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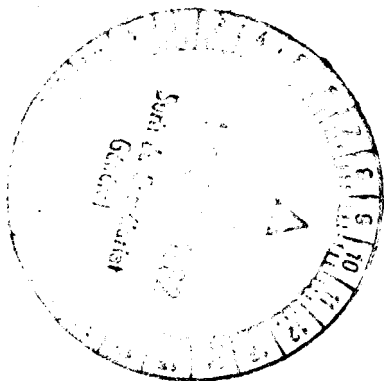
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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(81) 810 final

Brussels, 8 January 1982



MEMORANDUM

ON THE FINANCIAL AID AWARDED BY THE MEMBER STATES
TO THE COAL INDUSTRY IN 1981

(Communication from the Commission to the Council)

COM(81) 810 final

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. This Memorandum examines the financial aid for the coal industry planned by the Member States in 1981 from the point of view of its compatibility with provisions of Commission Decision 528/76/ECSC¹⁾ and with the proper functioning of the common market.
2. The 1981 Memorandum follows the same pattern as that of the previous year. The main section is devoted to the economic and financial problems of undertakings and to the competitive situation on the coal market. The compatibility of aids to current production with the proper working of the common market pursuant to Article 3(1) of Decision 528/76 is examined on the basis of these data. The Annex describes individual measures and their compatibility with the other provisions of Decision 528/76.
3. Under Article 2 of Decision 528/76, the Commission received information regarding aid measures for 1981 from the Governments of the following Member States.
 - (a) the German Government,
in a letter dated 5 March 1981
 - (b) the French Government,
in a letter dated 8 May 1981
 - (c) the United Kingdom Government,
in a letter dated 16 June 1981
 - (d) the Belgian Government,
in a letter dated 23 July 1981
4. It is evident from the foregoing that the Member States were late in sending information for 1981 to the Commission; this should have been submitted in November of last year pursuant to Article 2 of Decision 528/76. This has

¹⁾ OJ No L 63 of 11 March 1976, p.1.

delayed completion of the Memorandum. The relevant Commission department has also taken longer than usual to prepare the Memorandum because of the delay in receiving information which is required to check that national aid measures were acceptable.

There were two reasons for this delay :

- (a) Governments generally had to take account of particular factors of uncertainty in calculating aid for 1981. The rapid rise in prices on the world coal market which has had repercussions on the prices and returns for Community coal and, in turn, on subsidies and the exchange rates between the dollar and national currencies of coal-producing Member States has created uncertainty which has caused governments to adopt a cautious approach in calculating the level of aid measures.
- (b) Special circumstances have been responsible for delays in Belgium and the United Kingdom. Owing to the threat of a miners' strike in the United Kingdom, subsidies had to be completely revised in the spring. The Belgian Government had to restructure its funding system for aid to the mining industry to keep the cost of subsidies to the public purse as low as possible. This question will be discussed in more detail below.

- 5. Where the Commission obtained knowledge from the reports of Member State Governments of economic facts which are covered by the obligation of professional secrecy as set out in Article 47 of the ECSC Treaty, these have not been included in this Memorandum.

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6. In calculating the amount of aid per tonne for 1981, the following output was used as a basis (million tonnes, t=t):

Federal Republic of Germany	93.6
France	17.5
United Kingdom	125.0
Belgium	6.1
TOTAL	242.2

7. For converting the aid amounts expressed in national currencies into ECU, the following exchange rates were used : (average for first half of 1981)

1 ECU = DM 2.55
 = FF 6.01
 = UK£ 0.54
 = BFR 41.5

CHAPTER II

THE SITUATION ON THE COMMON MARKET FOR COAL IN 1981 AND THE TRENDS
IN FINANCIAL AID TO THE COAL INDUSTRY

1. The situation on the common market for coal

This Memorandum describes only the most significant features of energy and coal market developments in 1981, specifically those which affect aid measures and the competitiveness of Community coal. The figures refer to estimates available at the time of writing (August 1981).

In 1981 there will be a further slowing down in general economic expansion in the Community compared with the previous year. Real GDP will probably drop slightly (-0.6%) with a corresponding effect on total primary energy consumption; this is expected to be 1 to 2% lower than in 1980. As regards individual energy sources, oil consumption is expected to fall significantly but the consumption of nuclear energy will rise slightly; coal consumption will probably remain at the same level or drop slightly.

The sectoral pattern of overall coal consumption will probably change only slightly in 1981. Power station demand for coal will increase marginally and household demand for coal will hardly change at all, while "other industries" will probably consume the same amount as in 1980. This consumption trend will, however, be offset by a drop in the amount of coal used in coke-ovens (- 3 million tonnes), coke sales having suffered because of the crisis in the steel industry.

Community coal supplies will fall in 1981 and production is expected to drop by some million tonnes; imports will probably remain at their 1980 level.

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Pithead stocks of Community coal will rise again in 1981 by some 5 million tonnes to over 44 million tonnes¹⁾. If coke stocks - which will also rise in 1981 by 2.4 million tonnes - are included, total coal and coke stocks held by Community producers will reach 58 million tonnes by the end of the year.

This trend shows that there is an upward trend in consumption on the Community coal market but that in the face of competition from imported coal, Community coal is finding it difficult to expand its markets which would avoid a further increase in pithead stocks.

If the regional and geographical differences in conditions of competition which affect Community coal through transport costs and influence firms' sales policies are discounted, there was a general increase in prices in 1980 on the world coal market; this is bound to have a beneficial effect on the competitive position of Community coal in 1981. The following trends emerge from the information obtained by the Commission on world market prices for coal:

Table A

1. Imported coal prices
(Community average)

US \$ per tonne

<u>Quarterly average</u>	<u>Powerstation coal (free-at-frontier CIF prices)</u>	<u>As at</u>	<u>Coking coal (ARA CIF prices)</u>
I 1980	46.43	1.1. 1980	68.50
II 1980	48.52	1.4. 1980	69.00
III 1980	51.46	1.7.1980	69.20
IV 1980	54.44	1.10.1980	69.55
I 1981	60.21	1.1.1981	75.70
II 1981	63.54	1.4.1981	80.05
		1.7.1981	84.35

¹ Including strategic stocks in the Federal Republic of Germany

2. Exchange rates against the US Dollar

1 USD =

<u>Quarterly averages</u>	<u>DM</u>	<u>FF</u>	<u>BFR</u>	<u>UKL</u>
I 1980	1.77	4.14	29.-	0.44
II 1980	1.81	4.21	29.-	0.44
III 1980	1.77	4.12	28.-	0.42
IV 1980	1.91	4.41	31.-	0.42
I 1981	2.08	4.85	34.-	0.43
II 1981	2.27	5.41	37.-	0.48

The figures in these two tables show that there has been a rapid rise not only in world market coal prices but also in exchange rates since 1980. In purely arithmetical terms, the price increase and exchange rate changes acted together in raising world market prices in national currencies for power station and coking coal between the last quarter of last year and the second quarter of this year¹.

