Department of Energy & Climate Change

Solid Fuels and Derived Gases Statistics: Data Sources and Methodologies

1 Introduction

UK coal statistics can be separated into three groups, the supply and demand of coal in its natural form, supply and demand of solid fuels derived from coal (manufactured solid fuels), and the supply and demand of gases derived from the processing of the solid fuels.

Coal in its natural form can be classified into three grades, steam coal, coking coal and Anthracite. Manufactured solid fuels is made up of coke & breeze and patent fuel. Benzole and tars, coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are types of derived gases[1].

2 Publications

The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) produces energy statistics tables on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. All figures are published on a calendar period. Unless stated, all coal and manufactured solid fuels are published in thousand tonnes and derived gases in Giga Watt hours (GWh).

2.1 Monthly statistics

Coal statistics are published on a monthly basis on the DECC website (http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/source/coal/coal.aspx) on the last Thursday of each month. The figures are published two months in arrears, so, for example, in April 2010, the latest set of figures to be published are for February 2010. Table 1 shows the content of monthly tables. All statistics shown in these tables are aggregated and do not show the split between the grades of coal mentioned in the introduction. DECC do not publish monthly statistics on manufactured solid fuels and derived gases.

The data is lagged by 2 months to give data providers enough time to collate and process the data in the format that DECC require. Once the data has been

[1] Guidance on the properties of these fuels can be found under the 'Technical notes and definitions' section in Chapter 2: Solid Fuels and Derived Gases in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics publication (http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/dukes/dukes.aspx)

submitted, DECC then have the around two weeks at the start of publication month to check, validate and process the data. The final two weeks before publication are used to compile the overall energy balances - which coal statistics feeds into, and to also quality assure all the tables before they are published on the last Thursday of publication month.

2.2 Quarterly Statistics

These statistics are published on the last Thursday of March, June, September and December of each year in Energy Trends (ET). They are published in hard copy but are also available on the DECC website (http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/trends/trends.aspx). The figures are published a quarter in arrears, so, for example, in ET June 2010, the latest set of figures to be published are for Quarter 1 2010. Quarterly statistics on coal, manufactured solid fuels and derived gases are published in the form of commodity balances, Table 2.1, Table 2.2 and Table 2.3. Commodity balances present these statistics as a breakdown of sources of supply (i.e. production, imports, stocks) and the demand of these fuels by energy producers and final consumers. For a fuller information on commodity balances, see the methodology note on energy balances (http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/source/total/total.aspx)

Also in the commodity balance is a term referred to as a 'Statistical Difference'. This is the difference between supply and demand and provides a high level measure of the accuracy and consistency of the data. This difference arise because the data within each table are taken from varied sources, coal producers, coal distributors, electricity generators, the Coal Authority, HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB). In general, supply data are easier to collect as the sources of supply are far fewer than the sources of demand.

In addition to the commodity balance, Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 shows stock levels at the end of each quarter. There are no stocks levels for derived gases in Table 2.3.

The March 2010 edition of ET publication, introduced a new quarterly Table 2.4, showing coal imports by grade of coal and country. A special feature article has been published on page 45 of this edition explaining the reasons for producing this table. Unlike Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, this table is only available electronically, on the DECC website (http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/source/coal/coal.aspx).

Table 1: Published Monthly and Quarterly Coal Statistics Tables

Frequency	Table Number	Name of Table
Monthly	Table 2.5	Coal Production and Foreign Trade
	Table 2.6	Coal Consumption and Coal Stocks
Quarterly	Table 2.1	Supply and Consumption of Coal
	Table 2.2	Supply and Consumption of Coke Oven Coke, Coke Breeze and Other Manufactured Solid Fuels
	Table 2.3	Supply and Consumption of Coke Oven Gas, Blast Furnace Gas, Benzole and Tars
	Table 2.4	Coal Imports by Country

2.3 Annual Statistics

Annual statistics are published in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES) on the last Thursday in July of each year. The figures are published one year in arrears, so, for example, in DUKES 2010, the latest set of figures to be published are for 2009. Table 2 shows a list of all tables currently published on coal, manufactured solid fuels and derived gases.

