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ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

THE COAL PROBLEM

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ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

THE COAL PROBLEM

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CONTENTS.

	Page
I. THE COAL PROBLEM : REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL (JANUARY 1932)	5
II. ANNEXES TO THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE :	
A. List of the Members of the Economic Committee	10
B. List of Experts on Coal Matters who took part in the Consultation of January 11th to 13th, 1932	11
III. RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (JANUARY 28TH, 1932)	13
IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IN RECENT YEARS :	
1. Production	14
2. Trade	17
3. Consumption	21
4. Prices	23
5. Organisation	25
6. Commercial Policy :	
A. Rationing of Imports	26
B. Import Duties	28
C. Other Measures of Protection	29
7. Efforts to bring about International Co-operation	29
8. Annexes :	
Table I. — Production of Coal	33
Table II. — Production of Lignite	34
Table III. — Production of Coal and Lignite (in Terms of Coal)	35
Table IV. — Production of Coke	36
Table V. — Consumption of Coal, including Lignite, Coke and Briquettes (in Terms of Coal)	38
Table VI. — International Trade in Coal, including Lignite, Coke and Briquettes (in Terms of Coal) : Summary Table	39
Table VII. — International Trade in Coal, Coke, Briquettes and Lignite ; by Countries	42
Table VIII. — Customs Duties on Coal, Coke and Briquettes.	55

I. THE COAL PROBLEM.

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL.

January 1932.

1. The Council will remember that, in 1929, the Economic Committee, having been asked to study the *problem of coal*, consulted experts familiar with all the important aspects of the problem — production, labour, commerce and consumption — and submitted a preliminary report (document C.150.1929.II), which was followed by a joint consultation of employers' and workers' experts (September 30th to October 3rd, 1929).

The ideas expressed by the experts still showed too much divergency to make it possible to provide for and define any international action in such a complicated matter. Furthermore, the situation of the coal industry at that time seemed to be improving, and demand was tending to increase together with prices. Certain experts hoped that the coal crisis would find its principal remedy in itself, and they relied on the spontaneous efforts of self-defence which are aroused by any economic crisis and only take effect by degrees.

This improvement, which was very definite in 1929, has unfortunately not continued. The discrepancy between the production and consumption of coal has since then been aggravated despite the very considerable reduction in the extraction of coal in the majority of countries. Consumption is diminishing more rapidly than production, and this decline cannot be kept pace with. Markets are more congested than ever, and all are affected simultaneously. Stocks are accumulating. Chaotic price-cutting by producers, being powerless to stimulate demand, simply increases the losses of the different undertakings. This has been accentuated by the recent monetary fluctuations and by the protectionist or restrictive measures which are being multiplied in both producing and importing countries. Finally, unemployment is severely affecting the mining districts.¹

In these circumstances, the Economic Committee considered that it should resume its enquiry with regard to coal without delay.

It found that the aggravation of the crisis had stimulated the movement of organisation among the coal-mines—a fact which made the resumption of its enquiry still more opportune. In countries with a large output, steps had been taken to organise the national industry. Certain international agreements had been concluded by the mine-owners, while others were being negotiated. Lastly, on June 18th, 1931, the International Labour Conference adopted an international Convention regulating the duration of labour in the mines.

Thus it was that the Economic Committee decided to organise a fresh consultation of experts, originally planned for October 22nd, 1931, but postponed to January 11th, 1932.

In accordance with the method which had proved effective in 1929, it made a point of enlisting the assistance of representatives of all the factors of production. The fundamental part played by the coal problem in the economic life of nations induced it on this occasion to add representatives of the Governments to the experts. The seven chief producing countries in Europe (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great

¹ This situation is described in detail in Part IV of this document.

Britain, the Netherlands and Poland) were represented at the meeting which has just closed (January 11th to 13th), and at which an Italian expert was asked to represent the interests of the consuming countries.

2. Already in 1929 the idea of an *international agreement between producers* had been put forward ; but the ground had not yet been prepared for carrying this proposal into effect. Many producers considered that an international agreement could only be built up step by step by detailed decisions on definite points. Local agreements of a free and spontaneous nature, eliminating the more irrational forms of competition, would provide material to serve as a foundation for a general agreement. The situation did not seem to be ripe for this agreement, and a comparatively long period of preparation appeared necessary. The parties concerned, hoping to find other solutions, held back.