Table B

World market prices for coal in national currencies

(POWER STATION COAL)

<u>Community average</u>	<u>Quarter :</u>	<u>IV 1980</u>	<u>II 1981</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>
Expressed in USD per tonne		54.44	63.54	+ 16.7
" " DM per tonne		104.-	144.-	+ 38.5
" " FF per tonne		240.-	344.-	+ 43.3
" " BFR per tonne	1	688.-	2 351.-	+ 39.3
" " UKL per tonne		22.86	30.50	+ 33.4

COKING COAL

<u>Community average</u>	<u>As at :</u>	<u>1.10.1980</u>	<u>1.4.1981</u>	
Expressed in USD per tonne		69.55	80.05	+ 15.1
" " DM per tonne		133.-	182.-	+ 36.8
" " FF per tonne		307.-	433.-	+ 41.0
" " BFR per tonne	2	156.-	2 962.-	+ 37.4
" " UKL per tonne		29.21	38.42	+ 31.5

¹ The level of prices in 1981 compared with that at the end of 1980 has an important influence on the adjustment of prices for Community coal and the calculation of aid in 1981.

Price increases expressed in national currencies were slightly higher for power station coal than for coking coal; over a period of six months, they were of the order of 30 and 40%. If the coal producers in the Community had been in a position to take advantage of this and increase their returns accordingly, the amount of subsidy needed in 1981 would have been less than in 1980, as mining costs did not increase by 30-40%. However, such an increase in returns from Community coal was impossible for two reasons: First, the terms of trade as between national currencies and the US dollar swung back in the dollar's favour in autumn 1981, by which time the dollar had dropped 15% from the peak it had reached in summer 1981. The world market prices expressed in national currencies dropped correspondingly as the world market price for coal in dollars has hardly changed. Secondly, under the contracts concluded with purchasers, the producers cannot make price changes (alignments) continually; 3-6 months' notice normally has to be given. As the rise in the dollar covered a short period of only 3-4 months, the producers were able to improve their returns only slightly, if at all. They were therefore unable to stand up to competitive pressure from imported coal on their own in 1981 and aid is hence required if they are to survive financially.

2. The financial situation of the coal industry in the Community

Complete calculations for costs and returns in 1980 have been obtained from undertakings, thus making it possible to compare trends with the previous year.

Table C

Financial situation of the undertakings

	Production costs ¹⁾			Returns			Difference ³⁾	
	ECU/t	increase		ECU/t	increase		ECU/t	
	1979	1980	%	1979	1980	%	1979	1980
Federal Republic of Germany	66.-	74.-	+ 12.1	59.-	66.-	+ 11.9	- 7.-	- 8.-
Belgium	93.-	100.-	+ 7.5	43.-	47.-	+ 9.3	-50.-	-53.-
France	68.-	76.-	+ 11.8	43.-	53.-	+ 23.3	-25.-	-23.-
United Kingdom ²⁾	48.-	63.-	+ 31.3	41.-	53.-	+ 29.3	- 7.-	-10.-

1) Total costs including capital service and depreciation

2) Including opencast mining

3) The losses per tonne are not fully comparable with the subsidies per tonne shown in Table 2 in the Annex, which were calculated in accordance with the method laid down in Decision 528/76, because of the way in which subsidies are entered in company accounts.

It can be seen that production costs have risen - except in the United Kingdom - by around 8 to 12%. Generally speaking, the factors determining this trend have been the effects of inflation and the discrepancy between the rise in output per manshift (a Community average of 1.2% compared with 1979) and the wage increases. In the United Kingdom there was a much higher rise in costs which was due to particular circumstances caused by various factors including the effects of high inflation.

Although the pattern of returns varied from one country to another, the general trend was for earnings from Community coal to follow world market prices in 1980. As can be seen from Table A on page 5, coking coal prices on the world market remained virtually static between the first and last quarter of 1980, but steam coal prices had already risen appreciably by the third and fourth quarters.

With the exception of France, the discrepancy between costs and returns has led to a deterioration in earnings. Price movements on the world market thus failed to improve Community firms' earnings in 1980. This confirms the conclusions reached in the 1980 Memorandum.

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At the time of writing, no exact figures for production costs and returns in 1981 were available. A further increase in production costs on the same scale as in previous years can be expected as the factors which caused production costs to rise (increase in materials costs, wages and interest) will continue unchanged in 1981. It is difficult to predict the trend in returns for Community coal for 1981. There is now a completely new situation. The relatively continuous, but moderate increase in prices on the world coal market in recent years gave way to a rapid increase in prices, especially in the first six months of 1981, and this was considerably accentuated by changes in the exchange rates. The trend has been reversed in the second half of 1981 as the dollar has dropped in value. As already stated above, the producers are finding it difficult to adjust quickly to such developments. Estimating the returns, losses and aids for the second half of the year is also more difficult as a result. In general, it may be assumed that, compared with 1980, the earnings situation in 1981 has improved slightly in a few cases only.

3. Financial aid granted by Member States to the coal industry in 1981

Aids granted under Articles 4 and 5 of Decision 528/76 are compatible with the common market, provided they do not exceed certain limits. Aids under Article 4 are for social security benefits and those under Article 5 to help cover inherited liabilities. The relevant explanations are to be found in the Annex on pages A1 to A7. They show that permissible aid limits were not exceeded.

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The figures are in Table 1 of the Annex; they show that in 1981, in comparison with 1980, there were some increases. As regards social measures within the meaning of Article 4, the increases (+4.3%) are the result of the constantly deteriorating ratio between the total number of men employed and those receiving unemployment benefits and increases in pensions.

The rise in the cost of covering inherited liabilities within the meaning of Article 5 (+ 4,7%) is the result partly of further pit closures and rationalization measures and partly of increased prices and costs in some categories of inherited liability (costs for closures, drainage, pensions, concessionary coal, etc).

Aids to current production are those direct and indirect measures which are defined in Articles 7 to 12 of Decision 528/76 and which provide the criteria for judging the proper functioning of the common market. Details of these measures and what they cost are available in the Annex (page A7 et seq. and Table 2).