Tables 2.1 to 2.3 shows the commodity balances (as explained for the quarterly statistics) for coal for the last three years. These, balances are shown separately for steam coal, coking coal and anthracite. Primary cell suppression has been used for the anthracite column since very few companies produce and use anthracite in the UK. As a result DECC have also had to use secondary cell suppression on some of the steam coal statistics so that the anthracite cannot be calculated. However, for DUKES 2010 onwards DECC will make these figures available for 2008 data onwards, following written consent from the anthracite producers. These balances also give greater detail on where coal is being consumed.

All tables contained in DUKES are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Published Annual Coal Statistics Tables

Table Number	Name of Table
Table 2.1	Coal Commodity Balance *Year*
Table 2.2	Coal Commodity Balance *Year -1*
Table 2.3	Coal Commodity Balance *Year -2*
Table 2.4	Manufactured Solid Fuels Commodity Balance *Year*
Table 2.5	Manufactured Solid Fuels Commodity Balance *Year -1*
Table 2.6	Manufactured Solid Fuels Commodity Balance *Year -2*
Table 2.7	Supply and Consumption of Coal *Year - 4* to *Year*
Table 2.8	Supply and Consumption of Coke Oven Coke, Coke Breeze and Other Manufactured Solid Fuels *Year - 4* to *Year*
Table 2.9	Supply and Consumption of Coke Oven Gas, Blast Furnace Gas, Benzole and Tars *Year - 4* to *Year*
Table 2.10	Deep Mines in Production at 31st December *Year*
Table 2.11	Opencast Sites in Production at 31st December *Year*

3 Monthly & Quarterly Coal Statistics

3.1 Data Sources

The data sources for both the monthly and quarterly statistics are the same, they are just presented in a slightly different format in the published tables. Before January 2010, the quarterly returns were also collected on a monthly basis. However, following a consultation on coal statistics in November 2009, it was agreed that from January 2010 onwards quarterly data would be collected in April, July, October and January to reduce the burden on data suppliers[2].

3.1.1 Monthly Returns

- Coal production figures are provided by the Coal Authority. Production statistics are provided for each licensed mine and split between deep mined and opencast mines on a calendar period.

[2] Full details of this consultation can be found on the DECC website http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/coalstatscons/coalstatscons.aspx

- Trade data from HMRC. Imports and exports data are broken down by country of origin and commodity code for each calendar month.
- Coal consumed in the Iron and Steel Industry provided by the ISSB - a template of this return is provided at the end of this guidance. ISSB also provide data on coking coal imports, which are the preferred source of coking coal imports. This is because there is sometimes a lag between the shipment papers ISSB receive and the point at which trade is declared and also inter-company transfers may not be declared but picked in the ISSB data.
- Generation data from 12 major power producers who use coal to generate electricity is obtained through DECC run surveys, see the methodology note on electricity (http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/source/electricity/electricity.aspx). Data on UK purchases, imports, UK sales, exports, consumption and stocks gathered from major coal producers and distributors all feed into the production of monthly coal statistics.

3.1.2 Quarterly Returns

- Production, stocks, trade and sales data from 6 major coal producers - a template of this return is provided at the end of this guidance. Two of the returns are adjusted by DECC to cover calendar period rather than 4-4-5 week statistical reporting periods (see section 3.2.1 Data Collection & Validation). This data is then weighted using coal production figures (The Coal Authority) so that we have estimates of this data for all UK coal producers.
- Production, stocks, trade and consumption data from 2 major coal distributors - a template of this return is provided at the end of this guidance. This is not weighted to represent all UK coal distributors since DECC do not have information on this sector as a whole to do so.

Although, from January 2010 data from the 6 major coal producers are now submitted on a quarterly basis, some data on coal consumption and stocks are still required for the production of the monthly coal statistics. As, these returns only contribute a small percentage of all final coal consumption, estimates are used. This includes coal consumption by low carbonisation and patent fuel plants (other conversion industries), collieries, final users (including industry, domestic, public administration, commerce and agriculture), and a small proportion of consumption at coke ovens and blast furnaces. For coal stocks, this will include a small proportion of coke oven stocks, undistributed stocks, stocks held at other conversion industries and stocks in transit.

