

Näringsdepartementet
Att: Sven-Olov Ericson
103 33 STOCKHOLM

Rapportering till EU-kommissionen om övervakning på gemenskapsnivå av import av stenkol med ursprung i tredje land

Härmed redovisas importstatistik avseende stenkol under föregående halvår i enlighet med rådets förordning nr 405/2003 av den 27 februari 2003.


Rapporteringsperioden avser andra halvåret 2006 och revidering av statistiken för första halvåret 2006. Vidare bifogas revidering av statistiken första halvåret 2005 och 2004 samt andra halvåret 2004. Inga revideringar har skett för andra halvåret 2005 sedan förra rapporteringstillfället.

Redovisningen är en återrapportering av uppdrag 17 "Stenkol" i Regleringsbrev för budgetåret 2007 avseende Statens energimyndighet m.m. inom utgiftsområde 21 Energi.

Beslut i detta ärende har fattats av generaldirektören Thomas Korsfeldt. Vid den slutliga handläggningen har därutöver deltagit avdelningschefen Zofia Lublin, enhetschefen Pernilla Winnhed, bitr. enhetschefen Paul Westin samt handläggaren Malin Lagerquist, den sistnämnde föredragande.

Bilaga:

Kolrapportering med statistik för andra halvåret 2006
Reviderad kolrapportering med statistik för första halvåret 2006
Reviderad kolrapportering med statistik för första halvåret 2005
Reviderad kolrapportering med statistik för andra halvåret 2004
Reviderad kolrapportering med statistik för första halvåret 2004


Thomas Korsfeldt
Malin Lagerquist

With the US dollar being the main currency in international coal trade and in order to ensure consistency with currency exchange rates, please provide the price information in US dollars. The Commission will undertake the conversion to Euros.

A. Hardcoal intended for the production of electricity and/or for combined heat and power generation.

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| Year/semester | 2 nd half of 2006 | Sweden |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tonnes: | 190 162 | Unit t |
| Net Low Calorie Value: | 26,85 | Unit GJ/t |
| Average importprice: | 74,8 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of thermal coal will need to be converted using the price of the “tonne coal equivalent (tce)” as follows:

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **GJ/t**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 29,302}{\text{NLVC}}$$

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **Kcal/kg**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 7000}{\text{NLVC}}$$

B. Hardcoal intended for the production of coke for blast furnaces

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| Year/semester | 2 nd half of 2006 | Sweden |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Tonnes: | 1 315 237 | Unit t |
| Average importprice: | 140,1 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of cooking coal will be converted using the following reference grades and the mathematical formula (1):

- Moisture (EO): 8%
The price will be corrected by 1% for each 1% difference.
- Ach, dry (CO): 7,5%
The price will be corrected by 2% for each 1% difference.
- Volatile matter, dry (MO): 26%
The price will be corrected by 0,3% for each 1% difference.
- Sulphur, dry (SO): 0,8%
The price will be corrected by 5% for each 1% difference.

$$(1) PO = P \{ 1 + 1/100((E-EO) + 2(C-CO) + 0,3(M-MO) + 5(S-SO)) \}$$

PO = Average import price – coal import price in standard conditions above mentioned

P = Coal imported price

E = % water in the imported coal

C = % dry ash in the imported coal

M = % dry volatile matter in the imported coal

S = % dry sulphur in the imported coal

Reviderad

With the US dollar being the main currency in international coal trade and in order to ensure consistency with currency exchange rates, please provide the price information in US dollars. The Commission will undertake the conversion to Euros.

A. Hardcoal intended for the production of electricity and/or for combined heat and power generation.

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| Year/semester | 1 st half of 2006 | Sweden |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tonnes: | 279 628 | Unit t |
| Net Low Calorie Value: | 26,85 | Unit GJ/t |
| Average importprice: | 68,8 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of thermal coal will need to be converted using the price of the “tonne coal equivalent (tce)” as follows:

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **GJ/t**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 29,302}{\text{NLVC}}$$

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **Kcal/kg**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 7000}{\text{NLVC}}$$

B. Hardcoal intended for the production of coke for blast furnaces

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Year/semester | 1 st half of 2006 | Sweden |
| Tonnes: | 471 771 | Unit t |
| Average importprice: | 126,2 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of cooking coal will be converted using the following reference grades and the mathematical formula (1):

- Moisture (EO): 8%
The price will be corrected by 1% for each 1% difference.
- Ach, dry (CO): 7,5%
The price will be corrected by 2% for each 1% difference.
- Volatile matter, dry (MO): 26%
The price will be corrected by 0,3% for each 1% difference.
- Sulphur, dry (SO): 0,8%
The price will be corrected by 5% for each 1% difference.

$$(1) \quad PO = P \{ 1 + 1/100((E-EO) + 2(C-CO) + 0,3(M-MO) + 5(S-SO)) \}$$

PO = Average import price – coal import price in standard conditions above mentioned

P = Coal imported price

E = % water in the imported coal

C = % dry ash in the imported coal

M = % dry volatile matter in the imported coal

S = % dry sulphur in the imported coal

Reviderad

With the US dollar being the main currency in international coal trade and in order to ensure consistency with currency exchange rates, please provide the price information in US dollars. The Commission will undertake the conversion to Euros.

