PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES OF SOLID FUELS

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Production
Producers report quantities, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter.

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

Stock changes
Quantities held by mines and importers.
Excludes consumer stocks (e.g. those held in power stations and coking plants) except stocks held by consumers who import directly. A stock build is shown as a negative number and a stock draw is shown as a positive number.

Deliveries
Quantities delivered to the internal market. Equal to the total of the deliveries to the different types of consumers: producers' own use, main activity power stations, coking plants and patent fuel plants, industry, iron and steel industry and others.

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

Description of the observed solid fuels:

Anthracite
High rank coal used for industrial and residential applications. It has generally less than 10% volatile matter and a high carbon content (about 90% fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.

Coking coal
Bituminous coal with a quality that allows the production of a coke suitable to support a blast furnace charge. Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.

Other bituminous coal
Coal used for steam raising purposes and includes all bituminous coal that is not included under coking coal nor anthracite. It is characterized by higher volatile matter than anthracite (more than 10%) and lower carbon content (less than 90% fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.

Lignite
Non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value less than 20 000 kJ/kg and greater than 31 % volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis. For Bulgaria, this product reflects data for local brown and lignite coal, due to the specifics of their characteristics.

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

Brown Coal Briquettes (BKB)
BKB is a composition fuel manufactured from lignite, produced by briquetting under high pressure without the addition of a binding agent. These figures include peat briquettes, dried lignite fines and dust.

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