To estimate these figures we will be using the trends seen in historical coal statistics and looking at the previous relationship between the data that we are still collecting monthly and that which we will need to estimate. Once quarterly data is submitted and quality assured, the monthly estimates will be revised to take account of the quarterly figures.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Data Collection & Validation

Data is collected from data providers and stored securely on the DECC records management system. The monthly and quarterly data go through a number of validation checks before they are used to produce coal statistics as they are published. Each return is checked:

- To ensure it balances out correctly, i.e. supply equals demand.
- For data anomalies, for example, there should be no negative figures, except for stock adjustments, the opening stocks in a return are checked against closing stocks in the return for the previous month/quarter.
- Against historical returns.

Where there are discrepancies in the data these are investigated with the data suppliers. In circumstances where data providers are not able to provide an immediate answer, DECC work with the data suppliers to provide an estimate until data issues are resolved.

In addition to this, manual and automatic checks are carried out to also ensure all spreadsheets are linked correctly.

3.2.2 Monthly Adjustments

Beginning with December 2008 a change was made to the reporting period for coal statistics to bring them into line with the reporting periods used for other major fuels. Previously a statistical reporting period (SRP) of 4 or 5 weeks was used giving an annual period of exactly 52 weeks. December 2008 was extended by 4 days to be a period of 39 days rather than 35, and now ends on 31 December. January 2009 and all subsequent months will be calendar months. The effect of this change has been to add about 30 thousand tonnes to coal production in December 2008, equivalent to 1.5 per cent of December's total. As a result of this change DECC requested data providers to submit returns based on a calendar month. Where data providers have not been able to provide returns on this basis, DECC have accepted returns covering accounting periods, however, this data is then adjusted to a calendar period.

3.2.3 Production

Monthly UK production statistics are produced solely from data obtained from the Coal Authority. All coal producers with a licence from the Coal Authority have a legal obligation to declare their production. Coal producers cannot legally mine coal without a licence. As such these data are a census of coal production.

3.2.4 Slurry

The total production figures in Table 2.5 also includes an estimate for slurry (in 2009 slurry was 2.8% of production. The figure includes slurry production data provided for companies in the quarterly major coal producers survey, with an estimate factored in for small companies who are not covered by the survey. For major coal

producers, the percentage of slurry within their total reported coal supply is first calculated; this percentage is then applied to the total coal production figure reported by the Coal Authority (which covers all coal producers) to obtain the overall slurry figure. However, it was highlighted by companies responding to the coal statistics consultation that this estimate looks high for the activity known to be taking place. DECC will be investigating the methodology to derive these estimates. Quarterly slurry estimates are shown as 'Other Sources' in Table 2.1.

3.2.5 Imports and Exports

Coal imports and exports statistics published by DECC primarily use trade data from HMRC. The HMRC dataset is an administrative source of monthly trade data and provides a detailed breakdown by commodity code and country. DECC also receives more timely data on steam coal imports from coal-fired power stations in the UK (not split by country) and coking coal imports from ISSB. These totals are cross checked with the data received by HMRC and any differences are investigated.

Although data are available on consumption of home produced coal, and also on consumption of imported coal by secondary fuel producers, there is only very limited direct information on consumption of imported coal by final users (e.g. industries other than the iron and steel industry, domestic users and public admin).

Surveys of the destination of steam coal imports (excluding those used by electricity generators) used to be carried out from time to time. HMRC imports that have not been reconciled with imports from other data sources are re-allocated as an estimate of consumption of imported coal by final users. The most recent was in 1998 and concluded that it was appropriate to re-allocate 60 per cent of such imports each year to industry, 15 per cent to the public administration sector and 25 per cent to the domestic sector. Over the years this has been revised and the proportions are now 82.5 per cent to industry, 15 per cent to domestic and 2.5 per cent to public administration. In addition, 10 per cent of anthracite imports, excluding cleaned smalls, are allocated to industry, with 90 per cent to the domestic sector in all years shown in the tables. From 2000, imports have been allocated within the overall industry sector using the results of the Office for National Statistics Purchases Inquiry (until ONS stopped this survey for a period from the 2006 data), and information derived from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme submissions.

All imports of coking coal and cleaned anthracite smalls are allocated to coke and other solid fuel producers. The very distributed nature of coal supply means that although these approaches are valid, some care should still be taken with using the consumption data.