A. Hardcoal intended for the production of electricity and/or for combined heat and power generation.

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| Year/semester | 1 st half of 2004 | Sweden |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tonnes: | 295 654 | Unit t |
| Net Low Calorie Value: | 27,94 | Unit GJ/t |
| Average importprice: | 49,5 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of thermal coal will need to be converted using the price of the “tonne coal equivalent (tce)” as follows:

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **GJ/t**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 29,302}{\text{NLVC}}$$

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **Kcal/kg**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 7000}{\text{NLVC}}$$

B. Hardcoal intended for the production of coke for blast furnaces

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| Year/semester | 1 st half of 2004 | Sweden |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Tonnes: | 633 651 | Unit t |
| Average importprice: | 81,3 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of cooking coal will be converted using the following reference grades and the mathematical formula (1):

- Moisture (EO): 8%
The price will be corrected by 1% for each 1% difference.
- Ach, dry (CO): 7,5%
The price will be corrected by 2% for each 1% difference.
- Volatile matter, dry (MO): 26%
The price will be corrected by 0,3% for each 1% difference.
- Sulphur, dry (SO): 0,8%
The price will be corrected by 5% for each 1% difference.

$$(1) \quad PO = P \{ 1 + 1/100((E-EO)+2(C-CO)+0,3(M-MO)+5(S-SO)) \}$$

PO = Average import price – coal import price in standard conditions above mentioned

P = Coal imported price

E = % water in the imported coal

C = % dry ash in the imported coal

M = % dry volatile matter in the imported coal

S = % dry sulphur in the imported coal

Reviderad

With the US dollar being the main currency in international coal trade and in order to ensure consistency with currency exchange rates, please provide the price information in US dollars. The Commission will undertake the conversion to Euros.

A. Hardcoal intended for the production of electricity and/or for combined heat and power generation.

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| Year/semester | 2 nd half of 2004 | Sweden |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tonnes: | 159 647 | Unit t |
| Net Low Calorie Value: | 27,51 | Unit GJ/t |
| Average importprice: | 68,2 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of thermal coal will need to be converted using the price of the “tonne coal equivalent (tce)” as follows:

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **GJ/t**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 29,302}{\text{NLVC}}$$

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **Kcal/kg**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 7000}{\text{NLVC}}$$

B. Hardcoal intended for the production of coke for blast furnaces

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Year/semester | 2 nd half of 2004 | Sweden |
| Tonnes: | 1 412 141 | Unit t |
| Average importprice: | 96,4 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of cooking coal will be converted using the following reference grades and the mathematical formula (1):

- Moisture (EO): 8%
The price will be corrected by 1% for each 1% difference.
- Ach, dry (CO): 7,5%
The price will be corrected by 2% for each 1% difference.
- Volatile matter, dry (MO): 26%
The price will be corrected by 0,3% for each 1% difference.
- Sulphur, dry (SO): 0,8%
The price will be corrected by 5% for each 1% difference.

$$(1) \quad PO = P \{ 1 + 1/100((E-EO)+2(C-CO)+0,3(M-MO)+5(S-SO)) \}$$

PO = Average import price – coal import price in standard conditions above mentioned

P = Coal imported price

E = % water in the imported coal

C = % dry ash in the imported coal

M = % dry volatile matter in the imported coal

S = % dry sulphur in the imported coal

Reviderad

With the US dollar being the main currency in international coal trade and in order to ensure consistency with currency exchange rates, please provide the price information in US dollars. The Commission will undertake the conversion to Euros.

A. Hardcoal intended for the production of electricity and/or for combined heat and power generation.

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| Year/semester | 1 st half of 2005 | Sweden |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tonnes: | 184 170 | Unit t |
| Net Low Calorie Value: | 27,29 | Unit GJ/t |
| Average importprice: | 71,0 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of thermal coal will need to be converted using the price of the “tonne coal equivalent (tce)” as follows:

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **GJ/t**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 29,302}{\text{NLVC}}$$

→ If the net low calorie value (NLCV) of a tonne hard coal is expressed in **Kcal/kg**:

$$\text{Price per tce} = \frac{\text{Price per tonne} * 7000}{\text{NLVC}}$$

B. Hardcoal intended for the production of coke for blast furnaces

The following should be provided to the Commission:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Year/semester | 1 st half of 2005 | Sweden |
| Tonnes: | 641 870 | Unit t |
| Average importprice: | 104,0 | Unit USD/tce |

In order to calculate the average value for the Member State, the “import price” of cooking coal will be converted using the following reference grades and the mathematical formula (1):

- Moisture (EO): 8%
The price will be corrected by 1% for each 1% difference.
- Ach, dry (CO): 7,5%
The price will be corrected by 2% for each 1% difference.
- Volatile matter, dry (MO): 26%
The price will be corrected by 0,3% for each 1% difference.
- Sulphur, dry (SO): 0,8%
The price will be corrected by 5% for each 1% difference.

$$(1) \quad PO = P \{ 1 + 1/100((E-EO)+2(C-CO)+0,3(M-MO)+5(S-SO)) \}$$

PO = Average import price – coal import price in standard conditions above mentioned

P = Coal imported price

E = % water in the imported coal

C = % dry ash in the imported coal

M = % dry volatile matter in the imported coal

S = % dry sulphur in the imported coal

Malin Lagerquist/STEM
2007-02-12 09:47

To sven-olov.ericson@industry.ministry.se
cc
bcc
Subject Rapportering av import av stenkol enl rådets förordning
405/2003.

Hej Sven-Olov!

Här kommer rapporteringen av statistik över import av stenkol enl rådets förordning 405 /2003 samt Energimyndighetens regleringsbrev uppdrag 17 "stenkol". Originalhandlingarna kommer på posten.

Vänliga hälsningar
Malin Lagerquist



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Kolrapportering 2a halvåret 2006.doc



Reviderad kolrapportering 1a halvåret 2004.doc



Reviderad kolrapportering 1a halvåret 2005.doc



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