ENERGY BALANCES OF SOLID FUELS - ENERGY SUPPLY BLOCK

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Description of the main indicators observed:

Production
Includes the production of coal, oil shale and oil sands, extracted on the territory of the country (accounting for purified production), as well as the secondary energy products derived from the transformation process (Lignite coal briquettes incl. dried lignite fines and dust.)

Recovered and recycled products
Refers to slurry and shale from coal recovered from mines.

Imports and Exports
Quantities are considered as imported or exported when they have crossed the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. The indicators include imports/exports from third countries (Extrastat) and/or intra-EU imports from EU member states (Intrastat).

Stock changes
It reflects the difference between the stocks at the beginning and at the end of the year for producers, importers, and consumers of solid fuels. A stock build is shown as a negative number and a stock draw is shown as a positive number.

Inland deliveries
Indicator is calculated as: *production + recovered and recycled products +imports – exports + stock change.*

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

Description of the solid fuels observed:

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.

Lignite
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. For Bulgaria, this product reflects data for local brown and lignite coal, due to the specifics of their characteristics.

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.

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

Oil shale and oil sands
Oil shale and oil sands are sedimentary rock that contains organic matter in the form of kerogen. Kerogen is a waxy hydrocarbon-rich material regarded as a precursor of petroleum. Oil shale may be burned directly or processed by heating to extract shale oil.