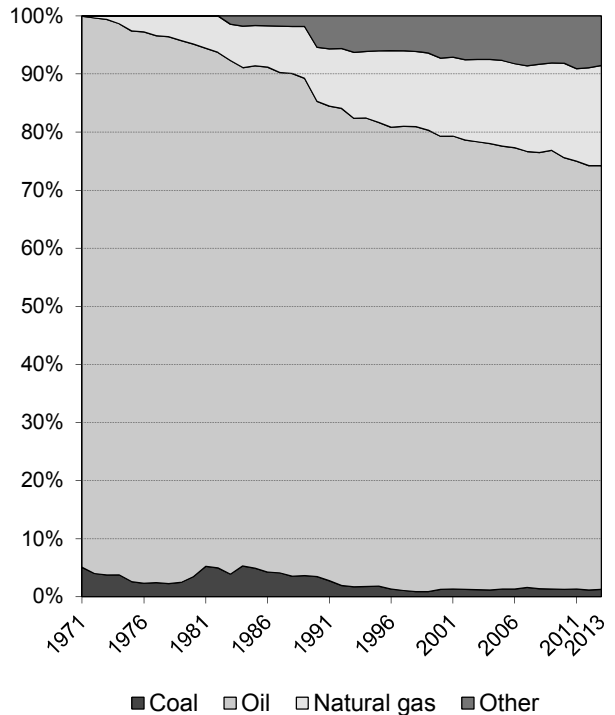


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	27.01	28.62	34.80	35.72	37.41	38.18	35.97	1.50	0.40
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.47	0.47	0.51	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.52	-4.22
Oil	20.64	17.87	17.51	15.75	14.78	15.31	13.52	-0.96	-0.58
Natural Gas	0.21	1.24	2.33	3.48	4.30	4.40	3.81	15.14	2.80
Biofuels and waste	0.34	0.67	2.12	2.59	3.35	3.52	3.46	11.27	2.23
Nuclear	2.35	5.35	8.83	9.88	9.85	9.72	10.30	8.10	0.42
Hydro	3.43	4.03	3.66	4.53	4.43	4.73	4.67	0.39	1.12
Geothermal	-	-	0.10	0.15	0.37	0.46	0.52	-	7.01
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.17	-	17.33
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-0.43	-1.01	-0.26	-0.87	0.06	-0.29	-0.67	-2.94	0.56
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	264	270	336	378	455	477	487	1.43	1.54
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	-1.12
Population (millions)	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	0.32	0.76
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	4.19	4.48	5.12	4.95	4.75	4.72	4.40	1.18	-0.35
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	124.6	129.1	126.0	114.8	100.0	97.3	89.9	0.07	-1.12
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	400.2	389.8	343.2	114.9	100.0	89.5	85.6	-0.90	-5.68
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	83.8	99.5	105.6	105.3	100.0	94.6	..	1.37	-0.48
Elec. generation (TWh)	37	48	55	66	66	69	70	2.39	0.98
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	53.0	53.5	65.2	82.4	100.0	105.7	107.2	1.23	2.12

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

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4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

	(Mtce)							Average annual percent change	
	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	23.81	23.74	26.03	27.54	29.55	28.28	28.98	0.53	0.47
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.60	0.47	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.19	-0.99	-4.14
Oil	19.15	17.20	16.08	15.88	15.38	14.29	14.54	-1.02	-0.44
Natural Gas	0.16	1.01	1.98	3.03	3.82	3.80	4.04	16.14	3.15
Biofuels and wastes	0.34	0.46	1.29	1.38	1.80	1.72	1.78	8.08	1.41
Geothermal	-	-	0.10	0.15	0.37	0.42	0.46	-	7.01
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07	-	13.73
Electricity	3.56	4.33	5.72	6.43	7.34	7.24	7.29	2.82	1.06
Heat	-	0.27	0.36	0.45	0.59	0.58	0.61	-	2.38
of which:									
Total industry	5.71	5.55	4.93	5.32	5.47	5.29	5.37	-0.85	0.37
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.16	0.32	0.44	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.19	5.99	-3.56
Oil	4.16	3.05	1.41	1.11	0.80	0.65	0.64	-6.17	-3.35
Natural Gas	0.02	0.50	0.60	1.04	1.26	1.27	1.33	22.40	3.47
Biofuels and wastes	-	0.17	0.29	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.65	-	3.64
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	7.04
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	14.05
Electricity	1.36	1.46	2.12	2.22	2.37	2.34	2.31	2.64	0.37
Heat	-	0.04	0.07	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.22	-	5.25
Total transport	5.05	5.28	7.37	8.34	8.64	8.59	8.56	2.24	0.65
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	4.80	5.03	7.03	8.00	8.19	8.15	8.12	2.27	0.63
Natural Gas	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	-	3.34
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
Electricity	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.39	1.42	0.87
Residential	1.81	7.71	7.37	7.81	8.93	8.25	8.74	8.60	0.75
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.43	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-16.97	-
Oil	-	5.63	4.68	3.97	3.80	3.19	3.37	-	-1.42
Natural Gas	0.14	0.38	0.81	1.19	1.60	1.57	1.71	11.05	3.32
Biofuels and wastes	0.34	0.25	-	0.42	0.67	0.62	0.68	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	0.08	0.12	0.30	0.33	0.37	-	7.06
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	-	14.01
Electricity	0.90	1.24	1.62	1.93	2.29	2.25	2.31	3.55	1.54
Heat	-	0.07	0.15	0.16	0.24	0.22	0.24	-	2.10
Comm & public services	1.03	3.82	4.21	4.74	5.28	4.97	5.12	8.66	0.86
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	-	2.21	1.97	1.79	1.54	1.32	1.40	-	-1.48
Natural Gas	-	0.13	0.49	0.68	0.89	0.86	0.93	-	2.86
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.04	0.32	0.48	0.44	0.41	-	11.25
Geothermal	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.06	-	6.62
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	12.30
Electricity	1.03	1.33	1.56	1.83	2.18	2.15	2.17	2.49	1.45
Heat	-	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.15	-	0.33
Non-energy use	1.07	0.88	0.80	0.81	0.77	0.74	0.74	-1.72	-0.30
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	1.07	0.88	0.79	0.81	0.77	0.74	0.74	-1.75	-0.28
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

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5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	-4.2
Exports	-0.0	-	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-5.2	-
Stock changes	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0		
Primary supply	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	-4.2
Statistical differences	-	-	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..		
Total transformation	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-	-
Electricity and heat gen.	-	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Gas works	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-15.7	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	-1.0	-4.1
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	6.0	-3.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-11.1	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	19.2	-3.4
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	3.0	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-6.9	-11.8
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	..	-10.9	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	..	-17.0	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

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6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	0.15	0.49	0.18	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.21	10.50	-3.61
Total electricity and heat	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	12.70	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.00	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	26.63	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.10	0.45	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.21	13.51	-3.25
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-6.82	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.05	0.40	0.14	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.19	19.28	-3.08
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	6.70	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.17	-10.24
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-4.62	-
Non-energy use	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-12.55	-
Steam coal	0.15	0.48	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.15	10.26	-4.83
Total electricity and heat	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	12.70	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.00	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	26.63	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.10	0.45	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.15	13.51	-4.58
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-6.82	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.05	0.40	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.14	19.28	-4.56
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	6.70	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.17	-10.24
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-15.46	-
Non-energy use	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-12.55	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	-	6.72
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	68.81	72.45	60.13	110.03	181.26	234.07	177.96	144.10	131.01
Coking coal	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	82.08	118.75	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	139.45	224.74	453.85	609.63	612.89	581.29	..
Natural gas	153.66	182.84	173.40	313.15	514.87	655.83	648.63	653.46	665.32
(Swiss francs / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Heavy fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For industry									
Steam coal	105.5	86.3	87.0	117.5	162.0	178.0	143.0	114.5	102.8
Coking coal	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High sulphur fuel oil	201.3	226.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	322.8	384.0	649.0	741.8	788.0	739.0	..
Natural gas	353.3	326.5	376.3	501.6	690.2	748.1	781.8	778.8	782.7

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.29	0.50	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.14
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.13	0.46	0.24	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.03
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.09
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Total exports	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

SWITZERLAND

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	141	490	256	139	196	171	194	208	173
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	141	482	250	100	130	99	141	144	39
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	79	55	12	4	5	7	12	11	7
Poland	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	17	6	2	2	16	-	8	14	1
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	23	420	234	91	107	91	121	114	29
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	2	3	2	1	-	4	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	8	6	39	66	72	53	64	134

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

TURKEY⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

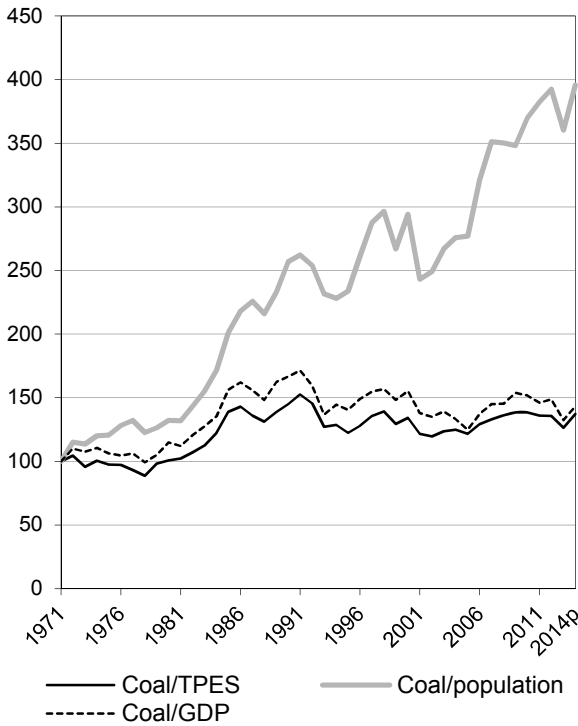


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

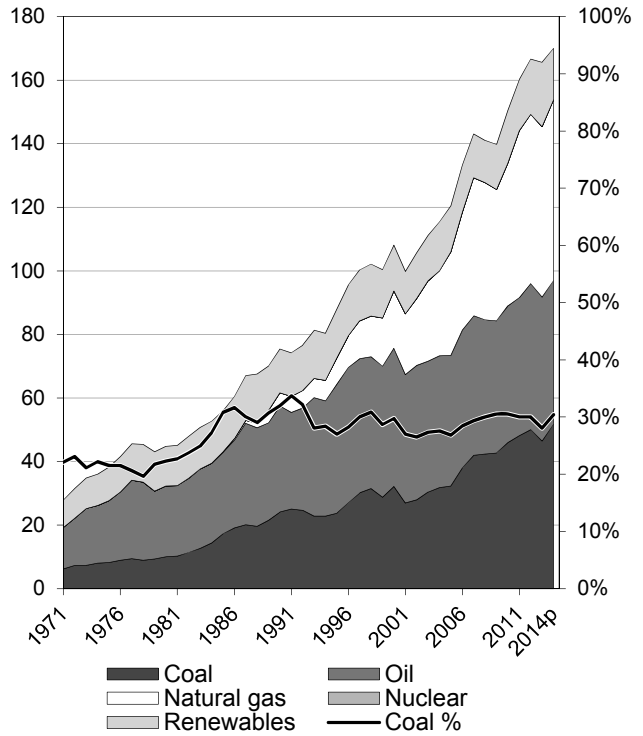


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

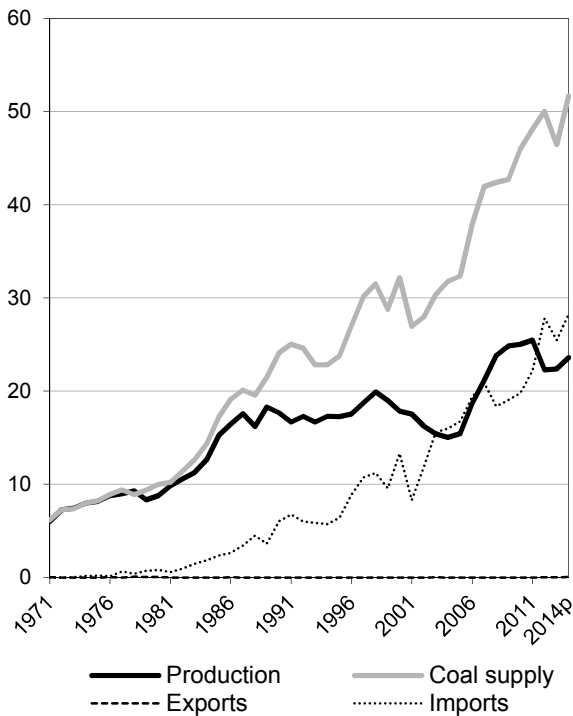
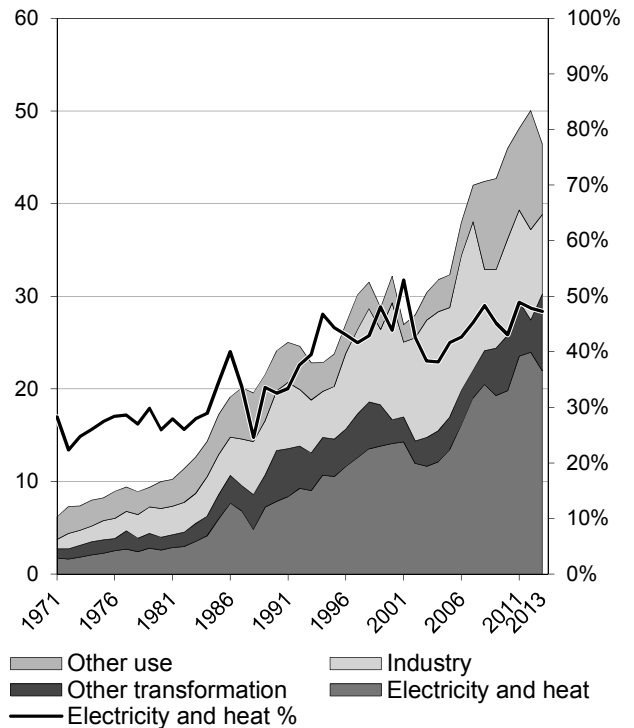


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

TURKEY⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

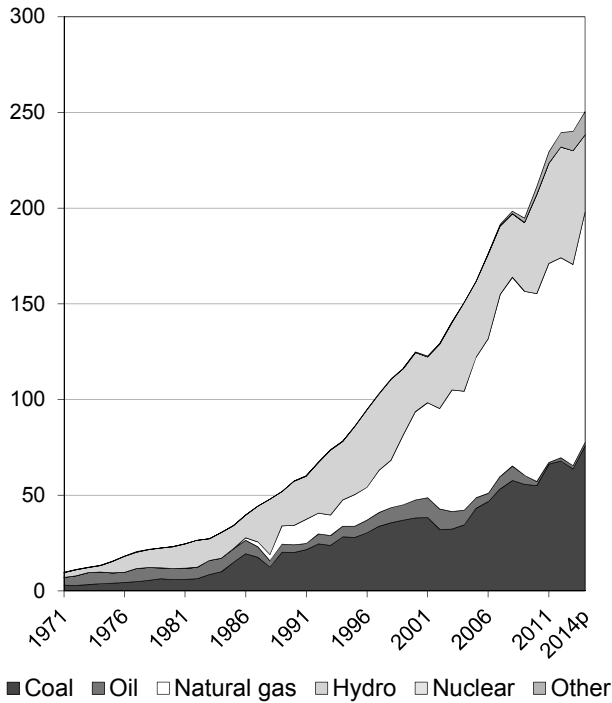


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

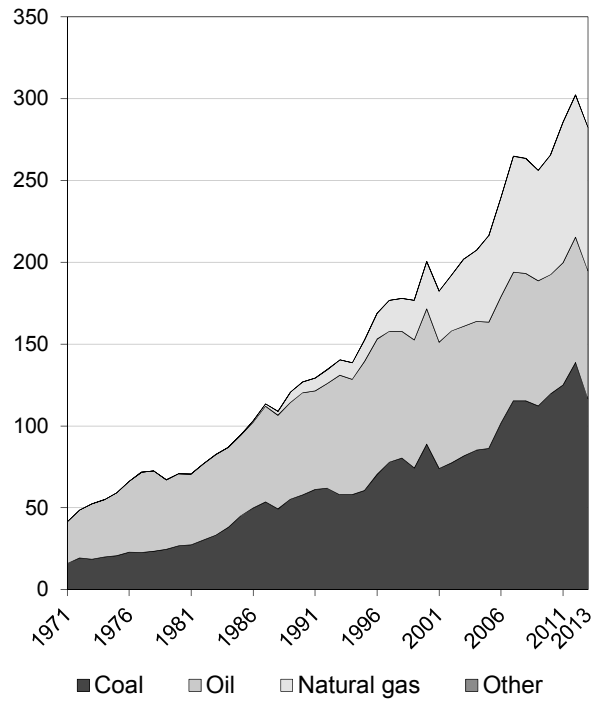


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

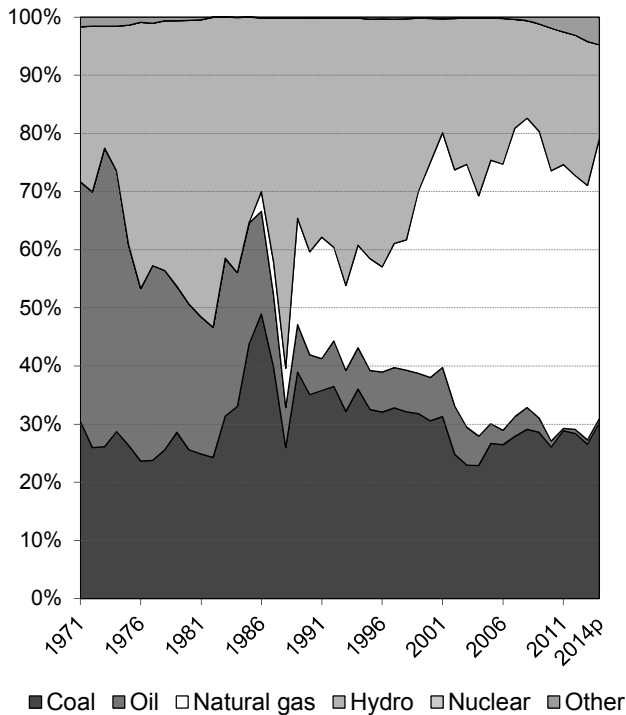
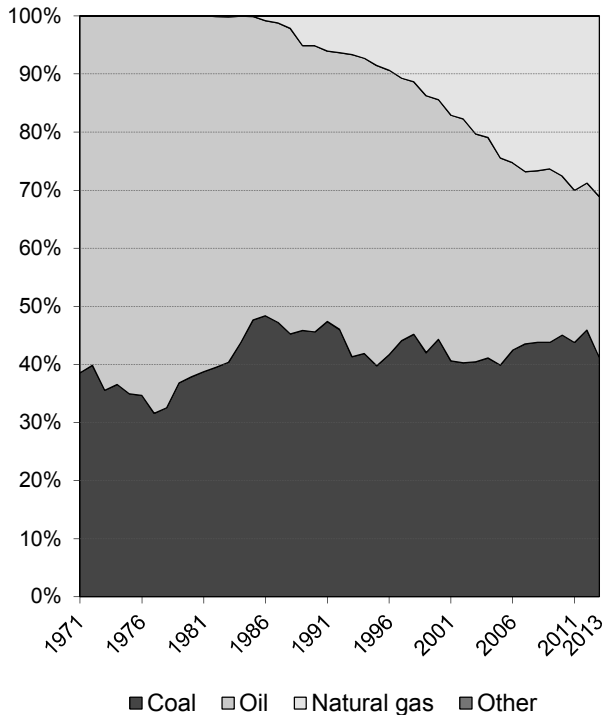


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

TURKEY

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	34.79	44.93	75.31	108.51	150.39	166.41	170.61	4.65	3.51
Coal, peat and oil shale	7.36	9.99	24.10	32.16	45.96	46.45	51.66	7.23	2.89
Oil	17.83	22.32	33.43	43.43	43.03	45.28	45.19	3.77	1.33
Natural Gas	-	-	4.08	18.05	44.84	53.64	56.98	-	11.85
Biofuels and waste	9.22	10.97	10.29	9.30	6.51	7.00	6.70	0.65	-1.67
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	0.32	1.39	2.84	3.79	6.36	7.30	4.96	13.72	4.18
Geothermal	0.07	0.09	0.62	0.98	2.81	3.76	2.13	13.75	8.17
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.04	0.38	0.98	2.22	2.35	-	19.09
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	-	0.16	-0.09	0.41	-0.10	0.76	0.63	-	x
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	128	162	270	387	565	654	673	4.50	3.93
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.14	-0.40
Population (millions)	38.1	44.4	55.1	64.3	73.0	75.8	76.7	2.20	1.39
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	0.91	1.01	1.37	1.69	2.06	2.20	2.22	2.39	2.08
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	102.5	104.0	104.9	105.5	100.0	95.6	95.3	0.14	-0.40
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	70.9	75.7	109.9	102.3	100.0	87.3	94.4	2.61	-0.99
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	25.9	40.0	55.4	82.4	100.0	99.7	..	4.59	2.59
Elec. generation (TWh)	12	23	58	125	211	240	250	9.44	6.41
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	48.3	68.5	100.0	116.3	120.5	..	3.89

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	2.58	2.03	0.71	0.65	0.94	0.70	0.71	-2.00	-4.53
Steam coal	1.16	1.06	0.81	1.59	1.95	1.73	1.51	-0.77	2.16
Lignite	5.55	14.59	16.31	13.20	22.15	19.97	21.35	8.38	1.37
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	2.96	1.82	0.74	0.65	1.09	0.82	0.83	-3.97	-3.43
Steam coal	1.33	1.20	1.68	2.41	2.61	2.05	1.81	-0.88	2.37
Lignite	15.12	44.41	60.85	55.28	69.70	57.53	61.50	9.39	1.13
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

TURKEY

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	28.38	37.60	57.25	82.64	111.07	124.76	122.88	4.21	3.38
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.24	6.00	10.76	15.49	20.17	22.60	16.23	5.63	1.81
Oil	13.63	18.14	29.10	37.32	40.56	42.60	43.81	4.56	1.79
Natural Gas	-	-	1.01	7.01	18.76	25.88	27.11	-	15.35
Biofuels and wastes	9.22	10.97	10.29	9.22	6.34	5.04	6.64	0.65	-1.89
Geothermal	0.07	0.09	0.52	0.88	1.99	2.09	2.09	12.60	6.23
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.04	0.37	0.62	1.10	1.14	-	15.66
Electricity	1.22	2.40	5.52	11.78	20.89	23.70	24.10	9.29	6.62
Heat	-	-	-	0.55	1.75	1.75	1.76	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	5.30	9.35	15.57	28.20	32.46	36.81	35.00	6.54	3.58
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.63	3.10	6.43	12.61	10.41	9.76	8.61	8.40	1.28
Oil	2.88	4.76	5.06	6.86	1.61	2.40	1.56	3.37	-4.98
Natural Gas	-	-	0.71	2.38	9.01	11.42	11.44	-	12.88
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.14	0.19	0.38	0.40	-	16.66
Electricity	0.79	1.49	3.36	5.66	9.50	11.09	11.23	8.88	5.39
Heat	-	-	-	0.55	1.75	1.75	1.76	-	-
Total transport	6.26	7.84	13.18	16.80	20.90	24.61	27.32	4.48	3.22
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.75	0.26	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-18.90	-
Oil	5.50	7.56	13.11	16.65	20.51	24.11	26.23	5.25	3.06
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.06	0.31	0.28	0.44	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.11	0.55	-	-
Electricity	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.10	7.56	3.87
Residential	14.40	17.44	20.76	25.13	32.08	31.34	29.81	2.18	1.58
Coal, peat and oil shale	1.86	2.64	4.30	2.88	9.24	6.91	3.23	5.07	-1.23
Oil	3.09	3.32	4.45	5.13	2.07	1.26	1.45	2.17	-4.75
Natural Gas	-	-	0.06	3.85	6.92	10.40	11.22	-	25.72
Biofuels and wastes	9.22	10.97	10.29	9.22	6.33	4.93	6.09	0.65	-2.25
Geothermal	0.07	0.09	0.52	0.88	1.99	1.54	1.54	12.60	4.84
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.03	0.24	0.43	0.71	0.74	-	15.20
Electricity	0.17	0.43	1.11	2.93	5.09	5.57	5.53	11.65	7.21
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	0.45	0.44	0.91	3.31	8.13	15.26	14.57	4.30	12.81
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	0.39	5.84	4.36	-9.07	44.47
Oil	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas	-	-	-	0.60	2.20	3.20	3.57	-	-
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	0.22	0.44	0.91	2.71	5.54	6.22	6.64	8.81	9.03
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.81	1.20	4.01	5.03	10.29	10.14	10.06	9.83	4.08
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	0.81	1.20	3.76	4.90	10.01	9.76	9.70	9.41	4.21
Natural Gas	-	-	0.25	0.13	0.28	0.38	0.36	-	1.61

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

TURKEY

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	7.4	8.8	17.7	17.8	25.0	22.3	22.4	23.6	5.2	1.0
Imports	0.0	0.8	6.0	13.3	19.8	27.8	25.5	28.3	42.3	6.5
Exports	-	-0.1	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-	-
Stock changes	-0.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	-0.0	-1.4	-0.1	-	-
Primary supply	7.4	10.0	24.1	32.2	46.0	50.0	46.4	51.7	7.2	2.9
Statistical differences	-	-0.3	-1.9	0.5	-2.7	0.4	-4.3	..		
Total transformation	-2.9 e	-3.4 e	-11.0 e	-16.7 e	-22.2 e	-26.8 e	-24.6 e	..	8.2	3.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-1.8	-2.6	-7.8	-14.1	-19.8	-24.0	-22.0	..	9.0	4.6
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-1.8	-2.2	-7.2	-13.4	-18.2	-22.3	-20.2	..	8.4	4.6
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	..	-	4.2
Gas works	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-6.8	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.9 e	-0.7 e	-3.1 e	-2.6 e	-2.4 e	-2.9 e	-2.6 e	..	7.2	-0.7
<i>BKB plants</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	3.1	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.6 e	-0.9 e	-1.6 e	-1.8 e	-2.0 e	-2.4 e	-2.5 e	..	6.3	1.9
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.4	0.1	-1.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	..	8.5	-11.6
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	..	3.9	5.1
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	4.2	6.0	10.8	15.5	20.2	22.6	16.2	..	5.6	1.8
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.6	3.1	6.4	12.6	10.4	9.8	8.6	..	8.4	1.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.4 e	0.9 e	1.0 e	1.3 e	2.7 e	2.1 e	1.8 e	..	6.2	2.5
<i>Chemical</i>	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	..	2.1	0.2
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	3.9	..	-	31.6
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	-	20.3
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	1.0	2.0	5.0	11.1	7.3	7.2	2.5	..	10.0	-3.0
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	..	-18.9	-
Other	1.9	2.6	4.3	2.9	9.8	12.8	7.6	..	5.1	2.5
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	5.8	4.4	..	-9.1	44.5
<i>Residential</i>	1.9	2.6	4.3	2.9	9.2	6.9	3.2	..	5.1	-1.2
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

TURKEY

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	17.86	54.32	79.93	95.61	101.17	100.79	84.24	9.71	1.93
Total electricity and heat	5.49	30.36	54.48	62.79	70.79	66.75	57.96	15.31	2.85
<i>Main activity producers</i>	5.30	30.08	53.94	61.77	69.71	65.80	56.86	15.57	2.81
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.19	0.28	0.54	1.02	1.08	0.95	1.10	3.17	6.08
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.02	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	6.74	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.49	4.72	4.19	5.32	5.20	5.39	5.57	5.49	0.72
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.46 e	0.40 e	0.56 e	0.60 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.29	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-8.83	-
Industry	3.97	9.98	15.55	13.04	12.01	11.62	9.60	7.99	-0.17
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.00	-	0.09	1.31 e	1.63 e	0.84 e	0.37 e	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.73	0.93	0.11	0.57	0.49	0.47	0.54	2.10	-2.36
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.01	0.03	0.14	-	-	5.05	-	33.13
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.18	0.12	-	23.14
<i>Other industry</i>	3.24	9.04	15.30	11.00 e	9.74 e	10.13 e	3.52 e	8.93	-4.02
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	5.10	9.10	5.71	13.88	12.77	16.29	10.18	4.94	0.49
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	1.21	3.10	8.51	18.85	19.24	25.78	22.46	8.19	8.99
Total electricity and heat	0.68	0.37	1.66	6.81	9.99	11.66	11.44	-5.01	16.10
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.68	0.37	1.66	6.81	9.99	11.66	11.44	-5.01	16.10
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	0.09	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-3.28	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	0.46 e	0.40 e	0.56 e	0.60 e	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	0.29	1.18	6.16	3.85	3.29	3.97	4.32	12.55	5.82
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	0.28 e	0.43 e	0.66 e	0.37 e	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.13	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	2.81	-	29.78
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	0.00	0.02	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
<i>Other industry</i>	0.29	1.17	6.12	3.49 e	2.74 e	3.30 e	1.01 e	12.48	-0.66
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.10	1.49	0.69	7.72	5.56	9.58	5.86	25.02	6.14
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	3.43	5.34	7.04	7.52	8.00	6.55	6.49	3.75	0.85
Total electricity and heat	0.36	0.11	0.28	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.60	-9.80	7.88
<i>Main activity producers</i>	0.31	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-11.22	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.05	0.03	0.28	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.60	-4.01	13.92
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	2.39	4.66	4.19	5.32	5.20	5.39	5.57	5.71	0.78
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.29	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-8.83	-
Industry	0.05	0.34	2.47	1.43	2.03	0.59	0.24	17.37	-1.37
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	0.09	0.89	1.10	0.06	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	0.05	0.34	2.38	0.54	0.93	0.42	0.24	17.37	-1.37
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.18	0.24	0.07	0.07	1.19	-2.47
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

TURKEY

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	13.23	45.89	64.38	69.24	73.93	68.46	55.29	10.92	0.81
Total electricity and heat	4.45	29.88	52.54	55.44	60.27	54.58	45.92	17.21	1.89
<i>Main activity producers</i>	4.30	29.63	52.29	54.96	59.71	54.14	45.42	17.45	1.87
<i>Autoproducers</i>	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.48	0.56	0.45	0.50	4.71	2.98
Patent fuel/BKB plants	0.02	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	6.74	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	3.63	8.47	6.92	7.75	6.69	7.05	5.04	7.31	-2.23
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.00	-	-	0.13	0.10	0.13	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	0.73	0.93	0.11	0.49	0.36	0.35	0.41	2.10	-3.57
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	2.24	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	0.02	0.15	0.17	0.12	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	2.90	7.54	6.81	6.98	6.07	6.41	2.27	8.27	-5.08
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	4.88	7.48	4.93	5.98	6.98	6.64	4.25	3.62	-2.43
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

TURKEY

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	31.85	50.45	88.29	127.32	130.86	135.91	159.57	152.34
Heavy fuel oil	105.18	174.87	150.29	397.45	678.68	817.13	879.55	817.74	725.03
Natural gas	..	110.22	131.07	234.26	308.66	301.42	370.57	390.80	347.64
For industry									
Steam coal	..	79.67	53.26	78.71	137.83	142.33	161.45	172.80	149.36
Coking coal	70.23	82.07	80.19	148.07	272.14	253.81	268.97	270.65	233.12
High sulphur fuel oil	105.18	174.87	150.29	397.45	678.68	817.13	879.55	817.74	725.03
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	98.09	136.10	236.80	316.77	305.55	372.22	394.46	350.41
(Turkish liras / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	..	0.02	9.01	33.83	54.53	62.50	69.57	86.83	95.28
Heavy fuel oil	0.00	0.63	128.86	731.11	1395.16	1873.31	2161.11	2135.89	2176.59
Natural gas	..	0.37	105.36	403.98	594.87	647.84	853.61	956.94	978.42
For industry									
Steam coal	..	0.13	20.22	64.10	125.44	144.45	175.62	199.81	198.51
Coking coal	0.00	0.19	43.69	173.07	355.48	369.73	419.93	449.19	444.69
High sulphur fuel oil	0.00	0.63	128.86	731.11	1395.16	1873.31	2161.11	2135.89	2176.59
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	..	0.33	109.40	408.38	610.48	656.71	857.39	965.91	986.21

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	0.41	6.02	13.30	16.74	19.78	22.19	27.80	25.47	28.25
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	1.76	6.30	11.10	14.76	15.50	21.87	19.33	21.83
Coking coal	0.41	4.25	6.27	5.23	4.86	6.40	5.57	5.59	6.07
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	0.72	0.41	0.16	0.29	0.36	0.54	0.36
Total exports	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.06
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.05
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.01
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

TURKEY

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	475	5572	13001	17360	21333	23678	29195	26633	29816
Coking coal	475	3717	6202	4943	5135	6793	5454	5759	6250
Australia	-	1318	2793	882	1376	985	1377	905	518
Canada	-	51	847	1175	865	798	493	339	492
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Poland	-	-	100	187	78	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
United States	405	2011	2150	1810	2518	2590	2442	3541	4098
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	17
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	101	-	-	68	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	96
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	147	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	337	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	259	574	14	1544	53	18	235
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	208	55	524	837	717	706
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	90	114	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	139	20	76	88	85
Steam coal	-	1840	6788	12417	16198	16885	23741	20874	23566
Australia	-	-	-	24	-	81	-	-	114
Canada	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	292	-	147	214	67
United Kingdom	-	-	69	1	84	187	-	-	-
United States	-	58	-	-	-	54	1891	488	227
Other OECD	-	-	36	-	35	67	-	146	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	1517	215	15	-	16	-
Colombia	-	-	-	2456	2841	5113	7260	7158	9279
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	1252	1440	1448	1812	2853	3323	3347	3985
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	530	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	5023	6198	9844	6614	9731	8572	8410
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	174	611	590	957	550	590	1282
Venezuela	-	-	-	11	234	81	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	46	151	162	863	791	343	202
Lignite	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