3.2.6 Electricity Generation

The consumption of coal by for electricity generation are as reported by a census of the major coal-fired power stations. This ensures consistency with electricity statistics. Provisional figures for 2009 show that 80 per cent of total demand for coal

comes from electricity generators. This figure also includes coal consumed by autogenerators which comes from the autogenerators survey. The figure for coal consumed for electricity generation in Table 2.6 does not match coal consumed for electricity generation in Table 5.6 because Table 5.6 does not include coal consumed by autogenerators (http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/source/electricity/electricity.aspx).

3.2.7 Coke Ovens & Blast Furnaces

This is the consumption of coal in coke ovens and blast furnaces, as reported by the two major coal distributors and ISSB. This data is adjusted to a calendar months because ISSB are unable to provide the data in this form. The totals for coke ovens and blast furnaces are shown separately in Table 2.1.

3.2.8 Industry

This is consumption of coal by industries other than the Iron and Steel industry. It is calculated as other industry estimated sales by UK coal producers plus 82.5 per cent of unallocated steam coal imports and 10 per cent of unallocated anthracite imports (see imports and exports section for details on unallocated imports). From this total coal used by autogenerators and for heat generation in the industrial sector is deducted since this has already been included in the autogeneration and heat generation figures. This is shown as 'Other Industries' in Table 2.1.

3.2.9 Other Conversion Industries

Consumption by other conversion industries is calculated using sales made to other fuel producers by major producers of anthracite. The figure is adjusted to calendar months because the companies providing this data are unable to provide it in this form. It is then grossed up using UK coal production figures (provided by the Coal Authority) and added to anthracite imports by other fuel producers to provide an estimate for total UK coal consumption by other conversion industries. This is shown as 'Patent Fuel Manufacture' in Table 2.1.

3.2.10 Other Consumers

In the monthly coal Table 2.5, other consumers is represented as the sum of the categories below.

Collieries consumption is coal used directly by the coal producers. This is shown as 'Energy Industry Use' in Table 2.1.

Heat Generation The quantities of fuel burned to generate heat that is sold under the provision of a contract to a third party are shown in their commodity balances under this heading. It includes heat that is generated and sold by combined heat and power plants and by community heating schemes (also called district heating). The figure for heat generation is only available and updated on an annual basis and is then split over four quarters, based on seasonal heat patterns and then divided to give a monthly figure. This is done by dividing the quarterly heat generation total by the number of days in a quarter and then multiplying by the number of days in each

month. This is shown separately in Table 2.1 under then 'Transformation' heading. These figures are used for the proceeding year until the next set of annual heat generation figures are produced. The supply of heat from coal use is small and whilst this methodology provides a good estimate it is not as accurate as data for electricity generation.

Domestic consumption is derived using the estimates of UK coal sales by coal producers. It is calculated as domestic sales plus 75 per cent of sales to traders plus 15 per cent of unallocated steam coal imports and 90 per cent of unallocated anthracite imports (see section 3.2.5 Imports and Exports, for details on unallocated imports).

Other Final Users consumption includes consumption by the agriculture, transport, commercial sectors and public admin sectors. Public admin consumption is derived in a similar way as domestic consumption. It is calculated as other final users estimated sales by UK coal producers plus 25 per cent of sales to traders plus 2.5 per cent of unallocated steam coal imports (see section 3.2.5 on Imports and Exports for details on unallocated imports). From this total deduct autogeneration and heat generation in the commercial sector (obtained from the autogenerators survey) since this has already been included in the autogeneration and heat generation figures.

3.2.11 Stocks

Figures for 2009 show that around 90 per cent of total coal stocks are those held by the 12 major power producers being surveyed by DECC. The stocks are as reported by these power producers. The rest of the coal stocks are made up of coal held at coke ovens, by coal producers, by other conversion industries and stocks in transit.

Note, stock change is only published on a quarterly basis. However, for any given month this is simply the difference between opening stock (this should be equivalent to the closing stock of the previous month) and the closing stock. A positive stock change means a fall in stock levels, therefore, increases total UK coal supply. A negative stock change indicates a rise in stock levels, therefore, decreases total UK coal supply.

4 Quarterly Manufactured Solid Fuels and Derived Gases Statistics

4.1 Data Sources & Methodology

See sections 3.1.1 to 3.2.2 for the data sources used, method of data collection and validation. Some manufactured solid fuels and derived gases data are received monthly but are only published on a quarterly basis.

The commodity balances presented for these two series are compiled using similar methodology to coal statistics. Therefore, the rest of this section provides some

information where methods are different or clarification needs to be given on definitions.