Table D below provides an overall view of the trends in aids envisaged in 1981 vis-à-vis 1980.

Table D

Breakdown of aids

	Total sum		Amounts per tonne	
	million ECU		ECU	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Federal Republic of Germany	1.098.7	1.162.3	11.75 (1)	12.42 (1)
Belgium	298.2	281.6	47.33	46.16
France	461.4	404.2	25.64	23.10
United Kingdom	287.4	845.7	2.32	6.77
Community	2.145.7	2.693.8	8.87	11.12
of the total sums the following were allocated to:				
direct measures	24.4	40.0	0.10	0.17
aids to coking coal	844.9	844.2	3.49	3.49
indirect measures	1.276.4	1.809.6	5.28	7.47
breakdown				
Art. 7 (Investments)	399.1	309.2	1.40	1.28
Art. 8 (Personnel)	82.3	98.7	0.34	0.41
Art. 9 (Stocks)	20.3	25.0	0.08	0.10
Art.10 (Strategic reserves)	54.3	50.6	0.22	0.21
Art. 11 (Power station coal)	19.2	25.0	0.08	0.10
Art. 12 (Loss coverage)	762.1	1.301.1	3.16	5.37

- (1) While the sum of 11.75 ECU per tonne (1980) and 12.42 ECU per tonne (1981) for the Federal Republic of Germany in this international comparison following the provisions of Decision 528/76 is correct statistically and according to the definition, it is only partly valid for a genuine comparison with the other Community countries. This is due to the third electricity-from-coal law, which lays down that German power stations must buy steam coal from the coal industry at break-even prices. The additional cost incurred by the electricity companies using Community coal (mainly German coal) is offset by increasing electricity prices. In 1980, this offset levy amounted to some DM 2 100 million (8.90 ECU per tonne). A figure of DM 1800 million (7.54 ECU per tonne) is estimated for 1981. This sum is not, however, included in the list of aids, since it is not a state aid.

The table shows, for the Community as a whole, that aid planned for 1981 will exceed that for 1980. The increase is appreciable with total aid for 1981 (almost 2 700 million ECU) amounting to 25.5% more than in the previous year; the increase per tonne is of the same magnitude (25.4%).

The country-by-country comparison shows that the increase in overall Community aid and the amount per tonne is almost solely attributable to the increase in United Kingdom aid to cover the NCB's operating losses. Aid has either been reduced (Belgium and France) or remained at the same level (Federal Republic of Germany) in the other countries.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom coal industry was in a particularly difficult situation in the spring of this year. The effects of the general economic recession on the coal market, prices and stocks have caused serious cash problems for the NCB. Such problems are particularly acute in an industry which invests heavily. Since there are legal restrictions on incurring further large debts by borrowing, special measures have had to be considered.

In February ^{1981,} the NCB submitted to the employees' representatives (National Union of Mineworkers or NUM) a plan to increase sales and productivity and keep investment in check. The NCB's intention in presenting the plan was to reduce the capacity of pits in which the genuinely workable coal reserves had been exhausted or which could no longer be expected to make any contribution to the long-term supply owing to their difficult geological mining conditions and concomitant high production costs. The NUM countered the NCB's plans with the threat of a strike with the result that the United Kingdom Government agreed to relieve the NCB's financial plight. The NCB subsequently withdrew its plans to close uneconomical pits.

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The outcome of these negotiations was that aid to the NCB had to be fixed at a much higher level for 1981 than for 1980 owing to a) the continued operation of pits making heavy losses, b) wage increases and c) higher prices for mining materials and equipment caused by inflation.

Belgium

In Belgium there will be a slight reduction in aid measures for 1981 as there has been an improvement in returns; the pits in the Southern coalfield which were making heavy losses have been closed. Despite this reduction in aid, the Belgian Government has been unable in 1981 to find all the requisite funds from its budget owing to its serious public finance problems. A financing company (Société Nationale pour le Financement des Charbonnages or SNFC) was hence set up¹ to find funds to cover the Belgian coal industry's losses by raising loans guaranteed by the Belgian Government. This has temporarily relieved the Belgian national budget without affecting the granting of aid to the coal industry.

The Belgian coking coal subsidies planned for 1981 have been included in the Memorandum for the sake of completeness, as they are covered by the criteria of Decision 73/287. At the time of drawing up this Memorandum, the Commission department responsible had not yet completed its study of these aids to see whether they do not exceed the permissible level.

France

Aid measures planned in France for 1981 are some 10% lower than those for 1980. The closure of uneconomical pits and relatively larger increases in prices

¹ Royal Decree of 30 March 1981, Moniteur Belge of 16 April 1981, p. 4711.

than in production costs had already helped to reduce losses in 1980; this trend is expected to continue in 1981.

It should be noted, as regards French aid for 1981, that a large proportion of coking coal subsidies under Decision 73/287 is included in aid to cover losses under Article 12 of Decision 528/76. The Commission is still examining the coking coal aids.

Federal Republic of Germany

The measures planned for 1981 in the Federal Republic of Germany under Articles 7 to 12 of Decision 528/76 are lower than those in 1980. Investment aid for all firms - with the exception of the Eschweiler Bergwerkeverein which had to be given special aid to finance urgent restructuring measures - has been reduced. In the case of the "miner's premium" there is to begin with, a mathematical increase, because the raising of this premium from DM 5 to DM 10 per shift in April 1980 only applied for 8 months in 1980 but must be calculated for 12 months in 1981. The 5.6% increase in the total amount of aid awarded to the German coal industry in comparison with 1980 is solely due to the fact that coking coal aid has been included in the Memorandum for the sake of completeness but is in fact subject to the specific rules of Decision 73/287. It is impossible to say at present whether the DM 1 800 million in coking coal aid (see page A/10 in the Annex) will actually be paid. Negotiations/^{are}currently being held between the German coal industry and the Federal Government. There is a possibility that a lower sum may be fixed. The Federal Government has made it known that coking coal aid will be heavily cut in 1982 for budgetary reasons.

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The reasons for and circumstances surrounding the aid measures in each country in 1981 have been explained above. In the Annex (see Chapter II, page A/7) these measures are discussed from the viewpoint of their compatibility with the various criteria laid down in Decision 528/76. However, all aids must now be examined for compatibility with the proper functioning of the common market as set out in Article 3(1) of Decision 528/76.