During the present consultation, on the contrary, the Economic Committee found that all the experts of producing countries present, whether representing Governments, employers or workers, were unanimous as to the advantages of an international agreement calculated to remedy as soon as possible the chaotic state of the distribution of coal. Everyone recognised it to be in the interests of all producers, whatever their country, to combine their efforts for the purpose of regulating the competition between them, and thus helping to attenuate the effects of the crisis which, with its attendant evils of poverty, losses and unemployment, is entailing particularly severe hardships on the mining districts.

3. *National organisation* is a preliminary and necessary condition of international organisation. In 1929, one of the chief obstacles to this idea was the absence, in several countries, of national organisations—notably in Great Britain, the chief producing country in Europe.

To-day, we find that the national arrangements which are essential to the preparation and conclusion of any international agreement exist. A rapid organic development has taken place. Both in Great Britain and in Belgium the coal industry has been sufficiently organised. The advantages are generally recognised. Everywhere the necessity of dividing the consumption between the coal areas of a country has been recognised. The measures taken and proposed constitute a factor of essential importance for the general problem with which we are dealing. The prerequisite condition of any international agreement is present.

4. Moreover, it is now much easier than in 1929 to see *the general lines on which an agreement might be concluded* for regulating the distribution of coal among the various markets.

The numerous Government measures which at present stand in the way of the free circulation of coal do not seem to constitute an obstacle to the proposed agreements. Some of the experts, indeed, regard the two factors as closely related ; an international understanding brought to the knowledge of the Governments and making it possible to establish a certain equilibrium of competition would find a corollary in an adjustment of protectionist or restrictive measures.

A disciplined and rational distribution of the tonnage available, accepted by all parties in the international markets, would enable each producing centre to know what share it would have in the total consumption both of its own and of other countries. Knowing where it stood, it could adjust its output and aim at increasing its outlets by stimulating fresh consumption, but without carrying on bitter competition with other coal-producers.

Lastly, the industries thus united could, with less expense and much more chance of success, combine their efforts to find new uses for coal, and in all other activities of common concern to coal-producers, as already occurs in certain organised spheres, such as that of aluminium.

No doubt an organisation, however perfect, would have been powerless to prevent the material falling off in coal consumption which has been the outcome of the general

economic crisis and of difficulties unprecedented in their simultaneousness and amplitude. But we are entitled to believe that the social and commercial troubles brought about by the fall in consumption would have been more circumscribed if it had been possible to bring into play practical agreements adjusting production to the fluctuations of consumption on the various markets. If a rule for the distribution of the tonnage to be supplied to the various customers on each market had been laid down and observed, it may well be believed that mine-owners who, left to themselves, thought only of disposing at any price of a perhaps ill-regulated output would have regulated their supplies to a greater extent ; and this regulation would probably have rendered superfluous a whole series of measures tending to hinder the circulation of coal which have been introduced both in the producing and importing countries by the fear of imports on too large a scale creating unemployment. The fall would, in any case, have occurred, but very probably the losses thus distributed would have been less keenly felt.

In any case, there seems to be no doubt that, without an agreement, the coal industry would find it much more difficult to withstand a continuation of the crisis. Without an agreement, it would also have more difficulty in deriving the full advantage it is entitled to look for from a return to the normal rhythm of economic life. On the contrary, should demand recover, the agreement would be the more effective inasmuch as it would apply to an industry whose labour strength had been greatly reduced by the crisis.

5. The representative of the *consuming countries* voiced the anxiety with which consumers contemplate the harmful consequences that might, in their opinion, follow from any international agreement which tended to reduce production and consequently to increase prices. The reduction in the amount extracted would increase unemployment. Again, the increase in price would lead to a wider use of other sources of energy and would still further reduce consumption. On the whole, such agreements would therefore be harmful to the producers themselves. The injury caused to consumers might be considerable ; any increase in the price of coal has, indeed, immediate and serious effects on the cost price of essential products (*e.g.*, cast iron).