UNITED KINGDOM⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

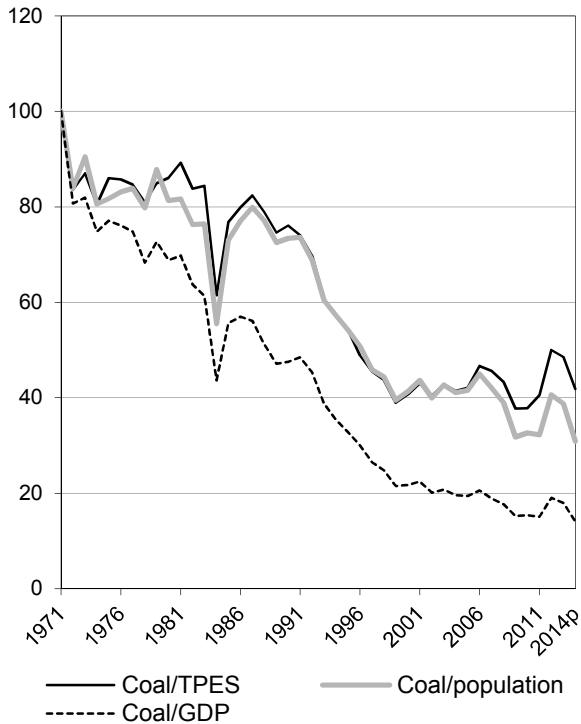


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

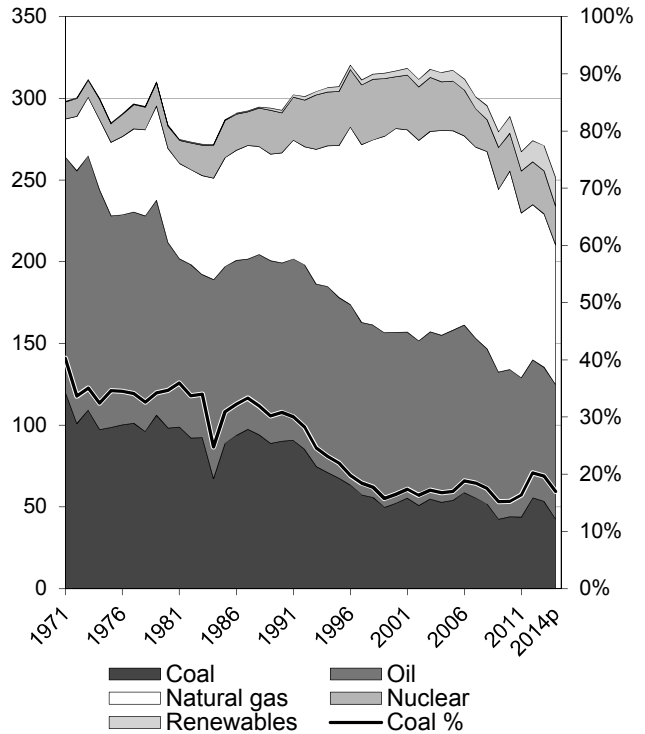


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

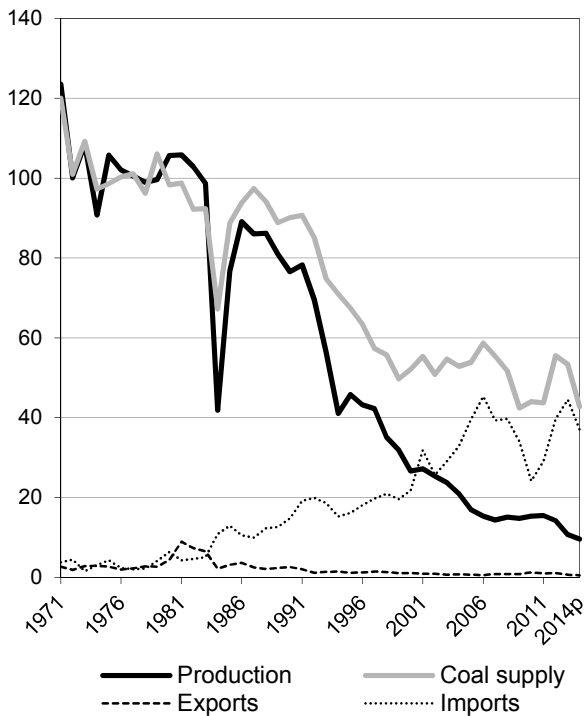
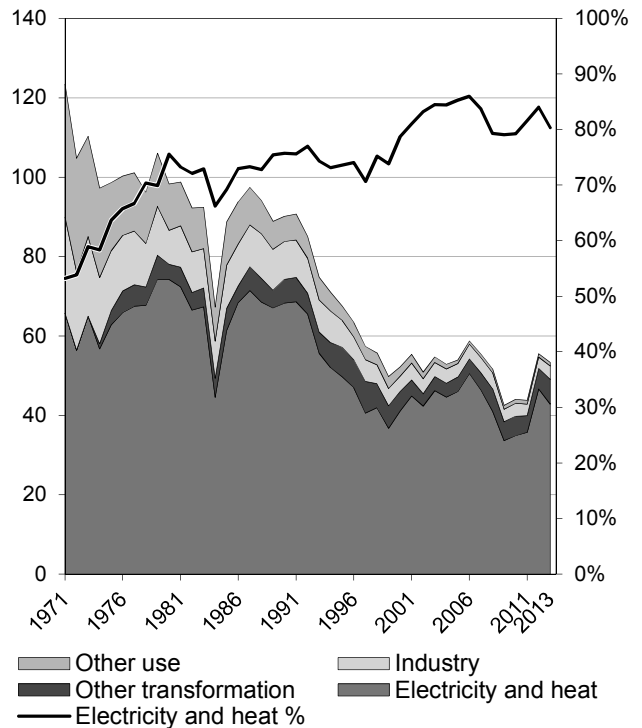


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

UNITED KINGDOM⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

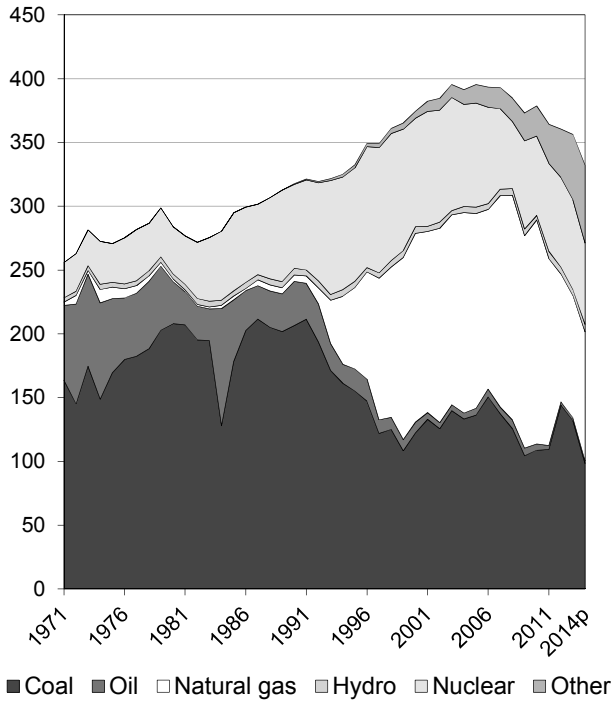


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

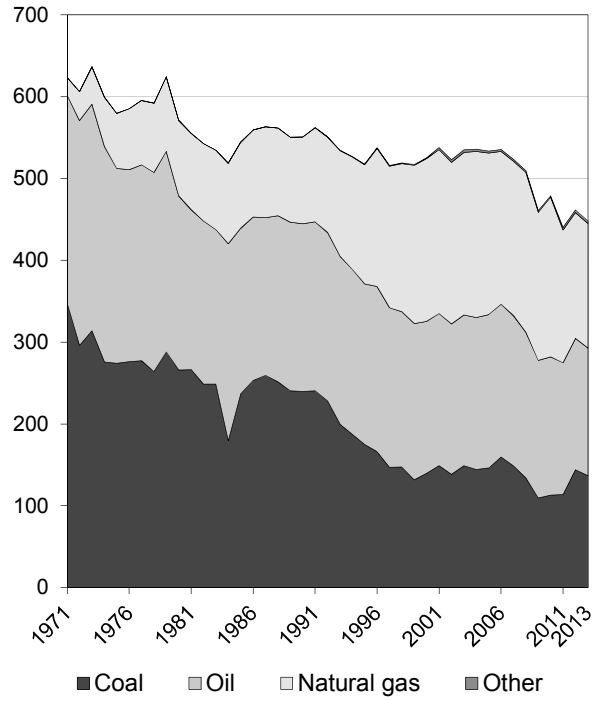


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

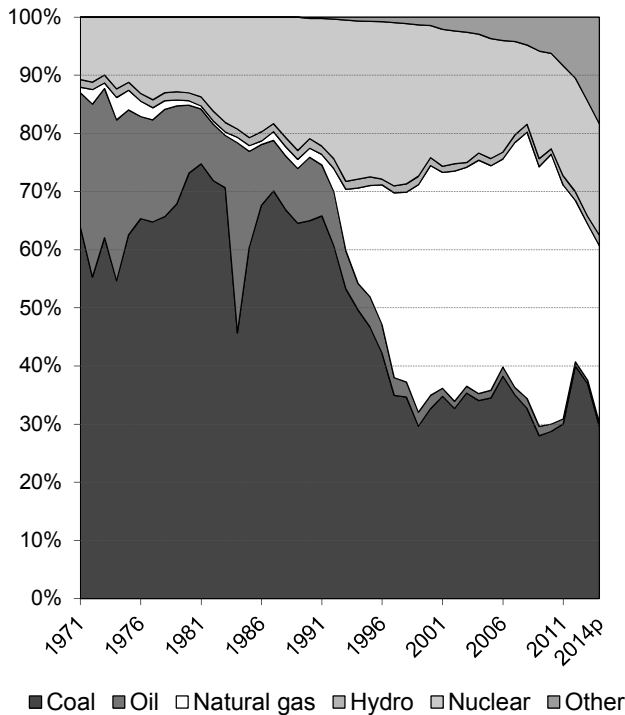
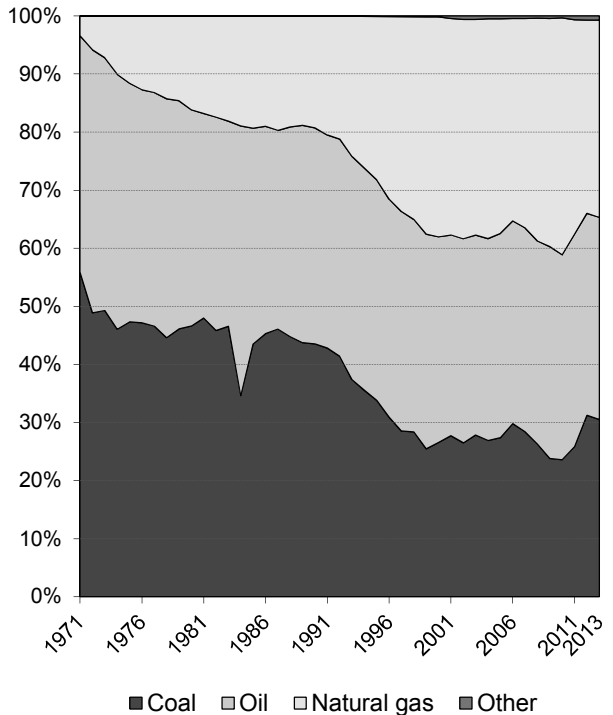


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

UNITED KINGDOM

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	311.53	283.47	294.18	318.50	289.16	272.79	253.98	-0.34	-0.33
Coal, peat and oil shale	109.18	98.28	90.16	52.16	44.01	53.31	42.78	-1.12	-2.26
Oil	155.58	113.34	109.11	104.60	89.97	82.13	82.18	-2.07	-1.23
Natural Gas	35.87	57.59	67.41	124.82	121.47	93.81	85.31	3.78	1.45
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.90	2.75	8.42	10.90	12.09	-	11.47
Nuclear	10.42	13.78	24.48	31.67	23.13	26.29	23.73	5.15	0.31
Hydro	0.47	0.48	0.64	0.62	0.44	0.58	0.73	1.78	-0.45
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.02	0.13	1.40	4.01	4.64	-	27.26
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	0.01	0.00	1.47	1.74	0.33	1.77	2.52	36.14	0.83
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	1158	1241	1648	2087	2478	2577	2643	2.09	1.96
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.27	0.23	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.10	-2.38	-2.25
Population (millions)	56.2	56.3	57.2	58.9	62.8	64.1	64.5	0.11	0.49
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	5.54	5.03	5.14	5.41	4.61	4.26	3.94	-0.44	-0.82
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	230.4	195.7	153.0	130.7	100.0	90.7	82.3	-2.38	-2.25
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	530.6	445.8	308.0	140.7	100.0	116.4	91.1	-3.15	-4.14
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	151.6	142.3	125.5	118.9	100.0	92.8	..	-1.11	-1.31
Elec. generation (TWh)	281	284	318	374	379	356	332	0.72	0.50
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	82.8	81.5	97.2	112.6	100.0	96.0	97.5	0.95	-0.05

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	14.68	1.60	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.19	0.24	-16.87	-8.90
Steam coal	84.26	74.99	26.40	16.71	15.08	10.51	9.38	-0.97	-8.19
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	15.11	1.60	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.23	-17.06	-9.08
Steam coal	108.47	91.16	30.94	20.22	18.15	12.67	11.31	-1.44	-8.22
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

UNITED KINGDOM

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	204.61	187.54	197.37	215.33	196.23	183.26	184.33	-0.21	-0.30
Coal, peat and oil shale	45.32	20.20	15.88	6.19	4.23	3.74	4.27	-5.98	-5.55
Oil	104.41	85.17	87.49	89.40	78.79	74.30	73.41	-1.03	-0.76
Natural Gas	26.25	53.21	59.68	74.89	67.70	61.37	62.24	4.95	0.18
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.59	0.88	3.16	2.83	3.32	-	7.77
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.22	0.27	-	13.54
Electricity	28.63	28.79	33.72	40.47	40.40	39.05	38.98	0.97	0.63
Heat	-	0.17	-	3.48	1.81	1.75	1.84	-	-
of which:									
Total industry	75.06	56.11	45.93	48.78	36.02	32.66	33.36	-2.85	-1.38
Coal, peat and oil shale	20.06	8.52	9.53	3.89	3.23	2.86	3.36	-4.29	-4.43
Oil	30.33	17.41	9.04	8.62	7.29	6.01	5.77	-6.88	-1.93
Natural Gas	13.45	19.28	14.86	20.27	10.93	10.12	10.31	0.59	-1.58
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.14	0.40	0.55	0.56	0.67	-	7.07
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	11.21	10.72	12.36	14.02	12.84	12.02	12.04	0.58	-0.12
Heat	-	0.17	-	1.57	1.17	1.09	1.21	-	-
Total transport	39.47	43.39	55.97	59.81	57.57	56.22	55.80	2.08	-0.01
Coal, peat and oil shale	0.08	0.05	0.00	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	-18.29	7.03
Oil	39.07	42.96	55.32	58.76	55.38	54.38	53.77	2.07	-0.12
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	-	1.68	1.33	1.51	-	-
Electricity	0.32	0.37	0.65	1.06	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.23	-1.09
Residential	48.09	51.32	53.29	61.47	63.82	57.38	57.38	0.61	0.32
Coal, peat and oil shale	20.89	9.71	5.02	2.23	0.95	0.84	0.87	-8.05	-7.33
Oil	5.54	3.76	3.30	4.31	4.56	3.60	3.68	-3.00	0.47
Natural Gas	10.45	27.27	33.20	40.88	43.06	38.14	38.07	7.04	0.60
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.57	0.63	0.74	-	4.88
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	11.22	10.58	11.52	13.74	14.60	14.10	13.94	0.16	0.83
Heat	-	-	-	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	-	-
Comm & public services	19.03	18.20	18.39	24.07	24.98	24.74	25.23	-0.20	1.38
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.18	1.89	1.30	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.02	-6.62	-16.14
Oil	8.36	6.63	4.43	2.01	0.93	0.95	0.90	-3.68	-6.67
Natural Gas	1.09	3.06	3.90	8.93	11.36	11.12	11.58	7.78	4.84
Biofuels and waste	-	-	0.05	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.14	-	4.12
Geothermal	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	5.40	6.62	8.71	11.12	11.96	11.95	12.02	2.85	1.41
Heat	-	-	-	1.85	0.56	0.58	0.56	-	-
Non-energy use	17.22	10.14	15.46	16.18	10.78	9.26	9.18	-0.63	-2.24
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	17.22	10.14	13.24	14.65	9.89	8.62	8.56	-1.53	-1.88
Natural Gas	-	-	2.22	1.52	0.89	0.64	0.62	-	-5.40

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

UNITED KINGDOM

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	108.4	105.7	76.6	26.7	15.4	14.2	10.7	9.6	-2.0	-8.2
Imports	1.6	6.4	14.8	21.8	24.2	39.6	44.5	37.1	14.0	4.9
Exports	-2.8	-4.4	-2.6	-1.1	-1.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-5.4
Stock changes	2.0	-9.4	1.4	4.9	5.8	2.7	-1.2	-3.4		
Primary supply	109.2	98.3	90.2	52.2	44.0	55.5	53.3	42.8	-1.1	-2.3
Statistical differences	3.3	0.1	-1.4	0.1	-1.5	-1.8	-1.7	..		
Total transformation	-62.1 e	-76.3 e	-71.7 e	-44.3 e	-37.2 e	-48.9 e	-45.9 e	..	0.8	-1.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-65.0	-74.3	-68.3	-41.1	-34.9	-46.7	-42.8	..	0.3	-2.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-65.0	-72.0	-66.3	-37.7	-32.5	-44.2	-40.8	..	0.1	-2.1
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-2.3	-1.9	-3.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	..	-	0.3
Gas works	8.4	0.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	..	-37.0	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-5.5 e	-2.4 e	-3.5 e	-3.3 e	-2.3 e	-2.3 e	-3.1 e	..	-2.7	-0.5
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-2.3 e	-0.9 e	-2.6 e	-3.0 e	-2.1 e	-2.2 e	-2.9 e	..	0.9	0.4
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-3.2	-1.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	..	-8.8	-1.6
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	9.7	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-3.2	-1.9	-1.1	-1.5	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	..	-6.1	-0.2
Losses	-1.8	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	45.3	20.2	15.9	6.2	4.2	3.7	4.3	..	-6.0	-5.5
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	20.1	8.5	9.5	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.4	..	-4.3	-4.4
<i>Iron and steel</i>	9.0 e	3.6 e	4.3 e	1.5 e	1.2 e	1.1 e	1.2 e	..	-4.3	-5.2
<i>Chemical</i>	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	6.2	-10.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	3.5	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	-5.4	-1.2
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-4.5	-7.1
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	..	-5.2	-4.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-18.3	7.0
Other	25.2	11.6	6.3	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	-7.8	-8.1
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	4.2	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-6.6	-16.1
<i>Residential</i>	20.9	9.7	5.0	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	..	-8.0	-7.3
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-8.2	-6.3
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

UNITED KINGDOM

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	120.67	106.72	59.84	51.45	51.50	64.33	60.36	-1.02	-2.45
Total electricity and heat	83.21	84.01	46.85	41.98	42.41	55.36	50.65	0.08	-2.18
<i>Main activity producers</i>	80.64	82.56	44.76	40.23	40.57	53.84	49.84	0.20	-2.17
<i>Autoproducers</i>	2.57	1.46	2.09	1.75	1.85	1.53	0.81	-4.59	-2.53
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.19	0.78	0.54	0.23	0.24	0.17	0.21	-3.51	-5.49
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	16.76	10.09	8.23	5.40	5.28	4.97	5.29	-4.15	-2.77
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.62 e	0.43 e	0.85 e	0.86 e	0.87 e	1.29 e	-	3.23
Gas manufacture	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	6.19	5.40	1.90	2.10	1.93	1.94	2.27	-1.13	-3.69
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.11	0.16 e	0.03 e	0.19 e	0.19 e	0.17 e	0.18 e	3.38	0.46
<i>Chemical</i>	0.03	1.04	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	35.13	-10.26
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	3.09	1.50	1.24	1.06	1.06	1.12	1.17	-5.84	-1.08
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.32	0.63	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.12	5.93	-6.92
<i>Other industry</i>	2.65	2.07 e	0.48 e	0.65 e	0.49 e	0.44 e	0.72 e	-2.04	-4.51
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	12.19	5.45	1.97	0.77	0.76	0.70	0.68	-6.50	-8.65
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	105.68	96.21	51.02	45.08	45.23	58.37	53.63	-0.78	-2.51
Total electricity and heat	83.21	84.01	46.85	41.98	42.41	55.36	50.65	0.08	-2.18
<i>Main activity producers</i>	80.64	82.56	44.76	40.23	40.57	53.84	49.84	0.20	-2.17
<i>Autoproducers</i>	2.57	1.46	2.09	1.75	1.85	1.53	0.81	-4.59	-2.53
Patent fuel/BKB plants	1.19	0.78	0.54	0.23	0.24	0.17	0.21	-3.51	-5.49
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	6.19	5.25	1.88	1.98	1.80	1.83	2.15	-1.36	-3.82
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	-16.73	6.67
<i>Chemical</i>	0.03	1.04	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	35.13	-10.26
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	3.09	1.50	1.24	1.06	1.06	1.12	1.17	-5.84	-1.08
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.32	0.63	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.12	5.93	-6.92
<i>Other industry</i>	2.65	2.07	0.48	0.65	0.49	0.44	0.72	-2.04	-4.51
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	12.19	5.45	1.97	0.77	0.76	0.70	0.68	-6.50	-8.65
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	14.99	10.52	8.82	6.37	6.27	5.95	6.73	-2.91	-1.92
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	14.91	10.09	8.23	5.40	5.28	4.97	5.29	-3.21	-2.77
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.62 e	0.43 e	0.85 e	0.86 e	0.87 e	1.29 e	-	3.23
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	-	-0.73
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.15 e	0.03 e	0.12 e	0.13 e	0.12 e	0.13 e	-	-0.73
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

UNITED KINGDOM

7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	52.18	96.27	55.02	81.19	119.15	159.09	130.15	119.13	115.70
Heavy fuel oil	67.63	66.97	128.62	272.68	447.83	571.81	607.82	559.65	517.91
Natural gas	52.91	c	80.92	166.90	204.12	277.58	306.08	325.13	281.42
For industry									
Steam coal	49.74	88.51	59.32	99.65	130.90	166.78	165.81	176.75	186.96
Coking coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	72.81	95.94	135.97	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	266.21	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	67.78	123.24	81.44	232.37	255.74	321.42	347.81	378.90	362.36
(UK pounds / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	21.97	43.77	29.35	36.07	62.30	80.14	66.33	61.55	56.75
Heavy fuel oil	49.72	53.16	119.80	211.50	408.85	502.94	540.87	504.79	443.55
Natural gas	35.47	c	68.73	118.04	169.93	222.63	248.36	267.41	219.78
For industry									
Steam coal	23.25	44.67	35.13	49.14	75.98	93.26	93.80	101.36	101.80
Coking coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High sulphur fuel oil	53.53	76.16	126.65	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	206.48	c	c	c	c	c
Natural gas	45.44	89.21	69.17	164.35	212.91	257.79	282.22	311.64	282.98

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	2.18	14.78	21.78	39.63	24.15	29.07	39.63	44.50	37.09
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	0.75	5.54	12.94	32.25	17.12	22.90	34.19	37.12	29.51
Coking coal	1.34	8.84	8.34	6.45	6.91	6.12	5.23	6.53	6.63
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.08	0.40	0.51	0.93	0.13	0.05	0.21	0.85	0.96
Total exports	2.75	2.59	1.13	0.71	1.25	1.01	1.06	0.72	0.54
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	1.69	2.12	0.66	0.57	0.72	0.49	0.48	0.59	0.43
Coking coal	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.97	0.42	0.47	0.14	0.53	0.51	0.56	0.12	0.11

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

UNITED KINGDOM

9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	2352	14783	23446	43968	26540	32528	44816	49402	40645
Coking coal	1383	8614	8462	6551	6634	5908	5071	6246	6344
Australia	380	2966	4880	3468	3437	3380	2360	2058	1249
Canada	-	961	1633	1092	458	363	155	56	434
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	207	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	375	794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	421	3791	1936	1284	2275	1873	1932	2668	3019
Other OECD	-	7	2	-	1	3	4	8	12
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	106	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	93	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	11	707	376	239	595	1060	1396
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	17	50	-	-	20
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	290	214
Steam coal	969	6169	14984	37417	19906	26620	39745	43156	34301
Australia	645	67	1222	828	12	-	-	89	-
Canada	-	24	-	-	-	-	153	505	-
Czech Republic	-	2	-	-	3	9	5	7	-
Germany	53	248	-	17	31	26	20	41	38
Poland	41	250	1107	630	563	655	87	529	212
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	1641	837	266	2347	4461	8859	9528	7687
Other OECD	73	1868	204	312	443	654	662	901	510
China, People's Rep.	-	69	143	130	17	51	13	34	82
Colombia	-	956	5649	3369	6247	8010	11749	11388	9278
Indonesia	-	-	9	1682	271	-	-	-	-
South Africa	26	356	4756	12911	763	647	553	484	136
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	106	499	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	480	16964	9209	12093	17459	19189	15866
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	84	-	-	-	376	477
Venezuela	-	169	208	-	-	-	171	55	-
Viet Nam	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	24	20	246	224	-	14	14	30	15
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

UNITED KINGDOM

11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	2176	2258	656	533	714	488	475	585	424
Total OECD	2174	1960	651	525	682	464	437	562	381
Australia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	113	67	-	83	166	67	51	67	32
Canada	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	125	366	12	4	4	8	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	6	204	-	-	5	6	-	-	7
France	950	271	77	32	5	15	26	13	9
Germany	446	214	13	1	9	25	-	-	1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	17
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	18	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Ireland	202	246	265	310	372	255	265	331	245
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	53	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	168	25	15	3	5	5	4	13	2
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	79	145	158	84	80	57	46	63	39
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	6	6
Portugal	3	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	3	138	31	-	10	8	19	2	22
Sweden	26	87	8	5	25	2	1	3	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	2	289	4	6	11	15	32	19	42
Brazil	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
India	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	3
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	2	282	-	-	1	-	-	1	36
Oth. non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia & Oceania	-	-	1	4	2	1	3	6	3
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	-	-	-	5	12	24	9	-
Non-specified/Other	-	9	1	2	21	9	6	4	1

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

UNITED KINGDOM

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	72.56	57.61	46.84	116.05	120.24	187.79	196.99	184.15	..
Imports from:									
Australia	76.77	56.28	45.23	127.10	124.16	201.79	231.88	190.25	..
Canada	67.89	55.72	45.32	99.81	104.80	192.51	241.64	186.81	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	65.40	53.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	72.53	60.78	52.11	113.10	131.69	176.47	145.57	181.09	..
China	..	..	..	..	207.67	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	59.04	..	..	..	..	..	135.86	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	46.86	59.92	43.01	91.89	82.35	69.16	98.63	147.54	..
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	68.56	45.19	39.73	70.24	84.03	139.40	94.70	100.52	..
Imports from:									
Australia	95.59	41.59	35.25	85.03	91.62	168.33	91.04	..	..
Canada	59.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2075.56	..
Czech Republic	101.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	84.94	51.92	41.04	71.87	112.37	145.69	92.85	97.54	..
United States	69.28	44.64	38.57	83.66	79.53	133.03	85.17	92.99	..
China	73.47	..	..	98.27	71.23	..	x	x	..
Colombia	73.07	43.65	38.30	70.13	78.56	..	89.35	105.53	..
Indonesia	..	46.10	..	53.73	74.02	94.81	114.42	119.57	..
South Africa	..	43.16	41.04	69.27	90.44	155.46	85.90	106.00	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	53.72	50.58	39.22	70.78	82.58	139.84	96.44	94.88	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

UNITED STATES⁽¹⁾

Figure 1: Coal supply indicators (1971 = 100)

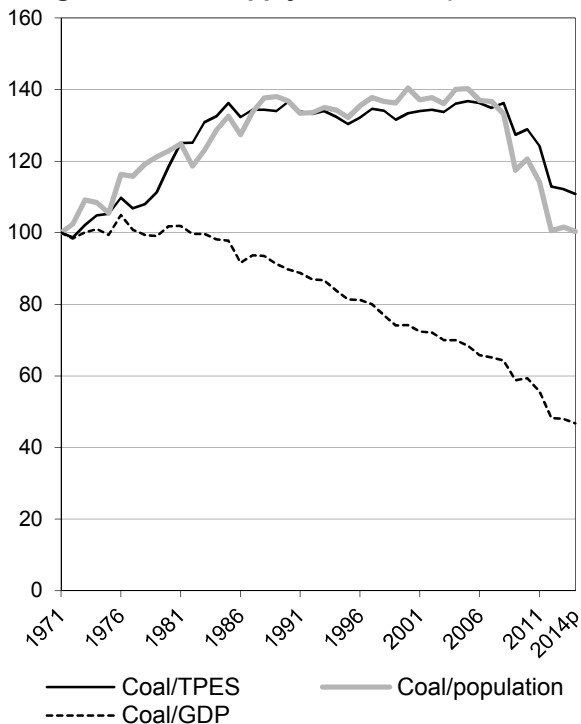


Figure 2: TPES by fuel (Mtce)

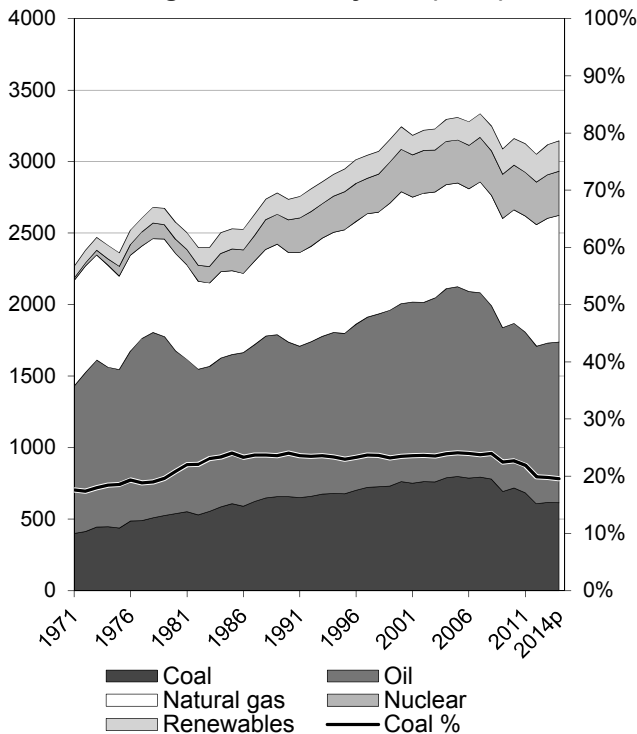


Figure 3: Primary coal supply (Mtce)

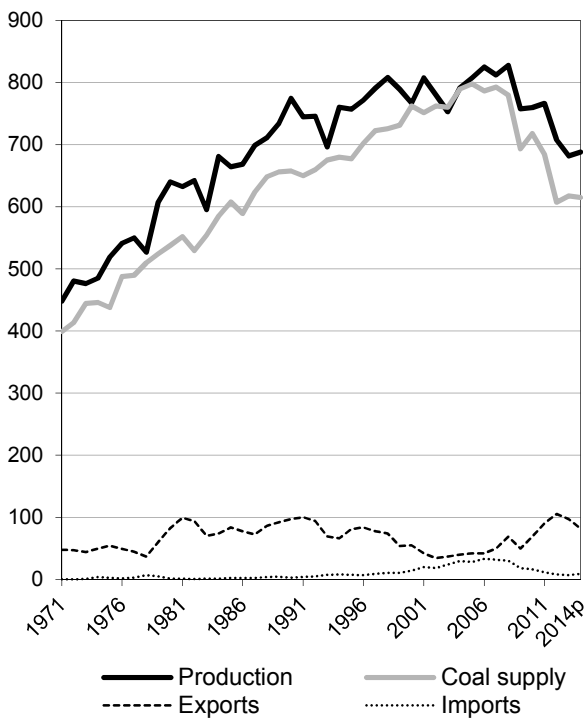
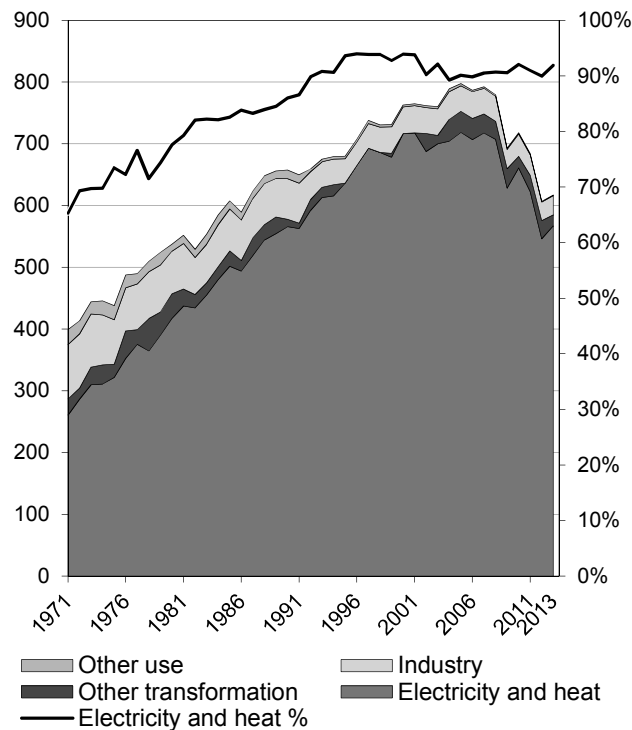


Figure 4: Coal consumption (Mtce)



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are included in coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Information, IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

UNITED STATES⁽¹⁾

Figure 5: Electricity generation by fuel (TWh)

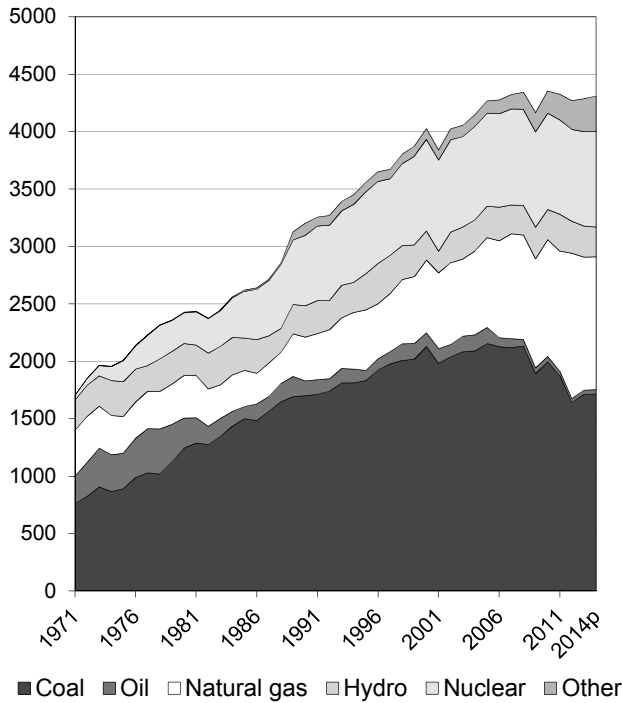


Figure 6: CO₂ emissions by fuel (Mt CO₂)

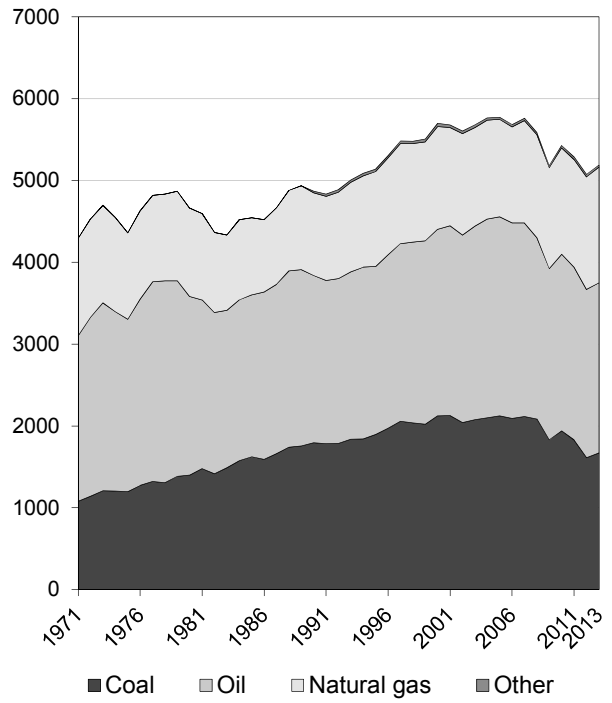


Figure 7: Electricity generation by fuel share

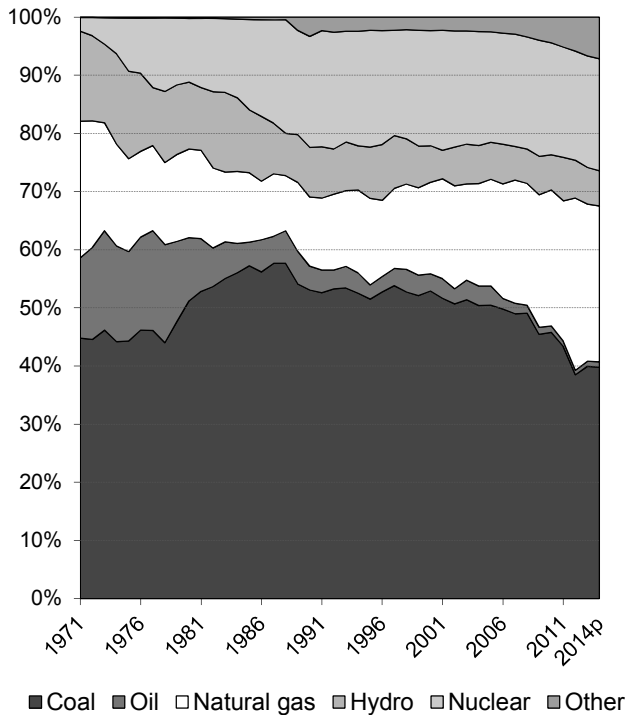
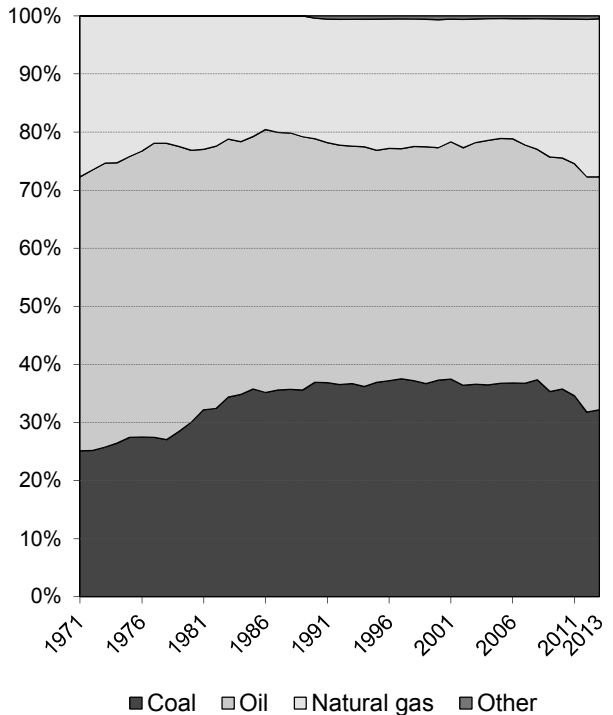


Figure 8: CO₂ emissions by fuel share



(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Peat and oil shale and oil sands are shown with coal for all figures.