4. Compatibility of the financial aids planned for 1981 with the proper functioning of the common market

(a) General aspects

a(1) The amounts of aid per tonne for 1981 cited in Table D on page 11 show that the United Kingdom amount is fairly small, and that there is a large gap particularly between it and those granted by Belgium and France; the German amount lies roughly in the middle. This difference in amount is not to be regarded as indicating a distortion of the competition between coal producers. Essentially, the common market in coal consists of national markets which rarely give rise to competition from several Community producers. There are only a few "contested" areas in which several producers offer their products at the same time, but the quantities of coal sold in these areas are relatively small. Alignment by Community producers on the prices of other Community producers only applied to 0.1 million tonnes in 1980. In view of this, it may generally be assumed that competition will not be disrupted in 1981 because of the differences in the amount of aid granted.

a(2) Supplies of coal and coke to the Community in 1981 can be assured at all times. Pit closures in 1981 as part of rationalisation measures will have no effect on supplies. Pithead stocks, current production

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and imports enabled the demand to be met. It is therefore clear that aids will not jeopardize supplies in 1981.

- a(3) According to results so far available, there will be a slight drop in intra-Community coal trading in 1981. The total for 1981 will be some 15 million tonnes.

Table E

Coal deliveries to other Community countries

1.000 t

	Federal Republic of Germany	Belgium	France	United Kingdom	Total
1980	10 969	421	341	3 723	15 454
1981	10 340	455	410	3 765 (1)	14 970

1) Cautious estimate - the actual total will probably be higher.

The Table shows that Belgian and French deliveries to other Community countries are extremely low and consequently have little impact on competition between Community producers.

Deliveries of German coal, which account for 70% of total deliveries/ⁱⁿ intra-Community trade, mainly concern coking coal for coke-ovens in other Community countries. In the past few years these deliveries have steadily declined - in 1978 they still stood at 15.5 million tonnes - having been affected by the crisis in the steel industry; the real competitive problems are hence not between Community producers but in relation to coking coal imported from non-member countries.

United Kingdom deliveries in intra-Community trade, which increased sharply in 1980 (in 1979 they were only 2 million tonnes) because the NCB had to contain the rise in pithead stocks and improve its cash position, compete virtually solely with imported steam coal from non-Community countries. The NCB is making particular efforts this year to increase its sales.

It can be concluded from the foregoing that aid measures have little influence on intra-Community trade and competition between producers.

- a(4) Output is being further rationalized in 1981. Two unprofitable pits in the French coalfields of the Nord/Pas-de-Calais and Centre-Midi, are being closed, the pace of the closures being so arranged that regional and social problems will be avoided; the same applies to the closure of a pit in Belgium's Southern coalfield. For reasons of rationalization, three pits are being closed in the United Kingdom.

The aim of investment aid and subsidies granted under Article 5 of Decision 528/76 is to rationalize Community coal production, remove the burden resulting from pit closures and maintain the competitiveness of those pits selected to ensure future supplies.

(b) Particular aspects affecting the trends in coal prices

Changes in coal prices in a number of selected Community coalfields can be seen in the following Table.

Table F

Trend in coal list prices

(in national currency per tonne)

		Steam coal				Coking coal	
	Date	1.10.80	1.4.81	1.10.81	1.10.80	1.4.81	1.10.81
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>							
RAG	DM	230.50(1)	245.50(1)	257.00 (1)	217.-	232.50	244.50
Saar	DM	230.- (2)	240.- (2)	271.00 (2)	227.-	237.-	267.00
Aachen	DM	-	-	-	227.-	238.-	259.00
<u>Belgium</u>							
	BEF	3 250 (1)	3 250 (1)	3 600.-	3 020	3 048	3 280.-
<u>France</u>							
Lorraine	FF	419.- (1)	486.- (1)	486.- (1)	385.-	436.-	436.-
<u>United Kingdom</u>							
Scotland	UKL	44.90 (1)	50.10(1)	50.10 (1)	47.50	..	..
South Yorkshire	UKL	41.10 (1)	48.40(1)	48.40 (1)	42.90	..	..

¹ High-volatile, nuts 5

² High-volatile, nuts 2

As can be seen from the Table, list prices for Community coal have risen, but the extent of the price increases seems to be less than indicated in Table B (see page 6). Until the summer of 1981 list prices in Belgium had hardly risen and had increased by around 10 to 15% in the other countries compared with October 1980, whereas world market prices in national currencies (Table B) rose by between 20 and 40% from the fourth quarter of 1980 to the second quarter of 1981. This comparison does not allow of the conclusion that the proper functioning of the common market has been disrupted by artificially low prices for Community coal which would constitute indirect aids to industrial coal consumers, which are forbidden by Article 3(1), subsection 3, of Decision 528/76.

The list prices in Table F are, in all cases, higher than the world market prices in national currencies shown in Table B. Despite their relatively rapid rise, 1980/81 world market prices have not overtaken list prices, but the price advantage enjoyed by Community coal in 1980 has been reduced. It should be noted that list prices cannot be immediately adjusted to changes in production costs or market data. Administrative problems, price clauses in current supply contracts and the publication of prices cause delays which result in a time lag of at least six months between the availability of new market data arising and action on it by Community producers.

This applies only to a comparison of list prices and world market prices. In practice the actual prices calculated by Community producers are lower than the list prices. It is only on this realistic basis that the proper functioning of the common coal market can be assessed.

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The Commission is keeping a watch on the current trends in prices of steam coal and coking coal both on the world market and on the common market for coal. As stated above (page 7), there were price increases on the world coal market in 1981 which were accentuated in the first half of the year by changes in the terms of trade as between the dollar and the national currencies, only to be offset again in the second half of the year. The Commission assumes that the producers have done all they can to align their actual earnings on this trend and that industrial users of coal have not received any indirect aids which would not be permitted under the provisions of Article 3(1) of Decision 528/76.

C. Conclusions about the proper functioning of the common market

On the basis of the above considerations, the Commission concludes that there is unlikely to be any disturbance of the proper functioning of the common market as a result of the aids granted by the Member States.

CHAPTER III

Conclusions

1. The Commission has examined whether the measures proposed by each Member State for 1981 comply with the provisions of Decision 528/76. It concludes that the aids proposed by the Member States relating to current production in 1981 do comply with the provisions of Decision 528/76.
2. In its analysis of coal market trends, the Commission has established that there will be little change in the quantity of coal consumed in the Community in 1981. The competitive position of Community coal has improved slightly as a result of the steep rise in coal prices on the world market. Aids have therefore diminished in Belgium and France and stabilized in the Federal Republic of Germany. Only in the United Kingdom was a considerable increase in aid necessary as a result of special circumstances.