In the opinion of the consuming countries, it would therefore be desirable that the general lines of any agreements that might be reached between producers should beforehand be communicated to the consuming countries, which might then express their views on the matter, and only thus would it be possible to hope for any valuable result from the collaboration within the League of Nations for which the consuming countries have been asked and which they have gladly given.

The experts representing producers consider that these anxieties are groundless. They emphasise the considerable advantage consumers would derive from stability in prices, since they would no longer be exposed to perpetual fluctuations and might therefore more safely calculate their cost prices for long periods ahead.

Any increase in price would naturally be limited by the interests of the sellers themselves, for their first aim must be to obviate any decrease in consumption. On the other hand, economic correctives would certainly play their part in checking any possible abuses.

The competition of other sources of energy would make itself felt at once. The output of countries which remained outside the European agreement would exercise an influence. Moreover, this agreement would be open to countries which are both producers and importers, and such countries must be particularly careful of the interests of consumers.

Finally, the consultations which take place under the auspices of the League of Nations, and in which both consuming countries and producing countries are represented and may express their views, constitute a factor which provides a certain guarantee.

6. The Economic Committee examined the conclusions to be drawn from the *London Conference* (September 30th and October 1st, 1931), at which the mine-owners of the seven chief European producing countries set forth the general lines of a plan of international organisation. From what it heard during the consultation of the experts, it

thinks there are grounds for hoping that the efforts to reach an agreement will be resumed at the earliest possible moment and actively pursued. It expresses the hope that those negotiations may lead to a more rational organisation of the industry and may thus provide a remedy for a depression which is becoming more and more acute. The Committee proposes that the Council should bring to the notice of Governments the international importance of this movement in the serious situation prevailing at present, in the certainty that they will not fail to follow it carefully, encourage it if necessary, and, at the same time, satisfy themselves that there is no danger of the general interest being adversely affected.

The Economic Committee was glad to note that a recent difficulty of a psychological nature, which was caused by the disturbances resulting from rapid monetary fluctuations, seemed to have been gradually removed during the course of the meeting. In some quarters there was a tendency to think that the advantages — at all events the temporary advantages — which certain mine-owners might hope to derive from exceptional increases in tonnage would lessen the interest those mine-owners might take in the idea of an international agreement.

7. The discussion brought out the complex character of the *negotiations* which will be required if an international agreement on coal is to be reached. It seemed that the participation of too varied interests in the negotiations would still further complicate the conclusion of an agreement, and this is considered to be, if not the only, at all events the best solution in the difficult circumstances which prevail at present.

It would apparently be desirable for the conduct of the negotiations and the conclusion of the agreements to remain in the hands of those who have to execute the agreements and who must bear the direct responsibility for them. But there is reason to suppose that Governments and the public will be aware of the general lines of what is proposed, and will naturally judge them from the point of view of all the factors of the national economy concerned (workers, consumers, transport, etc.).

8. The Economic Committee proposes to follow attentively these efforts towards organisation. In view of the importance of the coal problem, the Committee is bound to be interested in it from the point of view of the general economic life of all countries.

Its action could go no further. There could be no question of the League of Nations assuming responsibility for initiating or directing these negotiations. Its task should be to study all the aspects of the problem and to ensure contact between all the interests involved. Though it may be proper, within the limits of its economic work, for it to take account of a general movement and to use its influence to guide it as far as possible along the lines which are most favourable to the general interest, it could not undertake any direct responsibility for the agreements that are to be concluded or for the precise form they might assume.

For the discharge of this duty, the Economic Committee considers that the *Committee of Experts*, as at present constituted, is both competent and adequate. This Committee includes representatives of Governments, mine-owners and miners and representatives of consuming countries, and, subject to any modifications which might seem desirable, appears to be the appropriate organ for closely following all developments, the progress of the agreements and changes in the international situation, for helping towards mutual understanding and for giving all the parties concerned an opportunity to meet on an international plane.

The Economic Committee therefore thinks it would be advisable to convene the Committee of Experts again at an opportune time as early as possible in the hope that, through the goodwill of all the interests involved, it will be possible to record progress by the time of the meeting proposed above.