Source: IEA/OECD Electricity Information, IEA/OECD CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

UNITED STATES

1. Total primary energy supply (TPES) by fuel⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
TPES (Mtce)	2471.34	2578.11	2735.79	3247.63	3164.85	3126.23	3151.45	0.60	0.58
Coal, peat and oil shale	444.35	537.48	657.50	762.34	718.00	617.33	614.97	2.33	-0.27
Oil	1167.84	1138.47	1081.20	1244.50	1150.88	1114.83	1123.64	-0.45	0.13
Natural Gas	735.02	681.12	626.05	782.26	794.17	871.08	885.33	-0.94	1.45
Biofuels and waste	53.57	77.84	88.94	104.62	127.72	139.09	139.61	3.03	1.96
Nuclear	33.20	99.10	227.69	296.99	312.33	306.03	309.16	11.99	1.29
Hydro	32.60	34.25	33.56	31.11	32.22	33.28	32.05	0.17	-0.04
Geothermal	3.01	6.57	20.14	18.70	12.01	12.34	12.86	11.83	-2.11
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	0.46	2.96 e	14.32 e	25.01 e	27.91	-	18.99
Net electricity trade ⁽²⁾	1.75	3.28	0.24	4.17	3.19	7.25	5.91	-10.97	15.90
Heat ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Energy supply, GDP and population⁽¹⁾

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
GDP (2005 bil. USD)	4989	5934	8238	11553	13599	14452	14797	2.99	2.47
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁴⁾	0.50	0.43	0.33	0.28	0.23	0.22	0.21	-2.32	-1.85
Population (millions)	211.9	227.7	250.2	282.4	309.8	316.5	319.0	0.98	1.03
Total TPES/population ⁽⁴⁾	11.66	11.32	10.94	11.50	10.22	9.88	9.88	-0.38	-0.44
Total TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	212.8	186.7	142.7	120.8	100.0	93.0	91.5	-2.32	-1.85
Solid fossil-fuel TPES/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	168.7	171.6	151.2	125.0	100.0	80.9	78.7	-0.64	-2.68
Elec. consumption/GDP ⁽⁵⁾	120.0	122.6	114.8	108.8	100.0	94.0	..	-0.26	-0.87
Elec. generation (TWh)	1966	2427	3203	4026	4354	4287	4311	2.91	1.28
Industrial production ⁽⁵⁾	49.7	55.4	68.7	101.8	100.0	110.3	114.9	1.92	2.08

3. Solid fossil-fuel production by type^(1,7)

	1978 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Mtce:									
Coking coal	93.39	96.20	56.00	45.21	65.91	74.62	71.85	0.25	-1.10
Steam coal	417.76	641.20	674.42	726.85	660.23	574.00	582.34	3.63	-0.48
Lignite	15.55	37.33	36.51	35.48	33.64	33.07	34.04	7.57	-0.53
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt:									
Coking coal	92.20	93.26	54.29	46.44	68.65	77.86	74.97	0.10	-0.78
Steam coal	484.60	760.39	839.69	916.00	856.49	755.75	769.16	3.83	-0.03
Lignite	31.16	79.91	77.62	76.15	70.97	70.06	72.11	8.16	-0.57
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Net trade between OECD and non-OECD countries.

(3) Ambient heat from heat pumps used in the transformation sector.

(4) TPES/GDP in units of tce/2005 thousand USD, TPES/population in units of tce/capita.

(5) As index, 2010 = 100

(6) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(7) Solid fossil-fuels exclude oil products such as petroleum coke and paraffin wax.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, OECD Main Economic Indicators

UNITED STATES

4. Final consumption of energy by fuel⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								73-90	90-13
Total final consumption⁽²⁾	1879.10	1873.27	1847.86	2208.90	2143.96	2051.09	2135.81	-0.10	0.63
Coal, peat and oil shale	105.84	80.24	79.51	46.54	38.36	31.34	32.02	-1.67	-3.88
Oil	990.71	984.48	976.13	1133.46	1086.47	1027.36	1044.88	-0.09	0.30
Natural Gas	524.24	482.02	432.84	514.12	443.47	427.89	475.54	-1.12	0.41
Biofuels and wastes	53.46	77.69	32.27	74.50	98.66	94.86	107.94	-2.93	5.39
Geothermal	-	-	0.48	0.74	0.32	0.32	0.32	-	-1.79
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	2.06	1.98	2.12	2.06	-	-
Electricity	204.84	248.85	323.55	429.93	465.21	457.87	464.66	2.73	1.59
Heat	-	-	3.07	7.54	9.48	9.34	8.38	-	4.46
of which:									
Total industry	562.57	553.39	405.33	474.65	375.65	358.84	372.92	-1.91	-0.36
Coal, peat and oil shale	86.07	68.92	65.74	43.37	36.21	30.05	30.93	-1.57	-3.23
Oil	103.18	127.85	63.22	36.66	43.24	28.78	30.87	-2.84	-3.07
Natural Gas	253.15	216.47	156.98	196.97	141.07	149.62	153.37	-2.77	-0.10
Biofuels and wastes	40.82	48.48	12.94	51.22	45.96	38.94	46.99	-6.54	5.77
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	79.34	91.67	106.46	140.32	101.53	103.93	104.00	1.74	-0.10
Heat	-	-	-	5.96	7.49	7.38	6.62	-	-
Total transport	591.81	607.53	696.52	840.34	850.32	853.37	868.50	0.96	0.96
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	567.23	586.07	674.00	813.56	791.57	790.21	797.16	1.02	0.73
Natural Gas	24.06	21.07	22.01	21.68	23.29	25.23	29.78	-0.52	1.32
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	4.55	34.67	37.08	40.67	-	-
Electricity	0.53	0.38	0.51	0.54	0.79	0.84	0.89	-0.22	2.47
Residential	339.29	307.97	299.82	377.20	383.21	363.26	379.97	-0.72	1.04
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.54	2.24	2.12	1.90 e	-	-	-	-4.36	-
Oil	102.37	59.79	37.67	45.58	30.73	39.94	27.71	-5.71	-1.33
Natural Gas	161.22	157.78	146.51	166.04	158.47	137.77	163.64	-0.56	0.48
Biofuels and wastes	-	-	-	14.82	14.36	14.51	15.62	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.31	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	2.06	1.98	2.12	2.06	-	-
Electricity	71.17	88.15	113.52	146.50	177.62	168.88	170.90	2.78	1.79
Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm & public services	212.45	203.65	227.52	275.78	294.48	281.52	292.66	0.40	1.10
Coal, peat and oil shale	4.89	2.60	3.45	1.27 e	2.16	1.29	1.10	-2.04	-4.85
Oil	69.72	45.72	30.44	23.79	21.98	18.33	14.98	-4.76	-3.03
Natural Gas	85.81	86.69	87.50	104.53	101.68	94.02	106.97	0.11	0.88
Biofuels and waste	-	-	-	1.77	3.13	3.16	3.30	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	-
Solar, wind, tide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	52.03	68.65	103.06	142.55	163.42	162.64	164.43	4.10	2.05
Heat	-	-	3.07 e	1.58 e	1.99 e	1.96 e	1.76 e	-	-2.40
Non-energy use	126.74	145.63	170.06	218.61	193.36	149.23	170.13	1.74	0.00
Coal, peat and oil shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil	126.74	145.63	150.23	193.72	176.52	129.76	150.17	1.00	-0.00
Natural Gas	-	-	19.84	24.89	16.84	19.47	19.96	-	0.03

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and "Non-specified other" sectors are not reported here individually, but are accounted for in Total final consumption.

(2) Total Final Consumption (TFC) excludes use in transformation processes and energy industry own use.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

UNITED STATES

5. Coal balance⁽¹⁾

(Mtce)

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014p	Average annual percent change	
									73-90	90-13
Production	476.2	639.9	774.7	766.9	759.8	707.8	681.7	688.2	2.9	-0.6
Imports	1.0	1.5	3.0	14.3	16.3	8.3	7.2	9.0	6.6	3.9
Exports	-44.3	-83.0	-97.1	-54.7	-68.9	-105.4	-97.3	-81.8	4.7	0.0
Stock changes	11.4	-21.0	-23.1	35.8	10.8	-3.6	25.7	-0.4		
Primary supply	444.4	537.5	657.5	762.3	718.0	607.2	617.3	615.0	2.3	-0.3
Statistical differences	18.1	-11.1	9.0	21.6	-4.0	-13.7	-3.0	..		
Total transformation	-348.1 e	-442.6	-585.2 e	-735.5 e	-673.4 e	-559.5 e	-579.9 e	..	3.1	-0.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-309.9	-417.2	-565.7 e	-716.5 e	-661.1	-546.3	-567.2	..	3.6	0.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-309.9	-417.2	-559.6	-699.7 e	-654.8	-541.4	-562.5	..	3.5	0.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-6.2 e	-16.8 e	-6.3	-4.9	-4.7	..	-	-1.1
Gas works	0.5	c	-2.6 e	-2.7 e	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	..	-	-0.1
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-38.7 e	-25.3 e	-16.8 e	-16.2 e	-9.6 e	-10.4 e	-10.1 e	..	-4.8	-2.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-25.8 e	-16.2 e	-11.4 e	-10.9 e	-6.0 e	-7.6 e	-6.7 e	..	-4.7	-2.3
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-12.9	-9.1	-5.4	-5.3 e	-3.6	-2.7	-3.4	..	-5.0	-2.1
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-8.6	-3.6	-1.8	-2.0 e	-2.2	-2.7	-2.4	..	-8.9	1.4
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	105.8	80.2	79.5	46.5	38.4	31.3	32.0	..	-1.7	-3.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	86.1	68.9	65.7	43.4	36.2	30.0	30.9	..	-1.6	-3.2
<i>Iron and steel</i>	48.4 e	29.6 e	18.1 e	11.2 e	7.0 e	5.0 e	5.5 e	..	-5.6	-5.1
<i>Chemical</i>	11.9	11.2	12.5 e	9.6 e	6.1	5.7	5.6	..	0.3	-3.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	5.2	10.0	11.1	11.4	7.3	7.6	8.0	..	4.5	-1.4
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	6.8	7.1	10.4	3.7	5.8	4.2	3.9	..	2.5	-4.1
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	13.7	11.1	13.7 e	7.5 e	10.0	7.5	8.0	..	0.0	-2.3
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other	19.8	11.3	13.8	3.2	2.2	1.3	1.1	..	-2.1	-10.4
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	4.9	2.6	3.4	1.3 e	2.2	1.3	1.1	..	-2.0	-4.9
<i>Residential</i>	4.5	2.2	2.1	1.9 e	-	-	-	..	-4.4	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	10.3	6.5	8.2	-	-	-	-	..	-1.4	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products, and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

UNITED STATES

6a. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Total coal⁽²⁾	584.39	815.95	966.39	949.70	920.30	820.25	839.95	2.82	0.13
Total electricity and heat	436.57	709.04 e	905.54 e	892.21	851.46	751.62	782.40	4.12	0.43
<i>Main activity producers</i>	436.57	701.67	888.82 e	884.55	845.94	747.11	777.69	4.03	0.45
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	7.37 e	16.72 e	7.66	5.52	4.51	4.70	-	-1.93
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	64.77	35.27	25.96 e	19.13	19.45	18.83	19.48	-4.94	-2.55
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17 e	2.39 e	1.28 e	1.48 e	1.18 e	1.14 e	-	8.50
Gas manufacture	-	5.64 e	5.67	5.57	5.41	5.52	5.10	-	-0.43
Industry	46.82	53.42	37.30	32.72	29.63	27.60	28.29	1.11	-2.73
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.66	1.71 e	1.46 e	0.68 e	0.57 e	0.24 e	0.33 e	-6.17	-6.95
<i>Chemical</i>	10.08	14.49 e	10.75 e	7.09	6.53	6.66	6.50	3.07	-3.42
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	11.51	11.97	12.23	8.00	7.69	8.33	8.79	0.33	-1.34
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.54	11.28	4.07	6.50	5.98	4.80	4.39	3.41	-4.02
<i>Other industry</i>	14.02	13.98 e	8.79 e	10.45 e	8.87 e	7.57 e	8.28 e	-0.02	-2.25
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	19.04	15.45	3.73	2.51	2.22	1.58	1.31	-1.73	-10.19
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	484.73	701.66	866.16	862.25	826.14	729.15	750.78	3.13	0.29
Total electricity and heat	408.08	637.00	835.53 e	830.29	784.23	685.89	718.54	3.78	0.53
<i>Main activity producers</i>	408.08	630.72	820.06 e	825.21	779.02	681.39	713.85	3.70	0.54
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	6.27	15.48 e	5.08	5.21	4.50	4.70	-	-1.25
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	0.17 e	2.39 e	1.28 e	1.48 e	1.18 e	1.14 e	-	8.50
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	44.63	52.18	35.88	32.42	29.55	27.18	27.99	1.31	-2.67
<i>Iron and steel</i>	3.66	1.71 e	1.46 e	0.68 e	0.57 e	0.24 e	0.33 e	-6.17	-6.95
<i>Chemical</i>	10.08	14.26 e	10.51 e	6.84	6.48	6.29	6.26	2.93	-3.51
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	11.51	11.97	12.23	8.00	7.69	8.32	8.78	0.32	-1.34
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.54	11.28	4.07	6.50	5.98	4.80	4.39	3.41	-4.02
<i>Other industry</i>	11.83	12.98 e	7.62 e	10.41 e	8.84 e	7.53 e	8.24 e	0.77	-1.96
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	18.95	15.34	3.68	2.51	2.22	1.58	1.31	-1.75	-10.16
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	68.89	35.27	25.96	19.15	19.40	19.00	19.44	-5.43	-2.56
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽³⁾	64.77	35.27	25.96 e	19.13	19.45	18.83	19.48	-4.94	-2.55
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

(3) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(4) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

UNITED STATES

6b. Use of coal for selected end-uses⁽¹⁾

(million tonnes)

	1978	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
								78-90	90-13
Lignite	30.77	79.02	74.27	68.30	74.76	72.10	69.73	8.18	-0.54
Total electricity and heat	28.49	72.04 e	70.01 e	61.92	67.22	65.73	63.86	8.04	-0.52
<i>Main activity producers</i>	28.49	70.94	68.76	59.34	66.91	65.73	63.85	7.90	-0.46
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	1.10 e	1.25 e	2.57	0.31	0.01	0.01	-	-19.73
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	5.64 e	5.67	5.57	5.41	5.52	5.10	-	-0.43
Industry	2.19	1.24	1.42	0.30	0.08	0.42	0.29	-4.61	-6.07
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.23 e	0.24 e	0.26	0.05	0.37	0.24	-	0.09
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	7.25
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	2.19	1.01 e	1.18 e	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	-6.27	-12.63
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	0.09	0.11	0.05	-	-	-	-	1.52	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil shale and oil sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total electricity and heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel/BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke ovens/Liquefaction ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnace inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Coal totals may not match the sum of the individual rows due to statistical differences. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Liquefaction primarily refers to direct distillation processes. Liquefaction from syngas may be reported here or as gas manufacture.

(3) Other sectors are Residential, Commercial and public services, Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing, and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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7. Fuel prices to end users⁽¹⁾

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(US dollars / tce)									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	29.96	38.52	31.51	40.50	59.42	62.80	62.55	61.51	62.08
Heavy fuel oil	62.13	97.68	125.20	205.30	370.49	537.14	617.84	566.95	562.87
Natural gas	43.89	71.64	134.45	253.47	156.67	145.92	105.49	133.50	153.74
For industry									
Steam coal	36.26	40.00	37.77	56.31	76.20	77.52	87.90	85.76	86.49
Coking coal	48.94	52.01	48.41	91.26	158.80	197.97	200.07	195.21	196.86
High sulphur fuel oil	52.81	76.81	118.29	207.40	338.09	469.47	509.19	486.52	450.89
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	50.94	86.68	132.99	252.91	161.27	152.75	116.04	138.76	165.29
(US dollars / unit) ⁽²⁾									
For electricity generation									
Steam coal	26.11	33.57	27.46	35.30	51.79	54.74	54.52	53.61	54.11
Heavy fuel oil	88.65	139.37	178.64	292.94	528.64	766.42	881.57	808.95	803.13
Natural gas	56.43	92.11	172.86	325.89	201.43	187.61	135.63	171.64	197.67
For industry									
Steam coal	33.57	37.03	34.97	52.12	70.54	71.76	81.37	79.39	80.06
Coking coal	49.57	52.68	49.04	92.44	160.84	200.52	202.64	197.72	199.39
High sulphur fuel oil	75.35	109.60	168.79	295.93	482.41	669.87	726.55	694.20	643.35
Low sulphur fuel oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas	65.50	111.44	170.99	325.17	207.34	196.39	149.20	178.40	212.52

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Prices & Taxes

8. Coal and peat trade by type of coal⁽⁴⁾

(Mtce)

	1978	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total imports	7.23	3.03	14.31	28.00	16.34	11.76	8.31	7.22	8.99
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	2.37	2.34	9.27	21.96	12.93	8.77	6.09	6.07	7.02
Coking coal	-	-	1.60	1.54	1.33	1.39	0.98	0.84	1.40
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	0.03	1.28	0.94	0.27	0.17	0.14	0.46
Lignite	-	-	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	4.87	0.68	3.38	3.15	1.08	1.27	1.01	0.12	0.07
Total exports	37.11	97.12	54.74	42.09	68.92	90.54	105.37	97.26	81.83
Bituminous coal ⁽⁵⁾	8.69	37.19	22.24	11.57	15.23	26.47	39.64	33.33	23.47
Coking coal	27.79	59.39	30.72	24.46	47.88	59.33	59.63	56.09	53.84
Sub-bituminous coal	-	-	0.73	4.39	4.40	3.80	5.20	7.07	3.66
Lignite	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.01
Peat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal products ⁽⁶⁾	0.59	0.51	1.02	1.56	1.31	0.87	0.87	0.75	0.84

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal prices relate to historical definitions.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) For steam coal, coking coal and heavy fuel oil per metric tonne; for natural gas per 10⁷ kilocalories GCV.

(4) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(5) Bituminous coal includes anthracite.

(6) Coal products includes products derived from coal, for example: coke, coal tar, briquettes, patent fuels and also peat products.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries

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9. Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	2679	2449	11351	27634	17556	11873	8308	8078	10206
Coking coal	-	-	1547	1603	1385	1446	1015	876	1449
Australia	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	1511	1458	1385	1358	875	860	755
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	694
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	36	-	-	88	140	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal	2679	2449	9724	25903	16036	10298	7161	7090	8657
Australia	933	22	152	66	345	56	-	-	-
Canada	49	883	155	244	86	46	23	51	84
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	645	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	5	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	6	39	1	-	-	1	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	18	18	47	19	59	37	29
Colombia	-	1296	6928	19247	13230	8619	6306	5950	6796
Indonesia	-	-	651	2239	1728	777	470	805	1330
South Africa	996	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	357	-	-	13	33	39
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	79	38	113	170	164	94
Venezuela	-	238	1813	3387	528	618	120	38	262
Viet Nam	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	56	5	1	1	30	47	-	11	23
Lignite	-	-	80	128	135	129	132	112	100

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal consists of steam coal (anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal), coking coal and lignite.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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10. Coking coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	27433	57568	29780	26001	50906	63078	63390	59585	57195
Total OECD	23813	47721	22752	19577	31644	39502	39565	36440	39769
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	239	412	330	1670	558	426
Belgium	956	5532	2343	1470	1689	1316	1392	1000	841
Canada	5410	3988	3501	4034	3091	3772	4379	3363	3946
Chile	-	68	-	-	-	394	386	329	353
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	86	288	260	262	307	266	374	670
France	1468	4501	2197	1116	1792	1589	2592	2402	1829
Germany	560	636	419	473	1478	1925	1869	1876	2722
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	65	-	40	26	-	-	-
Iceland	-	28	48	57	59	58	62	71	56
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-
Israel	-	50	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2905	6377	3297	2203	2388	4067	3429	2162	2308
Japan	8991	10019	852	1652	2696	5615	4579	3624	3093
Korea	505	2908	1096	727	2715	4597	4366	3625	2986
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	3	355	588	700	817	671	2822	1642
Netherlands	929	3606	1735	1548	4929	5889	5253	3948	5653
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	68	99	42	18	75	81	79	90	75
Poland	-	-	-	-	2149	1258	465	496	599
Portugal	265	234	198	-	-	93	134	218	75
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	201	249	462	289	454
Slovenia	x	-	-	163	223	663	292	114	187
Spain	688	3156	1993	1685	1393	1108	1160	1361	1105
Sweden	299	764	642	464	401	480	475	438	651
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Turkey	409	1906	1584	1642	2076	2248	3323	3937	3729
United Kingdom	360	3710	2041	1238	2761	2484	2261	3343	6369
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	3620	9847	6642	6424	19193	23576	23825	23052	17426
Brazil	1342	5219	4093	3113	7125	7564	7090	7439	6718
China ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	3808	4191	6525	6638	1234
Chinese Taipei	205	357	116	-	227	-	-	-	-
Egypt	218	586	682	280	1042	569	375	305	375
India	-	-	22	1078	2299	3448	4353	2760	3187
Romania	673	1559	443	547	812	937	607	846	370
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	1	485	269	377	161	683	879	852	699
Oth. non-OECD Americas	914	580	184	207	321	306	471	501	669
Other Asia & Oceania	24	21	-	-	-	-	72	77	-
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	243	1040	833	822	3398	5878	3453	3634	4174
Non-specified/Other	-	-	386	-	69	-	-	93	-

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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11. Steam coal exports by destination⁽¹⁾

(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
World	9837	38344	23226	19094	23023	34057	50632	47127	31085
Total OECD	9370	33473	22026	16990	19929	28592	40137	39415	25102
Australia	-	1	-	-	105	302	152	135	1
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	2178	278	411	367	1470	1013	821	77
Canada	8782	10083	13524	13625	7245	2431	2163	3084	2143
Chile	-	274	48	76	1053	1607	1635	2049	763
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	2842	70	66	73	146	-	-	-
Estonia	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	166	145	-	-	-
France	38	1740	564	28	1080	2078	1145	1326	161
Germany	36	320	467	133	935	2394	2903	3092	1645
Greece	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	1322	456	-	-	86	208	-	-
Israel	-	530	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Italy	22	4451	65	23	612	1003	4318	3820	3023
Japan	160	2074	3181	236	175	610	590	1239	1411
Korea	300	719	508	580	2523	4882	3883	4022	4297
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	188	373	341	983	1713	2457	2284	2626
Netherlands	27	3982	643	829	1700	3893	7033	7582	5673
New Zealand	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	62	74	-	-	11	17	14	7
Poland	-	-	-	-	65	129	245	96	53
Portugal	-	1386	343	143	531	798	992	138	126
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	x	-	-	-	182	-	197	146	-
Spain	-	282	441	-	373	519	815	69	252
Sweden	-	21	-	71	275	153	138	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5	15	55	67	220	422	1515	584	316
United Kingdom	-	987	936	361	1219	3800	8702	8914	2528
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OECD	95	4869	923	1946	3094	5296	9251	6316	4506
Brazil	11	79	22	693	63	310	125	370	527
China ⁽³⁾	-	108	9	-	1445	876	2876	1351	243
Chinese Taipei	-	3820	-	1	-	-	227	342	91
Egypt	-	-	-	-	146	144	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	217	171	634	1829	796	1012
Romania	-	-	-	844	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Africa & Mid. East	1	682	825	63	1044	2292	2913	2430	1918
Oth. non-OECD Americas	82	128	1	13	115	463	677	854	548
Other Asia & Oceania	1	5	-	-	77	1	103	103	166
Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	-	47	66	115	33	576	501	70	1
Non-specified/Other	372	2	277	158	-	169 e	1244 e	1396	1477

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I. Steam coal includes all sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) China comprises the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

UNITED STATES

12. Coal import values by origin⁽¹⁾
 (average unit value, CIF, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	43.12	111.68	105.88	129.17	127.79	198.88	..
Imports from:									
Australia	..	..	..	61.90	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	43.15	116.62	107.23	129.17	127.79	198.88	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾
Other bituminous coal⁽⁵⁾	36.86	36.50	31.11	47.39	49.53	61.88	68.57	67.86	..
Imports from:									
Australia	45.99	34.16	31.84	35.09	34.93	58.63	63.43	62.55	..
Canada	26.95	35.65	30.82	69.63	59.70	53.24	78.02	76.65	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	79.56	103.19	103.58	..	..	65.61	..
Colombia	40.64	34.33	28.92	47.17	51.03	..	67.76	69.79	..
Indonesia	..	38.72	46.17	21.05	28.77	41.54	56.43	49.14	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	107.32	..	..	..
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	63.72	60.80	..	..	..	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high import costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

(4) Former Soviet Union until 1991, Russian Federation starting in 1992.

(5) Bituminous steam coal only. Weighted average of trades. Prices exclude intra-EU trade.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

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13. Coal export values by destination⁽¹⁾

(average unit value, FOB, USD/tonne)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-14 ⁽²⁾
Coking coal⁽³⁾	51.55	48.47	42.98	89.91	98.10	148.39	129.77	160.32	..
Exports to:									
Belgium	52.98	50.67	44.05	88.93	98.07	127.74	126.93	156.58	..
Canada	41.81	40.31	35.61	71.82	84.83	100.31	99.83	123.73	..
Denmark	30.83	x	x	x	x	61.92	63.50	x	..
Finland	49.30	47.01	43.90	86.04	103.00	241.61	114.55	194.30	..
France	49.93	49.69	44.19	99.69	96.39	126.48	123.78	143.17	..
Germany	51.40	52.38	40.06	111.12	92.86	121.70	109.95	167.39	..
Greece	x	x	x	..	..	147.74	..	..	..
Ireland	x	x	x	..	..	90.00	..	..	..
Italy	52.78	51.38	49.45	86.21	104.34	121.55	128.06	160.27	..
Japan	50.34	45.35	41.99	100.61	x	157.59	181.25	166.81	..
Netherlands	51.94	51.32	45.46	93.04	94.55	129.86	124.48	139.66	..
Norway	66.52	x	74.32	109.84	122.19	144.71	173.02	162.85	..
Portugal	50.47	51.20	38.54	..	..	..	62.88	..	..
Spain	53.97	53.04	43.31	77.98	102.18	131.61	129.74	167.89	..
Sweden	53.76	52.60	48.17	69.27	104.18	117.30	155.54	158.54	..
Switzerland	x	x	x	..	..	116.02	118.09	180.00	..
Turkey	50.88	47.93	38.17	111.52	96.89	224.53	126.34	171.77	..
United Kingdom	53.46	51.83	46.13	92.21	99.41	133.40	117.05	145.13	..
Other OECD	53.05	50.13	45.83	82.48	92.50	158.92	130.89	168.45	..
Non-OECD	51.81	48.65	41.20	96.66	101.87	169.07	140.88	169.67	..
Steam coal^(3,4)	39.99	38.94	31.84	67.09	52.61	62.76	81.33	71.63	..
Exports to:									
Belgium	41.48	38.66	27.48	58.94	66.32	89.15	117.67	78.38	..
Canada	33.62	33.74	31.87	60.16	44.34	38.83	63.73	64.91	..
Denmark	37.89	35.09	27.65	42.00	84.60	96.49	55.70	75.00	..
Finland	x	39.17	x	..	99.11	125.87	68.50	89.00	..
France	40.87	38.72	28.96	40.17	91.66	102.43	152.78	88.90	..
Germany	38.83	36.72	29.11	48.08	63.28	83.25	101.53	72.38	..
Greece	x	40.89	x	..	..	72.00	63.99	75.00	..
Ireland	43.05	39.75	30.17	..	73.21	101.56	..	288.07	..
Italy	44.93	45.97	30.67	89.78	76.87	116.28	107.99	96.09	..
Japan	41.76	38.61	34.90	105.21	198.41	143.02	113.97	83.85	..
Netherlands	43.17	40.53	28.90	76.28	69.83	79.14	82.78	79.70	..
Norway	58.16	x	19.54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	44.04	39.99	29.44	50.33	59.75	67.00	102.41	65.59	..
Spain	39.25	45.59	23.16	61.22	45.82	72.22	105.24	69.71	..
Sweden	38.57	53.51	x	117.24	..	56.00	..	193.09	..
Switzerland	x	x	189.05	..	..	65.00	108.38	255.54	..
Turkey	23.41	34.12	38.43	104.55	44.99	82.72	81.71	176.85	..
United Kingdom	47.41	37.01	28.13	74.26	51.74	68.99	72.49	69.60	..
Other OECD	43.31	36.81	37.95	65.28	62.58	98.18	76.90	54.52	..
Non-OECD	37.46	38.59	32.19	86.76	54.36	100.39	86.88	75.00	..

Note: On occasion, shipment of extremely small quantities of high valued coal results in high export costs.

(1) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Import data for steam and coking coals are currently unavailable for 2011 onwards due to resource constraints.

(3) Weighted average of individual countries using import volumes as weights.

(4) Bituminous steam coal only. (Anthracite and sub-bituminous coals are not included.)

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

COUNTRY NOTES

In many cases, data submitted by Member countries to the secretariat do not conform to the standard reporting methodology or have other particular characteristics. Information set out below will assist readers to interpret data for particular countries and aid in the comparison of data among countries.

The notes given below refer to data for the years 1960 to 2013 and may also refer to 2014p preliminary data as well as the information on CD-ROM and the online data service. In general, more detailed notes are available for data since 1990.

Data for anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite are available separately from 1978. Prior to 1978, only data for hard coal (anthracite + coking coal + other bituminous coal) and brown coal (lignite + sub-bituminous coal) are available. In prior editions to *Coal Information 2014*, sub-bituminous coal was included under hard coal for the following countries, namely; Australia, Belgium, Chile, Finland, France, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal and the United States. While this is no longer the case since 1978, data earlier than this were aggregated into either hard coal or brown coal, and unless specified, there has been no attempt to reclassify portions of data from hard coal to brown coal in this period.

In 1996, the IEA secretariat extensively revised data on coal and coke use in blast furnaces, and in the iron and steel industry (for those countries with blast furnaces), based on data provided to the OECD Steel Committee and other sources. Where necessary, the quantities of fuels transformed into blast furnace gas have been estimated by the IEA secretariat based on its blast furnace model.

Australia

All data refer to the fiscal year, (e.g. July 2012 to June 2013 for 2013).

In the 2013 edition, data for Australia were revised back to 2003 due to the adoption of the National

Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) data as the main energy consumption data source for the Australian Energy Statistics. As a result, there are breaks in the time series for many data between 2002 and 2003. The revisions have also introduced some methodological problems. The national statistics appear to have problems identifying inputs and outputs to certain transformation processes such as gas works plants, electricity plants and CHP plants. Energy industry own use and inputs to the transformation processes are sometimes not reported separately in the correct categories. More detail is given in the notes below.

For the 2002 data, the Australian administration began to use a new survey methodology which has caused shifts in the structure of industry consumption. The Australian administration is planning to revise the historical series.

Increases of production and consumption of other bituminous coal in 2013 are due to both new mine capacity and improved classification data. At this stage it has not been possible to revisit earlier years, so there additionally appears to be switching between sub-bituminous coal and other bituminous coal, when it is more likely that some other bituminous coal was reported as sub-bituminous coal in earlier cycles, and in some flows, vice versa. Data on blast furnace gas for electricity production by autoproducers begins in 1986. Consumption in wood and wood products is included in paper, pulp and print from 2001 onwards. The drop in BKB production in 2004 was due to a fire in the main production plant. Only anthracite for export is reported separately; the remainder that is consumed domestically is included with other bituminous coal. Reclassification of some coal types in 2013 were calculated on an energy basis and resulted in a net increase of quantities of primary coal from 2003 to 2011. Export trade in coke oven coke between 2005 and 2011 exists, but data are unavailable for reasons of confidentiality. Until 2005, natural gas consumed to fuel the distribution of natural gas in natural gas networks is reported as transformation for gas works gas production

instead of in energy industry own-use. Coke oven gas reported as energy industry own-use in electricity or CHP plants is used for generation purposes, while natural gas used for own-use plant support is reported in the transformation sector. Breaks in the time series for gas works gas between 2008 and 2009 are due to a change of survey. In the 2013 edition, production data for all manufactured gases were revised downwards as part of the new national methodology, leading to significant statistical differences between the revised data and consumption statistics.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Austria

Historical revisions by the Austrian administration have resulted in some breaks in series between 1989 and 1990.

Other bituminous coal includes hard coal briquettes. "Trockenkohle" is included with BKB because of its high calorific value. Since 1996, gas works gas is reported with natural gas because it is distributed in the same network. The amount of gas works gas is negligible and it is mostly consumed by households. The last lignite mine closed in the second quarter of 2004 and lignite use for power generation ceased in 2006. LD gas, which should normally be reported as other recovered gases, is reported with blast furnace gas

Belgium

Sub-bituminous coal data reported in *from other sources* refer to coal recuperated from coal dumps. Production of other bituminous coal ceased on 31 August 1992. The use of coke oven gas in chemical and petrochemical activities ceased in 1996. The decrease of bituminous coal and coke oven coke in the iron and steel industry in 2002 is due to the closure of several plants. Supply-side data are obtained through survey questionnaires to consumers in lieu of customs data.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Canada

Due to confidentiality constraints, production of coke oven coke and lignite were estimated by Natural Resources

Canada for 2014p. Production of coking coal and other bituminous coal were estimated by the IEA secretariat.