For the Community as a whole, aid has risen by some 25.5% from 2 145.7 million ECU (1980) to 2 693.8 million ECU (1981); the average amount of aid per tonne in the Community has risen from 8.87 ECU to 11.12 ECU. The differences between the amounts of aid per tonne in each coal-producing country have lessened.

A N N E X

Survey of financial aid awarded by the Member States to the
coal industry in 1981

Examination of the compatibility of the measures envisaged with the
provisions of Decision No. 528/76/ECSC

Tables

I. Aids not related to current production

These aids are related to social measures and the covering of inherited liabilities deriving from earlier pit closures.

A. Description and assessment of financial measures in the social security field

Article 4 of Decision No. 528/76/ECSC states that contributions by Member States to the financing of social security benefits shall be considered compatible with the Common Market, provided that, for undertakings in the coal mining industry, they bring the ratio between the burden per miner in employment and the benefits per person in receipt of benefit into line with the corresponding ratio in other sectors.

The following section is concerned solely with the amount of financial aid given in the social sector and, where appropriate, with cases where the limits set out in Article 4 of Decision No. 528/76/ECSC have been exceeded.

A.1) GERMANY, FRANCE, BELGIUM

In Germany DM8.550 million are envisaged in 1981 to cover the deficit in the surviving dependents pension scheme of the mining industry as a whole, some 80% - DM6.840 million - of which goes to the coal industry.

Information provided by the French Government shows that state aid to the French coal industry in the social sector in 1981 will amount to FF8.520.9 million. The following table gives details:

Source	Expenditure (in million FF)	Purpose
State	4 143.0	<u>Disability and old-age pensions insurance</u> Regular contribution amounting to 22% of wages subject to contribution, and additional State adjustment
General system	507.0	<u>Disability and old-age pensions insurance</u> Regular contribution to cover part of "exceptional expenditure" (amount fixed by law)
General system	1 345.0	<u>Insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases</u> Regular repayment of inherited liabilities
General system	935.0	<u>Sickness insurance</u> Treatment benefits
State	843.9	<u>Disability and old-age pensions insurance</u> "Exceptional expenditure" in coal mining industry within the meaning of Article 4 of Decision No. 528/76
General system	747.0	<u>Supplementary scheme : worker's retirement pensions</u>
TOTAL	8 520.9	

State contribution to the financing of social security benefits for the Belgian mining industry may be estimated at Bfrs. 29.229,1 Mio Bfrs for 1981. The following table gives details

Source	Amount of State subsidies (in million BFRS)	Purpose
State	13 743.4 (1)	<u>Old-age pension and insurance of surviving dependants</u>
State	2 074.0	<u>Old-age pension and insurance of surviving dependants</u> Contribution to cover the deficit
State	5 243.3	<u>Disability pensions insurance</u> Disability pensions
State	8 168.4	<u>Occupational diseases</u> 50% of the expenditure arising from miners' pneumoconiosis
TOTAL	29 229.1	

(1) Commission estimate

Calculations by the Commission reveal that Germany, France and Belgium have not exceeded the limits set in Article 4 of Decision No. 528/76:

- In Germany the undertakings' actual welfare expenditure is DM 328 million (6.0%) higher than the normal expenditure defined in Article 4.
- In France the State subsidy to Charbonnages de France (FF 843.9 million) causes actual social expenditure and normal expenditure to be outside.
- In Belgium the undertakings' actual social expenditure is Bfrs 292.6 million higher than the normal expenditure defined in Article 4.

A.2) BRITAIN

Apart from the general social security system - into which the coal industry is integrated - almost all branches of industry in Britain have insurance systems of their own from which pensions are paid to retired workers. The British coal industry also has such a supplementary system in the form of a pension fund, into which the British Government will pay 49.3 million in the 1981/82 coal marketing year. However, this sum is only to balance out the ratio between working and retired miners, so that the limits set out in Article 4 of Decision No. 528/76 are not exceeded.

A.3) Summary of financial measures in the social security sector

As Table 1 in the Annex reveals, State intervention in the social security sector of the coal industry in 1981 will be 4.3% higher than in 1980 and will total 4.896 million ECU.

B. Description and assessment of the financial measures to cover inherited liabilities

Pursuant to Article 5 of Decision 528/76 measures taken by Member States to assist the undertakings to cover the costs arising from pit closures which are not related to current production and the sale of coal shall be compatible with the Common Market provided that the amounts involved in such measures do not exceed the amount of such costs, i.e. the inherited liabilities. Sums in excess thereof represent direct aid to current production and are to be regarded as aids pursuant to Article 7 to 12 of Decision No. 528/76.

B.1) GERMANY

For 1981 the Federal Government has planned the following measures to cover inherited liabilities :

- closure premium	38.0
- dispensation from obligations arising under the Equalization of Burdens Law	0.3
Sub-total	38.3
- aid for water-control costs	150.0
- aid to cover expenditure resulting from contraction	75.0
- aid to cover inherited liabilities	168.0
- aid to cover Ruhrkohle AG's closure write-offs	48.0
TOTAL	479.3
	(= 188,0 Mio ECU)

All the above item represent liabilities inherited by the undertakings, i.e. those resulting from the closure of pits in previous years, and therefore do not relate to current production.

These measures are aids already granted in previous years.

Through the Aktionsgemeinschaft Deutscher Steinkohlenbergbau (Action Association of German Coal Mining Undertakings), the Federal Government pays the undertakings concerned a premium of 20 DM/t of annual capacity for all closures. These closures are made to rationalize production. The aid covers only a small fraction of the actual costs that have to be borne by the undertakings in connection with the closures.

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The public authorities will pay DM 0.3 million to the equalization of burdens fund as aid to cover the equalization of burdens payments, and thereby release closed pits from their obligation. The level of the aid is equivalent to the costs charged.

The sum of DM 150.0 million for water control costs will be paid to the Ruhr mining industry specifically to cover the financial burden rising from closures since 31 December 1966. As a result of pit closures, the Ruhr coal mining industry bore a heavy burden in the form of constantly-rising contributions to water control associations and the Pumpgemeinschaft Ruhr (Ruhr pumping association). The aid does not exceed the actual additional costs to be borne by the undertakings.

The sum of DM 75.0 million to cover expenditure resulting from contraction is additional to the closure premiums which (as mentioned above) do not cover actual costs of closures. This measure concerns liabilities arising out of pit closures since 31 December 1972. The aid is spread over a period of five years in the form of a flat-rate payment of DM 30 for every tonne by which annual capacity is reduced, but not exceeding actual costs borne by the undertakings as a result of the closures.

