

## PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES OF SOLID FUELS

### METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

#### **Production**

Producers report quantities, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter.

#### **Import and Export**

Amounts are considered as imported or exported when they have crossed the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not.

#### **Stock changes**

Quantities held by mines and importers.

Excludes consumer stocks (e.g. those held in power stations and coking plants) except stocks held by consumers who import directly. A stock build is shown as a negative number and a stock draw is shown as a positive number.

#### **Deliveries**

Quantities delivered to the internal market. Equal to the total of the deliveries to the different types of consumers: producers' own use, main activity power stations, coking plants and patent fuel plants, industry, iron and steel industry and others.

#### **Unit of measure**

The quantities of coal and solid fuels of coal are shown in thousand tonnes.

#### **Description of the observed solid fuels:**

##### **Anthracite**

High rank coal used for industrial and residential applications. It has generally less than 10% volatile matter and a high carbon content (about 90% fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.

##### **Coking coal**

Bituminous coal with a quality that allows the production of a coke suitable to support a blast furnace charge. Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.

##### **Other bituminous coal**

Coal used for steam raising purposes and includes all bituminous coal that is not included under coking coal nor anthracite. It is characterized by higher volatile matter than anthracite (more than 10%) and lower carbon content (less than 90% fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.

##### **Brown/Sub-bituminous coal**

Non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value between 20 000 kJ/kg and 24 000 kJ/kg containing more than 31% volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis.

##### **Lignite coal**

Non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value less than 20 000 kJ/kg and greater than 31 % volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis.

##### **Coke oven coke**

The solid product obtained from carbonization of coal, principally coking coal, at high temperature, it is low in moisture and volatile matter. Coke oven coke is used mainly in the iron and steel industry acting as energy source and chemical agent.

##### **Lignite briquettes**

BKB is a composition fuel manufactured from lignite/brown coal, produced by briquetting under high pressure without the addition of a binding agent. These figures include peat briquettes, dried lignite fines and dust.