In the 2014 and 2015 edition of this publication, the Canadian administration revised time series for 2005 to 2012, using additional data from the Annual Industrial Consumption of Energy, the Annual Survey of Secondary Distributors, the Report on Energy Supply and Demand and the NRCan Office of Energy Efficiency.

Breaks in time series also between appear 1989 and 1990, due to changes in methodology, incorporated in 2002.

Due to the unavailability of data, non-energy use of coke oven coke and hard coal is included with final consumption sectors prior to 1978 and 1980, respectively. Before 1978, lignite inputs to main activity producer heat plants are included in final consumption. Starting in 1979, these inputs are included in main activity producer electricity plants.

Due to a Canadian confidentiality law, it is not possible for the Canadian administration to submit disaggregated series for all of the coal types. Between 2002 and 2006, the IEA secretariat has estimated some of the missing series. The data for 2007 onwards are given directly as reported, however data may be present in non-representative products, and additionally these ad hoc reclassification methodologies contribute significantly to larger than normal statistical differences across products. In the 2014 and 2015 editions, some revisions to the 2004 to 2006 data (mentioned above) were received in addition to some time series and products for 2007 to 2011. The Canadian administration is planning to further refine its reporting.

At this point in time, oil shale and oil sands data are not submitted, and this energy source is deemed to enter the supply stream as shale oil (Other hydrocarbons) in the *Oil Information* publication.

Chile

Data for Chile for 2014p have been estimated by the IEA secretariat.

Data are available starting in 1971.

From 1990, consumption in paper and pulp includes forestry and consumption in agriculture is included in non-specified industry. In general, a new methodology has been applied for data since 1990, leading to other breaks in series between 1989 and 1990.

Other bituminous coal includes sub-bituminous coals for all years. Because of this, sub-bituminous coal, if present, is included in hard coal.

Czech Republic

Data are available starting in 1971.

In the 2014 edition, residential consumption for the period, 1990 through 2011, was revised for other bituminous coal, lignite, coke oven coke and BKB, as more accurate consumption data became available. In the 2015 edition, improved reporting enabled further revisions to be adopted for some primary coal consumption flows between 2010 and 2012. Due to economic restructuring in the consumption sectors in the late 1990s (large state enterprises subdividing and/or privatising and the utilisation of new technologies by businesses), there may be breaks in time series in these sectors. Data for 1990 to 1995 were estimated based on the Czech publication *Energy Economy Year Book*. In 1995, town gas production (included in gas works gas) ceased. Revisions by the Czech administration have resulted in some breaks in series between 2001 and 2002. Production *from other sources* of other bituminous coal is from coal slurries.

Coal which had been previously classified as sub-bituminous coal until the 2008 edition is now reported under lignite for all years, while actual sub-bituminous coal is included in other bituminous coal.

Denmark

In the 2004 edition, major revisions were made by the Danish administration for the 1990 to 2001 data, which may cause breaks in time series between 1989 and 1990.

A large increase of steam coal imports in 2003 was related to a drought in Scandinavia. Thermal power plants were operated more intensively to replace hydro-generated electricity that was consumed in the country. Additionally, more coal-generated electricity was exported to other countries in the region.

Declines in stocks on hand of thermal coal stem from extensive deployment of renewable generation technologies and policy to further reduce Denmark's utilisation of coal-fired power and implement co-firing with renewable fuels as a part of their *Energy Strategy 2050*.

Estonia

Data for Estonia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union in *Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries*.

In the 2013 edition, data for oil shale production for the period 1991 to 1997 were revised to match Estonian GHG National Inventory values. Consumption data remained unchanged. Fuels reported as coke oven coke and gas works gas are by-products of oil shale liquefaction.

Finland

A new survey system and a reclassification of the data lead to breaks in the time series between 1999 and 2000 for most products and sectors. The new survey system is more detailed and has better product coverage especially in electricity, CHP and heat production, as well as in industry.

In the 2015 edition, revisions were received for some consumption flows of other bituminous coal and coke oven coke, while other recovered gases (from ferrochromium manufacture) were reported separately for the first time, with revisions back to 2000. Prior to 2000, off-gases from ferrochromium manufacture are included in blast furnace gas and inputs of coke oven coke for ferrochromium manufacture in inputs to blast furnaces instead of non-specified transformation.

A large increase of steam coal imports in 2003 is related to a drought in Scandinavia. Thermal power plants were operated more intensively to replace hydro-generated electricity that is consumed in the country. Additionally, more coal-generated electricity was exported to other countries in the region. Likewise, peat production is highly dependant upon favourable weather conditions and the pricing of other fuels. The decrease in peat and other bituminous coal usage in main activity electricity plants in 2008 was due to record electricity generation from hydro plants. A similar circumstance occurred in 2012.

The first coking plant started operation in 1987, hence imports of coking coal and production of coke oven coke and coke oven gas started in that year. Coal tars used for non-energy purposes or exported are not reported in production and trade or consumption. The increase of other bituminous coal inputs into main activity producer electricity plants from 1993 to 1994 was due to coal replacing imported electricity and hydro power. Production of

gas works gas ceased in April 1994. Prior to 2008, peat products are included with peat.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

France

Prior to 1985, consumption of colliery gas is included with the use of coke oven gas by autoproducers. Final consumption in industry is estimated by the secretariat from 1986 to 2001 for some products. For 1989 to 1998, the IEA secretariat has estimated industry consumption based on *Consommations d'Énergie dans l'Industrie*, SESSI. Other manufactured gases (oxygen steel furnace gas) are included in blast furnace gas. Distinction between coke oven gas consumption, and consumption of other gases produced in the iron and steel sector is ill defined, resulting in jumps in time series and unusual efficiencies.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Germany

Stock changes for other bituminous coal and coking coal have been estimated by the IEA secretariat for 2014p.

German data include the new federal states of Germany from 1970 onwards.

The German administration has changed the methodology for reporting heat. Between 2003 and 2006, autoproducer heat output was provided, but not inputs. Starting in 2007, more information is available on main activity heat plants and additional inputs started to be reported for this category. This causes breaks in series between 2006 and 2007.

In the 2014 edition, significant revisions were submitted for all primary coal types, derived products and manufactured gases for the period 2003 to 2011 as previous estimations were updated with more accurate information. Revisions primarily affected consumption, including industry and other sectors; but also supply, statistical differences and weighted calorific values.

Due to earlier reclassifications of several sectors by the German administration, breaks in series may occur between 1990 and 1992. This particularly affects BKB, lignite and coke oven coke. BKB inputs to gas works plants stopped in 1997. Breaks in time series

may occur between 1998 and 2005 for coke oven gas and blast furnace gas. Up to 2002, other bituminous coal includes anthracite. Consumption of non-renewable municipal waste and other solid biofuels as a reductant occurs in German blast furnaces, but is not currently quantified. Likewise, coal tar is a by-product of coke ovens, but not currently reported.

Greece

Electricity production using hard coal ceased in 1989. A new main activity producer electricity plant using imported bituminous coal was brought on-line in 1991. Production of gas works gas ceased in 1997. Lignite has been used in main activity producer CHP plants since 1997. Production of BKB ceased partway through 2008.

Hungary

Data are available from 1965.

From 1992, the production of sub-bituminous coal has been included with lignite due to the low quality of the coal. For 1990 to 1999, the use of this domestic coal in main activity producer electricity and CHP plants has also been reclassified to lignite. Auto-producer heat and power plants using coke oven gas and blast furnace gas were reclassified in 1998 as main activity power plants.

Iceland

Data for Iceland for 2014p have been estimated by the IEA secretariat.

Prior to 1970, final consumption includes inputs and outputs to heat production. The industrial classifications used by the Icelandic administration were changed in 1987. Final consumption increased in 2000 due to a new iron and steel plant coming on-line.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Ireland

Production data for peat briquettes are available from 1975. Low production of peat in 1985 was due to a poor "harvest", as was the case in 2012 where record

lows were due to an unusually wet summer. The production of gas works gas ceased in 1987 due to fuel switching to natural gas. Other bituminous coal inputs to main activity producer electricity plants increased from 1986 due to three new generating units at Moneypoint coming on-line. A reclassification causes a break in the time series for peat consumption in the energy industry own use in BKB/(peat products) plants from 1989 to 1990.

Due to confidentiality reasons, inputs of anthracite, other bituminous coal and BKB/peat briquettes into patent fuel transformation are reported with residential consumption.

Prior to 1990, possible imports of BKB, if present, are included with imports of peat products, as is the case for consumption. Rainfall in 2012 led to the lowest peat harvest since IEA records began in 1960, requiring large stock drawdown and increased use of biomass for electricity generation. In 2013, production targets were met before the end of the year however production continued in order to further build stocks to alleviate the potential impacts of future weather events.

Israel

Israel was unable to provide data for 2014p. These data have been estimated by the IEA secretariat.

Data are available starting in 1971.

Oil shale data for 2013 are confidential.

Italy

A change in methodology leads to breaks in series for industry and transformation between 2003 and 2004.

From 1986 onwards, figures from lignite are given using the same methodology as in the *Bilancio Energetico Nazionale*. In 1991, all industrial activities were reclassified on the basis of ISTAT/NACE 91. This has implied some transfer of activities which may result in some anomalies between 1991 and earlier years. Due to a change in the survey system, breaks in time series may occur between 1997 and 1998 for final consumption. The apparent jump in production of coke oven gas in 2012 was the consequence of improvements in scope of reporting, rather than a marked increase in production. As such, coke oven gas data in prior years should be viewed as under-representing production and consumption of coke

oven gas, and likewise, coke oven efficiencies will appear lower than actual.

Prior to 2009, sub-bituminous coal used in main activity electricity plants was included with other bituminous coal.

Calorific values for imports of other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal are derived from inputs for main activity electricity generation starting in 2001.

Japan

Between 2004 and 2007, the IEA received a series of revisions from the Japanese administration. The first set of revisions received in 2004 increased the 1990 supply by 5% for coal, 2% for natural gas and 0.7% for oil compared to the previous data. This led to an increase of 2.5% in 1990 CO₂ emissions calculated using the Reference Approach while the Sectoral Approach remained fairly constant. For the 2006 edition, the IEA received revisions to the coal and oil data which had a significant impact on both the energy data and the CO₂ emissions. The most significant revisions occurred for coke oven coke, naphtha, blast furnace gas and petroleum coke. These revisions affected consumption rather than supply in the years concerned. As a result, the Sectoral Approach CO₂ emissions increased for all the years, however at different rates. For example, the Sectoral Approach CO₂ emissions for 1990 were 4.6% higher than those calculated for the 2005 edition, while the 2003 emissions were 1.1% higher than those of the previous edition.

Due to the impact these successive revisions have had on the final energy balance, as well as on CO₂ emissions, the IEA was in close contact with the Japanese administration to better understand the reasons behind these changes. These changes were mainly due to the Government of Japan's efforts to improve the input-output balances in the production of oil products and coal products in response to inquiries from the UN-FCCC secretariat. To cope with this issue, the Japanese administration established a working group in March 2004. The working group completed its work in April 2006. Many of its conclusions were incorporated in the 2006 edition, but some further revisions to the time series (especially in industry and *other*) were submitted for the 2007 edition.

In the 2014 edition, further supply-side revisions to data from 1990 through 2011 were received, primarily to imports of other bituminous coal in order to reconcile differences between submissions to the IEA and UNFCCC. In this edition, imports of other bituminous coal and coking coal from partner countries have been

estimated by the IEA for the period 1990-2014p based on customs data and total imports by coal type.

Consumption data for commercial/public services may include consumption in small and medium-size industries. The Japanese administration expects that this shortcoming be corrected in the near future.

Starting in 1990, data are reported on a fiscal year basis (e.g. April 2013 to March 2014 for 2013).

From 1982, residential use of coke oven coke is included in commercial/public services sector. Other recovered gas data are available from 1982. The inputs of coke oven coke to blast furnaces, as well as the final consumption of coke oven coke in the iron and steel industry, have been estimated by the IEA secretariat starting in 1990. From 1998, inputs of coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases into autoproducter electricity plants include the amount used to produce electricity with TRT technology (Top pressure Recovery Turbines) which was previously included in industry. The net calorific values for coal have been recalculated by the IEA secretariat based upon gross values submitted by Japan.

Coal injected in blast furnaces (PCI) is classified as coking coal in order to be consistent with Japanese trade statistics. With the 2008 edition, Japan has reclassified part of the coal inputs to coke ovens as inputs to blast furnaces.

Electricity and heat produced in CHP plants are not included in the CHP data series, but instead are reported as separate electricity or heat components. Data on heat produced for sale by autoproducter heat plants are not available. Inputs of manufactured gases to main activity electricity and heat plants are calculated based on outputs and using efficiencies of main activity producers from other fuels. For autoproducters, the specific inputs are known, however the specific electricity production by each gas is estimated based on a pro-rata of the total electricity generation from all gas types.

Statistical differences in hard coal products include stock changes since 2001. Large positive differences for several years since 2004 are partly due to purpose driven stock build by final consumers.

Other bituminous coal includes sub-bituminous coal.

Korea

Data are available from 1971.

Data for 2002 onwards have been reported on a different basis, causing breaks in series between 2001

and 2002, especially for inputs and outputs to electricity generation and consumption in the iron and steel industry. The Korean administration is planning to revise the historical series as time and resources permit.

Data for coal and coal products from 1971 to 2001 are based on information provided by the Korean administration, as well as information from the *Yearbook of Energy Statistics 2002*, the *Yearbook of Coal Statistics 2001* (both from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy), and *Statistics of Electric Power in Korea 2001* (from the Korea Electric Power Corporation). During this period, import data by coal type were estimated by the IEA secretariat, based on statistics of the exporting countries.

Consumption of imported coke oven coke starting in 2002 is reported under non-specified industry. Consumption of manufactured gases in the iron and steel industry starting in 2002 includes the consumption in blast furnaces, basic oxygen steel furnaces and other iron and steel processing plants. Blast furnace gas used for energy purposes in blast furnaces prior to 2007 are reported in the iron and steel industry. Coal tar production prior to 2007 is not available at this time. The national administration is working to improve reporting of coal-derived gases consumption.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Luxembourg

Steel production from blast furnaces ceased at the end of 1997. For the 2011 edition, the Luxembourgian administration revised the time series from 2000 for most coal and coal products. Time series for brown coal briquettes consumption were revised from 1990.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Mexico

For 2014p, for coking coal and sub-bituminous coal, trade data were estimated by the IEA secretariat based on partner data; consumption and implied stock changes in data were also estimated by the IEA secretariat.

The Mexican administration is currently undertaking major work on revisions of the time series back to 1990. These revisions could not be implemented in the 2015 edition. As a consequence, wholesale breaks

in time series appear between 2012 and 2013. Revisions to historical data are pending.

Data are available starting in 1971 and are partly estimated based on the publication *Balance Nacional - Energía*. The Mexican administration submitted data directly by questionnaire for the first time with 1992 data. As a result, some breaks in time series may occur between 1991 and 1992.

The time series for blast furnace gas and inputs of coke oven coke to blast furnaces start in 1991. Production and some consumption of coke oven gas are conservatively estimated by the IEA secretariat for 1990 to 2012 with agreement from the Mexican administration. Other bituminous coal is either reported as coking coal or sub-bituminous coal, depending upon usage, while anthracite and indigenously produced lignite prior to 2013 were included with sub-bituminous coal. Calorific values currently in use may not accurately reflect any of this. Significant statistical differences are currently included in stock changes for some products.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Netherlands

In the national statistical system of the Netherlands, use of fuel in manufacturing industries for CHP production is considered to be consumption in the transformation sector. However, in IEA statistics, this own use for heat production (autoproduced heat) is reported under the relevant industry sub-sector, based on estimates provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

For 1984 to 1986, production *from other sources* of other bituminous coal represents a stock of "smalls" washed for re-use. Prior to 1989, non-energy use is included with industry consumption.

Coal exports until 2014 primarily consist of re-exported volumes after blending. International trade into and through the hub ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam is complicated by the capacity to purchase coal directly at these points. The majority of coal passing through these ports is intended for consumption in European countries other than the Netherlands, so constitutes neither the country of origin or destination and these data have been removed where possible.

In the 2015 edition, a conscious decision was made by the Central Bureau of Statistics to move away from

accounting for transit, to aligning more closely with gross trade data, as can be seen with the very large increase in both imports and exports of other bituminous coal in 2013. Additionally, the majority of coking coal imports and exports are similarly included within other bituminous coal trade figures. For data prior to 2011, stock changes for primary coal types were estimated by the Dutch administration, based on trade and consumption data. In the 2013 edition, non-specified exports for 2011 were estimated by the Central Bureau of Statistics due to a lack of information from key market players.

New Zealand

Where data refer to the fiscal year (prior to 1994), April 2013 to March 2014 is shown as 2013. From 1994, data refer to calendar year.

In the 2011 edition, the New Zealand administration has revised some of the coal, natural gas, oil, renewable and electricity time series back to 1990.

A reorganisation of government departments during 1987 leading to the cessation of certain data series has resulted in several breaks in time series between 1987 and 1988. Production of gas works gas ceased in 1988. Peat, although produced in New Zealand, is not used as a fuel. It is used for agricultural purposes only. In final consumption, some industry data are reported in non-specified industry for confidentiality reasons. Breaks in time series between 2008 and 2009 are due to changes in data collector and improvements in reporting scope. Prior to 2009, mining and quarrying is included in agriculture. Prior to 2010, construction is included with commercial/public services.

Sub-bituminous coal input into coke ovens refers to coal that is merged with iron sands and limestone to form the inputs for the multi-hearth-furnaces, kilns and melters that produce direct reduced iron (Glenbrook Steel Site), with off-gases and supplemental and natural gas driving CHP plants. This method, while not a typical iron and steel process, produces similar by-products. The sub-bituminous coal inputs are reported under coke oven coke transformation and the resulting off-gases are reported as production of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas. Blast furnace gas production and distribution losses prior to 1998 are IEA secretariat estimates. Portions of this gas will have been used for energy purposes in the multi-hearth furnaces or elsewhere in the plant. Some transformation efficiencies will

appear higher than normal due to non-reporting of certain inputs, including some confidential data.

A detailed breakdown of exports of coking coal by country of destination between 2001 and 2011, and for 2014p is estimated by the IEA, based on secondary sources and partner data.

Prior to 1978, the portion of sub-bituminous coal believed to be reported in hard coal was estimated by the secretariat and relocated to brown coal.

Norway

Production of coking coal, coke oven coke and coke oven gas ceased in the late 1980s. The decrease of bituminous coal production in 2005 is due to a fire in one of the coal mines; this entailed a break in the production for a large part of the year.

Other bituminous coal includes lignite.

Poland

Prior to 2010, own use in coal mines included workers' take home allowance which should be included in residential consumption. Other recovered gases which appear in the balances as output from blast furnaces include off-gases from zinc and copper smelting, ceramics kilns and steel production.

Portugal

Between 1997 and 2001, gas works gas was gradually replaced by natural gas in the commercial/public services and residential sectors. The production of pig iron ceased in the first quarter of 2001, leading to decreases in supply and consumption of coking coal, coke oven coke, coke oven gas and blast furnace gas in 2001.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

Slovak Republic

Data are available starting in 1971.

There are some breaks in series between 1992 and 1993. A new survey system in 2001 leads to major breaks in series for most products. Commercial/public

services also includes statistical differences for other bituminous coal, lignite, patent fuel and coke oven coke from 1980 onwards and BKB from 1989 onwards.

Slovenia

Data for Slovenia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Energy *Statistics of Non-OECD Countries* in Former Yugoslavia. A new energy data collection system was implemented in January 2001, causing some breaks in time series between 1999 and 2000.

Spain

Lignite mining was halted indefinitely in 2008. For 1999-2003, anthracite is included in other bituminous coal. Data associated with the coke oven coke transformation process are under review by Spain and revised data are pending. The calorific values for sub-bituminous coal are correct on an as received basis, and comply with definitions of sub-bituminous coal on a moist, but ash free basis.

Sweden

Other bituminous coal production is coal recovered during the quarrying of clay. Autoproducer inputs to waste heat production that is sold are reported in the respective final consumption sectors and not in transformation. Some mixture of LNG with air to form a lower calorie product is reported as gas works gas production replacing traditional gas works gas manufacture.

Switzerland

From 1999, data on consumption result from a new survey and are not comparable with data of previous years.

From 1985, industrial consumption of gas works gas is reported in non-specified industry to prevent the disclosure of commercially confidential data. Allocation of consumption data between certain coal types is estimated by the Swiss administration. Calorific values for anthracite, other bituminous coal and coke oven coke are taken from a shared default figure. Lignite calorific values are also default data.

Turkey

Production and consumption of sub-bituminous coal and lignite were estimated by the IEA for 2014p.

Production of gas works gas declined in 1989 due to plant closures; the last plant closed in 1994. Use of gas coke and gas works gas ceased in 1994. Due to government regulations in industry and residential, in particular, there has been a shift from the use of domestically produced coal to imported coal and natural gas. The privatisation of state owned coke ovens in recent years results in incomplete information on coke oven gas distribution. Data from 2008 are provided from the results of an improved questionnaire. Therefore, significant changes occur in consumption patterns within the iron and steel industry, coal mining as well as across industry, residential and commercial/public services for other bituminous coal. Until 2012, some coal used in cement kilns is reported under construction instead of non-metallic minerals. Submitted 2012 data utilised the latest census data, causing significant breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012.

United Kingdom

Consumption shown for the commercial/public services includes consumption of some of non-specified *other*. Prior to 1994, the consumption of substitute natural gas is included with natural gas, while its

production is included with gas works gas. Oxygen steel furnace gas is reported with blast furnace gas rather than as other recovered gases.

United States

Due to technical difficulties, the Energy Information Administration was unable to provide some data for 2014p, which have been estimated by the IEA secretariat based on secondary sources and partial submissions.

Due to problems in reporting, there are numerous breaks in series for the US data, particularly in 1992, 1999, 2001 and 2002. Care should be taken when evaluating consumption by sector since inputs of fuel to autoproducers are included in final consumption for some years. No data are available for most energy products in the construction and mining and quarrying industries.

In 2002, the United States reported “synfuel” production as patent fuel for the first time. Prior to 2002, the consumption of this fuel was reported with other bituminous coal. Production ceased in 2007 for economic reasons. Since the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the US Department of Commerce do not collect separate data on patent fuel exports by country, total exports of patent fuel are included in the exports of other bituminous coal for this period. Coal tar as a by-product of coke ovens is not currently reported.

Prior to 1978, some sub-bituminous coal may be included in hard coal.

2013 COUNTRY SPECIFIC AVERAGE NET CALORIFIC VALUES [kJ/kg]

	Anthracite	Coking coal	Other bituminous coal	Sub-bituminous coal	Lignite / Oil shale and oil sands ¹	Peat	Patent fuels	Coke oven coke	Coal tar	BKB / Peat products ²
Australia	26 700	28 500	25 700	18 478	9 800	-	-	27 000	35 714	20 995
Austria	26 700	29 296	27 632	21 853	9 700	-	31 000	29 000	41 800	19 300
Belgium	24 283	29 250	26 292	-	-	-	30 480	29 308	38 519	20 682
Canada	26 381	29 831	27 809	17 429	14 286	-	-	27 457	-	-
Chile	-	28 591	24 378	-	-	-	-	28 591	41 800	-
Czech Republic	28 953	28 772	26 064	-	12 296	-	-	28 478	37 770	20 830
Denmark	-	-	24 501	-	-	-	-	29 300	-	18 300
Estonia	-	-	27 156	-	8 900 ¹	10 388	-	28 500	-	15 200 ²
Finland	26 700	29 300	24 878	-	-	10 207	-	29 300	37 000	16 900 ²
France	-	30 500	26 000	-	17 000	-	32 000	28 000	38 000	-
Germany	29 862	29 000	26 275	-	9 070	-	31 400	28 650	-	21 208
Greece	-	-	27 825	-	5 222	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	27 600	32 290	24 860	16 856	7 025	-	-	29 180	38 000	19 800
Iceland	28 050	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 670	-	-
Ireland	28 709	-	25 543	-	-	8 123	-	-	-	19 816
										18 548 ²
Israel	-	-	25 060	20 771	2 931 ¹	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	30 984	25 475	18 853	10 468	-	-	29 000	-	-
Japan	27 246	28 076	24 879	-	-	-	-	29 181	35 393	-
Korea	24 127	28 219	24 660	21 353	-	-	18 631	28 889	37 000	-
Luxembourg	26 700	-	24 400	-	-	-	-	28 500	-	22 200
Mexico	26 497	28 469	-	19 886	11 158	-	-	28 526	37 970	18 000
Netherlands	29 300	28 671	24 676	-	20 000	-	-	28 500	41 900	-
New Zealand	-	30 026	28 499	20 558	14 531	-	-	29 500	-	-
Norway	-	-	28 100	-	-	-	-	28 500	-	-
Poland	-	29 634	22 461	-	8 340	-	23 200	27 701	37 720	17 640
Portugal	29 412	-	24 911	-	-	-	-	29 567	-	-
Slovak Republic	27 337	29 490	25 005	-	11 012	-	28 000	28 064	33 490	17 000
Slovenia	-	-	26 175	19 531	11 613	-	-	29 937	-	-
Spain	30 673	29 000	22 657	13 321	-	-	-	26 795	38 519	-
Sweden	-	30 000	27 400	-	-	12 583	-	28 080	-	-
Switzerland	25 500	-	25 500	-	20 100	-	-	25 500	-	-
Turkey	-	28 041	27 095	22 700	10 173	-	-	29 747	-	-
United Kingdom	-	30 640	24 957	-	-	-	31 065	29 800	34 968	-
United States	28 745	29 655	25 727	18 926	13 834	-	-	28 865	-	-

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics

Data are weighted averages of supply side statistics, on a net as received (NAR) basis.

PART V

NON-OECD COAL DATA

GENERAL NOTES

In Part V, the statistical tables on world coal supply and end-use, and on coal production, consumption and trade for the major non-OECD coal nations and regions supplement the information presented in Parts II and III of this book¹.

World coal supply and end-use statistics

This section provides historical data for world total coal supply and end-use for 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005 to 2013 inclusive. Preliminary 2014 data for supply only are also provided. These data summarise information published in the IEA/OECD publications *Energy Statistics of OECD Countries*, 2015 edition, *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, 2015 edition, and *Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries*, 2015 edition. In cases where they are available, estimated coal trade statistics are shown for 2014.

Coal balances

These tables show all coal use for selected non-OECD countries in a format whereby coal production, imports, exports and stock changes “balance” transformation uses and final consumption.

The transformation of coal into other forms of energy, such as electricity or “other hydrocarbons” on the oil questionnaire in the case of coal liquefaction, will not have their outputs shown in a coal balance, so the flow will only show the coal inputs.

1. Data for Kazakhstan, Russia, Serbia and Ukraine are available only after 1990 and Mongolia after 1985. Data for all former Yugoslav and Soviet Union republics, as well as data for the total Former Soviet Union and Former Yugoslavia before 1990, are available on CD (*Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries*).

The transformation of coal into derived coal products, including gas works gas and other manufactured gases will have both the inputs of coal products and the energy of the derived product in the same data point, so for these processes, will show transformation losses rather than inputs.

Similarly, inputs of non-coal products used as feedstocks, or for energy use supporting the transformation will not be included in calculations, so transformation losses and energy support data may appear to be smaller than would be the case in a complete balance.

Calorific values used to convert primary coal data for OECD countries to million tons of coal equivalent (Mtce) are shown in Part I. Calorific values of coal in non-OECD countries are published annually in the *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries* publication.

Peat, peat products, and shale oil and oil sands data are included.

Coal trade

Trade tables show steam² and coking coal imports by origin for major non-OECD coal importers and exports by destination for major non-OECD coal exporters. In addition, import data also include total coal³ and total lignite imports without a breakdown by country of origin.

In order to provide a breakdown of trade between steam coal and coking coal, the data have been gathered from a variety of sources, including from official submissions by OECD Member countries to the IEA

2. In the 2012 edition, steam coal was revised to include sub-bituminous coal for all countries instead of select countries, so it now comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal in all cases.

3 Total coal comprises steam coal, coking coal and lignite, but excludes peat and oil shale and oil sands.

Secretariat and UNECE Member countries to the UNECE Secretariat (in Geneva), published national sources for each country, and from commercial publications. Data reported by exporting countries have been used where no data from the importing country are available. Similarly, partner data have been used in cases where countries do not provide a breakdown of their trade by coal type.

Due to classification anomalies and differences in reporting methods and time periods covered, the detailed data in the trade tables may not agree with coal trade data presented elsewhere in *Coal Information*.

Data for 2014 are preliminary and are available on a quarterly basis in the IEA quarterly publication, *Oil, Gas, Coal and Electricity Quarterly Statistics*.

World total coal supply and end-use 1975
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	1801.1	181.4	178.8	972.6	327.7	68.1	378.5
Australia ⁽²⁾	90.0	-	32.4	41.0	8.6	0.0	6.7
Austria	3.2	3.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.4	0.9
Belgium	9.9	6.2	0.6	3.2	7.6	2.1	1.9
Canada	25.3	15.8	11.7	16.6	7.3	0.5	1.7
Czech Republic	109.8	2.3	14.4	32.5	14.6	17.6	34.1
Denmark	-	4.1	0.0	2.7	-	0.0	0.5
Finland	0.9	3.8	-	1.9	-	0.1	0.9
France	26.8	17.4	0.5	14.6	16.6	3.5	6.1
Germany	471.1	17.8	14.9	242.7	47.5	1.3	175.8
Greece	18.1	0.8	-	15.3	0.6	0.0	2.5
Hungary	25.2	1.7	0.1	16.7	1.7	2.7	5.5
Ireland	7.9	0.7	0.1	3.0	-	2.9	0.9
Italy	1.4	12.7	-	2.1	11.1	0.2	0.4
Japan ⁽²⁾	18.7	62.3	-	7.2	64.2	1.1	9.6
Korea	17.6	0.8	-	1.3	1.5	-	15.4
Mexico	3.1	0.6	-	0.1	3.4	-	0.1
Netherlands	-	4.1	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.3
Poland	211.5	1.1	41.9	103.2	22.7	15.8	27.8
Portugal	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Spain	13.8	4.0	-	9.2	7.0	0.7	1.5
Turkey	14.0	0.2	-	3.7	2.3	3.7	4.3
United Kingdom	128.7	5.1	1.9	75.5	21.8	11.6	13.3
United States	593.9	0.9	60.2	370.9	77.6	3.4	58.7
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	7.8	15.6	0.1	5.8	5.3	0.1	8.6
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	853.5	21.6	30.6	412.9	134.6	8.3	277.9
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	853.5	21.6	30.6	412.9	134.6	8.3	277.9
Non-OECD Asia	628.8	1.2	4.1	114.4	61.2	101.0	321.5
China, People's Republic of	482.0	..	3.0	79.2	40.0	97.2	241.4
Hong Kong, China	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
India ⁽²⁾	100.5	-	0.4	28.6	17.4	3.7	43.6
Indonesia	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2
DPR of Korea	33.0	0.4	-	4.3	3.5	-	25.5
Taipei, Chinese	3.1	0.0	-	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.4
<i>Other Asia</i>	10.0	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	8.4
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	75.8	3.1	3.3	37.8	15.3	3.9	21.0
South Africa	69.4	-	2.7	36.6	11.8	3.8	18.0
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	6.3	3.1	0.6	1.2	3.5	0.0	3.0
Non-OECD Americas	7.1	4.3	-	2.1	4.9	0.3	2.7
Brazil	2.8	2.8	-	1.2	3.2	-	0.4
Colombia	3.7	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.0
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	0.6	1.5	-	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4
Total non-OECD	1565.2	30.2	38.0	567.1	216.0	113.4	623.0
Total World	3366.3	211.6	216.8	1539.6	543.7	181.5	1001.6

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 1980
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2045.1	232.4	207.6	1281.8	302.9	69.3	378.7
Australia ⁽²⁾	104.5	0.0	42.4	53.1	7.4	0.0	6.9
Austria	2.9	3.2	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.5
Belgium	8.0	10.2	0.5	5.5	8.0	1.3	2.3
Canada	36.7	15.6	15.3	28.3	7.4	0.2	1.8
Czech Republic	117.3	2.3	14.8	40.2	14.0	17.2	33.6
Denmark	-	10.0	0.0	9.3	-	0.0	0.6
Finland	3.6	4.7	-	6.2	0.1	0.3	1.7
France	22.8	29.4	0.4	26.9	15.7	2.7	5.4
Germany	484.2	18.3	12.7	272.8	39.2	0.9	174.7
Greece	23.2	0.5	-	20.6	0.4	0.0	2.1
Hungary	26.0	1.6	0.0	18.6	1.7	3.0	4.3
Ireland	5.3	1.2	0.0	2.8	-	3.0	0.9
Italy	1.3	17.3	-	6.2	11.3	0.3	0.6
Japan ⁽²⁾	18.1	68.6	0.1	9.6	66.0	0.5	11.5
Korea	18.6	5.0	-	1.9	4.7	-	21.2
Mexico	3.1	0.8	-	-	4.0	-	0.0
Netherlands	-	7.3	1.5	2.4	3.7	0.1	0.3
New Zealand	2.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3
Poland	230.0	1.0	31.9	126.8	25.4	19.7	27.5
Portugal	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Spain	28.3	5.7	0.0	24.1	5.9	0.5	0.8
Turkey	18.6	0.9	0.2	6.8	2.6	6.3	4.7
United Kingdom	130.1	7.3	4.0	92.0	13.7	8.9	8.9
United States	753.0	1.1	83.3	516.4	62.9	2.5	55.4
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	7.3	19.9	0.2	8.5	6.0	0.7	11.8
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	848.7	21.8	29.8	419.4	142.1	0.9	317.6
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	848.7	21.8	29.8	419.4	142.1	0.9	317.6
Non-OECD Asia	796.4	9.1	7.3	178.9	150.6	120.8	324.8
China, People's Republic of	620.2	2.0	6.3	126.5	127.3	115.7	234.2
Hong Kong, China	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
India ⁽²⁾	116.1	0.6	0.1	41.4	17.4	4.4	44.6
Indonesia	0.3	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
DPR of Korea	44.1	0.5	0.1	5.8	4.3	-	34.3
Taipei, Chinese	2.6	4.6	-	2.4	1.5	-	2.0
<i>Other Asia</i>	13.2	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.6	9.5
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	121.2	2.2	28.6	51.3	17.4	2.4	26.6
South Africa	115.1	-	28.2	49.9	13.8	2.3	23.7
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	6.0	2.2	0.4	1.4	3.7	0.1	2.9
Non-OECD Americas	9.9	5.5	1.4	3.0	7.4	0.3	4.0
Brazil	5.2	4.5	-	1.9	5.8	-	1.5
Colombia	4.2	-	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	2.2
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	0.5	1.0	-	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.3
Total non-OECD	1776.1	38.6	67.1	652.7	317.5	124.3	673.0
Total World	3821.2	271.0	274.6	1934.5	620.3	193.6	1051.8

