

Reporting instructions and explanatory notes

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1. Introduction

The new format of the questionnaire will be introduced as of reference month January 2023; Eurostat strongly recommends to use this new format from that month on. The questionnaire should be sent to Eurostat within 2 months after the reference month.

2. Sending

The completed questionnaire should be transmitted via the Single Entry Point (SEP) following the implementing procedures of eDAMIS¹ (dataset ENERGY_SOLID_M):

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis>.

For questions regarding the questionnaire: contact:

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For other questions: Eurostat Energy Statistics functional mailbox: estat-energy@ec.europa.eu

3. Structure of the Excel questionnaire

The questionnaire uses a new template introduced in 2022. When opening this questionnaire, a *Cover* page and an *Instructions* page are visible. **Technical instructions on how to use the new questionnaire are included in the *Instructions* sheet of the questionnaire.**

The tables specific to the *Monthly coal* questionnaire are the following:

- **Tables:** this table shows all products and all flows for the monthly coal questionnaire.

¹ eDAMIS: electronic Data files Administration and Management Information System

- **TS:** the time series sheets are organised by product.

You can enter the amounts (expressed in kilotonnes) with 3 decimals (if needed).

The following built-in calculations are included:

- Stock changes (except for peat)
= stocks beginning – stocks end
- Calculated inland deliveries:
= production + recovered products + imports – exports + stock changes
- Statistical differences:
= calculated inland deliveries - internal market deliveries (observed)
- Internal market deliveries (observed):
= deliveries to main activity producers + deliveries to coking plants + deliveries to total industry + other deliveries (services, households,)

4. Definitions

Definitions are taken from REGULATION (EC) NO 1099/2008 (amended in 2017)

PRODUCTS

Hard coal: the aggregate of anthracite, coking coal and other bituminous coal.

- Anthracite: High rank coal used for industrial and residential applications. It has generally less than 10 % volatile matter and a high carbon content (about 90 % fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.
- Coking coal: Bituminous coal with a quality that allows the production of a coke (coke oven coke) suitable to support a blast furnace charge. Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.
- Other bituminous coal: Coal used for steam raising purposes and includes all bituminous coal that is not included under coking neither coal nor anthracite. It is characterised by higher volatile matter than anthracite (more than 10 %) and lower carbon content (less than 90 % fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.

Brown coal: the aggregate of sub-bituminous coal and lignite.

- Sub-bituminous coal: non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value between 20 000 kJ/kg and 24 000 kJ/kg containing more than 31 % volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis
- Lignite: Non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value less than 20 000 kJ/kg and greater than 31 % volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis

Peat: a combustible soft, porous or compressed, sedimentary deposit of plant origin with high water content (up to 90 % in the raw state), easily cut, of light to dark brown colour. Peat includes sod peat and milled peat. Peat used for non-energy purposes is not included.

Oil shale and oil sands are sedimentary rock which contains organic matter in the form of kerogen. Kerogen is a waxy hydrocarbon-rich material regarded as a precursor of petroleum. Oil shale

may be burned directly or processed by heating to extract shale oil. Shale oil and other products derived from liquefaction should be reported as other hydrocarbons within petroleum products.

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

FLOWS

Production: quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter.

For coke oven coke: the production is to be understood as the transformation of hard coal to coke oven coke in coking plants (coke ovens).

Recovered products: slurries and waste-heap shale recovered by mines

Total imports: "imports" refer to ultimate origin (the country in which the energy product was produced) for use in the country. Amounts are considered as imported when they have crossed the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not.

"Of which from outside EU": Imports coming from non-EU countries.

Total exports: "exports" refer to the ultimate country of consumption of the produced energy product. Amounts are considered as exported when they have crossed the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not.

Stocks - beginning of period / **Stocks** - end of period: the quantities held by mines, importers and consumers who import directly. Opening and closing refers to the first and to the last day of the reporting period respectively.

Stock changes: the difference between the opening stock level and closing stock level for stocks held on national territory.

Calculated inland deliveries: the result of:

Production + Recovered products + Imports - Exports + Stock changes

Statistical differences the result of:

Calculated inland deliveries - Internal market deliveries

Internal market deliveries (observed): the result of:

Deliveries to main activity producer power stations + Deliveries to coking plants + Deliveries to total industry + Other deliveries (services, households...)

Deliveries to main activity producers: the amount of the primary coal products delivered to main activity producers to produce electricity and/or heat.

Deliveries to coking plants: the amount of hard coal delivered to coking plants (coke ovens) to produce coke oven coke (and coke oven gas).

Deliveries to total industry: the amount delivered to the industrial undertakings in support of their primary activities. (For hard coal only)

"of which to iron and steel industry": the amount delivered to the iron and steel industry needed for their primary activities. (For hard coal and coke oven coke)

Other deliveries (services, households,): the amount delivered to sectors not specifically mentioned or not belonging to transformation, energy, industry or transport (for hard coal only).

5. Related procedures

Confidentiality

Confidential data should remain very exceptional and are ruled by a severe legislation on applicable cases and associated disclosure control.

Any declaration of confidential data should have been preceded by an information exchange with Eurostat and a subsequent agreement explaining the reasons for confidentiality and the way how to avoid disclosure.

The national authority declaring confidential data should send in a second encrypted file the "original" data values meaning the confidential data and the data as they were before disclosure measures were applied.

Pre-notifications on revisions:

For updates of data of months which are more than 2 months before the reference period, the countries are requested to send a timely pre-notification form to Eurostat. The pre-announcement form can be downloaded [here](#).