4.1.1 Imports

The ISSB are the preferred source of data for coke and breeze imports since ISSB receive more timely shipment papers from the ports compared to HMRC. However, the HMRC data is useful when DECC need to split these imports between EU and Non-EU, which the ISSB data currently does not provide.

4.1.2 Transfers

Transfers are synthetic coke oven gas, which is natural gas that is mixed with smaller amounts of blast furnaces to produce a gas with almost the same qualities as coke oven gas. Since some blast furnace gas is used to make synthetic coke oven gas, it will always be shown as a negative transfer in the blast furnace balance and a positive transfer in the coke oven gas balance. This is not visible in quarterly balance of derived gases (Table 2.3) since the figures are aggregated but it can be seen in the annual balances in Table 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6.

4.1.3 Consumption in the Iron & Steel

This is the sum of coke consumed in arc furnaces and breeze consumed in sinter plants in the Iron and Steel Industry. Arc furnaces are a type of electric furnace in which heat is generated by an arc between carbon electrodes above the surface of the metal being heated. Sinter plants are used to process coke plus other fine grain raw material (limestone and iron ore) into coarse grained iron ore sinter to be charged in blast furnaces. These data are sourced via a census run by ISSB.

4.1.4 Reallocated Imports to Other Industries & Domestic Sector

See section 3.2.5 Imports and Exports, to explain the reasons for re-allocated coke and breeze imports. Of the total re-allocated coke and breeze imports, 33 per cent goes to the industrial sector and 67 per cent is allocated to the domestic sector.

5 Annual Statistics

Annual coal statistics are largely based on the same data as the monthly and quarterly statistics. However, separate annual returns are collected from the 6 major coal producers, since the annual returns provide a more detailed breakdown of sales (using the standard industrial classification 2003), which feed into the annual commodity balances in Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 – these are different to the quarterly Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. These are reconciled with the monthly returns and where there are differences these are investigated with the data providers.

DECC also receive annual gross calorific values against each of the sales figures from the 6 major coal producers. Calorific values represent the total energy content of a fuel. These are published in Annex A in DUKES and can be used to convert

solid fuel and derived gases statistics into a measure of energy content rather than a physical quantity.

Data on coal consumption by sector based on the EU Emissions Trading Scheme is also used as an additional source of final consumption. However, this data is only available two years in arrears. For example, for DUKES 2010, the latest annual statistics DECC publish are for 2009, however, the latest EU ETS data available is for 2008.

6 Users of the data

DECC itself is one of the main users of the solid fuel and derived gases statistics as these figures are included in some of the electricity and energy tables in DUKES to help provide the complete energy picture. In addition, the figures are also used to help inform DECC's coal policy and when DECC makes projections of energy demand, fuel mix and resulting CO2 emissions. Outside of DECC, the statistics are also used by other government departments, academics and a number of other organisations, like CoalImp and CoalPro. There is also an international interest in these statistics as we are required to submit coal information to Eurostat on a monthly basis and the International Energy Agency on an annual basis.

7 Useful Sources of Information

The Coal Authority: http://www.coal.gov.uk/

Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau: http://www.issb.co.uk/home#welcome_to_issb_-_iron_and_steel_statistics_bureau

HM Revenue and Customs: http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageImport_Home

The Solid Fuel Association: http://www.solidfuel.co.uk/frame/main.html

CoalImp (Association of UK Coal Importers): http://www.coalimp.org.uk/1.html

CoalPro (Confederation of UK Coal Producers): http://www.coalpro.co.uk/index.shtml

8 Data Return Templates

8.1 Major Coal Producers Quarterly Template

Quarter 1

Please complete and return this form by: 19 April 2010

Period covered by this return: From 1-Jan-10 To 31-Mar-10

			Bituminous Coal ('000 tonnes)	Value of sales of all coal (excl VAT) (£'000)	Value of Climate Change levy collected (£'000)
Opening Stocks					
Production		Deep-mined coal			
		Opencast coal			
		Other			
		Total Production (calculated)			
Trade		Purchases from other main UK coal producing companies			
		Purchases from other UK sources			
		Imports			
		Total Trade (calculated)			
Sales	Own consumption	Direct consumption			
		Energy Production			
		Total own consumption (calculated)			
	Energy producers	Major electricity generators			
		Other electricity generators			
		Coke ovens			
		Other fuel producers			
		Total energy producers (calculated)			
	Final users	Iron and steel			
		Other industry			
		Transport			
		Domestic			
		Traders other than those selling to the domestic sector			
		Other final users			
		Total final users (calculated)			
	Exports				
		Total sales (calculated)			
Stock adjustment (see guidance notes page)					
Closing stocks					
Stock change (calculated) (see guidance notes page)					
Validation (opening stocks+total production+total trade-total sales-closing stocks)					
Notes:					