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 1985
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2244.7	289.1	269.4	1523.3	262.2	74.6	437.4
Australia ⁽²⁾	160.7	-	88.6	65.9	5.8	0.0	6.7
Austria	3.1	4.0	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.6
Belgium	7.7	9.6	1.3	5.1	7.8	1.4	1.5
Canada	60.9	14.6	27.4	39.6	6.4	0.2	1.9
Czech Republic	121.5	1.4	16.3	42.9	13.1	18.2	32.7
Denmark	-	12.5	0.1	11.3	-	0.0	0.6
Finland	3.7	5.1	0.0	6.5	0.1	0.2	2.4
France	18.9	18.9	1.0	18.3	12.0	2.3	6.0
Germany	522.9	18.2	9.3	297.7	32.5	0.6	195.8
Greece	35.9	2.0	0.2	34.7	-	0.1	3.1
Hungary	24.1	2.4	0.0	16.3	1.1	4.0	4.2
Ireland	3.8	1.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.9	2.1
Italy	1.9	22.4	-	10.8	10.5	0.2	2.4
Japan ⁽²⁾	16.4	93.4	0.0	23.8	69.3	0.1	18.2
Korea	22.5	17.1	-	6.9	7.3	-	28.3
Mexico	5.2	0.6	-	1.5	3.8	-	0.1
Netherlands	0.1	11.7	1.4	4.9	4.1	0.1	0.9
New Zealand	2.5	-	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.3
Poland	249.4	1.1	36.3	152.2	20.5	20.4	24.3
Portugal	0.2	1.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
Spain	39.7	8.4	0.0	39.8	5.2	0.6	2.9
Turkey	40.0	2.7	0.0	20.5	3.7	10.4	6.9
United Kingdom	94.1	12.7	2.4	75.7	10.3	8.6	9.4
United States	801.6	1.8	84.1	627.5	39.4	2.6	72.6
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	7.9	25.3	0.5	13.4	6.3	0.7	12.4
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	896.8	31.3	31.7	455.4	138.2	0.9	269.7
Kazakhstan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	896.8	31.3	31.7	455.4	138.2	0.9	269.7
Non-OECD Asia	1072.6	25.7	10.1	281.3	134.8	161.4	455.6
China, People's Republic of	837.3	2.3	7.8	179.0	107.5	156.2	338.1
Hong Kong, China	-	5.5	-	5.2	-	-	-
India ⁽²⁾	158.5	2.0	0.2	73.2	18.9	4.6	59.5
Indonesia	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	-	-	2.0
DPR of Korea	52.0	2.5	0.3	6.8	5.0	-	42.4
Taipei, Chinese	1.9	10.1	-	5.2	2.7	-	3.2
<i>Other Asia</i>	21.0	3.2	0.8	11.8	0.7	0.5	10.4
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	180.1	3.7	47.8	66.0	17.6	1.9	45.1
South Africa	173.5	-	47.6	64.0	13.0	1.9	42.1
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	6.6	3.7	0.2	2.0	4.6	0.1	3.1
Non-OECD Americas	17.1	9.3	4.7	4.3	11.2	0.2	7.4
Brazil	7.7	8.0	-	2.6	9.6	-	4.6
Colombia	8.8	-	4.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.3
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	0.6	1.3	-	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5
Total non-OECD	2166.6	70.0	94.3	807.0	301.9	164.5	777.9
Total World	4411.3	359.2	363.7	2330.3	564.1	239.1	1215.3

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 1990
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2309.2	328.0	286.3	1680.3	246.5	45.6	358.7
Australia ⁽²⁾	204.6	-	103.4	82.3	6.3	0.0	6.7
Austria	2.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.3	0.4	0.4
Belgium	2.4	15.0	0.7	6.6	7.3	0.7	2.0
Canada	68.3	14.2	31.0	42.2	5.0	0.1	1.9
Czech Republic	101.4	2.3	14.2	48.6	11.1	7.0	18.9
Denmark	-	10.3	0.1	9.4	-	0.0	0.6
Finland	7.2	6.1	-	7.1	0.8	0.1	2.5
France	13.5	19.5	0.6	12.9	11.1	1.7	4.9
Germany	434.4	15.7	6.1	279.8	24.9	0.3	145.2
Greece	51.9	1.4	-	50.5	-	0.1	2.8
Hungary	17.8	1.8	0.0	14.5	1.0	2.1	2.7
Ireland	6.5	3.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.9	1.4
Italy	1.0	20.6	-	11.8	8.9	0.1	1.7
Japan ⁽²⁾	8.0	107.6	0.0	31.8	66.8	-	19.5
Korea	17.2	23.7	-	7.7	11.9	-	25.2
Mexico	6.9	0.2	0.0	4.0	2.9	-	-
Netherlands	-	17.5	2.5	8.7	3.9	0.0	1.2
New Zealand	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.1
Poland	215.3	0.6	28.3	144.5	18.3	12.2	12.4
Portugal	0.3	4.7	-	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.8
Spain	35.7	10.5	0.0	39.5	4.8	0.5	2.3
Turkey	47.4	5.6	-	30.4	4.7	9.1	10.1
United Kingdom	92.8	14.8	2.3	84.0	10.3	4.2	8.0
United States	933.6	2.4	96.0	709.0	37.0	2.3	70.8
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	37.9	27.0	0.7	42.6	6.4	1.6	15.7
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	827.6	123.1	145.0	492.3	117.8	33.9	181.8
Kazakhstan	131.4	9.3	51.5	54.3	0.6	-	34.4
Russian Federation	376.7	53.2	59.2	228.0	54.8	21.3	83.1
Ukraine	159.2	17.3	23.9	69.8	54.5	7.1	24.3
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	160.2	43.3	10.5	140.2	7.8	5.6	40.0
Non-OECD Asia	1350.6	44.6	23.9	472.3	169.3	173.4	536.9
China, People's Republic of	1039.8	2.0	17.3	301.9	134.0	167.0	411.7
Hong Kong, China	-	8.9	-	9.9	-	-	-
India ⁽²⁾	225.3	6.0	0.1	123.2	24.9	5.4	67.2
Indonesia	10.2	0.8	4.7	4.4	-	-	3.9
DPR of Korea	46.4	2.6	0.5	6.2	5.1	-	37.1
Taipei, Chinese	0.5	18.5	-	8.6	4.2	-	4.5
<i>Other Asia</i>	28.5	5.7	1.3	18.2	1.1	0.9	12.5
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	183.3	4.1	50.1	79.1	16.4	2.4	48.8
South Africa	174.8	-	49.9	74.3	12.3	2.3	45.3
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	8.5	4.1	0.2	4.9	4.1	0.1	3.5
Non-OECD Americas	28.5	11.7	15.4	4.5	12.3	0.2	5.7
Brazil	4.6	10.1	-	2.8	10.3	-	2.3
Colombia	21.4	-	13.5	1.5	0.8	0.2	2.7
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	2.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.7
Total non-OECD	2390.0	183.5	234.3	1048.2	315.8	209.9	773.2
Total World	4699.2	511.5	520.7	2728.5	562.3	255.4	1131.9

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 1995
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2068.2	369.7	305.7	1702.4	213.0	39.2	189.9
Australia ⁽²⁾	241.8	-	136.7	89.9	6.1	0.0	6.6
Austria	1.3	3.0	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.2	0.4
Belgium	0.6	14.3	0.8	6.2	4.9	0.5	1.6
Canada	75.0	9.7	34.0	46.0	4.2	0.1	2.1
Czech Republic	74.9	2.7	13.5	45.9	7.7	5.0	8.7
Denmark	-	13.0	0.0	10.4	-	0.0	0.5
Finland	8.0	5.8	0.1	10.0	1.7	0.0	1.8
France	9.9	13.2	0.4	10.1	9.4	1.0	3.6
Germany	251.8	17.2	2.0	225.4	13.8	0.3	31.6
Greece	57.7	1.4	-	56.4	-	0.1	2.0
Hungary	14.8	2.2	-	13.8	1.4	1.0	0.7
Ireland	8.1	2.9	0.0	5.4	-	1.9	1.0
Italy	0.2	18.5	-	8.4	7.0	0.1	2.1
Japan ⁽²⁾	6.3	127.2	0.0	47.3	62.9	-	23.1
Korea	5.7	45.8	-	16.7	14.1	-	13.6
Mexico	9.3	0.8	-	7.6	2.7	-	-
Netherlands	-	17.2	3.3	9.3	4.1	0.0	0.9
New Zealand	3.6	-	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.1
Poland	200.7	1.5	32.2	118.1	16.6	14.4	22.6
Portugal	-	6.0	-	4.6	0.5	-	0.6
Spain	28.3	13.9	-	38.3	3.3	0.4	0.6
Turkey	55.1	6.0	-	41.1	4.2	7.9	7.9
United Kingdom	53.0	15.9	0.9	59.6	8.2	2.8	6.4
United States	937.1	6.5	80.3	796.0	31.4	2.8	40.8
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	<i>25.1</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	540.9	52.4	52.2	375.7	84.5	20.6	72.0
Kazakhstan	84.5	1.3	21.0	37.7	3.7	-	23.4
Russian Federation	249.8	22.7	28.4	173.5	42.7	14.7	25.4
Ukraine	77.9	16.0	2.4	44.6	31.6	4.5	10.8
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	<i>128.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>119.9</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Non-OECD Asia	1739.5	61.8	63.9	759.9	270.4	141.1	625.5
China, People's Republic of	1338.7	1.6	28.6	500.5	232.9	134.8	510.9
Hong Kong, China	-	9.1	-	9.7	-	-	-
India ⁽²⁾	290.4	12.5	0.7	200.0	31.2	5.4	58.3
Indonesia	41.8	-	31.3	6.5	-	-	5.7
DPR of Korea	31.3	1.0	0.4	4.6	1.0	-	26.3
Taipei, Chinese	0.2	28.8	-	16.4	4.2	-	5.2
<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>19.1</i>
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	214.1	5.4	59.9	92.7	12.0	2.6	49.8
South Africa	206.2	0.4	59.7	86.4	7.7	2.6	47.6
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Non-OECD Americas	35.3	13.5	22.6	6.3	13.2	0.2	5.2
Brazil	5.2	11.8	-	3.7	11.4	-	2.0
Colombia	25.7	-	18.3	1.8	1.1	0.2	2.6
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Total non-OECD	2529.9	133.1	198.6	1234.6	380.0	164.6	752.5
Total World	4598.1	502.8	504.3	2937.0	593.0	203.8	942.4

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2000
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2039.7	469.0	318.7	1873.2	195.6	23.4	176.2
Australia ⁽²⁾	306.7	-	187.0	117.4	4.9	-	5.8
Austria	1.3	3.5	-	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.5
Belgium	0.4	11.3	1.4	4.4	4.3	0.3	1.5
Canada	69.2	23.2	32.1	55.8	4.2	0.1	2.5
Czech Republic	65.2	1.1	8.7	45.1	5.6	2.5	8.8
Denmark	-	6.4	0.1	6.2	-	0.0	0.4
Finland	4.5	5.1	0.1	8.4	1.3	0.0	1.7
France	4.1	19.0	0.1	10.7	7.0	0.7	4.2
Germany	205.2	29.7	0.4	209.2	11.6	0.1	17.7
Greece	63.9	1.2	0.1	63.9	-	0.0	1.8
Hungary	14.0	1.9	0.0	13.0	1.3	0.5	0.4
Ireland	4.8	2.7	0.0	5.0	-	1.0	0.9
Italy	0.0	19.0	0.0	9.5	6.7	0.0	1.8
Japan ⁽²⁾	3.0	150.8	0.0	65.3	60.0	-	25.6
Korea	8.3	64.9	-	39.0	17.1	-	15.7
Mexico	11.3	2.4	0.0	9.6	2.7	-	-
Netherlands	-	22.6	9.6	8.6	3.1	0.0	1.1
New Zealand	3.5	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9
Poland	162.8	1.5	23.3	110.8	13.2	7.6	12.8
Portugal	-	6.4	-	5.2	0.5	-	0.5
Spain	23.5	21.6	-	41.0	3.8	0.3	1.2
Turkey	63.3	13.0	-	54.5	4.3	5.7	15.5
United Kingdom	31.2	23.4	0.7	46.9	8.3	1.9	2.9
United States	971.6	11.4	53.1	905.5	27.4	2.2	45.4
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	22.1	26.7	0.7	35.2	5.9	0.3	6.7
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	500.6	42.8	75.3	336.8	83.5	20.6	34.1
Kazakhstan	77.4	0.6	34.4	33.0	7.2	-	6.4
Russian Federation	242.3	25.5	38.4	165.5	42.1	16.4	9.4
Ukraine	62.9	6.6	2.3	27.6	30.6	2.8	6.2
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	117.9	10.0	0.1	110.7	3.7	1.4	12.1
Non-OECD Asia	1839.1	91.1	117.0	1009.3	254.7	84.0	546.7
China, People's Republic of	1353.8	2.2	55.1	644.9	221.5	77.2	434.4
Hong Kong, China	-	6.1	-	6.9	-	-	-
India ⁽²⁾	335.7	20.9	1.3	272.7	26.3	5.6	52.4
Indonesia	79.4	0.1	56.8	16.0	0.0	-	8.8
DPR of Korea	29.7	-	0.4	4.5	-	-	24.9
Taipei, Chinese	0.1	45.4	-	33.3	5.9	-	6.4
<i>Other Asia</i>	40.4	16.4	3.5	31.0	1.0	1.2	19.9
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	231.8	9.4	70.4	105.0	11.9	1.6	54.1
South Africa	224.2	1.1	69.9	98.1	6.8	1.5	50.7
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	7.6	8.3	0.5	6.8	5.1	0.0	3.4
Non-OECD Americas	53.2	15.3	43.3	8.0	14.1	0.1	5.9
Brazil	6.8	13.2	-	6.2	12.1	-	2.0
Colombia	38.2	-	35.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	3.0
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	8.2	2.0	7.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.9
Total non-OECD	2624.6	158.5	306.1	1459.0	364.1	106.4	640.7
Total World	4664.4	627.5	624.7	3332.3	559.8	129.8	817.0

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2005
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2137.5	567.0	346.2	1874.0	182.2	21.9	286.4
Australia ⁽²⁾	370.6	-	232.3	127.3	4.6	0.0	6.3
Austria	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.0	1.9	0.1	0.3
Belgium	0.1	8.8	1.2	3.0	3.5	0.2	0.7
Canada	65.8	21.1	28.3	51.7	4.3	0.1	3.8
Czech Republic	62.0	1.3	6.5	44.2	5.3	1.7	6.1
Denmark	-	6.0	0.1	5.9	-	-	0.4
Finland	8.8	4.7	0.1	8.7	1.3	0.0	1.3
France	0.6	19.9	0.3	10.3	6.4	0.5	4.3
Germany	206.1	37.1	0.4	213.5	11.7	0.2	16.1
Greece	69.4	0.6	0.0	69.4	-	0.0	1.2
Hungary	9.6	2.2	0.4	10.0	0.8	0.5	0.3
Ireland	4.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	-	0.9	1.0
Italy	0.1	24.2	-	16.4	5.9	0.0	1.9
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	177.7	0.0	93.0	63.0	-	24.7
Korea	2.8	76.8	-	52.7	16.6	-	13.3
Mexico	10.8	7.3	0.0	14.9	2.4	-	0.2
Netherlands	-	20.5	7.4	8.3	3.2	0.0	1.6
New Zealand	5.3	1.1	2.3	2.4	0.8	0.0	1.0
Poland	159.5	3.4	19.4	112.0	11.8	10.0	8.6
Portugal	-	5.3	-	5.4	-	-	0.0
Spain	19.5	24.8	-	39.3	3.8	0.3	1.1
Turkey	58.3	17.4	-	52.6	4.3	6.5	13.4
United Kingdom	20.5	44.0	0.5	52.5	5.7	0.6	3.0
United States	1038.6	27.6	45.3	833.3	18.8	-	169.4
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	25.2	28.1	1.7	39.0	6.1	0.2	6.5
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	553.6	43.6	115.3	335.9	88.5	7.9	46.5
Kazakhstan	87.2	0.8	24.7	40.6	6.7	0.0	16.4
Russian Federation	284.5	22.6	86.6	154.6	45.3	5.2	11.1
Ukraine	61.1	7.4	3.7	24.9	31.5	1.0	7.2
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	120.7	12.7	0.4	115.8	5.0	1.7	11.8
Non-OECD Asia	3014.6	166.7	225.5	1648.4	461.5	98.3	749.0
China, People's Republic of	2299.7	26.2	71.7	1168.1	412.3	90.5	597.6
Hong Kong, China	-	10.8	-	10.0	-	-	0.9
India ⁽²⁾	437.3	38.6	2.0	349.3	42.5	5.6	66.2
Indonesia	170.5	0.1	128.6	25.6	0.2	-	15.6
DPR of Korea	34.6	-	2.8	4.7	-	-	27.1
Taipei, Chinese	-	60.3	-	46.0	5.9	-	8.2
<i>Other Asia</i>	72.5	30.8	20.4	44.7	0.6	2.2	33.5
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	252.1	11.8	72.0	118.2	12.5	4.9	59.6
South Africa	245.0	1.9	71.4	109.2	7.6	4.9	57.0
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	7.1	10.0	0.5	8.9	4.9	0.0	2.6
Non-OECD Americas	72.6	17.3	60.8	7.9	14.8	0.1	5.2
Brazil	6.3	13.7	0.0	5.1	12.9	-	1.9
Colombia	59.1	0.0	53.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.3
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	7.3	3.6	7.2	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.0
Total non-OECD	3892.9	239.4	473.7	2110.4	577.2	111.2	860.4
Total World	6030.4	806.5	819.8	3984.4	759.4	133.1	1146.8

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2006
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			Other Sectors
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	
Total OECD	2166.8	604.1	347.3	1893.3	187.1	23.3	265.8
Australia ⁽²⁾	374.7	-	232.5	130.2	4.6	0.0	6.0
Austria	0.0	4.3	-	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.4
Belgium	0.0	8.1	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.1	0.7
Canada	66.5	20.8	27.7	50.8	4.3	0.1	3.9
Czech Republic	62.9	2.0	7.9	44.0	5.2	1.8	6.4
Denmark	-	8.7	0.1	8.9	-	-	0.4
Finland	13.0	6.7	0.0	14.5	1.2	0.0	1.4
France	0.5	20.4	0.1	8.6	6.6	0.5	4.3
Germany	200.2	45.3	0.3	213.5	12.0	0.2	17.1
Greece	64.8	0.4	0.0	64.0	-	0.0	1.1
Hungary	10.0	2.4	0.5	10.0	1.3	0.5	0.3
Ireland	3.7	2.7	0.0	4.3	-	0.9	1.0
Italy	0.0	24.6	-	16.7	6.4	0.0	1.7
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	179.4	0.0	89.7	63.2	-	25.1
Korea	2.8	79.7	-	55.1	16.7	-	13.9
Mexico	11.5	7.6	0.0	14.7	2.5	-	0.3
Netherlands	-	22.9	9.9	8.2	3.1	0.0	1.4
New Zealand	5.7	1.2	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.1
Poland	156.1	5.3	16.7	113.3	13.4	11.1	8.5
Portugal	-	5.8	-	5.4	-	-	0.0
Spain	18.4	23.7	-	34.7	3.8	0.3	1.0
Turkey	64.3	20.3	-	55.2	4.8	6.8	16.8
United Kingdom	18.5	50.5	0.4	57.9	6.1	0.6	3.0
United States	1067.9	32.9	45.0	847.0	19.0	-	143.1
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	25.5	28.4	2.3	38.9	6.4	0.2	7.1
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	573.0	49.3	124.7	365.1	88.7	9.1	38.1
Kazakhstan	96.7	0.6	28.9	49.7	9.5	0.0	9.4
Russian Federation	285.9	26.1	91.9	159.7	44.7	5.9	11.0
Ukraine	62.3	9.8	3.5	31.9	29.6	2.2	5.6
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	128.1	12.8	0.5	123.8	4.9	1.0	12.1
Non-OECD Asia	3281.2	190.8	282.6	1842.0	510.0	99.1	778.7
China, People's Republic of	2475.8	38.1	63.2	1333.3	456.4	91.3	616.5
Hong Kong, China	-	11.4	-	9.9	-	-	1.5
India ⁽²⁾	462.1	43.1	1.6	373.0	46.9	5.6	67.6
Indonesia	233.3	0.1	183.2	28.3	0.3	-	21.0
DPR of Korea	35.1	-	2.5	4.9	-	-	27.8
Taipei, Chinese	-	62.3	-	47.9	5.8	-	8.9
<i>Other Asia</i>	74.9	35.8	32.2	44.9	0.6	2.2	35.4
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	251.7	12.4	69.3	119.0	12.0	5.6	60.7
South Africa	244.8	1.9	68.7	110.7	7.1	5.5	57.5
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	6.9	10.6	0.5	8.3	4.9	0.0	3.2
Non-OECD Americas	78.7	16.5	68.8	8.7	14.3	0.1	4.8
Brazil	5.9	13.4	-	5.6	12.5	-	1.9
Colombia	65.6	-	62.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.9
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	7.2	3.1	6.9	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.0
Total non-OECD	4184.6	269.0	545.5	2334.9	625.0	113.9	882.4
Total World	6351.4	873.0	892.8	4228.1	812.0	137.2	1148.1

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2007
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2169.1	618.3	370.3	1908.6	188.0	23.5	303.7
Australia ⁽²⁾	391.0	-	244.4	131.0	4.6	0.0	6.0
Austria	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.4
Belgium	-	7.4	1.5	2.2	3.5	0.1	0.7
Canada	69.4	18.5	30.8	55.6	4.3	0.1	3.8
Czech Republic	62.6	2.6	8.0	47.0	4.9	1.4	4.8
Denmark	-	8.1	0.2	7.5	-	-	0.4
Finland	4.5	6.7	0.1	14.4	1.2	0.0	1.5
France	0.4	19.0	0.2	9.3	6.7	0.5	4.5
Germany	204.6	46.3	0.3	220.3	12.1	0.4	17.4
Greece	66.3	0.6	0.0	65.9	-	0.0	1.2
Hungary	9.8	2.7	0.4	10.1	1.5	0.3	0.2
Ireland	2.8	2.3	0.0	4.2	-	0.9	0.9
Italy	0.2	25.0	-	17.0	6.2	0.0	1.9
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	187.6	0.0	95.0	63.8	-	26.4
Korea	2.9	88.3	-	60.9	17.0	-	14.7
Mexico	12.5	5.5	0.0	14.7	2.5	-	0.3
Netherlands	-	26.1	11.9	8.7	3.1	0.0	1.7
New Zealand	4.8	0.7	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2
Poland	145.9	5.9	11.9	109.8	14.3	10.5	9.2
Portugal	-	4.8	-	4.4	0.0	-	0.3
Spain	17.2	24.4	1.0	36.8	3.9	0.3	1.4
Turkey	75.4	22.9	-	66.4	4.5	8.1	19.1
United Kingdom	17.0	43.4	0.5	53.0	6.2	0.6	3.2
United States	1053.0	33.0	53.7	829.0	18.7	-	175.6
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	28.9	32.0	3.4	42.2	6.2	0.2	7.1
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	585.3	52.1	129.4	360.2	90.3	8.2	45.2
Kazakhstan	97.8	0.2	26.2	47.3	8.7	0.0	16.8
Russian Federation	290.3	23.7	98.6	151.1	46.7	4.7	10.9
Ukraine	64.8	13.2	3.6	35.3	30.4	1.5	4.2
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	132.4	15.0	0.9	126.6	4.5	2.0	13.4
Non-OECD Asia	3485.6	221.3	290.6	2020.7	534.4	96.4	814.2
China, People's Republic of	2634.1	51.0	53.1	1459.4	482.3	88.3	639.6
Hong Kong, China	-	12.3	-	10.6	-	-	1.6
India ⁽²⁾	491.1	49.8	1.6	411.9	45.3	5.8	74.4
Indonesia	248.8	0.1	194.9	32.4	0.3	-	28.8
DPR of Korea	30.3	0.0	3.7	4.0	-	-	22.7
Taipei, Chinese	-	65.2	-	49.5	5.7	-	10.1
<i>Other Asia</i>	81.3	42.9	37.2	52.9	0.7	2.2	36.9
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	254.3	12.1	67.5	122.0	12.2	7.1	61.8
South Africa	247.7	1.8	67.0	114.0	7.5	7.1	58.1
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	6.7	10.3	0.5	8.0	4.7	0.1	3.7
Non-OECD Americas	82.2	18.4	71.0	8.5	15.6	0.1	5.0
Brazil	6.0	14.9	-	5.1	13.8	-	2.0
Colombia	69.9	-	64.6	1.2	0.9	0.1	2.0
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	6.3	3.5	6.4	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.0
Total non-OECD	4407.5	303.9	558.4	2511.4	652.5	111.7	926.2
Total World	6576.6	922.2	928.7	4419.9	840.5	135.3	1230.0

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2008
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			Other Sectors
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	
Total OECD	2173.7	617.7	392.5	1982.1	186.8	25.0	166.4
Australia ⁽²⁾	392.3	-	252.2	129.9	4.6	0.0	6.2
Austria	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.3
Belgium	-	7.4	1.2	2.0	2.9	0.2	0.8
Canada	68.7	20.6	32.1	50.7	4.3	0.1	3.5
Czech Republic	60.2	2.3	7.6	43.7	5.0	1.3	4.9
Denmark	-	7.6	0.2	6.7	-	-	0.3
Finland	4.3	5.9	0.0	10.4	1.2	0.0	1.6
France	0.3	21.4	0.2	8.3	6.6	0.5	4.0
Germany	194.5	45.5	0.5	207.8	11.8	0.2	18.0
Greece	65.7	0.7	0.0	64.2	-	0.0	0.9
Hungary	9.4	2.7	0.2	9.8	1.4	0.4	0.2
Ireland	3.1	2.5	0.0	4.7	-	0.9	1.0
Italy	0.1	25.1	-	16.9	5.9	0.0	2.1
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	185.5	0.0	91.6	59.9	-	24.2
Korea	2.8	99.6	-	68.7	18.8	-	15.6
Mexico	11.4	4.6	0.0	10.9	2.9	-	0.2
Netherlands	-	21.2	7.5	8.2	3.1	0.0	1.4
New Zealand	4.8	0.6	2.6	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.3
Poland	144.0	10.4	8.5	107.6	13.5	10.9	9.6
Portugal	-	3.8	-	4.0	0.0	-	0.1
Spain	10.2	21.0	1.8	21.4	3.6	0.3	1.1
Turkey	79.4	19.5	-	71.9	5.9	9.2	11.6
United Kingdom	18.1	43.9	0.6	48.3	6.2	0.7	3.2
United States	1075.9	31.0	74.0	948.8	20.7	-	46.9
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	28.6	30.9	3.4	41.9	5.9	0.2	7.4
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	620.1	58.9	136.6	381.7	85.3	11.3	58.3
Kazakhstan	111.1	0.3	32.9	44.7	11.0	2.6	26.5
Russian Federation	305.7	31.3	98.1	168.7	42.4	5.5	13.7
Ukraine	64.8	12.8	4.8	36.7	28.6	1.4	4.1
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	138.5	14.6	0.7	131.6	3.3	1.9	14.0
Non-OECD Asia	3619.9	228.2	274.7	2084.1	561.8	93.4	843.1
China, People's Republic of	2734.4	40.3	45.3	1503.8	502.9	85.2	651.4
Hong Kong, China	-	11.3	-	9.7	-	-	1.6
India ⁽²⁾	525.2	65.2	1.7	431.2	51.4	5.9	91.6
Indonesia	248.8	0.1	199.9	32.0	0.2	-	22.3
DPR of Korea	32.3	0.0	2.6	4.4	-	-	25.3
Taipei, Chinese	-	63.8	-	47.9	5.9	-	9.1
<i>Other Asia</i>	79.2	47.3	25.2	55.1	1.4	2.3	41.9
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	258.1	12.2	58.4	136.1	11.2	7.8	61.2
South Africa	252.2	2.4	57.9	128.6	7.5	7.8	57.9
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	5.8	9.7	0.6	7.5	3.7	0.0	3.3
Non-OECD Americas	85.4	18.7	72.5	8.0	16.0	0.1	4.8
Brazil	6.6	15.3	-	4.8	13.9	-	1.9
Colombia	73.5	-	67.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	2.0
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	5.2	3.4	4.8	2.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Total non-OECD	4583.4	318.0	542.3	2609.9	674.4	112.6	967.5
Total World	6757.1	935.7	934.7	4592.0	861.3	137.6	1133.9

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2009
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2073.5	546.5	372.9	1852.5	154.3	27.0	145.4
Australia ⁽²⁾	407.9	-	261.7	135.5	3.6	-	5.6
Austria	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.3
Belgium	-	4.8	0.9	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.4
Canada	64.6	13.0	28.6	43.2	3.0	0.1	3.0
Czech Republic	56.4	2.0	7.7	41.1	3.6	1.4	5.2
Denmark	-	6.7	0.1	6.6	-	-	0.2
Finland	9.0	6.1	0.0	10.5	1.1	0.0	1.3
France	0.1	15.5	0.1	8.1	4.7	0.3	2.7
Germany	184.8	38.5	0.3	198.9	9.8	0.2	15.9
Greece	64.9	0.3	0.0	65.2	-	0.0	0.3
Hungary	9.0	1.7	0.0	9.2	1.0	0.3	0.1
Ireland	2.8	2.1	0.0	4.5	-	0.9	0.9
Italy	0.1	19.5	-	15.2	3.7	0.0	1.1
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	164.6	0.0	87.3	56.3	-	22.1
Korea	2.5	103.0	-	77.7	16.2	-	13.5
Mexico	10.5	6.0	0.0	13.7	2.4	-	0.2
Netherlands	-	19.9	4.7	8.4	2.5	0.0	1.0
New Zealand	4.6	0.7	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.0
Poland	135.2	10.8	8.5	103.1	9.6	11.0	8.7
Portugal	-	5.0	-	4.6	0.0	-	0.0
Spain	9.4	17.0	1.4	15.7	2.4	0.3	0.6
Turkey	79.5	20.4	-	69.4	5.4	11.2	12.6
United Kingdom	17.9	38.2	0.6	40.2	5.2	0.7	2.7
United States	987.6	20.5	53.6	851.5	14.4	-	39.0
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	26.7	27.1	2.4	38.6	4.9	0.2	7.0
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	573.1	40.6	140.9	341.5	85.1	8.9	49.7
Kazakhstan	100.9	0.3	28.6	38.7	11.0	2.7	23.7
Russian Federation	276.9	24.1	106.4	143.0	47.0	3.5	11.5
Ukraine	60.2	7.9	5.4	32.9	25.6	1.0	2.5
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	135.1	8.3	0.5	126.9	1.6	1.8	12.0
Non-OECD Asia	3874.7	338.5	296.0	2210.4	606.8	93.9	878.9
China, People's Republic of	2895.3	125.8	22.3	1593.3	539.3	85.4	664.0
Hong Kong, China	-	12.3	-	10.2	-	-	2.2
India ⁽²⁾	566.1	96.2	2.5	465.8	61.3	5.9	117.1
Indonesia	291.2	0.1	233.4	34.0	0.3	-	19.5
DPR of Korea	32.5	0.0	3.0	4.4	-	-	25.1
Taipei, Chinese	-	58.6	-	46.9	5.2	-	8.2
<i>Other Asia</i>	89.5	45.4	34.7	55.8	0.7	2.5	42.9
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	254.9	10.7	52.5	125.8	9.8	7.5	58.0
South Africa	249.5	2.0	52.0	118.7	6.5	7.5	54.3
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	5.4	8.7	0.5	7.1	3.3	0.0	3.7
Non-OECD Americas	82.2	15.9	69.8	7.6	14.4	0.1	5.0
Brazil	5.7	12.7	-	4.0	11.9	-	1.6
Colombia	72.8	-	66.8	1.8	1.6	0.1	2.3
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	3.7	3.2	3.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	1.2
Total non-OECD	4784.8	405.6	559.2	2685.3	716.1	110.5	991.6
Total World	6858.3	952.1	932.0	4537.8	870.4	137.5	1137.0

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2010
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			Other Sectors
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	
Total OECD	2088.1	582.1	431.0	1888.6	183.0	30.3	160.1
Australia ⁽²⁾	424.4	-	292.6	128.6	4.2	-	5.3
Austria	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.3
Belgium	-	6.3	0.6	1.5	2.7	0.2	1.2
Canada	67.9	12.5	33.4	43.7	3.9	0.1	2.8
Czech Republic	55.2	2.1	7.3	42.3	3.4	1.5	4.3
Denmark	-	4.6	0.1	6.5	-	-	0.2
Finland	7.4	5.9	0.0	13.7	1.2	0.0	1.5
France	0.3	17.6	0.1	7.6	4.9	0.3	3.7
Germany	183.5	45.7	0.3	198.4	12.0	0.2	19.7
Greece	56.5	0.7	-	57.8	-	0.0	0.5
Hungary	9.1	2.1	0.0	9.1	1.4	0.4	0.1
Ireland	5.0	1.6	0.0	4.2	-	0.9	0.9
Italy	0.1	22.1	0.0	15.1	5.5	0.0	1.2
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	186.7	0.0	91.3	61.1	-	25.4
Korea	2.1	118.6	-	83.2	21.0	-	15.3
Mexico	12.8	7.7	0.0	14.8	2.7	-	0.2
Netherlands	-	20.5	5.9	7.9	2.9	0.0	1.1
New Zealand	5.3	0.3	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.1
Poland	133.2	13.6	10.1	106.3	13.1	12.4	9.2
Portugal	-	2.7	-	2.6	0.0	-	0.1
Spain	8.4	12.8	1.5	11.0	2.8	0.3	0.9
Turkey	73.4	21.3	-	62.8	6.6	13.1	13.0
United Kingdom	18.4	26.5	0.7	42.0	5.6	0.7	3.1
United States	996.1	17.6	74.1	892.2	19.8	-	41.7
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	28.9	29.0	1.8	43.9	5.4	0.2	7.5
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	602.5	47.2	171.3	352.6	90.0	8.3	54.9
Kazakhstan	110.9	0.3	31.3	41.0	11.1	2.8	27.5
Russian Federation	299.8	25.6	132.9	149.5	49.8	2.8	12.4
Ukraine	58.1	12.2	6.2	35.4	27.4	0.8	3.1
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	133.7	9.2	0.9	126.8	1.7	1.8	12.0
Non-OECD Asia	4171.8	435.3	336.2	2340.0	662.7	94.5	883.3
China, People's Republic of	3140.2	184.4	21.3	1698.0	580.5	85.7	663.5
Hong Kong, China	-	10.3	-	8.8	-	-	1.5
India ⁽²⁾	570.4	121.8	1.9	481.4	73.4	6.0	122.3
Indonesia	325.0	0.1	267.2	35.8	0.3	-	15.3
DPR of Korea	32.2	0.1	4.6	4.1	-	-	23.5
Taipei, Chinese	-	63.2	-	46.2	7.0	-	9.6
<i>Other Asia</i>	104.1	55.5	41.2	65.8	1.4	2.8	47.6
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	260.5	11.1	67.9	133.7	10.1	3.1	60.4
South Africa	254.5	2.1	67.2	126.3	7.6	3.0	55.6
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	6.0	9.0	0.6	7.4	2.5	0.0	4.7
Non-OECD Americas	82.7	19.8	70.7	8.9	17.7	0.1	5.3
Brazil	5.4	15.9	-	4.8	14.1	-	2.9
Colombia	74.4	-	68.1	1.7	2.9	0.1	1.3
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	2.9	3.9	2.6	2.5	0.8	0.0	1.2
Total non-OECD	5117.5	513.4	646.0	2835.3	780.6	105.9	1004.0
Total World	7205.7	1095.5	1077.0	4723.9	963.7	136.2	1164.1