The sum of DM 168.0 million is aid for covering inherited liabilities concerning those inherited liabilities arising from pit closures before 1 January 1973. The relevant German laws ensure that the aid does not exceed actual liabilities borne by undertakings.

The sum of DM 48.0 million as aid towards closure write-offs only concerns Ruhrkohle AG. In previous years the Ruhrkohle AG has had to include depreciation for assets lost as a result of pit closures which could not, however, be included in the profit and loss account since this would have bankrupted the undertaking. A special item was therefore introduced on the assets side of the balance.

Taking into consideration the financial position of the undertakings, the public authority has therefore agreed to take over DM 480 million of the total sum - payable in 10 equal annual instalments - DM 48 million.

All the above measures clearly meet the requirements of Article 5(1) of Decision No 528/76. The total sum involved in the measures is 188.0 Mio ECU in 1981 and is included in Table 1 of the Annex.

B.2) FRANCE, UNITED KINGDOM

For 1981, the French Government has allocated a sum of FF 577.6 (= 96.1 Mio ECU) as aid towards covering inherited liabilities borne by Charbonnages de France. This sum in aid is intended to cover the following inherited liabilities :

	<u>million FF</u>
- contribution to early retirement pensions	29.8
- premiums, lump sums for retrained personnel, cost of housing for those retiring early	65.4
- financial liabilities in respect of those retiring early	463.7
- concessionary allowances for those retiring early	<u>18.7</u>
TOTAL	577.6
	(= 96.1 million ECU)

Broken down between coalfields as follows :

Nord/Pas-de-Calais	384.1
Lorraine	52.7
Centre-Midi	140.8

The Commission estimates that the actual liabilities borne by the Charbonnages de France are the same as the sum granted in aid.

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In 1981 the British Government plans to introduce the following measures under Article 5 of Decision No. 528/76 :

	<u>million £</u>
- redundancy payments to miners affected by pit closures	10.6
- early retirement payments	2.1
- aid in respect of concessionary coal for pensioners	10.5
TOTAL	<u>23.2</u>

(= 43.0 million ECU)

The United Kingdom measures cover inherited liabilities arising out of pit closures; these liabilities are the same as the sum granted in aid.

To summarize, it can be said that French and United Kingdom measures listed above meet the criteria of Article 5(1) of Decision No. 528/76.

B.3) Summary of the measures to cover inherited liabilities

As can be seen from Table 1 of the Annex, the planned state aids to cover inherited liabilities in 1981 will total 327 million ECU for the Community as a whole; an increase of 4.6 % over 1980.

II. Financial aid relating to current production

All aids that are not social measures within the meaning of Article 4 of Decision No. 528/76, or aids to cover inherited liabilities within the meaning of Article 5 are aids to current production.

Aid to current production may be granted directly or indirectly to undertakings.

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A. Indirect financial aid to current production in the coal mining industry

Indirect financial aid covers all measures which Member Governments announce in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 2(1) of Decision No. 528/76 but which do not come into the category of the direct measures defined in Articles 7 to 12 of the Decision. Indirect measures are reported to the Commission under Decision No 528/76 and assessed according to the provisions of the ECSC Treaty.

Only Germany, France and Belgium have announced indirect measures to aid current production in the coal industry for 1981. The following measures were taken in previous years.

A.1) Description of the German, Belgian and French measures

For 1981 the Federal Government has provided for special depreciation facilities in respect of expansion and rationalization measures in the underground sector of the coal industry. The sum of these special depreciations amounts to DM 53.7 million (= 21.2 million ECU). The measure is based on paragraph 51 of the Income Tax Law and on paragraph 81 of the Income Tax Regulation and will give the German coal industry no competitive advantages vis-à-vis other Community coal producers, since the balance sheets of German coal mining undertakings in any case show losses which are partially reduced by direct aids.

The indirect financial measures planned by the Belgian Government involve the following sectors :

	<u>million Bfrs</u>
- expenditure on season tickets or cheap holiday tickets for miners, pneumoconiosis sufferers	14.5
- subsidies to the Miners' National Pensions Fund to compensate for new expenditure on welfare arising from the increase in the miners' annual holiday allowance, the introduction of new sickness benefits and longer annual holiday (Articles 32.12 and 32.14 in the budget of the Economic Affairs Ministry)	458.9
TOTAL	473.4
	(= 11.4 Mio ECU)

The French Government plans a state subsidy of FF 45.0 million (=7.5 million ECU) for the research programme of the "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches des Charbonnages de France (CERCHAR)" in 1981.

A.2) Assessment of indirect financial aid to the coal industry

The Commission has examined the above-mentioned measures, which have already been in force for several years and does not consider that they violate the ban on subsidies set out in Article 4 of the ECSC Treaty.

A.3) Summary of indirect measures

Table 2 of the statistical annex gives the relevant figures under A/2. In 1981 direct aid to the coal industry rose to 40.0 Mio ECU as against 24.4 Mio ECU in 1980.

B. Direct financial aid to current production in the coal mining industry

B.1) Federal Republic of Germany

- a) The extent to which direct financial aid to current production in the German coal mining industry is compatible with the provisions of Articles 7-12 of Decision No. 528/76

The Federal Government proposes to continue in 1981 the direct aids already granted in 1980.

Legal basis under Doc No 528/76	Measures	Amount of aid			
		Total		Per t production	
		Mio DM	Mio ECU	DM	ECU
Art. 7(1) + (2)	Investment aid	687.0(1)	269.4	7.34	2.88
Art. 7(3) sub. s. 3	Promotion of innovation	74.0	29.0	0.79	0.31
Art. 8	Mineworkers' bonuses	220.0	86.3	2.35	0.92
Art. 10	Aid to security stocks	129.0	50.6	1.38	0.54
	TOTAL	1 110.0	435.3	11.86	4.65

(1) Including the subsidy granted to the Eschweiler Bergwerksverein amounting to 115.0 Mio ECU to finance the restructuring of investments

In addition to the aids mentioned above, the Federal Government and the Regional Governments are to grant coking coal aid to the value of DM 1 800 million (= 705.9 million ECU) in 1981, an aid to production pursuant to Decision No 287/73.

The investment aid of 269.4 million ECU is intended for investment projects in pits, coking plants, briquetting plants and pithead power stations. In 1981, total investment in the German coal industry will come to some 450 million ECU. Investment aid will represent 50% of total investments.

The investment aid is to be regarded as beneficial since it will promote the long-term stabilization of production in the German coalfields. The aid complies with the provisions of Article 7(1), of Decision No. 528/76.