8.2 Major Coal Producers Annual Template

Annual questionnaire for coal producers: 2010
Please complete and return this form by: 25 February 2011
Period covered by this return: From 1-Jan-10 To 31-Dec-10

				Bituminous Coal ('000 tonnes)	Coking Coal ('000 tonnes)	Value of sales of all coal (excl VAT) (£'000)	Value of Climate Change levy collected (£'000)
Opening Stocks (brought forward from closing stocks of previous year)				0			
Production			Deep-mined coal				
			Opencast coal				
			Other				
			Total Production (calculated)	0			
Trade			Purchases from other main UK coal producing companies				
			Purchases from other UK sources				
			Imports				
			Total Trade (calculated)	0			
Sales	Own consumption		Direct consumption				
			Energy Production				
			Total own consumption (calculated)	0			
	Energy producers		Major electricity generators				
			Coke ovens				
			Patent fuel plants				
			Low temperature carbonisation				
			Total energy producers (calculated)	0	0		
	Final energy users	***SIC codes***	**Industrial sector:**				
		27 (excl 27.4, 27.53, 27.54)	Iron and steel (excluding coke ovens)				
		24	Chemicals and petrochemicals				
		27.4, 27.53, 27.54	Non-ferrous metals				
		14, 26	Mineral Products				
		34, 35	Transport equipment				
		28, 29	Mechanical engineering and metal products				
		30-33	Electrical and instrument engineering				
		15,016	Food, Beverages and tobacco				
		21, 22	Pulp, paper, printing and publishing				
		45	Construction				
		17-19	Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear				
		13, 20, 25, 36, 37, 41	Other industry (please specify):				
			Total final users (calculated)	0	0		
			Transport				
		60.1	Rail				
		61	Inland Waterways				
			Total transport (calculated)	0			
			Domestic				
			Other sectors				
		50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74	Commercial				
		75, 80, 85	Public Services				
		01, 02, 05	Agriculture				
			Traders other than those selling to the domestic sector				
			Other (please specify):				
			Total other sectors (calculated)	0			
	Exports						
			Total sales	0			
Stock adjustment (see guidance notes page)							
Closing stocks							
Stock change (calculated) (see guidance notes page)				0			
Validation (opening stocks+total production+total trade-total sales-closing stocks)				0			
Notes:							

		GWh
Colliery methane	Sales to electricity generators	
	Use at collieries	
	Sales to other indusries	

8.3 Major Coal Producers Calorific Values Template

Annual net calorific value for coal producers: 2010
Please complete and return this form by: 25 February 2011
Period covered by this return: From 1-Jan-10 To 31-Dec-10

Please note calorific values are requested in net terms, ie: excluding the energy needed to evaporate water present within the fuel		Gigajoules per tonne		
		Naturally Smokeless Fuel	Bituminous Coal	Coking Coal
Energy producers	Electricity Generators			
	Coke Ovens			
	Patent Fuel plants			
	Low temperature carbonisation			
Industrial sector	Iron and Steel (excluding coke ovens)			
	Chemicals and petrochemicals			
	Non-ferrous metals			
	Mineral products			
	Transport equipment			
	Mechanical engineering and metal products			
	Electrical and instrument engineering			
	Food, beverages and tobacco			
	Pulp, paper, printing and publishing			
	Construction			
	Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear			
	Other industry			
Transport	Rail			
	Inland waterways			
Domestic				
Other sectors	Commercial			
	Public services			
	Agriculture			
	Traders other than those selling to the domestic sector			
	Other			
Exports				
Own consumption	Own consumption of coal which is not used to produce electricity or heat for third party use			