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2011
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2094.4	597.5	449.1	1867.5	185.5	27.8	158.5
Australia ⁽²⁾	402.2	-	284.5	123.7	4.6	-	5.0
Austria	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.3
Belgium	-	5.9	0.7	1.3	2.7	0.1	1.2
Canada	67.1	10.5	33.7	41.1	3.7	0.1	1.9
Czech Republic	58.1	2.4	7.4	42.8	3.5	1.6	4.0
Denmark	-	6.1	-	5.3	-	-	0.3
Finland	6.9	7.1	0.0	11.1	1.2	0.0	1.4
France	0.1	14.5	0.1	5.3	4.7	0.2	3.5
Germany	189.5	47.8	0.2	201.3	12.5	0.2	20.7
Greece	58.7	0.5	0.0	59.9	-	0.0	0.4
Hungary	9.6	1.9	0.0	9.6	1.5	0.5	0.1
Ireland	3.7	2.3	0.0	4.1	-	0.8	0.7
Italy	0.1	23.5	0.0	16.7	6.1	0.0	1.6
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	175.4	0.0	87.4	58.1	-	26.5
Korea	2.1	129.2	-	86.8	25.2	-	17.2
Mexico	15.8	7.6	0.0	15.6	2.9	-	0.3
Netherlands	-	24.5	12.6	7.4	3.0	0.0	1.3
New Zealand	4.9	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1
Poland	139.3	15.0	7.2	111.0	12.5	11.1	9.3
Portugal	-	3.6	-	3.7	0.0	-	0.0
Spain	6.6	16.2	1.2	20.6	2.9	0.2	1.2
Turkey	76.1	23.7	-	70.8	6.8	12.0	11.5
United Kingdom	18.6	32.5	0.5	42.4	5.5	0.7	2.9
United States	1005.9	11.9	97.3	851.5	20.0	-	38.4
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	29.1	31.8	1.5	45.8	5.3	0.2	7.8
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	636.5	55.7	163.0	383.9	97.5	11.4	57.0
Kazakhstan	116.5	0.2	30.4	43.1	12.5	5.4	27.7
Russian Federation	297.1	32.4	124.6	152.9	53.8	2.9	13.8
Ukraine	70.2	12.7	7.1	39.2	29.3	1.2	3.7
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	152.8	10.4	0.9	148.7	1.9	1.9	11.9
Non-OECD Asia	4550.4	494.2	433.0	2604.5	738.9	94.8	879.3
China, People's Republic of	3418.8	222.2	21.7	1924.1	645.8	86.1	677.3
Hong Kong, China	-	12.5	-	10.4	-	-	2.2
India ⁽²⁾	582.3	135.8	2.0	506.4	84.1	6.0	117.1
Indonesia	404.6	0.0	356.2	41.6	0.2	-	9.6
DPR of Korea	30.2	-	11.2	2.8	-	-	16.2
Taipei, Chinese	-	66.6	-	46.8	7.5	-	10.5
<i>Other Asia</i>	114.6	57.1	41.9	72.3	1.3	2.7	46.4
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	259.4	12.2	69.7	127.5	8.0	3.6	59.2
South Africa	252.8	2.4	68.8	119.8	5.9	3.6	53.1
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	6.7	9.8	0.9	7.7	2.1	0.0	6.1
Non-OECD Americas	93.7	22.3	81.4	8.4	18.5	0.1	7.4
Brazil	5.5	18.0	0.1	4.6	14.7	-	3.6
Colombia	85.8	-	79.3	0.9	2.9	0.1	2.6
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	2.4	4.2	2.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	1.2
Total non-OECD	5540.0	584.3	747.1	3124.3	862.9	109.9	1002.9
Total World	7634.4	1181.9	1196.2	4991.8	1048.4	137.8	1161.4

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2012
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2049.9	616.7	485.3	1796.3	180.2	25.3	162.4
Australia ⁽²⁾	430.8	-	301.5	123.9	3.8	-	4.8
Austria	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.3
Belgium	-	5.4	0.6	1.3	2.6	0.1	1.2
Canada	66.5	9.8	34.8	37.0	4.1	0.0	1.9
Czech Republic	55.9	2.1	6.3	40.7	3.4	1.5	4.0
Denmark	-	4.0	0.0	4.2	-	-	0.2
Finland	4.1	4.0	0.0	8.6	1.2	0.0	1.2
France	0.3	15.9	0.2	7.5	5.0	0.1	3.5
Germany	197.0	49.0	0.6	213.3	12.0	0.3	20.5
Greece	63.0	0.4	0.0	61.9	-	0.0	0.3
Hungary	9.3	1.8	0.1	9.4	1.4	0.5	0.1
Ireland	1.5	2.2	0.0	5.1	-	0.7	0.7
Italy	0.1	24.5	0.1	17.6	5.8	0.0	1.8
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	183.9	0.0	93.9	57.8	-	27.4
Korea	2.1	124.3	-	85.9	24.7	-	16.7
Mexico	15.2	7.4	0.2	15.5	2.8	-	0.3
Netherlands	-	24.4	13.7	8.6	2.8	0.0	1.4
New Zealand	4.9	0.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.1
Poland	144.1	10.3	7.2	109.2	12.0	11.5	8.8
Portugal	-	5.0	-	4.8	0.0	-	0.0
Spain	6.2	22.4	1.9	24.8	2.5	0.2	0.9
Turkey	71.5	29.2	0.0	66.7	6.2	9.5	18.4
United Kingdom	17.0	44.8	0.5	55.4	5.1	0.7	2.9
United States	932.3	8.3	114.1	751.6	19.1	-	36.0
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	28.4	33.7	1.3	46.8	5.0	0.2	7.9
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	662.5	54.8	171.5	380.7	100.9	9.6	57.2
Kazakhstan	120.5	0.2	32.7	44.6	13.4	3.8	28.3
Russian Federation	330.5	30.3	131.7	160.5	56.9	2.8	13.3
Ukraine	68.1	14.8	6.2	40.8	29.0	1.2	2.7
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	143.4	9.5	0.9	134.7	1.7	1.8	12.9
Non-OECD Asia	4714.0	592.2	453.8	2733.6	762.6	94.1	881.0
China, People's Republic of	3532.5	288.8	11.8	1987.8	662.8	85.4	677.8
Hong Kong, China	-	12.4	-	10.1	-	-	2.2
India ⁽²⁾	602.9	164.2	2.5	559.0	90.8	6.1	119.5
Indonesia	444.5	0.1	387.4	51.2	0.3	-	9.1
DPR of Korea	30.3	1.1	12.0	2.9	-	-	16.5
Taipei, Chinese	-	64.6	-	46.7	7.4	-	10.0
<i>Other Asia</i>	103.9	61.0	40.2	75.9	1.3	2.6	45.8
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	270.1	14.0	79.7	130.9	7.8	5.3	60.1
South Africa	258.6	2.6	76.0	123.0	6.3	5.3	52.8
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	11.5	11.4	3.7	7.9	1.6	0.0	7.4
Non-OECD Americas	97.2	20.7	84.4	10.7	17.8	0.1	5.7
Brazil	6.6	16.5	-	6.2	14.1	-	3.3
Colombia	89.0	-	83.3	1.2	3.2	0.1	1.2
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	1.5	4.2	1.1	3.3	0.5	0.0	1.2
Total non-OECD	5743.8	681.7	789.4	3255.9	889.1	109.2	1004.0
Total World	7793.7	1298.4	1274.7	5052.2	1069.3	134.4	1166.4

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2013
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2023.8	646.7	539.1	1796.3	179.3	20.7	166.3
Australia ⁽²⁾	458.9	-	336.1	113.4	3.7	-	5.0
Austria	-	3.3	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.3
Belgium	-	5.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.2
Canada	68.9	8.6	39.1	37.9	3.6	0.0	1.9
Czech Republic	49.1	2.3	5.9	37.9	3.5	1.6	3.4
Denmark	-	4.9	0.1	5.3	-	-	0.2
Finland	7.0	5.1	0.0	9.1	1.2	0.0	1.1
France	0.3	17.1	0.2	8.4	5.1	0.1	3.8
Germany	191.0	54.3	0.4	211.7	12.3	0.1	21.0
Greece	53.9	0.4	0.0	54.3	-	0.0	0.4
Hungary	9.6	1.6	0.2	9.4	1.3	0.5	0.0
Ireland	6.7	2.4	0.0	4.4	-	0.8	0.8
Italy	0.1	20.1	-	16.8	3.2	-	1.1
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	195.6	0.0	103.5	57.5	-	28.6
Korea	1.8	126.5	-	85.6	25.2	-	15.8
Mexico	15.3	7.5	0.0	14.3	3.2	-	7.4
Netherlands	-	46.7	31.9	8.8	2.9	0.0	1.3
New Zealand	4.6	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.2
Poland	142.9	10.7	11.1	111.1	12.7	11.3	8.5
Portugal	-	4.2	-	4.4	0.0	-	0.0
Spain	4.4	13.7	0.7	17.7	2.4	0.2	0.8
Turkey	60.4	26.6	0.0	58.0	5.9	5.3	15.1
United Kingdom	12.8	49.4	0.6	50.7	5.5	0.6	3.6
United States	903.7	8.1	106.7	782.4	19.8	-	35.8
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	32.5	31.7	3.3	47.8	4.9	0.1	8.0
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	647.1	52.7	184.0	353.3	92.9	7.5	55.9
Kazakhstan	119.6	0.2	33.8	47.1	10.9	3.0	28.3
Russian Federation	327.5	29.4	140.8	143.5	52.5	1.9	11.8
Ukraine	69.3	14.2	8.6	40.2	27.6	1.1	2.9
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	130.7	8.9	0.8	122.5	1.9	1.5	13.0
Non-OECD Asia	5079.2	659.2	492.1	2898.9	816.2	102.2	953.8
China, People's Republic of	3843.6	327.2	9.7	2131.0	710.9	93.3	740.4
Hong Kong, China	-	13.0	-	10.7	-	-	2.2
India ⁽²⁾	610.0	188.8	2.2	574.9	95.6	6.2	127.1
Indonesia	487.7	0.1	427.9	55.1	0.3	-	8.4
DPR of Korea	36.3	0.1	16.7	2.9	-	-	16.8
Taipei, Chinese	-	66.0	-	45.5	8.0	-	10.5
<i>Other Asia</i>	101.6	64.1	35.6	78.6	1.4	2.7	48.4
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	269.3	11.6	78.7	130.7	9.1	5.6	63.1
South Africa	256.3	0.9	74.6	122.4	7.6	5.6	55.7
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	13.0	10.7	4.1	8.3	1.4	0.0	7.4
Non-OECD Americas	95.4	21.7	80.8	14.3	17.1	0.1	6.0
Brazil	8.6	18.0	-	8.9	13.7	-	3.5
Colombia	85.5	-	80.2	2.3	3.3	0.1	1.2
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	1.3	3.7	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
Total non-OECD	6091.0	745.3	835.7	3397.1	935.3	115.5	1078.8
Total World	8114.9	1392.0	1374.8	5193.4	1114.7	136.2	1245.1

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

World total coal supply and end-use 2014p
(million tonnes)⁽¹⁾

	Production	Imports	Exports	End-use sectors			
				Power and heat plants	Steel industry	Residential	Other Sectors
Total OECD	2048.6	645.8	560.5	..	..	..	..
Australia ⁽²⁾	491.2	0.0	375.0	..	..	..	..
Austria	-	3.2	-	..	..	..	..
Belgium	-	5.1	0.6	..	..	..	..
Canada	69.0	7.8	34.5	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	46.9	4.5	5.2	..	..	..	..
Denmark	-	4.5	0.0	..	..	..	..
Finland	6.8	4.1	0.0	..	..	..	..
France	0.3	13.3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Germany	186.5	57.0	1.4	..	..	..	..
Greece	48.0	0.2	-	..	..	..	..
Hungary	9.6	1.6	0.4	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4.6	2.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
Italy	0.1	19.9	0.0	..	..	..	..
Japan ⁽²⁾	-	187.7	0.0	..	..	..	..
Korea	1.7	130.9	-	..	..	..	..
Mexico	14.7	7.3	0.0	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	-	54.7	38.7	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	4.0	0.4	1.7	..	..	..	..
Poland	137.1	10.5	9.1	..	..	..	..
Portugal	-	4.4	-	..	..	..	..
Spain	3.9	16.4	1.3	..	..	..	..
Turkey	64.1	29.8	0.1	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	11.5	40.6	0.4	..	..	..	..
United States	916.2	10.2	88.3	..	..	..	..
<i>Other OECD</i> ⁽³⁾	32.4	29.6	3.5	..	..	..	..
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	615.5	48.3	190.7	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	115.5	0.2	28.9	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	334.1	25.3	155.5	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	44.7	14.3	5.6	..	..	..	..
<i>Oth. non-OECD Eur. and Eurasia</i>	121.3	8.5	0.7	..	..	..	..
Non-OECD Asia	5025.4	686.7	468.8	..	..	..	..
China, People's Republic of	3747.5	291.6	5.6	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	..
India ⁽²⁾	668.4	239.4	1.2	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	470.8	1.8	410.9	..	..	..	..
DPR of Korea	35.2	0.3	15.6	..	..	..	..
Taipei, Chinese	..	67.1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Asia</i>	103.5	72.7	35.4	..	..	..	..
Non-OECD Africa and Middle East	267.0	16.5	81.4	..	..	..	..
South Africa	253.2	1.3	76.4	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Africa / Middle East</i>	13.7	15.2	5.0	..	..	..	..
Non-OECD Americas	99.1	26.6	82.3	..	..	..	..
Brazil	7.9	20.4	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	88.6	..	80.3	..	..	..	..
<i>Other non-OECD Americas</i>	2.6	6.3	2.0	..	..	..	..
Total non-OECD	6007.0	778.0	823.1	..	..	..	..
Total World	8055.6	1423.8	1383.6	..	..	..	..

(1) Total coal comprises anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, peat and, oil shale and oil sands.

(2) Fiscal year. See notes and definitions in Part I.

(3) Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note: Steel industry consumption includes consumption in coke ovens. Power and heat stations column includes hard coal used in electricity and CHP production by public utilities and autoproducers, and in district heating. Other sectors includes consumption in non-ferrous industries, non-energy use, other transformation, losses and consumption in other sectors.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

BRAZIL

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	4.7	-2.5	2.3
Imports	5.3	11.3	14.0	14.8	15.2	17.3	17.5	19.1	7.9	2.3
Exports	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.7	-0.2	-	-
Primary supply	8.5	13.8	16.9	18.6	18.6	20.6	21.8	23.5	5.0	2.3
Statistical differences	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0		
Total transformation	-4.0	-6.7	-8.0	-9.3	-9.3	-9.3	-9.4	-11.6	5.2	2.4
Electricity and heat gen.	-1.3	-2.1	-2.5	-4.6	-4.1	-4.5	-5.2	-7.4	5.4	5.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-1.0	-1.4	-1.9	-3.3	-2.7	-2.5	-3.1	-5.1	3.6	5.7
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-1.3	-1.5	-2.0	-2.0	-2.3	10.3	5.2
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-2.8	-4.5	-5.5	-4.7	-5.2	-4.7	-4.2	-4.2	5.1	-0.4
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-2.2	-3.4	-4.6	-4.2	-4.9	-4.9	-5.0	-4.9	4.5	1.6
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	7.3	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	6.8	-0.8
Losses	-1.3	-1.2	-1.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	3.0	5.2	6.4	8.2	7.9	10.4	11.3	11.1	5.9	3.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	2.8	5.1	6.3	8.0	7.7	10.2	11.2	10.9	6.3	3.4
<i>Iron and steel</i>	2.1	3.5	4.8	6.5	5.9	7.8	8.2	7.8	5.0	3.6
<i>Chemical</i>	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	47.6	2.3
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	7.2	-3.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.3	-1.0
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	14.5	7.9
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12.3	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.9	0.4

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

BRAZIL

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	3547	8049	10146	11790	14833	13699	17590	18040	21651
Coking coal	3503	7958	9801	11438	10695	9396	13647	10592	13064
Australia	164	958	1291	3448	5247	3501	4627	3153	4434
Canada	600	899	1108	625	1382	1944	1574	-	2110
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	861	1249	790	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	2724	5240	5219	5498	4066	3523	7303	7439	6520
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Colombia	-	-	254	85	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	670	932	-	300	61	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	49	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	10	21	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	44	91	345	352	4138	4303	3943	7448	8587
Australia	-	-	158	-	18	32	34	-	152
Canada	-	-	98	140	2	-	134	1721	75
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	11	78	79	13	-	660	68	216	528
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	644	39	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	585	366	6	5	5
Colombia	-	-	-	62	149	426	1601	2492	5051
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	468	211	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1919	249	895	808	998
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	514	387	1329	1043
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	226	166	116	237
Venezuela	33	-	-	100	997	450	608	202	225
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	429	-	394	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	96	5	165	273
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

BULGARIA**Coal balance⁽¹⁾**
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	7.4	7.7	7.6	6.1	6.0	7.1	8.0	6.8	0.4	-0.5
Imports	6.1	5.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.4	-1.9	-5.3
Exports	-	-0.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	-1.4
Stock changes	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.2		
Primary supply	13.4	12.7	10.9	9.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.5	-0.5	-1.8
Statistical differences	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		
Total transformation	-8.3	-10.1	-8.8	-7.7	-8.6	-9.3	-9.3	-8.0	2.0	-1.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-7.7	-10.2	-8.1	-7.0	-8.2	-9.2	-9.2	-7.9	2.9	-1.1
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-7.4	-9.4	-7.3	-6.8	-8.0	-9.2	-9.2	-7.9	2.5	-0.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.2	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-	-	-	11.6	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.6	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-	7.6
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.5	-0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-	-	-	-21.1	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-19.5
Losses	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	5.1	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	-7.6	-5.7
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	3.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	-10.2	-7.0
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	3.6	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-1.0
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-0.0
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-23.7	-13.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-3.1	-5.6
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-4.7
<i>Residential</i>	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-2.2	-5.5
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.9	-7.9
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

BULGARIA

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	6201	8054	5790	3453	1184	1744	2939	1547	1781
Coking coal	1921	1553	1100	1734	536	10	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	177	140	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	29	44	542	298	8	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	1921	1524	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	156	110	98	1	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	900	800	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	4280	6501	4690	1719	648	1734	2939	1547	1779
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	4	-	-	44	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	60	285	-	-	2	31
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	4280	6501	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	1010	363	858	251	363	500
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	4690	640	-	623	2599	1177	1187
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	49	45	5	28
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	443.9	740.6	962.3	1020.4	1745.4	2303.1	2572.4	2775.7	5.3	5.9
Imports	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.1	21.3	141.1	217.0	248.8	-0.0	25.0
Exports	-6.0	-17.3	-35.0	-65.1	-79.0	-22.9	-11.9	-10.1	11.1	-2.3
Stock changes	7.1	28.9	-2.7	29.2	-26.6	-72.6	-86.2	-93.0		
Primary supply	446.5	753.7	925.8	986.7	1661.1	2348.7	2691.3	2921.3	5.4	6.1
Statistical differences	-15.6	-35.6	32.4	27.3	27.5	-132.9	-200.5	-241.8		
Total transformation	-111.8	-242.5	-396.9	-525.0	-973.9	-1385.2	-1605.5	-1718.6	8.1	8.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-88.7	-209.5	-348.7	-472.6	-855.9	-1204.4	-1390.9	-1486.2	9.0	8.9
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-88.2	-208.5	-346.2	-468.4	-846.9	-1189.4	-1373.6	-1467.7	9.0	8.9
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.5	-1.0	-2.4	-4.2	-9.0	-14.9	-17.2	-18.4	7.1	13.6
Gas works	-0.5	-1.6	-0.6	-1.7	-2.5	-1.7	-0.6	-0.8	12.0	-2.9
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-22.6	-31.5	-47.6	-50.7	-115.4	-177.4	-210.9	-228.2	3.4	9.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-13.9	-22.2	-35.5	-34.2	-92.1	-127.8	-146.9	-156.9	4.8	8.9
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-8.7	-9.3	-12.0	-16.1	-20.2	-46.8	-60.5	-67.5	0.7	9.0
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	..	..	-0.1	-0.4	-3.1	-2.8	-3.5	-3.8	..	..
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-1.7	-3.1	-3.3	..	..
Energy ind. own use	-4.5	-21.2	-39.6	-54.6	-81.1	-92.4	-91.0	-99.2	16.7	6.9
Losses	..	..	..	-0.1	..	..	..	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	314.5	454.4	521.6	434.3	633.5	738.2	794.3	861.7	3.7	2.8
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	197.8	258.3	356.4	307.3	473.4	575.9	625.0	677.2	2.7	4.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	47.4	33.5	73.8	70.6	128.0	216.7	242.5	261.0	-3.4	9.3
<i>Chemical</i>	42.1	31.6	60.4	35.4	50.4	56.5	74.6	81.1	-2.8	4.2
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	32.5	70.4	95.7	102.6	145.1	171.2	182.9	199.4	8.0	4.6
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	5.5	10.0	14.0	11.3	15.3	16.7	14.1	15.4	6.2	1.9
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	70.3	112.7	112.6	87.4	134.6	114.7	110.8	120.2	4.8	0.3
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	13.6	14.0	9.0	6.1	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	0.3	-4.6
Other	103.2	154.6	136.5	94.3	116.5	114.0	118.4	129.2	4.1	-0.8
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	3.2	8.6	8.0	10.7	13.4	14.6	17.6	19.3	10.3	3.6
<i>Residential</i>	81.1	117.0	100.2	66.5	77.8	72.2	70.9	77.4	3.7	-1.8
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	18.8	29.0	28.3	17.1	25.3	27.3	29.8	32.5	4.4	0.5
Non-energy use	-	27.5	19.7	26.5	37.9	43.9	46.7	50.7	-	2.7

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	2440	2307	2003	1635	2119	26173	163065	327182	291582
Coking coal	-	200	900	354	547	7195	47082	75421	62439
Australia	-	200	600	248	547	4422	24152	30177	31278
Canada	-	-	300	-	-	1239	4018	11087	7204
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	2754	6065	2090
Other OECD	-	-	-	106	-	179	138	562	500
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	175	105
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	767	2673	657
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	61	1804	8442	5760
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	237	38
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	1294	13387	16003	14807
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	2440	2107	1103	1281	1572	18978	115983	251761	228738
Australia	-	-	-	1064	1034	2307	15158	58032	63227
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	888	994
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	12	1132	2769	1530
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	796	26	1	150
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3756	328	1
Indonesia	-	-	-	171	141	2260	56295	123110	105698
South Africa	-	-	-	-	325	-	4183	12740	5759
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	46	72	791	6801	18812	19546
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	1	333	15
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	11469	18065	13146	6831
Non-specified/other	2440	2107	1103	-	-	1343	9856	21602	24987
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Coking coal exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	300	2500	4000	4555	6470	5260	1139	1111	797
OECD	300	1211	1302	3312	5989	4984	932	981	625
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	300	1211	1301	2201	3631	3279	345	457	121
Korea	-	-	-	985	2358	1627	587	524	504
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-OECD	-	1289	2698	1243	481	276	207	130	172
Brazil	-	-	100	57	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	58
India	-	-	-	48	360	266	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	400	400	125	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	889	2198	1011	100	10	207	127	77
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(2) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	2820	5270	13280	24062	48578	66413	20169	8621	4799
OECD	534	2663	6879	17495	33172	37207	14584	5478	4284
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	112	292	406	109	297	114	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	114	70	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	29	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	46	1776	956	452	8	-	12	-
Germany	21	9	8	57	-	79	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	228	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	13	-	2	-	4	-
Italy	-	-	310	455	383	-	-	-	-
Japan	513	2427	3258	7717	12585	15947	6877	2562	1951
Korea	-	-	838	7362	18760	18481	7389	2779	2330
Mexico	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	1	152	449	146	148	-	10	-
Norway	-	-	4	-	36	24	6	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	199	184	-	9	-
Sweden	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	43	1736	189	16	-
United Kingdom	-	34	69	80	107	163	-	34	-
United States	-	-	-	-	8	60	9	47	3
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-OECD	2286	2607	6401	6567	15406	29162	5585	861	515
Brazil	-	-	-	-	585	293	-	5	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	-	700	1708	1469	1963	993	395	-	1
India	-	-	-	264	1562	3492	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	36	138	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	103	-	3	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	3988	9076	20992	4989	835	466
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other Asia	2286	1907	4693	714	2182	3186	199	21	46
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	2282	-

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

COLOMBIA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	3.9	19.8	23.8	35.5	54.8	69.0	82.7	79.4	17.8	6.2
Imports	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	-1.4	-12.6	-17.1	-33.0	-49.8	-64.4	-78.6	-75.9	24.9	8.1
Stock changes	0.1	-2.8	-1.6	1.3	-1.2	-	-	1.5	-	-
Primary supply	2.6	4.4	5.1	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.1	5.0	5.6	0.6
Statistical differences	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2		
Total transformation	-1.1	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-1.2	-2.1	-1.6	-2.7	5.7	1.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.7	-1.5	-1.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.6	-1.2	-2.2	8.2	1.7
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-1.0	-1.9	9.5	2.9
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	6.2	-1.9
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	1.1
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-2.7
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	2.5
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.8	-10.6
Losses	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	0.1
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	10.0
<i>Chemical</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.9	-0.5
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.9	-3.6
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	-0.9
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	-2.0
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.8	-3.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.6	-2.3
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.6	-2.3
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

COLOMBIA

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	50	3073	13377	17212	33565	53609	65141	78982	78816
OECD	-	1587	12623	15392	32284	50231	54404	70985	71571
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
Belgium	-	51	170	269	153	499	165	604	-
Canada	-	-	-	213	1590	2086	1731	1594	1515
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	332	2077	1116	819	1225	1358	1905	1248
Finland	-	347	334	203	-	-	411	-	-
France	-	2	2033	1228	2832	2181	1966	2256	694
Germany	-	19	351	995	899	2873	180	11295	890
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	100	548	886	773	4620	3619	5229	7206
Italy	-	180	290	148	1694	2442	1645	1265	1205
Japan	-	-	35	27	-	-	487	278	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1115	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	854	9	354
Netherlands	-	150	1634	2450	6822	5581	10419	8524	14878
Norway	-	-	-	155	-	-	317	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	88
Portugal	-	-	390	727	2544	2467	1398	3246	4197
Spain	-	134	404	665	908	1946	2616	2981	6068
Sweden	-	183	108	-	83	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	2525	2738	7661	9300
United Kingdom	-	89	2136	2648	4950	2576	5417	9767	9274
United States	-	-	1305	2483	6412	17260	12973	5950	6977
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	-	-	808	1179	1805	1950	4649	8372	7677
Non-OECD	50	310	702	1820	1159	3051	10458	7997	7245
Brazil	-	-	-	69	149	279	1312	2491	3904
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3725	223	-
Hong Kong, China	-	100	600	344	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	494	-
Morocco	-	-	29	51	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	2099	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	25	-
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	146	121	412	618	210
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	50	210	73	1356	795	2644	2348	4146	3131
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	1176	52	-	122	327	279	-	-

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

HONG KONG (CHINA)

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	0.0	7.9	8.0	5.3	9.5	9.1	10.9	11.4	98.2	1.6
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	0.0	7.9	8.0	5.3	9.5	9.1	10.9	11.4	98.2	1.6
Statistical differences	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transformation	-0.0	-8.7	-8.6	-6.1	-8.8	-7.7	-8.9	-9.5	122.2	0.4
Electricity and heat gen.	-	-8.7	-8.6	-6.1	-8.8	-7.7	-8.9	-9.5	-	0.4
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-	-8.7	-8.6	-6.1	-8.8	-7.7	-8.9	-9.5	-	0.4
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-8.9	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-8.9	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	-18.0	40.8
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	-18.0	40.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-12.4	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.0	-	-	-	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	-	-
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

HONG KONG (CHINA)

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	8	5523	8928	9109	6058	10823	10324	12972	13788
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	8	5523	8928	9109	6015	10823	10324	12972	13788
Australia	-	1986	3003	2568	276	-	441	527	528
Canada	-	584	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	8	709	1708	1233	2265	938	395	-	-
Colombia	-	-	234	344	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	659	2192	2846	9825	9303	12300	12609
South Africa	-	2244	3216	2770	567	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	2	61	60	135	145	574
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

INDIA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	69.0	134.7	168.4	187.2	235.8	305.1	327.2	340.1	6.9	4.1
Imports	0.5	6.0	12.5	21.1	37.2	100.8	122.8	144.3	27.4	14.9
Exports	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.7	-2.5	-1.4	-0.9	14.6
Stock changes	-5.5	-6.9	-4.1	1.5	-6.2	-4.6	6.9	4.7		
Primary supply	64.0	133.7	176.3	209.1	265.7	399.5	454.3	487.7	7.7	5.8
Statistical differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.0		
Total transformation	-27.5	-75.9	-120.3	-158.0	-197.9	-268.0	-320.2	-338.0	10.7	6.7
Electricity and heat gen.	-23.2	-69.9	-111.5	-147.9	-184.3	-253.5	-303.0	-318.4	11.7	6.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-21.9	-65.3	-104.5	-136.6	-168.0	-220.7	-258.3	-274.3	11.6	6.4
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-1.3	-4.6	-6.9	-11.2	-16.3	-32.8	-44.7	-44.0	13.4	10.3
Gas works	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-4.3	-6.0	-8.9	-10.1	-13.5	-14.5	-17.1	-19.6	3.4	5.3
<i>BKB plants</i>	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	7.9	1.6
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-5.1	-5.2	-5.7	-8.4	-8.4	-11.5	-13.3	-15.6	0.1	4.9
<i>Coke ovens</i>	1.0	-0.5	-2.9	-1.5	-5.0	-2.7	-3.5	-3.7	-	8.7
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.8	-2.2	-2.3	-1.7	-1.8	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	10.3	-0.8
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	35.7	55.6	53.6	49.4	66.0	130.0	132.5	147.8	4.5	4.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	19.4	37.9	37.5	36.9	51.7	107.7	113.7	129.9	6.9	5.5
<i>Iron and steel</i>	8.1	11.8	15.1	13.7	21.6	43.6	53.4	58.5	3.8	7.2
<i>Chemical</i>	1.7	3.6	4.5	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.1	7.6	-2.3
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	4.6	8.9	9.8	13.4	13.5	16.8	22.5	26.2	6.8	4.8
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.8	3.9	-0.3
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	3.7	11.7	5.8	4.2	12.1	41.8	33.7	41.4	12.3	5.6
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	7.0	3.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-7.3	-
Other	9.3	14.4	16.0	12.5	14.3	22.3	18.9	17.9	4.5	1.0
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	4.0	5.0	5.6	4.4	4.5	5.9	6.1	6.8	2.3	1.3
<i>Residential</i>	2.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.9	3.5	0.8
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	2.5	5.4	6.3	3.9	5.7	11.9	8.2	6.3	8.1	0.7
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD Energy Balances of OECD Countries

INDIA

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	220	2030	5100	12510	16565	38586	115717	183277	226762
Coking coal	220	1936	5000	9370	8372	16892	34424	39069	48435
Australia	20	1936	4665	8283	7824	13973	30730	32201	40822
Canada	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1360	1711
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	11	837	2299	2760	3188
Other OECD	-	-	51	187	63	92	1073	1027	997
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	474	603	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	1365	70	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	22	6	25	21
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	900	-	-	20	1696	1696
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	-	94	100	3140	8193	21694	81293	144207	178326
Australia	-	94	100	-	2748	1438	2227	2550	6517
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
United States	-	-	-	-	-	86	773	931	1012
Other OECD	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	859	1364
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	399	1610	3152	2	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	494	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	2256	13889	53677	118287	136353
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1507	3044	24030	20783	31432
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	72	33	220	301	1616
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	2740	-	52	46	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

INDONESIA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	0.2	8.4	34.1	64.9	140.3	266.2	365.6	401.5	42.2	18.3
Imports	0.0	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	32.6	-7.3
Exports	-0.1	-3.9	-26.1	-47.9	-108.8	-222.7	-322.7	-356.6	45.1	21.7
Stock changes	0.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	0.2	5.1	9.0	17.2	31.6	43.5	42.9	45.0	36.5	10.0
Statistical differences	-0.0	1.4	0.4	1.5	-0.5	-4.8	2.6	2.9		
Total transformation	-0.0	-3.3	-4.9	-12.0	-19.2	-26.9	-38.4	-41.4	71.3	11.6
Electricity and heat gen.	-	-3.3	-4.9	-12.0	-19.2	-26.9	-38.4	-41.4	-	11.6
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-	-3.3	-4.9	-9.9	-12.7	-18.0	-26.7	-29.7	-	10.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-2.1	-6.5	-8.9	-11.7	-11.7	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	3.9	-9.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.1	3.1	4.5	6.6	11.9	11.8	7.1	6.6	37.6	3.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.1	3.1	4.5	6.6	11.9	11.8	7.1	6.6	39.9	3.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	11.2
<i>Chemical</i>	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	1.7	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.4	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.0	3.1	4.5	4.4	7.0	5.5	1.6	0.6	57.8	-6.9
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

INDONESIA

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	32	978	4574	28908	54480	118396	265000	424325	407654
OECD	-	306	961	11743	27791	45977	94212	83844	80734
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-
Belgium	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	65	-	306	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	38	172	105	109	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	133	80	36	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	31	1637	2422	6835	2923	3518
Japan	-	306	663	5998	13101	19511	35746	38181	35579
Korea	-	-	33	1795	4825	12885	43102	36115	35550
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	133	855	2700	1076	2804	172	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	70	119	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	881	2793	3146	2616	4078	4071
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	147	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	86	-	1772	165	-	-
United States	-	-	-	748	627	1884	1583	1177	1312
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	-	-	88	809	1793	2661	1279	868	704
Non-OECD	32	672	3613	17147	26689	58073	170724	340442	326920
Brazil	-	-	-	-	468	146	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	105	336	142	1008	57430	130338	99281
Hong Kong, China	-	-	660	4481	2816	9826	8725	12963	12514
India	-	-	110	1800	3373	11657	44990	118287	136353
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	546	5556	11786	19132	21280	28165	26988
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	155	158	21	91
Other Asia	32	672	2192	4582	8032	16004	37194	50554	51094
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	269	-	65	770	-	33
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	72	15	76	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	12	101	114	566
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	18	-	14346	64	39	-

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

KAZAKHSTAN

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	x	82.9	53.1	48.8	54.7	69.4	75.4	74.9	x	-0.4
Imports	x	6.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	x	-8.6
Exports	x	-32.6	-13.3	-21.8	-15.6	-19.7	-20.4	-21.2	x	-1.9
Stock changes	x	-	-	0.3	0.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.0		
Primary supply	x	57.1	41.3	28.2	40.7	49.3	54.1	53.5	x	-0.3
Statistical differences	x	-	-	1.6	-0.0	2.9	3.0	3.5		
Total transformation	x	-34.5	-24.3	-23.5	-28.2	-28.4	-30.9	-32.9	x	-0.2
Electricity and heat gen.	x	-34.4	-23.9	-20.9	-25.8	-25.7	-28.2	-29.9	x	-0.6
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	x	-34.4	-23.9	-20.9	-25.8	-25.7	-28.2	-29.9	x	-0.6
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas works	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	x	-0.1	-0.3	-2.6	-2.4	-2.6	-2.7	-3.0	x	15.3
<i>BKB plants</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	x	-	-	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-0.7	x	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	x	-0.1	-0.3	-1.7	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-2.3	x	14.0
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	x	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	x	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Energy ind. own use	x	-	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	x	-
Losses	x	-	-	-0.1	-1.3	-1.3	-2.4	-2.4		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	x	22.5	16.7	5.5	10.5	21.4	23.2	21.0	x	-0.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	x	22.5	16.7	4.5	9.6	15.6	17.8	17.0	x	-1.2
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.4	4.6	6.1	4.5	x	5.8
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	x	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	x	21.3	14.4	3.2	8.2	10.9	11.7	12.5	x	-2.3
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	x	-
Other	x	-	-	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.3	4.0	x	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	x	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0	x	-
<i>Residential</i>	x	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	x	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	x	-	-	-	-	3.1	2.1	1.1	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	1.0	0.9	-	-	-	x	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