The sum of 29.0 million ECU to promote innovation is intended to ensure that research results are applied to production as quickly as possible. The aid is lower than the costs borne by the undertakings and is granted in respect of individual projects which, when completed, are likely to prove their economic worth to coal mining in the medium-term. The purpose and amount of this aid show that it is compatible with Article 7 (3), subsection 3 of Decision No. 528/76.

Mineworkers' bonuses, amounting to 86,3 million ECU, have applied since 1956. A bonus of DM 10 is paid for every shift worked underground. This bonus ensures that qualified mineworkers required for the German coal industry to increase its output stay in coal mining. The measure therefore meets the provisions of Article 8 of Decision No 528/76.

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The sum of 50.6 million ECU as aid towards building up long-term security stocks is a measure introduced by the Federal Government in order to increase the long-term security of energy supplies. For this purpose, the Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Steinkohlenbergbau (Emergency Association of German Coal Mining Undertakings) brought up 10 million tonnes of coal and coke. The Federal Government covers only part of the actual current cost of maintaining these stocks in 1981, by granting an aid of DM 129.0 million. The aim and sum involved show that the measure meets the requirements of Article 10 of Decision No. 528/76.

The foregoing remarks show that the financial measures planned by the Federal Government for 1981 in favour of the German coal mining industry comply with the provisions of Articles 7,8 and 10 of Decision No. 528/76.

- b) The extent to which direct financial measures in favour of current production in the German coal mining industry are compatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market

An assessment of the extent to which German aids are compatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market requires consideration of all direct and indirect aids for current production in 1981 (Article 3(2) of Decision No. 528/76).

The relevant figures are given in a summary table (see Statistical Annex, Table 2).

By this method of calculation, the total proposed aid under the German measures amounts to 1 162.3 Mio ECU, i.e. 12.42 ECU/t. In comparison with 1980 aids per tonne have risen by 6%.

As regards the compatibility of German aids with the proper functioning of the Common Market, reference is made to the comments in the main body of this document (see page 45 onwards).

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B.2) FRANCE

- a) The extent to which direct financial aid to current production in the French coal mining industry is compatible with the provisions of Articles 7 - 12 of Decision No. 528/76

The French Government did not provide for any measures in 1981, but continued with aids instituted in previous years; this involves only loss-covering aid;

Legal basis under Decision No 528/76	Measures	Amount of Aid			
		Total		Per t production	
		M FF	M ECU	FF	ECU
Article 12	(a) Cover for the losses by the central administration of Charbonnages de France	374.0	62.2	21.37	3.55
	(b) Cover for the coal-fields' operating losses	2000.2 ¹⁾	332.8	114.30	19.02
TOTAL		2374.2	395.0	135.67	22.57

(1) Including a portion of the coking coal aid

In addition to the above-mentioned aids, an aid for coking coal of FF 10.3 Mio ECU (= 1.7 Mio ECU) is to be granted in 1981. This figure is low, since part of the coking coal aid is covered by Article 12.

In assessing the figures given in the above table, it must be pointed out that, although the French Government continued in 1981 the agreement concluded with the Charbonnages de France in 1978 on the granting of a flat-rate ceiling, as the losses sustained by pits increased beyond the expected figures.

As regards the assessment of the aid granted in 1981 within the limits of Decision No 528/76, the aid sum of FF 2 374.2 million is expected to be less than the total losses of the Charbonnages de France. The amount of the aid is therefore in line with the provisions of Article 12 of the Decision.

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The following points are relevant in connection with aid to the individual coalfields :

- In 1981, aid to the Nord/Pas-de-Calais and Centre-Midi coalfields will be calculated in such a way that, as a result of the closure of further pits, there will be a reduction in production, which will mean that some 500 fewer persons will be employed in the coal industry. The aids will prevent severe economic and social disruption in areas where there are not yet adequate opportunities for re-employment. The aids to these coal-fields therefore comply with the provisions of Article 12(1) subsection 1 and Article 12(2) of the Decision.
 - The output planning of the Charbonnages de France in the Lorraine coal-field aims at long-term stabilization, since the coking coal produced in this coalfield is important for supplying the steel industry. The aid granted for this purpose complies with Article 12(1) subsection 2 and Article 12(3) of the Decision.
- b) The extent to which direct aid to current production in the French coal mining industry is compatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market

Total and indirect aid to current production amounts to 404.2 million ECU (= 23.10 ECU/t ; see Annex, Table 2). In comparison to 1980 a slight reduction is noted for 1981.

As regards the compatibility of French aids with the proper functioning of the Common Market (Article 3(1) of Decision No. 528/76, reference is made to the comments in the main body of this document (see p. 45 onwards).

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B.3) Belgium

- a) The extent to which direct financial aid to current production in the Belgian coal mining industry is compatible with the provisions of Articles 7 - 12 of Decision No 528/76

In 1981, the Belgian Government intends to provide investment aid and aid to cover operating losses

Legal basis under Decision No 528/76	Measures	Amount of aid				
		Total		Per t production		
		M Bfrs	M ECU	Bfrs	ECU	
Art. 7(2)	Investment aid	448.0	10.8	73	1.77	
Art. 12	Aid to cover losses					
	Coal : Campine	4 460.7 ⁽¹⁾	107.5	756	18.22	
	Southern	635.3	15.3	3 176	76.53	
	Sub-total	5 096.0	122.8	835	20.13	
	TOTAL	5 544.0	133.6	909	21.90	

(1) Including 28.0 Mio Bfrs for training schemes

In addition to the above aids, the Belgian Government intends to grant a coking coal aid (Decision No. 73/287) of Bfrs 5.6693 million (= 136.6 million ECU) for the current production of the Campine coalfield. Total direct Belgian aid amounts to Bfrs 11.213.3 million; it is divided between the two coalfields as follows :

Campine :	Bfrs	10 578.0 million	=	1793.- Bfrs/t
Southern :	Bfrs	635.3 million	=	3176.- Bfrs/t
TOTAL :	Bfrs	11 213.3 million	=	1838.- Bfrs/t

Of the investment aid, a sum of Bfrs 448.0 million will go to the Campine coalfield. In the Campine coalfield, special investments are envisaged on behalf of the Eisden colliery (Bfrs 100 million) and the remainder covers investments in other pits, so that the coalfield can maintain the supply of coking coal for the Belgian steel industry.

Belgian investment aid is therefore compatible with the provisions of Article 7(2) of Decision No 528/76.