8.4 Major Coal Distributor Templates

Quarter 1
Please complete and return this form by: 19 April 2010

Period covered by this return: **From** 01/01/2010 **To** 31/03/2010

COAL USED IN COKE OVENS	Thousand tonnes
Opening stocks	
Total receipts	
Of which: Imports	
Total consumption	
Stock adjustments	
Closing stocks	

PRODUCT	Thousand tonnes		Therms
	Coke	Breeze	Coke Oven Gas
Opening stocks			
Production			
Imports			
Other UK purchases			
Rescreening			
Total disposals			
Of which: Own use			
Blast furnaces			
Foundries			
Sinter plants			
Other industry			
Domestic sector			
Other inland use			
Exports			
Stock adjustments			
Closing stocks			

Quarter 1
Please complete and return this form by: 19 April 2010

Period covered by this return: **From** 01/01/2010 **To** 31/03/2010

Raw Materials Stocks					
OPENING STOCK					
RECEIPTS	Inland	Bituminous Fines			
		Anth Duff			
		Coal Blend			
		Plant Breeze			
	Imported	Anth Duff			
		Coking Smalls			
		Pet Coke Fines			
		Bituminous Fines			
TOTAL RECEIPTS					
CONSUMPTION	Inland	Bituminous Fines			
		Anth Duff			
		Coal Blend			
		Plant Breeze			
	Imported	Anth Duff			
		Coking Smalls			
		Pet Coke Fines			
		Bituminous Fines			
TOTAL CONSUMPTION					
ADJUSTMENT					
CLOSING STOCK					

Product Stocks **		Coke	Open Fire	Closed App.	TOTAL
OPENING STOCK					
PRODUCED					
SALES	Domestic				
	Foundry				
	Other Industrial				
	Export				
	Internal Use				
TOTAL SALES					
ADJUSTMENT					
CLOSING STOCK					

8.5 ISSB Template

ISSB Ltd

MONTHLY

UNITED KINGDOM STEEL INDUSTRY GROSS ENERGY SUPPLY & USES
BOUGHT IN SUPPLIES
JANUARY 2010

SUPPLIES	COAL (Tonnes)			OIL (Tonnes)				NATURAL GAS (GJ's)
	Steam Coal	Coking Coal	Slurry	Other Oils	Fuel Oil	Gas/Diesel	LPG	
Gross calorific value								
SUPPLIES								
Opening Stocks								
Receipts								
Of which imported								
Of which from other steelworks								
Of which from other UK sources								
Disposals								
Of which exported								
Of which to other steelworks								
Of which other UK sales								
Closing Stocks								
Stock Adjustment								
Avaiable for Use								
Statistical difference								
Use & Losses								
INPUTS								
Coke ovens								
Sinter plants								
Blast/BOS furnaces								
Arc Furnaces								
Electricity generation								
Condensing								
Non Condensing								
Boilers								
Other processes								
Losses								
Memo : Fuel used for Power generation								

ISSB Ltd

MONTHLY

UNITED KINGDOM STEEL INDUSTRY GROSS ENERGY SUPPLY & USES
ENERGY PRODUCTION AND USE
JANUARY 2010

	COKE & BREEZE (Tonnes		GASES (GJ's)		OILS (GJ's)		HEAT (GJ's) & POWER (Mwh)		
	Coke	Breeze	CO Gas	BF/BOS Gas	Benzole	Tars	Electricity	Steam	Feed Water
Gross Calorific Value									
SUPPLIES									
Opening stocks									
Receipts									
Of which imported									
Of which from other steelworks									
Of which from other UK sources									
Disposals									
Of which exported									
Of which to other steelworks									
Of which other UK sales									
Closing stocks									
Stock Adjustment									
OUTPUTS									
Coke ovens									
Blast/BOS furnaces									
Electricity generation									
Boilers *									
Other processes									
Rescreening/Transfers									
AVAIABLE FOR USE									
Statistical difference									
USE & LOSSES									
INPUTS									
Coke ovens									
Sinter Plants									
Blast/BOS furnaces									
Arc Furnaces									
Electricity generation									
Condensing									
Non Condensing									
Boilers									
Other processes									
Losses									
Memo : Fuel used for Power generation									

MEMO ITEM - FUEL USED IN SYNTHETIC GAS PLANTS	
	GJ's
NATURAL GAS	
BLAST FURNACE GAS	
COKE OVEN GAS	
BOS GAS	
TOTAL	

URN: 10D/790