KAZAKHSTAN

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	x	x	3277	1302	668	31	237	229	171
Coking coal	x	x	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	x	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	x	x	3277	1113	668	31	234	228	171
Australia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	x	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	3277	1037	480	31	234	228	171
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	x	-	-	186	-	-	-	-
Lignite	x	x	-	93	-	-	3	1	-

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

KAZAKHSTAN

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	x	x	53210	18769	25300	21308	29078	31444	25430
OECD	x	x	-	-	-	116	298	2937	505
Austria	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	x	x	-	-	-	-	49	2359	184
France	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	x	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Greece	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	163	-
Hungary	x	x	-	-	-	39	9	-	-
Israel	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	x	x	-	-	-	4	-	-	231
Japan	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	162	-
Korea	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Norway	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	-	-	-	73	238	181	53
Portugal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	6	13
Sweden	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	16	17
United States	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Non-OECD	x	x	53210	18769	25300	21192	28780	28507	24925
Brazil	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Bulgaria	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	197	-
Hong Kong, China	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Russian Federation	x	x	53210	18226	24080	21192	28780	26640	23571
Chinese Taipei	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	-	16	1220	-	-	575	-
Other Africa	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Eastern Europe	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other FSU	x	x	-	527	-	-	-	1083	1270
Other non-OECD Americas	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)							Average annual percent change		
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	36.3	38.0	25.4	24.2	28.4	26.6	25.8	31.2	0.5	-0.9
Imports	0.7	2.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	14.5	-10.1
Exports	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-2.6	-4.2	-10.9	-15.2	17.5	16.7
Stock changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	37.0	40.4	26.3	24.0	26.0	22.6	16.0	16.2	0.9	-3.9
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Total transformation	-7.8	-8.6	-4.8	-3.8	-4.1	-3.5	-2.5	-2.5	1.0	-5.2
Electricity and heat gen.	-5.0	-5.3	-3.9	-3.8	-4.0	-3.4	-2.4	-2.4	0.6	-3.3
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-5.0	-5.3	-3.9	-3.8	-4.0	-3.4	-2.4	-2.4	0.6	-3.3
Autoproducers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-2.8	-3.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.8	-14.2
BKB plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-1.6	-1.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.7	-12.0
Coke ovens	-1.2	-1.5	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-
Patent fuel plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	29.2	31.8	21.6	20.2	22.0	19.1	13.5	13.7	0.8	-3.6
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	23.2	25.8	16.6	15.3	16.8	14.6	10.3	10.5	1.1	-3.8
Iron and steel	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	-12.4
Chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper, pulp and print	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	21.6	23.9	16.2	15.2	16.7	14.5	10.2	10.4	1.0	-3.6
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6.0	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	3.2	-0.2	-2.6
Comm. and pub. services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	6.0	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	3.2	-0.2	-2.6
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

MALAYSIA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	-	15.2
Imports	0.1	2.0	2.3	2.8	9.4	18.7	20.3	19.9	39.0	10.4
Exports	-	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-	11.3
Stock changes	-	-0.2	-0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2		
Primary supply	0.1	1.9	2.3	3.3	9.8	20.9	22.6	21.9	38.3	11.1
Statistical differences	-	-0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.3		
Total transformation	-	-1.2	-1.4	-2.1	-7.9	-18.5	-20.2	-19.3	-	13.0
Electricity and heat gen.	-	-1.2	-1.4	-2.1	-7.9	-18.5	-20.2	-19.3	-	13.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-	-1.2	-1.4	-2.1	-7.9	-18.5	-20.2	-19.3	-	13.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	25.5	4.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	25.5	4.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	25.5	4.9
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

MALAYSIA

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	33	517	972	1022	802	12337	26131	22064	23611
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	33	517	972	1022	802	12337	26131	22064	23192
Australia	33	517	697	700	210	1270	3149	3974	5708
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	66	169	-	1
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	48	236	58	74	-	4
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	275	234	144	10739	19984	16116	14452
South Africa	-	-	-	40	200	-	2754	1893	1610
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	81	1417
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	12	125	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

MONGOLIA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	..	3.8	3.1	2.6	5.2	21.7	22.8	22.1	x	8.0
Imports	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	x	-14.5
Exports	..	-0.2	-0.0	-	-2.0	-16.2	-20.1	-17.7	x	20.6
Stock changes	..	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-1.4	2.1	1.0		
Primary supply	..	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.4	x	1.8
Statistical differences	..	-	-	-	0.0	-	-0.0	0.0		
Total transformation	..	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.6	-3.0	-3.4	-3.8	x	2.5
Electricity and heat gen.	..	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.6	-3.0	-3.4	-3.7	x	2.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	..	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.6	-3.0	-3.4	-3.7	x	2.5
<i>Autoproducers</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Gas works	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	..	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	x	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	x	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Energy ind. own use	..	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	x	-
Losses	..	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	..	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	x	0.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	..	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	x	-4.1
<i>Iron and steel</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Chemical</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	..	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	x	-4.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	-6.8
Other	..	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	x	2.8
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	x	-
<i>Residential</i>	..	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	x	3.4
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	..	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	x	2.2
Non-energy use	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

MONGOLIA

Coking coal exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	-	-	-	-	16050	15441	14786
OECD	-	-	-	-	147	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	147	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-OECD	-	-	-	-	15903	15441	14786
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	15898	15441	14786
Hong Kong, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(2) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

MOZAMBIQUE

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.0	-15.2	24.2
Imports	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-20.6	-
Exports	-0.1	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-3.0	-3.3	-	-
Stock changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.2	-1.7	-	-
Primary supply	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.8	-5.4
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transformation	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.5	-
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.5	-
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.5	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-18.3	-
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-18.3	-
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-18.3	-
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

MOZAMBIQUE

Coking coal exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3127	3765
OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	814	1470
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	119
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	505
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	21
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	77
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	214
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
Non-OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2313	1696
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	-
Hong Kong, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1696	1696
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599

(1) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(2) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

PHILIPPINES

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.2	5.0	5.5	5.3	14.2	7.9
Imports	0.5	1.3	1.8	6.4	6.2	9.1	10.0	12.1	9.6	10.4
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-3.1	-2.4	-2.6	-	-
Stock changes	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	-	-
Primary supply	0.7	2.2	2.7	7.4	8.3	10.9	12.6	15.6	11.6	8.9
Statistical differences	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3		
Total transformation	-0.2	-0.9	-1.3	-6.0	-6.5	-8.0	-9.8	-12.2	14.9	11.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-5.9	-6.4	-7.9	-9.7	-12.1	26.4	13.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-5.9	-6.4	-7.9	-9.7	-12.1	26.4	13.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.7	-1.7
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.7	-1.7
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	10.9	5.6
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	11.1	5.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	-2.0	3.8
<i>Chemical</i>	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-10.9
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	18.7	5.8
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.4	9.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

PHILIPPINES

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	20	1240	1364	1096	7245	7766	11181	14199	15187
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	20	1240	1364	1096	7245	7766	11181	14199	15175
Australia	20	827	550	543	1911	646	68	426	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	413	358	-	1798	1332	1	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	238	500	3536	5193	11111	13773	15022
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	53	-	-	-	-	153
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	203	-	-	583	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

ROMANIA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	11.6	12.4	11.3	8.0	8.3	8.4	9.1	6.7	0.7	-2.7
Imports	6.4	6.4	4.4	2.7	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.1	-6.1
Exports	-	-	-0.3	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
Stock changes	-	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.0	0.0	-	-
Primary supply	17.9	18.5	15.4	10.6	12.5	9.9	10.8	8.2	0.3	-3.5
Statistical differences	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1		
Total transformation	-9.6	-13.8	-12.9	-9.2	-10.6	-8.9	-9.6	-7.2	3.7	-2.8
Electricity and heat gen.	-6.7	-11.3	-10.9	-8.0	-9.1	-8.4	-9.2	-6.8	5.3	-2.1
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-6.7	-9.2	-10.7	-7.7	-8.5	-7.7	-8.5	-6.3	3.2	-1.6
Autoproducers	-	-2.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-	-5.9
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-2.9	-2.6	-1.9	-1.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-8.7
BKB plants	-0.5	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.9	-
Blast furnaces	-2.6	-2.1	-1.4	-0.9	-1.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-2.2	-7.9
Coke ovens	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.0	-	-	9.2	-
Patent fuel plants	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.5	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	-
Losses	-	-0.2	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	8.1	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-6.1	-6.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	4.9	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	-4.9	-5.0
Iron and steel	3.8	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	-4.8	-5.6
Chemical	-	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-2.0
Non-metallic minerals	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	1.6
Paper, pulp and print	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.9	-13.6
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.4	-13.3
Comm. and pub. services	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Residential	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	-12.8
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16.4	-14.7
Non-energy use	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

ROMANIA

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	4669	6048	4981	4734	2522	2980	1150	1104	1089
Coking coal	3600	4000	3600	4675	2370	1577	233	93	22
Australia	675	595	1200	513	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	12	57	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	100	147	62	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
United States	673	1051	1188	1437	678	547	233	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	400	124	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	2252	2354	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	500	1741	1630	1030	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	200	97	-	-	-	-	4
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	93	15
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	1069	2048	1381	30	152	1140	764	837	677
Australia	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	30	37
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	11	2	-	230	-	8	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	4
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Colombia	-	-	-	-	69	-	16	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	238	108
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	1069	2048	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	1321	3	32	832	448	358	365
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	1	-	78	194	170	161
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	24	-	-	69	-	1
Lignite	-	-	-	29	-	263	153	174	390

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	x	274.9	186.7	183.6	224.9	237.7 e	264.4 e	263.2 e	x	-0.2
Imports	x	50.1	20.0	22.0	19.5	21.9 e	26.1 e	25.0 e	x	-3.0
Exports	x	-57.7	-26.8	-36.4	-79.7	-122.8	-121.7	-130.1	x	3.6
Stock changes	x	5.7	4.6	2.2	-3.8	7.4	-0.5	-3.4		
Primary supply	x	273.0	184.5	171.4	160.9	144.2	168.3	154.8	x	-2.4
Statistical differences	x	6.0	5.7	-4.0	-3.8	7.7	-2.1	-0.5		
Total transformation	x	-181.8	-145.4	-139.3 e	-137.3 e	-128.3 e	-144.9	-134.9	x	-1.3
Electricity and heat gen.	x	-149.9	-115.6	-114.1	-109.8	-101.2	-104.2	-99.4	x	-1.8
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	x	-124.2	-88.1	-80.6	-74.6	-71.3	-75.1	-70.8	x	-2.4
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-25.7	-27.5	-33.5	-35.2	-29.9	-29.2	-28.6	x	0.5
Gas works	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	x	-31.9	-29.9	-25.1 e	-27.5 e	-27.1 e	-40.6	-35.5	x	0.5
<i>BKB plants</i>	x	-1.5	-0.6	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	x	-21.1
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	x	-19.4	-18.9	-15.3 e	-16.7 e	-20.3 e	-29.6	-29.0	x	1.8
<i>Coke ovens</i>	x	-10.9	-10.3	-9.8	-10.8	-6.8 e	-11.0	-6.4	x	-2.3
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	x	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	x	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Energy ind. own use	x	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-3.2	-2.4	-2.6	x	5.4
Losses	x	-18.3	-9.4	-1.6	-	-	-	-		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	x	78.2	34.7	25.7	18.9	20.3	19.0	16.8	x	-6.5
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	x	20.8	17.5	10.4	9.8	14.1	12.7	12.3	x	-2.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	15.1	13.0	6.6 e	7.6 e	11.6 e	10.3	10.1	x	-1.8
<i>Chemical</i>	x	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	x	-4.2
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	x	5.2
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	x	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	x	4.6	3.1	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	-9.2
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	x	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other	x	57.4	17.2	14.2	8.1	5.9	6.0	4.2	x	-10.7
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	x	29.4	1.2	0.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.7	x	-9.8
<i>Residential</i>	x	17.0	11.7	12.8	4.0	2.2	2.2	1.4	x	-10.2
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	x	11.0	4.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	x	-19.3
Non-energy use	x	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	x	9.6

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Coking coal exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	x	x	31573	8693	6704	9981	16338	21528	21028
OECD	x	x	10503	6133	1504	4189	7534	6928	6873
Austria	x	x	608	161	-	31	-	-	-
Belgium	x	x	-	-	-	-	315	396	49
Canada	x	x	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	x	1532	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	x	x	-	67	-	-	7	14	33
Finland	x	x	463	431	91	94	59	278	125
France	x	x	-	84	-	-	143	66	34
Germany	x	x	177	-	-	157	793	402	67
Greece	x	x	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Hungary	x	x	480	-	132	219	47	-	-
Israel	x	x	-	-	-	-	42	98	-
Italy	x	x	131	857	-	234	414	78	103
Japan	x	x	5482	3505	462	2454	2094	1788	1983
Korea	x	x	1200	571	-	626	1258	1978	2374
Mexico	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	x	x	-	-	-	223	494	471	212
Norway	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	-	-	736	-	98	178	193
Portugal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	x	x	-	-	72	-	-	21	27
Sweden	x	x	-	156	-	-	19	10	14
Turkey	x	x	337	-	-	35	107	477	906
United Kingdom	x	x	93	158	11	-	512	490	448
United States	x	x	-	32	-	-	-	5	-
Other OECD ⁽²⁾	x	x	-	-	-	116	1101	178	305
Non-OECD	x	x	21070	2560	5200	5792	8804	14600	14129
Brazil	x	x	-	-	-	-	77	15	87
Bulgaria	x	x	156	822	174	72	23	1	1
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	-	-	2528	6497	5327
Hong Kong, China	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
India	x	x	-	-	-	-	9	25	21
Morocco	x	x	-	-	-	-	47	-	51
Romania	x	x	500	876	1525	729	13	174	163
Russian Federation	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	x	x	-	-	1337	160	116	170	509
Ukraine	x	x	19964	-	2164	4606	5579	6685	6725
Other Africa	x	x	150	81	-	16	-	-	-
Other Asia	x	x	300	-	-	7	93	147	197
Other Eastern Europe	x	x	-	781	-	48	-	14	59
Other FSU	x	x	-	-	-	1	319	872	885
Other non-OECD Americas	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other Middle East	x	x	-	-	-	153	-	-	11
Non-specified/Other	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	26

(1) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(2) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	x	x	24478	17570	29738	76020	114244	117451	132285
OECD	x	x	10225	8358	25771	56879	88045	83304	91013
Austria	x	x	-	156	-	9	60	-	-
Belgium	x	x	234	871	788	2739	4452	1847	2209
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	453	286	-	-
Czech Republic	x	x	-	242	-	117	431	42	49
Denmark	x	x	1142	-	1295	827	1287	806	1225
Finland	x	x	1905	122	2449	4790	3988	2881	3436
France	x	x	777	-	282	367	2404	1506	1117
Germany	x	x	157	593	928	7333	6875	3881	4604
Greece	x	x	324	215	320	125	412	7	64
Hungary	x	x	-	83	87	132	407	7	1
Israel	x	x	-	-	-	-	962	1935	2477
Italy	x	x	609	201	1092	799	1109	769	1338
Japan	x	x	2845	1936	7041	8119	11839	10724	12674
Korea	x	x	-	200	2565	2446	9970	12567	13781
Mexico	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	x	x	32	85	209	1400	8773	5436	7415
Norway	x	x	97	52	13	-	173	110	87
Poland	x	x	-	164	14	2042	9610	5876	6247
Portugal	x	x	54	35	-	-	45	-	-
Spain	x	x	285	138	1340	3657	698	1719	1519
Sweden	x	x	573	282	271	453	871	249	288
Turkey	x	x	530	1249	5063	6509	12079	8488	7711
United Kingdom	x	x	499	192	480	12412	10360	22953	23579
United States	x	x	-	-	-	52	-	50	43
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	x	x	162	1542	1534	2098	954	1451	1149
Non-OECD	x	x	14253	8976	3967	18845	26130	34147	41066
Brazil	x	x	-	-	-	538	379	192	153
Bulgaria	x	x	-	1010	364	1765	888	560	484
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	81	72	1002	10197	18578	20449
Hong Kong, China	x	x	-	-	61	-	10	116	338
India	x	x	-	-	36	49	314	598	1616
Morocco	x	x	-	46	-	56	1448	127	1351
Romania	x	x	-	697	5	806	476	112	97
Russian Federation	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	x	x	-	114	-	1286	1519	2953	4994
Ukraine	x	x	6722	5204	2175	2235	9042	3914	3087
Other Africa	x	x	-	-	-	-	61	41	113
Other Asia	x	x	-	261	-	30	98	758	2589
Other Eastern Europe	x	x	-	232	-	8828	46	152	918
Other FSU	x	x	7531	1331	1254	2204	1311	5802	4477
Other non-OECD Americas	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Other Middle East	x	x	-	-	-	46	341	244	361
Non-specified/Other	x	x	-	236	-	296	69	-	206

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

SERBIA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	x	14.5	12.6	11.9	10.7	10.3	10.4	11.0	x	-1.2
Imports	x	-	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	x	-
Exports	x	-	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	x	-
Stock changes	x	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0		
Primary supply	x	14.5	12.6	12.3	11.5	11.2	10.9	11.3	x	-1.1
Statistical differences	x	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1		
Total transformation	x	-13.2	-11.9	-10.5	-10.2	-9.7	-9.8	-10.4	x	-1.0
Electricity and heat gen.	x	-12.9	-11.7	-10.3	-9.9	-9.3	-9.6	-10.1	x	-1.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	x	-12.9	-11.7	-10.3	-9.6	-9.1	-9.5	-10.0	x	-1.1
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-	-	-	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	x	-
Gas works	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	x	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	x	-1.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	x	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	x	-3.4
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	x	-	-	-	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	x	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Energy ind. own use	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Losses	x	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	x	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	x	-1.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	x	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	x	-1.7
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	x	0.1
<i>Chemical</i>	x	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	x	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	x	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	x	-3.8
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	x	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	x	-
Other	x	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	x	-2.4
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	x	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	x	-
<i>Residential</i>	x	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	x	-3.2
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	x	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	x	-
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

SOUTH AFRICA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	95.4	143.1	168.6	181.3	197.7	205.6	208.6	207.2	4.1	1.6
Imports	-	-	0.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.0	-	-
Exports	-27.2	-48.0	-57.6	-67.0	-68.3	-64.3	-72.7	-71.3	5.8	1.7
Stock changes	-	-	0.2	1.3	-	-0.0	-0.2	-0.6		
Primary supply	68.1	95.1	111.6	116.8	131.3	143.5	138.5	136.3	3.4	1.6
Statistical differences	3.6	6.7	-3.4	-0.0	2.4	-1.0	0.1	5.7		
Total transformation	-44.7	-78.3	-85.7	-94.1	-93.4	-104.5	-100.4	-100.7	5.8	1.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-35.0	-51.7	-60.2	-68.3	-75.8	-87.5	-85.0	-84.5	4.0	2.2
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-32.1	-48.6	-56.6	-64.4	-72.1	-84.0	-82.2	-82.1	4.2	2.3
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-2.9	-3.2	-3.5	-4.0	-3.7	-3.4	-2.8	-2.4	0.9	-1.2
Gas works	-2.8	-3.2	-3.7	-3.3	-7.3	-6.9	-6.3	-6.6	1.4	3.2
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-3.8	-3.3	-2.0	-1.2	-2.0	-2.6	-2.2	-2.4	-1.4	-1.4
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-2.5	-1.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	-3.8	-1.5
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-1.3	-1.6	-1.0	-0.6	-1.1	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	2.0	-1.4
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-3.1	-20.1	-19.9	-21.2	-8.3	-7.4	-6.8	-7.1	20.6	-4.4
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0	-13.4	-14.6	-14.0	-14.6	-3.5	35.8
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	27.0	23.4	22.4	22.8	26.9	23.5	24.2	26.7	-1.4	0.6
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	20.7	15.8	11.6	13.0	18.1	16.8	13.4	15.4	-2.7	-0.1
<i>Iron and steel</i>	10.1	9.0	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.7	-1.1	-2.0
<i>Chemical</i>	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.3	13.5
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	-1.2	-0.3
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	8.3	4.7	2.4	4.3	8.5	8.1	5.5	6.5	-5.5	1.4
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	1.8	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-28.0	-5.1
Other	3.3	3.5	4.1	2.2	6.8	4.8	8.9	9.3	0.5	4.4
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.6	1.8	3.0
<i>Residential</i>	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.4	4.5	2.8	4.9	5.1	-0.1	3.9
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.6	-6.0	16.6
Non-energy use	1.2	4.0	6.8	7.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	13.1	-3.0

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

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(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

SOUTH AFRICA

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	12689	42488	45867	53371	67001	70917	65562	73993	76391
OECD	12689	36178	36477	43135	54371	60360	23056	21907	25106
Austria	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	606	2078	4365	3641	2504	1757	527	318	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	29	183
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	868	3496	-	3666	1721	2070	906	300	686
Finland	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
France	6643	6444	863	1395	5872	5340	1323	1322	838
Germany	1108	3196	4512	3670	3979	8812	1149	3337	304
Greece	-	207	1017	630	269	75	70	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	2200	2583	3900	5523	5329	2826	3305	2504
Italy	960	6641	4884	3653	4173	4939	3236	2434	1516
Japan	157	4091	1427	3039	1661	155	420	549	145
Korea	1861	3700	5733	3850	2385	139	1956	150	305
Mexico	-	-	-	-	41	-	1368	-	-
Netherlands	309	812	1304	3503	7564	6527	2723	4074	9696
Norway	-	-	-	30	-	-	5	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	265	-	-	-	-
Portugal	3	104	2112	2683	2112	1926	321	377	155
Spain	114	2274	4667	7016	8403	8642	2724	1699	3211
Sweden	-	19	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	1252	315	2547	1324	2080	2835	3668
United Kingdom	26	724	356	735	4503	12144	744	441	1129
United States	-	-	-	140	50	135	-	511	575
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	34	192	1396	809	753	1046	678	226	191
Non-OECD	-	5400	9085	10236	12283	10050	42506	52086	51225
Brazil	-	-	-	-	1919	673	1122	631	1015
Bulgaria	-	-	-	60	107	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	810	522	-	4226	13127	3261
Hong Kong, China	-	2200	3217	2763	486	-	162	-	-
India	-	-	-	490	3636	3587	23440	22271	31432
Morocco	-	-	-	100	1978	2993	810	300	1339
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	358	43
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	1000	5685	5138	2488	522	2566	5804	1344
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	810
Other Africa	-	-	-	145	356	970	2067	1665	3202
Other Asia	-	-	183	40	201	244	4727	4507	5056
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	185	-	367	-	5	135
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	2200	-	505	554	397	1203	413	475
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	36	236	1994	3005	3113
Non-specified/Other	-	910	305	-	347	507	-	-	60

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

CHINESE TAIPEI

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-15.6	-
Imports	4.5	17.5	27.2	41.4	55.2	59.2	56.0	58.0	14.7	5.3
Exports	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	13.6	-2.5
Stock changes	-1.2	-1.7	-2.6	1.2	-0.7	0.1	0.6	-0.4		
Primary supply	5.5	16.2	24.7	42.7	54.5	59.2	56.6	57.6	11.3	5.7
Statistical differences	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-1.7	-0.4	-1.3	-1.6	-1.9		
Total transformation	-2.4	-10.2	-17.5	-32.8	-44.4	-45.0	-42.9	-42.6	15.6	6.4
Electricity and heat gen.	-2.2	-8.4	-15.5	-29.8	-41.4	-41.8	-39.2	-38.8	14.3	6.9
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-2.2	-7.3	-12.6	-22.7	-31.5	-32.1	-30.2	-28.9	12.6	6.2
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-1.2	-2.9	-7.1	-9.9	-9.7	-9.0	-9.9	-	9.8
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.2	-1.8	-1.9	-3.0	-3.0	-3.2	-3.7	-3.8	25.9	3.3
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-1.6	-1.8	-2.7	-2.9	-3.2	-3.0	-3.3	-	3.2
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	-0.7	-0.6	2.4	4.0
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.6	37.5	3.4
Losses	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	3.1	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.5	11.5	10.7	11.4	5.0	3.5
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	3.0	4.9	5.4	6.8	8.2	10.1	10.4	11.2	5.0	3.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	-1.8	4.0
<i>Chemical</i>	0.2	1.0	1.4	2.7	3.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	16.1	8.0
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	7.4	-0.4
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	11.4	3.5
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-8.8	-0.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-23.3	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-22.5	-
Non-energy use	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	-	-0.0

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

CHINESE TAIPEI

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	1386	10092	18468	28681	45503	60370	63951	65951	67086
Coking coal	1386	2562	4237	4580	6093	5211	8490	6727	10475
Australia	918	1837	2749	3451	3524	4778	7390	6727	9455
Canada	263	475	1050	693	1232	136	831	-	1020
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	205	250	438	336	-	47	227	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	100	1337	-	42	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	-	7530	14231	24101	39410	55159	55461	59224	56611
Australia	-	3400	3800	6321	12474	15342	21441	18742	20128
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	261	-	1323	489
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	2800	3677	2442	514	-	-	339	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	1290	21	9	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	529	3893	8371	18942	4181	869	561
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2099	-	-
Indonesia	-	100	625	6203	13740	18430	23361	28165	27523
South Africa	-	1230	5600	5073	2873	329	2748	5850	1742
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	106	-	1226	1530	3016	5391
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	63	78	133	50	26	26
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	70	475	42	894	751
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

THAILAND

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	0.6	5.1	7.6	7.3	8.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	24.2	1.5
Imports	0.1	0.3	2.2	3.7	7.7	15.3	16.8	16.9	13.2	19.2
Exports	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
Stock changes	-	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.5	-	-
Primary supply	0.7	5.5	9.8	11.0	16.4	23.4	23.5	24.6	23.3	6.8
Statistical differences	-0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3		
Total transformation	-0.5	-3.7	-5.1	-6.0	-7.0	-9.9	-12.0	-11.8	21.8	5.2
Electricity and heat gen.	-0.5	-3.6	-5.0	-5.9	-6.9	-9.9	-12.0	-11.8	21.7	5.3
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-0.5	-3.6	-5.0	-5.2	-6.1	-9.2	-10.9	-10.2	21.7	4.6
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-1.1	-1.6	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-3.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-3.0
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.1	1.9	5.2	5.1	9.6	13.2	11.2	12.5	30.2	8.6
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.1	1.9	5.2	5.1	9.6	13.2	11.2	12.5	30.2	8.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	-2.6
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.0	1.2	3.8	4.0	7.7	10.9	9.3	10.5	94.7	9.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	16.9	4.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

THAILAND

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	52	213	250	2308	2558	7989	16758	18726	20909
Coking coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	52	213	250	2308	2558	7989	16758	18726	20909
Australia	52	213	-	-	136	-	2488	4080	3806
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other OECD	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	8
China, People's Rep.	-	-	125	369	66	20	9	7	7
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	125	1939	2356	6344	12491	13685	16467
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	460	150	95	290
Non-specified/other	-	-	-	-	-	1164	1036	702	326
Lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

UKRAINE

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	x	124.0	61.1	51.9	49.6	48.2	57.4	58.1	x	-3.2
Imports	x	15.1	13.5	5.8	6.5	11.1	14.2	13.0	x	-0.7
Exports	x	-21.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.7	-6.9	-7.4	-8.9	x	-3.7
Stock changes	x	0.8	-	-	-0.0	2.2	-3.4	-2.8		
Primary supply	x	118.7	72.9	55.1	53.3	54.6	60.8	59.5	x	-3.0
Statistical differences	x	-4.3	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.0		
Total transformation	x	-72.5	-50.4	-37.8	-33.6	-40.4	-45.5	-44.6	x	-2.1
Electricity and heat gen.	x	-50.7	-33.1	-20.8	-20.4	-29.1	-33.9	-33.9	x	-1.7
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	x	-48.9	-31.7	-19.8	-17.9	-27.4	-32.1	-32.2	x	-1.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	x	-1.8	-1.4	-1.1	-2.4	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	x	0.0
Gas works	x	-	-	-	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	x	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	x	-21.8	-17.3	-17.0	-13.2	-11.2	-11.5	-10.4	x	-3.2
<i>BKB plants</i>	x	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	x	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	x	-12.6	-6.4	-6.4	-6.1	-6.6	-6.5	-6.6	x	-2.8
<i>Coke ovens</i>	x	-12.4	-11.3	-10.7	-7.1	-4.6	-4.9	-3.8	x	-5.1
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	x	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-	-	-	x	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	x	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	x	-
Energy ind. own use	x	-5.3	-3.5	-2.7	-3.0	-2.6	-2.5	-2.0	x	-4.0
Losses	x	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	x	36.6	18.2	14.2	17.1	11.4	12.5	12.4	x	-4.6
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	x	25.7	11.3	10.4	11.9	9.7	10.7	10.6	x	-3.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>	x	15.6	8.4	8.1	10.2	8.5	9.6	9.5	x	-2.1
<i>Chemical</i>	x	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	x	-11.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	x	15.3
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	x	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	x	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	x	9.8	2.9	2.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	x	-16.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	x	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	-7.5
Other	x	10.8	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	x	-9.2
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	x	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	x	-
<i>Residential</i>	x	7.9	6.4	3.7	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	x	-8.7
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	x	2.9	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	-19.8
Non-energy use	x	-	-	-	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	x	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

UKRAINE

Total coal imports by origin⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
Total coal⁽³⁾	x	x	26754	15360	6606	7303	12181	14208	14255
Coking coal	x	x	19964	5859	2759	6902	7777	6804	10333
Australia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	630
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	327	281
Czech Republic	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	-	4369	595	31	-	89	98
United Kingdom	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	x	-	-	-	167	2151	2626	2574
Other OECD	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	19964	-	2164	6704	5579	3762	6725
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	1490	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	x	-	-	-	-	47	-	-
Steam coal⁽⁵⁾	x	x	6722	9437	3847	401	4404	7404	3922
Australia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	-	4722	452	-	33	41	25
United Kingdom	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	x	x	-	-	-	11	-	-	810
Former Soviet Union ⁽⁴⁾	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Russian Federation</i>	x	x	6722	4259	2175	390	4371	7363	3087
<i>Other FSU</i>	x	x	-	456	1220	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/other	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	x	x	68	64	-	-	-	-	-

(1) In these tables coal used for PCI and for blending has been classified by the IEA as steam coal. Accordingly, trade data reported here may differ from those reported in Part III where this coal may be shown as coking coal to be consistent with data reported by importing countries and with industry terminology and practice.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Total coal does not include peat or oil shale and oil sands.

(4) For years prior to 1990.

(5) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

UKRAINE

Coking coal exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	x	x	8114	400	200	509	162	1124	268
OECD	x	x	-	-	-	229	113	823	264
Austria	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Germany	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
Sweden	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	x	x	-	-	-	-	100	260	-
United Kingdom	x	x	-	-	-	-	13	69	-
United States	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD ⁽²⁾	x	x	-	-	-	229	-	420	237
Non-OECD	x	x	8114	400	200	280	49	298	4
Brazil	x	x	-	-	-	-	49	-	-
Bulgaria	x	x	-	200	-	-	-	8	-
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	184	-
Romania	x	x	-	200	-	-	-	-	4
Russian Federation	x	x	8114	-	200	280	-	48	-
Chinese Taipei	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Other Eastern Europe	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Other FSU	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Other non-OECD Americas	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

(1) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(2) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

UKRAINE

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	x	x	16577	2000	2297	3157	5918	7413	5357
OECD	x	x	-	550	845	552	2951	3439	3826
Austria	x	x	-	-	-	13	1	-	-
Belgium	x	x	-	29	63	11	598	319	-
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	154	181	118	117
Czech Republic	x	x	-	1	-	7	-	76	26
Denmark	x	x	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	x	x	-	21	-	-	36	50	72
Germany	x	x	-	-	-	5	12	17	24
Greece	x	x	-	-	-	2	30	13	87
Hungary	x	x	-	6	-	-	2	-	-
Israel	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	x	x	-	22	83	13	230	113	150
Japan	x	x	-	-	-	52	-	1	-
Korea	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	117	76
Mexico	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	x	x	-	-	-	82	-	294	-
Norway	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Poland	x	x	-	33	-	8	399	2	232
Portugal	x	x	-	-	-	5	4	350	84
Spain	x	x	-	-	52	10	313	359	432
Sweden	x	x	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
Turkey	x	x	-	154	647	40	1083	987	1891
United Kingdom	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	225	310
United States	x	x	-	-	-	79	38	113	94
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	x	x	-	283	-	66	21	283	231
Non-OECD	x	x	16577	1450	1452	2605	2967	3850	1531
Brazil	x	x	-	-	-	16	166	140	165
Bulgaria	x	x	-	154	-	2315	2592	902	1187
China, People's Rep.	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hong Kong, China	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	180	-
India	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	207	-
Morocco	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	418	-
Romania	x	x	-	128	-	192	194	34	149
Russian Federation	x	x	16577	235	1452	10	15	210	-
Chinese Taipei	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	272	-
Other Asia	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	59	-
Other Eastern Europe	x	x	-	27	-	-	-	1322	25
Other FSU	x	x	-	906	-	72	-	106	1
Other non-OECD Americas	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	124	-

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾								Average annual percent change	
	(Mtce)								80-90	90-13
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013		
Production	0.0	2.3	4.2	8.2	7.5	2.8	1.3	1.0	48.5	-3.6
Imports	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-
Exports	-	-1.9	-4.4	-8.3	-7.4	-2.6	-1.0	-0.7	-	-4.4
Stock changes	-	-	0.2	0.2	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.4	-3.4
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transformation	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-
Electricity and heat gen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.9	-2.2
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.9	-2.2
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	23.0	-0.6
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	33	-	1834	3252	7722	7141	3889	2027	2008
OECD	-	-	1746	3152	7227	6374	2413	856	678
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Belgium	-	-	1	17	-	135	52	-	-
Canada	-	-	33	-	589	583	93	32	32
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	148	29	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	560	550	441	441	227	161	-
Germany	-	-	-	193	476	-	86	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	140	302	1067	391	210	92	132
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	19	79	766	452	408	246	91
Norway	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	306	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	53	-	378	88	55	55	-
Sweden	-	-	375	198	180	49	112	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	35	48	299	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	169	-	218	-	43	98	-
United States	-	-	238	1478	2726	4139	825	136	360
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	-	-	5	-	168	48	-	36	63
Non-OECD	33	-	88	100	495	709	1476	1171	1330
Brazil	33	-	-	100	79	460	972	526	647
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	-	88	-	416	249	504	645	626
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

VIET NAM

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	4.2	3.7	6.7	9.3	27.1	35.9	33.7	32.8	-1.1	9.9
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.1	21.1
Exports	-0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-2.6	-14.4	-15.9	-12.3	-10.4	2.1	12.9
Stock changes	-0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	0.1	0.1	-1.2		
Primary supply	3.2	3.2	4.7	6.2	11.8	20.9	22.6	22.4	-0.2	8.9
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1		
Total transformation	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-4.3	-6.9	-8.7	-8.7	1.6	8.7
Electricity and heat gen.	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-4.3	-6.9	-8.7	-8.7	1.6	8.7
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-3.8	-6.7	-8.5	-8.5	1.6	8.6
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-	-	-	-	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-	-
Gas works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	2.2	1.9	3.7	4.6	7.5	14.0	13.9	13.8	-1.3	9.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	1.3	1.5	2.8	3.3	5.7	11.8	12.0	11.9	0.9	9.5
<i>Iron and steel</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.9	20.3
<i>Chemical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.4	-	-
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	1.3	1.5	2.8	3.3	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	0.9	4.8
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-13.9	-
Other	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	-5.6	7.0
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	-	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	12.3
<i>Residential</i>	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	-4.8	7.4
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.6	-5.4
Non-energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

VIET NAM

Steam coal⁽¹⁾ exports by destination
(thousand tonnes)

	1978 ⁽²⁾	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014p
World	1430	604	745	2821	3526	17987	19747	12802	9866
OECD	-	100	450	2308	3203	6062	3401	2167	2226
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	93	240	192	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	179	100	155	52	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	3	52	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	100	150	1469	2227	4848	1604	1032	890
Korea	-	-	300	400	516	854	1745	1125	1336
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	21	20	-	-	10	-
Norway	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	40	48	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OECD ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-OECD	-	504	295	513	323	11925	15946	10635	7179
Brazil	-	-	-	100	88	388	-	394	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
China, People's Rep.	-	504	100	150	27	10532	15626	10150	6830
Hong Kong, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	63	52	118	35	20	26
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	195	200	156	887	228	71	290
Other Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other FSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-OECD Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified/Other	1430	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	461

(1) Steam coal comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.