Aid totalling Bfrs 5 096.0 million to cover operating losses is paid to the two Belgian coalfields for different reasons. The aid paid to the Campine coalfield will almost make up the difference between costs and returns. This almost complete covering of the difference between costs and returns is necessary, because the coalfield is meant to supply the Belgian steel industry with coking coal and must therefore maintain its output. The purpose and amount of aid granted to cover losses in respect of the Campine coalfield therefore comply with the provisions of Article 12(1), subsection 2, and Article 12(3) of Decision No. 528/76.

The Southern coalfield, however, receives aid covering only part of the difference between costs and returns. Here the intention is to ensure that only essentials are maintained and the pits remain viable in the short-term only so that the coalfield can be closed down as planned (by October 1982) which will ensure that serious economic and social disturbances over the re-employment of redundant miners are avoided. One pit in the Southern coalfield will be closed in 1981, affecting approximately 800 miners. From all this it can be seen that the aid to cover losses in the Southern coalfield is compatible with Article 12(1), subsection 1, and Article 12(2).

- b) The extent to which direct measures in favour of current production in the Belgian coal mining industry are compatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market

In the Belgian coal mining industry, aids to current production total 281.6 million ECU (= 46.16 ECU/t) for 1981 (see Annex, Table 2). Comparison with the 1980 figure (298.2 Mio ECU) shows that there is a reduction of 5,6%.

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As regards the compatibility of Belgian aids to current production with the proper functioning of the Common Market, reference is made to the comments in the main body of this document (see p. onwards).

B.4) United Kingdom

- a) The extent to which direct financial aid to current production in the British coal mining industry is compatible with the provisions of Articles 7-12 of Decision No. 528/76

For the coal marketing year 1981/82 the British Government plans the following direct aids to current production :

Legal basis under Decision No. 528/76	Measures	Amount of aid			
		Total		Per t production	
		M £	M ECU	£	ECU
Art. 8	Aid to attract skilled workers	6.7	12.4	0.05	0.10
Art. 9	Aid to producers' stocks	13.5	25.0	0.11	0.20
Art. 11	Aid to steam coal	13.5	25.0	0.11	0.20
Art. 12	Aid to cover losses	423.0	783.3	3.38	6.27
TOTAL		456.7	845.7	3.65	6.77

The aid for attracting and keeping skilled workers (£ 6.7 million) is intended to offset in part the NCB's costs arising from rationalisation and the transfer of production to their best pits. This results in outgoings on removals, transport, etc. The aid is compatible with Article 8 of Decision No. 528/76.

When assessing the aid to cover costs for producers' stocks of coal and coke (£ 13.5 million), it must be remembered that total pithead stocks and additional distributed stocks directly or indirectly financed by the producers total about 30 million tonnes. Given a monthly production of

some 10.0 million tonnes, the volume of pithead stocks qualifying for aid under Article 9 of Decision No. 528/76 is 20 million tonnes. This means that the per-tonne grant in aid is £ 0.7. The actual costs of maintaining producers' stocks (including depreciation and interest) are considerably higher than the sum granted. The aid therefore complies with the provisions of Article 9 of Decision No. 528/76.

The aid granted to steam coal (£ 13.5 million) is a sum for deliveries of power station coal to Scotland. From the information provided by the British Government, the amount and purposes of the aid granted can be awarded as compatible with Article 11 of Decision No. 528/76.

The aid given to cover losses (£ 423.0 million) will largely cover the losses sustained by NCB pits in 1981/82. The aid is given to avoid serious economic and social disturbances in those coalfields where - in the event of pit closure - there are not yet adequate re-employment opportunities for redundant miners and to maintain existing production capacities so as to safeguard energy supplies. The aid is therefore compatible with Article 12 of the Decision.

- b) The extent to which financial measures in favour of current production in the British coal mining industry are compatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market.

In the coal marketing year 1981/82, aid to current production in the United Kingdom will total 845.7 million ECU (= 6.77 ECU/t) (see Annex, Table 2). Comparison with the 1980 figure (287.4 million ECU) shows that the amount has almost trebled in 1981.

As regards the compatibility of British aids to current production with the proper functioning of the Common Market, reference is made to the comments in the main body of this document (see page ... onwards).

Table 1

Aid not relating to current production

(million ECU)

	Social security measures pursuant to Article 4 of Decision No. 528/76			Aids to cover inherited liabilities pursuant to Article 5 of Decision No. 528/76		
	Total		Infringements of Art. 4 (1981)	Total		Infringements of Art. 5 (1981)
	1980	1981		1980	1981	
Federal Republic of Germany	2 650.8	2 682.4	-	186.6	188.0	-
Belgium	636.4	704.3	-	0.3	-	-
France	1 340.9	1 417.8	-	97.5	96.1	-
United Kingdom	67.4 ⁽¹⁾	91.3 ⁽¹⁾	-	28.4	43.0	-
Total for the Community	4 695.5	4 895.8	-	312.8	327.1	-

(1) The United Kingdom has an integrated social security system. The figure shown in this column covers only the special miners' pension fund, which exists side-by-side with the general social security system.

Aid for current production in 1981⁽¹⁾

Table 2

	Unit	Federal Republic of Germany	France	United Kingdom	Belgium	Community
A. Aids under Decision No. 528/76						
1. Infringement of Article 4 of Article 5	Mio ECU	-	-	-	-	-
	Mio ECU	-	-	-	-	-
Total per tonne of production	Mio ECU	-	-	-	-	-
	ECU	-	-	-	-	-
2. Direct measures per tonne of production	Mio ECU	21.1	7.5	-	11.4	40.0
	ECU	0.23	0.43	-	1.87	0.17
3. Indirect measures						
Article 7	Mio ECU	298.4	-	-	10.8	309.2
Article 8	Mio ECU	86.3	-	12.4	-	98.7
Article 9	Mio ECU	-	-	25.0	-	25.0
Article 10	Mio ECU	50.6	-	-	-	50.6
Article 11	Mio ECU	-	-	25.0	-	25.0
Article 12	Mio ECU	-	395.0	783.3	122.8	1 301.1
Total per tonne production	Mio ECU	435.3	395.0	845.7	133.6	1 809.6
	ECU	4.65	22.57	6.77	21.90	7.47
B. Coking coal aid (Decision No. 73/287)						
per tonne production	Mio ECU	705.9	1.7	-	136.6	844.2
	ECU	7.54	0.10	-	22.39	3.49
C. Total (A+B)						
Totals per tonne production	Mio ECU	1 162.3	404.2	845.7	281.6	2 693.8
	ECU	12.42 ⁽²⁾	23.10	6.77	46.16	11.12

(1) Planned figures

(2) Excluding aid under the 3rd electricity-from-coal law