It is, moreover, convinced that the present meeting, at which all have been able to exchange views freely, will contribute towards that mutual understanding between

the interests involved, whether common or opposed, without which there could be no hope of solving the problem in any way that would be both equitable and effective. Consumers and workers have so clearly set forth their legitimate anxieties that not even an organ representing only one interest could seriously contemplate ignoring them.

9. In conclusion, the Economic Committee, in view of the fact that, on the one hand, the aggravation of the crisis and, on the other hand, the progress effected in national organisation show that the realisation of the idea of an international coal agreement is both more urgent than ever and apparently within reach, considering the necessity for overcoming a crisis which affects one of the fundamental branches of production and for doing so without thereby injuring the interests of consumers, whether countries or individuals :

1. *Proposes that the Council should communicate the present report to Governments, bringing to their notice the international importance of this movement in the serious situation which exists at present ;*

2. *In accordance with the principle laid down by the World Economic Conference and confirmed by all subsequent studies of the Economic Organisation relating to the publicity given to important international agreements, the Economic Committee expresses its confidence that knowledge of the fundamental lines of the agreements which are already concluded, or which are to be concluded, will be available to all, so that the interests involved, and more particularly the consuming countries, may have all the information necessary to enable them to express an opinion on the effects of the said agreements.*

II. ANNEXES TO THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

A. LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

- Dr. R. SCHÜLLER, *Chairman* (Austria), Director of the Economic Section, Foreign Affairs Department.
- M. W. STUCKI, *Vice-Chairman* (Switzerland), Director of the Commercial Division, Federal Department of Public Economy.
- M. CASARES (Argentine), Director of the Caisse de Conversion, formerly Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture.
- M. F. VAN LANGENHOVE (Belgium), Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- M. F. PEROUTKA (Czechoslovakia), Chief of Section, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- M. P. ELBEL * (France), Director of the Commercial Agreements Section, Ministry of Commerce.
- Dr. E. TRENDELENBURG * (Germany), Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy.
- Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, K.C.B., C.B.E. * (Great Britain), Chief Economic Adviser to His Majesty's Government.
- Mr. H. A. F. LINDSAY, C.I.B., C.B.E. (India), Indian Trade Commissioner, London.
- M. A. DI NOLA * (Italy), General Director of the Istituto italiano di Credito Fondiario, Honorary Director-General, Ministry of National Economy.
- M. N. ITO (Japan), Counsellor of Embassy, Deputy-Director of the Imperial Japanese League of Nations Bureau.
- M. F. DOLÉZAL * (Poland), Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- M. V. LUNDAVIK (Sweden), Director of the Federation of Swedish Industries.
- Mr. Lucius R. EASTMAN (United States of America), Ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York.
- Professor Dr. Milan TODOROVIC (Yugoslavia), Professor of Political Economy at the University of Belgrade, Adviser for Economic Questions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

* The names of the members of the Committee's *Delegation* dealing with *coal questions* are marked by an asterisk.

B. LIST OF EXPERTS ON COAL MATTERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE
CONSULTATION OF JANUARY 11TH TO 13TH, 1932.

Belgium.

- M. CAPIAU, General Director of the "Comptoir belge des charbons industriels", and of the "Syndicat belge des cokes et charbons à coke".
- M. DELATTRE, Member of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the International Miners' Federation and of the "Centrale syndicale des Mineurs belges".
- M. LEBACQZ, General Director of the Mines Department.

Experts :

- M. J. DEJARDIN, President of the "Centrale syndicale des Mineurs belges".
- M. VAN BUGGENHOUT, President of the Christian Miners of Belgium, Secretary of the International Association of Christian Miners.

Czechoslovakia.

- M. BROZIK, of the Miners' Federation.
- M. FISCHER, Director at the Ministry of Public Works.
- M. SMEKAL, General Secretary of the Mine-Owners Association.

France.

- M. CUVELETTE, Manager and Director-General of the "Société des Mines de Lens".
- M. GUILLAUME, Director-General of the French State Mines in the Saar.
- M. VIGNE, General Secretary of the "Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Sous-Sol et Similaires".

Germany.