(2) Earliest year for which split by coal type is available.

(3) Australia, Chile, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Source: IEA/OECD Coal Statistics.

AFRICA

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	99.9	149.9	174.7	187.0	202.5	209.9	217.9	217.8	4.1	1.6
Imports	1.5	4.1	4.5	8.2	10.4	9.5	10.6	8.5	10.1	3.3
Exports	-27.8	-48.4	-58.3	-68.0	-69.4	-65.2	-76.2	-75.1	5.7	1.9
Stock changes	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.1	-0.1	-2.2	-2.5		
Primary supply	73.9	105.7	121.7	128.4	143.6	154.1	150.2	148.7	3.6	1.5
Statistical differences	3.7	6.5	-3.6	0.0	2.5	-0.9	0.1	5.7		
Total transformation	-46.7	-83.9	-92.5	-101.7	-103.1	-111.8	-108.1	-108.6	6.0	1.1
Electricity and heat gen.	-36.2	-56.0	-65.9	-74.5	-84.0	-94.1	-92.2	-92.0	4.5	2.2
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-33.3	-52.7	-62.2	-70.2	-79.8	-90.1	-88.8	-89.0	4.7	2.3
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-2.9	-3.3	-3.7	-4.3	-4.2	-4.0	-3.4	-3.0	1.2	-0.4
Gas works	-2.8	-3.2	-3.7	-3.3	-7.3	-7.0	-6.3	-6.6	1.5	3.2
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-4.6	-4.6	-3.0	-2.7	-3.5	-3.2	-2.8	-2.9	-0.2	-2.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-3.0	-2.6	-1.8	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-2.1
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-1.6	-2.0	-1.2	-1.0	-1.7	-1.4	-1.2	-1.3	2.0	-1.9
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-3.1	-20.1	-19.9	-21.2	-8.3	-7.4	-6.8	-7.1	20.6	-4.4
Energy ind. own use	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-13.5	-14.6	-14.0	-14.7	1.0	26.3
Losses	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	30.7	28.1	25.5	26.6	29.4	26.7	28.1	31.0	-0.9	0.4
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	23.5	19.6	13.9	15.9	20.2	18.8	15.9	18.2	-1.8	-0.3
<i>Iron and steel</i>	10.7	10.6	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.0	5.0	6.1	-0.1	-2.4
<i>Chemical</i>	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	-5.8	13.5
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.9	-1.6	1.3
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	10.2	6.8	3.1	5.9	9.2	8.8	6.5	7.7	-4.0	0.6
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-18.4	-7.3
Other	4.0	4.3	4.7	3.2	7.2	6.1	10.2	10.7	0.7	4.1
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.7	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.8
<i>Residential</i>	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.5	4.5	2.8	4.9	5.2	-0.1	3.6
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.5	2.5	2.6	0.8	8.4
Non-energy use	1.2	4.0	6.8	7.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	13.1	-3.0

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

ASIA EXCLUDING CHINA

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	116.2	196.9	248.9	299.5	452.2	674.6	795.5	847.8	5.4	6.6
Imports	7.2	32.1	49.0	77.7	120.4	209.9	234.5	259.7	16.1	9.5
Exports	-0.8	-5.4	-29.3	-51.8	-129.3	-264.4	-371.8	-404.7	21.3	20.7
Stock changes	-7.1	-8.2	-5.4	2.5	-8.4	-5.2	8.1	4.7		
Primary supply	115.5	215.4	263.1	327.9	434.9	615.0	666.3	707.6	6.4	5.3
Statistical differences	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-6.4	0.7	0.1		
Total transformation	-39.5	-107.9	-159.3	-225.3	-294.6	-390.8	-459.7	-482.3	10.6	6.7
Electricity and heat gen.	-32.1	-95.9	-146.7	-211.4	-277.5	-372.6	-438.5	-458.3	11.6	7.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-30.8	-90.2	-136.9	-190.2	-243.5	-320.4	-371.7	-390.9	11.4	6.6
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-1.3	-5.7	-9.8	-21.2	-34.0	-52.2	-66.8	-67.4	16.0	11.3
Gas works	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-7.5	-12.0	-12.6	-13.9	-17.1	-18.2	-21.2	-23.9	4.9	3.0
<i>BKB plants</i>	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	7.9	1.6
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-6.9	-9.2	-8.7	-11.7	-11.7	-15.1	-16.6	-19.2	3.0	3.2
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-0.5	-2.5	-3.6	-1.9	-5.2	-2.8	-4.3	-4.3	18.3	2.3
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-0.9	-2.9	-3.1	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-3.1	-3.4	12.4	0.7
Losses	-	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	74.8	105.5	100.5	99.6	136.4	214.7	204.1	221.7	3.5	3.3
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	51.5	80.5	77.8	80.3	114.2	183.4	178.9	197.2	4.6	4.0
<i>Iron and steel</i>	11.2	15.4	17.1	16.1	24.0	47.3	56.9	62.3	3.2	6.3
<i>Chemical</i>	2.0	4.6	5.9	6.3	6.0	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.7	2.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	7.0	15.5	19.3	24.2	34.5	49.9	54.0	59.6	8.3	6.0
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.3	4.8	3.2	3.3	4.6	1.9
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	29.9	42.9	32.7	30.9	46.5	72.9	56.8	63.9	3.7	1.7
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	7.1	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.2	-21.9
Other	16.2	21.4	22.2	19.0	21.9	29.8	24.9	24.3	2.8	0.6
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	4.0	5.0	5.8	4.9	5.0	6.4	6.5	7.2	2.3	1.6
<i>Residential</i>	3.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.9	6.6	7.0	3.2	1.8
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	8.9	11.7	11.6	8.9	11.1	16.6	11.8	10.1	2.8	-0.7
Non-energy use	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	42.7	-0.0

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

EUROPEAN UNION - 28

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾								Average annual percent change	
	(Mtce)								80-90	90-13
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013		
Production	..	528.3	399.7	306.6	280.0	235.5	239.3	223.6	..	-3.7
Imports	..	176.7	166.1	188.2	219.1	194.2	214.8	235.5	..	1.3
Exports	..	-60.8	-54.0	-47.7	-40.2	-35.2	-38.1	-55.2	..	-0.4
Stock changes	..	6.6	9.7	11.8	-4.7	9.2	3.4	5.2		
Primary supply	..	650.8	521.6	458.8	454.3	403.6	419.4	409.1	..	-2.0
Statistical differences	..	-12.1	-2.3	0.6	0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-3.9		
Total transformation	..	-449.9	-395.9	-373.2	-379.8	-332.6	-353.7	-341.1	..	-1.2
Electricity and heat gen.	..	-409.4	-357.9	-336.8	-347.9	-302.9	-323.8	-311.7	..	-1.2
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	..	-356.7	-326.2	-317.0	-329.3	-287.2	-311.2	-299.9	..	-0.8
<i>Autoproducers</i>	..	-52.7	-31.8	-19.8	-18.6	-15.7	-12.6	-11.8	..	-6.3
Gas works	..	2.4	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	..	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	..	-42.7	-37.8	-35.7	-30.8	-28.1	-28.0	-27.5	..	-1.9
<i>BKB plants</i>	..	-1.8	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.0	..	-15.0
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	..	-33.4	-29.3	-29.2	-27.0	-24.2	-24.2	-24.2	..	-1.4
<i>Coke ovens</i>	..	-8.3	-7.5	-6.4	-3.7	-4.1	-3.6	-3.4	..	-3.8
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	..	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	-6.4
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	..	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	..	8.5
Energy ind. own use	..	-13.3	-12.0	-10.4	-9.5	-8.9	-8.5	-8.3	..	-2.0
Losses	..	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-1.7	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	..	174.1	109.9	74.8	64.0	59.8	55.8	54.5	..	-4.9
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	..	98.7	71.4	54.4	44.5	35.6	35.4	34.5	..	-4.5
<i>Iron and steel</i>	..	41.1	33.5	26.4	24.4	18.4	18.4	18.1	..	-3.5
<i>Chemical</i>	..	11.2	7.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	..	-4.3
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	..	17.8	14.0	11.2	8.2	7.4	7.8	6.8	..	-4.1
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	..	3.8	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	..	-3.9
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	..	24.7	13.3	10.2	5.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	..	-7.6
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	..	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	-13.0
Other	..	72.7	37.0	18.8	17.5	22.1	18.4	18.0	..	-5.9
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	..	18.7	5.8	2.2	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.6	..	-10.1
<i>Residential</i>	..	49.2	27.6	14.7	14.3	17.6	14.9	14.6	..	-5.2
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	..	4.7	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	..	-4.1
Non-energy use	..	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	..	-0.9

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

NON-OECD AMERICAS

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾ (Mtce)								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	7.8	25.2	31.3	47.7	66.0	75.0	87.8	85.4	12.4	5.4
Imports	6.8	13.3	15.9	17.0	19.4	21.7	22.3	23.4	6.9	2.5
Exports	-1.4	-14.6	-21.5	-41.6	-57.5	-67.2	-79.8	-76.6	26.7	7.5
Stock changes	-0.2	-3.1	-1.4	1.7	-1.2	0.5	1.1	1.6		
Primary supply	13.0	20.7	24.3	24.7	26.7	30.2	31.4	33.8	4.8	2.1
Statistical differences	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1		
Total transformation	-6.2	-9.8	-11.3	-11.2	-12.4	-13.7	-14.1	-16.7	4.7	2.4
Electricity and heat gen.	-2.4	-4.1	-5.3	-6.5	-7.1	-8.7	-9.5	-12.6	5.5	5.0
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-1.8	-2.5	-3.7	-4.8	-5.1	-6.1	-6.9	-9.7	3.6	6.0
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-0.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-2.0	-2.6	-2.7	-2.9	9.8	2.6
Gas works	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	2.6	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-3.8	-5.7	-6.0	-4.7	-5.4	-5.0	-4.6	-4.1	4.1	-1.4
<i>BKB plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-2.7	-4.0	-5.0	-4.8	-5.7	-5.5	-5.4	-5.4	4.3	1.2
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-1.2	-1.7	-1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	3.5	-
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	3.1	-2.8
Losses	-1.4	-1.3	-1.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	5.6	8.8	10.0	13.0	12.7	15.1	16.0	15.9	4.5	2.6
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	5.2	8.4	9.7	12.7	12.3	14.8	15.7	15.6	5.0	2.7
<i>Iron and steel</i>	2.8	4.1	5.7	7.8	7.3	9.5	9.8	9.5	4.1	3.7
<i>Chemical</i>	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.1	1.4
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	5.9	-2.9
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.7	-0.9
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.2	6.2	6.0
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.2	-9.5
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.7	-2.7
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
<i>Residential</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.9	-2.6
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-27.8	3.1
Non-energy use	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.0	0.5

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

NON-OECD EUROPE AND EURASIA

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾								Average annual percent change	
	(Mtce)								80-90	90-13
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013		
Production	518.5	532.9	337.9	319.2	364.8	393.8	438.8	434.7	0.3	-0.9
Imports	21.6	105.1	46.1	38.0	39.3	43.4	50.1	47.3	17.2	-3.4
Exports	-21.4	-120.1	-42.5	-61.1	-98.8	-150.5	-150.4	-161.0	18.8	1.3
Stock changes	-1.4	6.7	4.5	2.5	-3.1	8.7	-6.2	-7.5		
Primary supply	517.3	524.6	346.1	298.6	302.2	295.3	332.3	313.5	0.1	-2.2
Statistical differences	28.4	1.6	4.3	-3.0	-2.9	10.6	0.9	3.1		
Total transformation	-309.0	-338.7	-258.5	-236.8	-238.9	-237.2	-262.7	-250.6	0.9	-1.3
Electricity and heat gen.	-223.6	-282.0	-208.2	-190.0	-193.4	-194.9	-206.7	-200.3	2.3	-1.5
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-211.2	-250.4	-177.7	-154.5	-154.5	-161.9	-174.4	-168.7	1.7	-1.7
Autoproducers	-12.4	-31.6	-30.5	-35.5	-38.9	-33.0	-32.2	-31.6	9.8	-0.0
Gas works	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-	-
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-85.3	-56.7	-50.3	-46.8	-45.5	-42.3	-55.9	-50.0	-4.0	-0.6
BKB plants	-0.5	0.8	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-	-
Blast furnaces	-61.5	-34.2	-27.3	-23.8	-25.5	-28.9	-37.9	-37.0	-5.7	0.3
Coke ovens	-23.8	-23.8	-22.7	-22.9	-19.8	-13.1	-17.8	-12.7	0.0	-2.7
Patent fuel plants	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-	0.0	3.2	-23.8
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-	-
Energy ind. own use	-12.9	-6.4	-5.0	-4.8	-5.4	-7.3	-5.9	-5.6	-6.8	-0.6
Losses	-6.3	-18.6	-9.6	-1.8	-1.5	-1.8	-2.8	-3.0		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	217.5	162.5	77.3	52.2	53.6	59.6	61.8	57.5	-2.9	-4.4
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	97.0	80.2	49.3	29.3	35.6	42.7	45.0	43.9	-1.9	-2.6
Iron and steel	19.2	35.4	26.1	17.5	21.5	26.1	27.1	25.2	6.3	-1.5
Chemical	4.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	-11.4	-3.5
Non-metallic minerals	12.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	-21.9	6.3
Paper, pulp and print	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-1.6
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	60.6	42.4	21.4	10.3	11.8	12.3	13.2	13.8	-3.5	-4.8
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-33.3	-2.7
Other	102.4	82.1	27.9	20.8	14.2	15.6	15.7	12.5	-2.2	-7.9
Comm. and pub. services	90.1	30.9	2.3	0.9	4.2	5.4	5.2	4.3	-10.2	-8.2
Residential	1.8	30.1	20.2	18.2	7.4	6.0	6.9	5.5	32.8	-7.1
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	10.6	21.1	5.4	1.7	2.5	4.2	3.6	2.7	7.2	-8.5
Non-energy use	9.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	-43.3	15.9

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

NON-OECD TOTAL

	Coal balance ⁽¹⁾								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	80-90	90-13
Production	1187.3	1646.3	1756.1	1875.0	2832.4	3657.3	4113.3	4362.4	3.3	4.3
Imports	39.4	164.1	125.4	149.5	221.7	437.4	549.5	602.9	15.3	5.8
Exports	-57.3	-205.7	-186.6	-287.8	-434.0	-570.2	-690.4	-727.9	13.6	5.6
Stock changes	-1.5	24.4	-4.2	37.2	-39.2	-68.6	-85.3	-96.8		
Primary supply	1167.9	1629.0	1690.7	1774.0	2580.8	3455.9	3887.2	4140.7	3.4	4.1
Statistical differences	17.4	-25.3	33.4	25.9	26.1	-130.2	-198.8	-233.1		
Total transformation	-514.1	-792.0	-927.7	-1107.1	-1632.7	-2147.4	-2459.9	-2587.1	4.4	5.3
Electricity and heat gen.	-383.1	-656.3	-783.4	-961.2	-1426.9	-1882.6	-2146.9	-2259.1	5.5	5.5
<i>Main activity producers</i> ⁽²⁾	-365.2	-613.0	-735.3	-894.1	-1338.6	-1775.6	-2024.3	-2135.5	5.3	5.6
<i>Autoproducers</i>	-17.8	-43.3	-48.1	-67.1	-88.3	-107.0	-122.6	-123.6	9.3	4.7
Gas works	-3.3	-4.8	-4.3	-5.1	-9.7	-8.7	-7.0	-7.5	3.8	2.0
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-124.7	-110.9	-120.1	-119.6	-187.7	-246.8	-296.1	-309.8	-1.2	4.6
<i>BKB plants</i>	-0.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-	-
<i>Blast furnaces</i>	-88.5	-72.5	-78.8	-76.9	-137.3	-179.8	-208.9	-220.7	-2.0	5.0
<i>Coke ovens</i>	-36.0	-39.4	-40.6	-41.9	-46.8	-63.8	-83.1	-84.6	0.9	3.4
<i>Patent fuel plants</i>	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-3.2	-2.8	-3.5	-3.8	3.0	-
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-3.1	-20.1	-19.9	-21.2	-8.4	-9.2	-10.0	-10.8	20.6	-2.7
Energy ind. own use	-19.6	-32.1	-49.3	-63.5	-104.1	-118.2	-115.0	-123.8	5.0	6.0
Losses	-8.0	-20.2	-11.7	-2.9	-2.5	-2.7	-3.6	-3.8		
Final consumption ⁽⁵⁾	643.6	759.4	735.5	626.4	867.6	1057.4	1109.9	1192.9	1.7	2.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	375.4	447.3	507.6	446.1	657.6	838.4	885.6	956.9	1.8	3.4
<i>Iron and steel</i>	91.5	99.1	130.1	119.0	188.0	305.7	341.3	364.1	0.8	5.8
<i>Chemical</i>	48.8	37.9	68.9	44.0	58.3	67.5	84.9	91.4	-2.5	3.9
<i>Non-metallic minerals</i>	56.1	91.6	119.8	131.3	185.4	229.5	248.3	270.3	5.0	4.8
<i>Paper, pulp and print</i>	7.1	12.6	17.2	14.8	19.1	22.0	17.8	19.2	5.9	1.8
<i>Other industry</i> ⁽⁷⁾	171.9	206.1	171.6	137.1	206.8	213.7	193.5	211.9	1.8	0.1
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	31.4	17.8	9.3	6.2	5.8	4.6	4.5	4.8	-5.5	-5.5
Other	226.0	262.5	191.6	137.5	159.9	165.6	169.3	176.8	1.5	-1.7
<i>Comm. and pub. services</i>	98.6	46.1	17.8	17.6	25.0	28.1	32.2	33.7	-7.3	-1.4
<i>Residential</i>	88.8	154.2	127.8	91.4	95.7	87.9	89.4	95.2	5.7	-2.1
<i>Other sectors</i> ⁽⁹⁾	38.6	62.3	46.0	28.5	39.2	49.6	47.7	48.0	4.9	-1.1
Non-energy use	10.8	31.9	26.9	36.6	44.2	48.8	50.4	54.4	11.4	2.3

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

WORLD

Coal balance⁽¹⁾
(Mtce)

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	Average annual percent change	
									80-90	90-13
Production	2571.6	3178.9	3171.0	3255.5	4270.4	5065.3	5474.0	5723.4	2.1	2.6
Imports	275.8	483.0	477.5	592.6	743.9	966.1	1103.4	1186.7	5.8	4.0
Exports	-272.3	-492.4	-487.1	-595.9	-761.9	-978.7	-1147.6	-1230.1	6.1	4.1
Stock changes	-27.7	3.0	-6.7	94.3	-37.8	-44.0	-85.3	-69.0		
Primary supply	2547.4	3172.5	3154.6	3346.5	4214.6	5008.6	5344.5	5611.1	2.2	2.5
Statistical differences	-2.6	-26.5	58.4	48.7	11.4	-142.7	-209.6	-244.2		
Total transformation	-1473.6	-1977.1	-2169.1	-2482.0	-3044.0	-3482.1	-3710.3	-3853.4	3.0	2.9
Electricity and heat gen.	-1232.7	-1740.0	-1927.2	-2237.7	-2754.9	-3129.9	-3306.1	-3434.9	3.5	3.0
Main activity producers ⁽²⁾	-1151.3	-1628.6	-1817.7	-2116.8	-2620.7	-2979.7	-3143.7	-3272.0	3.5	3.1
Autoproducers	-81.4	-111.4	-109.5	-120.9	-134.2	-150.3	-162.4	-162.9	3.2	1.7
Gas works	4.5	-5.3	-6.7	-7.8	-12.4	-11.7	-10.1	-10.3	-	3.0
Coal transformation ⁽³⁾	-242.4	-211.5	-214.6	-214.6	-267.4	-329.9	-382.5	-395.6	-1.4	2.8
BKB plants	0.8	-1.0	-1.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-	-2.3
Blast furnaces	-168.5	-150.9	-155.3	-157.9	-211.5	-252.7	-285.2	-297.6	-1.1	3.0
Coke ovens	-75.1	-56.0	-57.1	-54.9	-59.3	-74.2	-93.1	-93.7	-2.9	2.3
Patent fuel plants	0.5	-3.6	-0.7	-1.4	4.0	-2.6	-3.4	-3.7	-	0.1
Other transformation ⁽⁴⁾	-3.1	-20.3	-20.6	-22.0	-9.4	-10.6	-11.5	-12.5	20.7	-2.1
Energy ind. own use	-47.4	-53.6	-69.0	-82.9	-122.1	-139.2	-136.6	-145.4	1.2	4.4
Losses	-10.4	-21.5	-13.3	-4.0	-4.2	-4.4	-4.8	-5.1		
Final consumption⁽⁵⁾	1013.4	1093.8	961.6	826.2	1055.7	1240.2	1283.1	1363.0	0.8	1.0
Industry ⁽⁶⁾	604.4	676.4	684.6	616.9	814.9	981.2	1020.9	1094.5	1.1	2.1
Iron and steel	197.8	181.3	199.6	181.1	244.6	361.4	395.4	416.1	-0.9	3.7
Chemical	73.7	66.1	86.7	62.2	73.9	82.6	99.7	106.3	-1.1	2.1
Non-metallic minerals	88.8	133.4	159.5	167.5	216.4	254.9	273.9	299.6	4.1	3.6
Paper, pulp and print	18.3	28.9	25.9	23.1	30.1	31.7	25.8	27.1	4.6	-0.3
Other industry ⁽⁷⁾	225.8	266.9	212.9	183.1	249.9	250.7	226.0	245.4	1.7	-0.4
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	35.1	18.2	9.5	6.3	6.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	-6.4	-5.4
Other	359.9	363.8	238.2	163.9	186.5	201.3	203.5	205.1	0.1	-2.5
Comm. and pub. services	127.3	69.2	25.9	22.0	30.3	33.7	41.7	41.5	-5.9	-2.2
Residential	180.0	219.9	162.8	111.3	114.6	115.6	112.0	113.8	2.0	-2.8
Other sectors ⁽⁹⁾	52.6	74.7	49.6	30.5	41.6	52.0	49.8	49.9	3.6	-1.7
Non-energy use	14.1	35.4	29.3	39.1	48.2	52.8	54.1	58.4	9.7	2.2

(1) "Coal" refers to all types of coal, primary (anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite) and derived fuels (patent fuel, BKB, coke oven coke, gas coke, coal tar, coke oven gas, gas works gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases), as well as peat, peat products and oil shale and oil sands. Quantities have been converted to Mtce using calorific values reported by the respective countries. Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I.

(2) Main activity electricity and heat generation includes district heating.

(3) Coal transformation refers to the transformation of coal and peat to secondary and tertiary products (mainly cokes, briquettes, coal tar and off-gases). Gas works and Liquefaction are shown separately to match the *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*.

(4) Other transformation includes Liquefaction and Non-specified transformations.

(5) Final Consumption includes non-energy use and energy use (Industry, Transport and Other).

(6) Please refer to notes and definitions in Part I for detailed explanation.

(7) Other industry includes Non-ferrous metals, Transport equipment, Machinery, Mining and quarrying, Food and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Construction, Textile and leather, and Non-specified industry.

(8) Transport includes Rail and Inland waterways.

(9) Other sectors includes Agriculture/Forestry, Fishing and Non-specified other.

Source: IEA/OECD *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*

Energy Data Manager/Statistician

Possible Staff Vacancies

International Energy Agency, Paris, France

The IEA

The International Energy Agency, based in Paris, acts as energy policy advisor to 29 member countries in their effort to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for their citizens. Founded during the oil crisis of 1973-74, the initial role of the IEA was to co-ordinate measures in times of oil supply emergencies. As energy markets have changed, so has the IEA. Its mandate has broadened to incorporate the "Three E's" of balanced energy policy making: energy security, economic development and environmental protection. Current work focuses on climate change policies, market reform, energy technology collaboration and outreach to the rest of the world, especially major consumers and producers of energy like China, India, Russia and the OPEC countries.

The Energy Data Centre, with a staff of around 30 people, provides a dynamic environment for young people just finishing their studies or with one to two years of work experience.

Job description

The data managers/statisticians compile, verify and disseminate information on all aspects of energy including production, transformation and consumption of all fuels, energy efficiency indicators, CO₂ emissions, and energy prices and taxes. The data managers are responsible for the production of data sets through receiving, reviewing and inputting data submissions from member countries and other sources. They check for completeness, correct calculations, internal consistency, accuracy and consistency with definitions. Often this entails proactively investigating and helping to resolve anomalies in collaboration with national administrations. The data managers/statisticians also design and implement computer macros used in the preparation of their energy statistics publication(s) alongside analysis of the data.

Principal qualifications

- University degree in a topic relevant to energy, or statistics. We currently have staff with degrees in Mathematics, Statistics, Information Technology, Economics, Engineering, Physics, Environmental Studies, etc.
- Experience in the basic use of databases and computer software. Experience in Visual Basic is an advantage.
- Ability to work accurately, pay attention to detail and work to deadlines. Ability to deal simultaneously with a wide variety of tasks and to organise work efficiently.
- Good communication skills; ability to work well in a team and in a multicultural environment, particularly in liaising with contacts in national administrations and industry. Ability to understand, and communicate data.
- Very good knowledge of one of the two official languages of the Organisation (English or French). Knowledge of other languages would be an advantage.
- Some knowledge of energy industry operations and terminology would also be an advantage, but is not required.

Nationals of any OECD member country are eligible for appointment. Basic salaries start at 3 229 euros per month. The possibilities for advancement are good for candidates with appropriate qualifications and experience. Tentative enquiries about future vacancies are welcomed from men and women with relevant qualifications and experience. Applications in French or English, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, should be sent to:

Office of Management and Administration
International Energy Agency
9 rue de la Fédération
75739 Paris Cedex 15, France

On-Line Data Services

Users can instantly access not only all the data published in this book, but also all the time series used for preparing this publication and all the other statistics publications of the IEA. The data are available on-line, either through annual subscription or pay-per-view access. More information on this service can be found on our website: <http://data.iea.org>

Ten Annual Publications

■ Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, 2015 Edition

This volume contains data on energy supply and consumption in original units for coal, oil, gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste. Complete data are available for 2012 and 2013 as well as provisional data for the most recent year (i.e. 2014). Historical tables summarise data on production, trade and final consumption by sector. The book also includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data.

Published July 2015 - Price €120

■ Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 2015 Edition

This volume contains data on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances expressed in million tonnes of oil equivalent. Complete data are available for 2012 and 2013 as well as provisional data for the most recent year (i.e. 2014). Historical tables summarise data on production, trade and final consumption data by sector as well as key energy and economic indicators. The book also includes definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data and conversion factors from original units to energy units.

Published July 2015 - Price €120

■ Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries, 2015 Edition

This volume contains data for 2012 and 2013 on energy supply and consumption in original units for coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste for over 100 non-OECD countries. Historical tables summarise data on production, trade, final consumption by sector and oil demand by product. These tables also include initial estimates for 2014 production (and trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil. The book also includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data and sources.

Published August 2015 - Price €120

■ Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 2015 Edition

This volume contains data for 2012 and 2013 on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances. Data are expressed in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent for over 100 non-OECD countries. Historical tables summarise data on production, trade and final consumption by sector data as well as key energy and economic indicators. These tables also include initial estimates of 2014 production (and trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil. This book includes definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data and conversion factors from original units to energy units.

Published August 2015 - Price €120

■ **Coal Information 2015**

Coal Information provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in the world coal sector, including 2014 provisional data. It provides a review of the world coal market in 2014, alongside a statistical overview of developments, which covers world coal production and coal reserves, coal demand by type, coal trade and coal prices. A detailed and comprehensive statistical picture of historical and current coal developments in the 34 OECD member countries, by region and individually is presented in tables and charts. Complete coal balances and coal trade data for selected years are presented on 22 major non-OECD coal-producing and -consuming countries, with summary statistics on coal supply and end-use statistics for about 40 countries and regions worldwide.

Published August 2015 - Price €165

■ **Electricity Information 2015**

Electricity Information provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in the OECD electricity sector, including 2014 provisional data. It provides an overview of the world electricity developments in 2013 covering world electricity and heat production, input fuel mix, supply and consumption, and electricity imports and exports. More detail is provided for the 34 OECD countries with information covering production, installed capacity, input energy mix to electricity and heat production, consumption, electricity trades, input fuel prices and end-user electricity prices as well as monthly OECD production and trade electricity data for 2014. It provides comprehensive statistical details on overall energy consumption, economic indicators, electricity and heat production by energy form and plant type, electricity imports and exports, sectoral energy and electricity consumption, as well as prices for electricity and electricity input fuels for each country and regional aggregate.

Published August 2015 - Price €150

■ **Natural Gas Information 2015**

Natural Gas Information is a detailed reference work on gas supply and demand covering not only the OECD countries but also the rest of the world, this publication contains essential information on LNG and pipeline trade, gas reserves, storage capacity and prices. The main part of the book, however, concentrates on OECD countries, showing a detailed supply and demand balance for each country and for the three OECD regions: Americas, Asia-Oceania and Europe, as well as a breakdown of gas consumption by end user. Import and export data are reported by source and destination.

Published August 2015 - Price €165

■ **Oil Information 2015**

Oil Information is a comprehensive reference book on current developments in oil supply and demand. The first part of this publication contains key data on world production, trade, prices and consumption of major oil product groups, with time series back to the early 1970s. The second part gives a more detailed and comprehensive picture of oil supply, demand, trade, production and consumption by end-user for each OECD country individually and for the OECD regions. Trade data are reported extensively by origin and destination.

Published August 2015 - Price €165

■ Renewables Information 2015

Renewables Information provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in OECD countries, including 2014 preliminary data. It provides an overview of the development of renewables and waste in the world over the 1990 to 2013 period. A greater focus is given to the OECD countries with a review of electricity generation and capacity from renewable and waste energy sources, including detailed tables. However, an overview of developments in the world and OECD renewable and waste market is also presented. The publication encompasses energy indicators, generating capacity, electricity and heat production from renewable and waste sources, as well as production and consumption of renewables and waste.

Published August 2015 - Price €110

■ CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2015 Edition

In recognition of fundamental changes in the way governments approach energy related environmental issues, the IEA has prepared this publication on CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion. This annual publication was first published in 1997 and has become an essential tool for analysts and policy makers in many international fora such as the Conference of the Parties, which will be meeting in Paris, France from 30 November to 11 December 2015. The data in this book are designed to assist in understanding the evolution of the emissions of CO₂ from 1971 to 2013 for more than 140 countries and regions by sector and by fuel. Emissions were calculated using IEA energy databases and the default methods and emission factors from the 2006 *IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*.

Published November 2015 - Price €165

Two Quarterlies

■ Oil, Gas, Coal and Electricity, Quarterly Statistics

This publication provides up-to-date, detailed quarterly statistics on oil, coal, natural gas and electricity for OECD countries. Oil statistics cover production, trade, refinery intake and output, stock changes and consumption for crude oil, NGL and nine selected oil product groups. Statistics for electricity, natural gas and coal show supply and trade. Import and export data are reported by origin and destination. The gas trade data from 1st quarter 2011 onwards corresponds to physical flows (entries/exits). Moreover, oil as well as hard coal and brown coal production are reported on a worldwide basis.

Published Quarterly - Price €120, annual subscription €380

■ Energy Prices and Taxes

This publication responds to the needs of the energy industry and OECD governments for up-to-date information on prices and taxes in national and international energy markets. It contains crude oil import prices by crude stream, industry prices and consumer prices. The end-user prices for OECD member countries cover main petroleum products, gas, coal and electricity. Every issue includes full notes on sources and methods and a description of price mechanisms in each country. Time series availability varies with each data series.

Published Quarterly - Price €120, annual subscription €380

Electronic Editions

■ CD-ROMs and Online Data Services

To complement its publications, the Energy Data Centre produces CD-ROMs containing the complete databases which are used for preparing the statistics publications. State-of-the-art software allows you to access and manipulate all these data in a very user-friendly manner and includes graphic facilities. These databases are also available on the internet from our online data service.

Annual CD-ROMS / Online Databases

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ■ Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, 1960-2014 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 1960-2014 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries, 1971-2013 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 1971-2013 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ <i>Combined subscription of the above four series</i> | <i>Price: €1 400 (single user)</i> |
| ■ Coal Information 2015 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ Electricity Information 2015 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ Natural Gas Information 2015 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ Oil Information 2015 | Price: €550 (single user) |
| ■ Renewables Information 2015 | Price: €400 (single user) |
| ■ CO ₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion 2015 | Price: €550 (single user) |

Quarterly CD-ROMs / Online Databases

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ■ Energy Prices and Taxes | Price: (four quarters) €900 (single user) |
|---------------------------|---|

A description of these services is available on our website: <http://data.iea.org>

Other Online Services

■ The Monthly Oil Data Service

The IEA *Monthly Oil Data Service* provides the detailed databases of historical and projected information which is used in preparing the IEA's monthly *Oil Market Report* (OMR). The IEA Monthly Oil Data Service comprises three packages available separately or combined as a subscriber service on the Internet. The data are available at the same time as the official release of the Oil Market Report.

The packages include:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Supply, Demand, Balances and Stocks | Price: €6 000 (single user) |
| ■ Trade | Price: €2 000 (single user) |
| ■ Field-by-Field Supply | Price: €3 000 (single user) |
| ■ <i>Complete Service</i> | <i>Price: €9 000 (single user)</i> |

A description of this service is available on our website: www.iea.org/statistics/mods

■ The Monthly Gas Data Service

The service provides monthly natural gas data for OECD countries:

- supply balances in terajoules and cubic metres;
- production, trade, stock changes and levels where available, gross inland deliveries, own use and losses;
- highly detailed trade data with about 50 import origins and export destinations;
- LNG trade detail available from January 2002,
- From 2011 onwards, transit volumes are included and trade data corresponds to entries/exits.

The databases cover the time period January 1984 to current month with a time lag of two months for the most recent data.

- *Monthly Gas Data Service: Natural Gas Balances & Trade
Historical plus 12 monthly updates*

Price: €800 (single user)

For more information consult: www.iea.org/statistics/mgds

Moreover, the IEA statistics website contains a wealth of free statistics covering oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, renewables, energy-related CO₂ emissions and more for over 140 countries and historic data for the last 20 years. It also contains Sankey flows to enable users to explore visually how a country's energy balance shifts over up to 40 years, starting with production and continuing through transformation to see important changes in supply mix or share of consumption. The IEA Energy Atlas offers panoramas on every aspect of energy on a global basis and for 138 individual countries, with interactive maps and customisable charts that detail and compare a host of data based on the Agency's authoritative statistics. The website also includes selected databases for demonstration.

The IEA statistics website can be accessed at www.iea.org/statistics/



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