- Dr. BERGER, of the Miners' Federation.
- Dr. JANUS, Director-General of the Rhine-Westphalian Coal Syndicate.
- Dr. KRALIK, Director at the Ministry of Economy.

Experts :

- M. ROTTHÄUSER, Director of the Association of German Christian Miners.
- M. HUSEMANN, President of the Union of Miners of Germany.

Great Britain.

- Mr. EDWARDS, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.
- Sir Alfred FAULKNER, Under-Secretary of State for Mines.

Lord HYNDLEY, of Stephenson, Clarke & Co.

Expert :

Mr. H. W. COLE, Deputy-Under-Secretary of State for Mines.

Italy.

Comm. Bartolomeo NOBILI, Director of the Supplies' Department, Ministry of Communications.

Netherlands.

Dr. W. F. J. FROWEIN, Director-President of the State Mines.

M. PELZER, Secretary of the Catholic Miners Association.

Expert :

M. VAN DE BILT, President of the Netherlands Miners' Organisation.

Poland.

M. CHOROSZEWSKI, former Director of Mines, Director of the State Salt-Mines.

M. CYBULSKI, Director-General of the Coal Convention.

M. STANCIK, President of the Miners' Federation.

Expert :

M. ZAGRODSKI, Chief of Section at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

III. RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE REPORT
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

January 28th, 1932.

The Council,

Having read the report of the Economic Committee on the *coal* problem,

Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved in the direction of the national organisation of production in the various countries concerned and the encouraging possibility of the solution of this problem on an international basis in the near future ;

Requests the Secretary-General to communicate this report to all Governments, pointing out the importance of these tendencies in the present serious situation.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IN RECENT YEARS.

The object of the present note is to bring up to date and supplement the information contained in the report on the coal industry, issued by the Economic Committee of the League in 1929.¹

The following general survey falls into two main parts. The first four sections contain a summary of the conclusions that may be drawn from the statistics relating to the production and consumption of coal, the international trade in coal and the prices of coal. It covers the period from 1924 to 1931. For the base period the year 1924 has been selected, as the total production of coal in Europe — to which continent the international coal problem is mainly confined — and the distribution of the output among the principal producing countries was practically the same in that year as the annual average for the last pre-war quinquennium 1909 to 1913.

The three concluding sections review governmental and other measures affecting the coal industry and the international coal trade since the meeting of the Conference of Experts on Coal Matters in September 1929.

The annexes contain the detailed figures on which the statistical survey is based.

I. PRODUCTION.

It was shown in the report on the " Problem of the Coal Industry " that the root cause of the coal crisis lies in the discrepancy between productive capacity and demand.

This discrepancy has undoubtedly persisted throughout recent years. It was gradually reduced during the period 1924 to 1929, when the demand for coal increased owing to rapid industrial progress, and the coal industry of practically all producing countries underwent a progressive rationalisation. During the worldwide industrial depression since the autumn of 1929, however, the discrepancy between productive capacity and demand has again been widened, and the output of coal has fallen off more slowly than general industrial activity.

In 1924 and 1925, world production of coal was almost 2 per cent lower than in 1913, while the world production of basic commodities in general stood in 1925 at about 16 per cent, and that of industrial raw materials at about 25 per cent above the pre-war level. The subsequent development of world coal production as compared with the trend of the output of basic commodities in general will be seen from the following table :

¹ League of Nations Economic Organisation: " The Problem of the Coal Industry ", 2nd edition, April 12th, 1929 (document C.150.M.58.1929.II).

WORLD PRODUCTION.

Year	Coal	Coal and lignite ¹	Coal	Coal and lignite	Foodstuffs and raw materials	Raw materials
	Metric tons (ooo,ooo's)		Per cent		Indices	
1924	1,192	1,241	100	100	—	—
1925	1,190	1,241	100	100	100	100
1926	1,182	1,234	99	99	100	102
1927	1,280	1,335	107	108	104	107
1928	1,250	1,309	105	106	108	112
1929	1,330	1,393	112	112	111	120
1930	1,213	1,266	102	102	107	110
1931	1,068	1,118	90	90	² 102	² 99

It will be seen that the rate of increase in the world output of coal was much the same as the aggregate production of foodstuffs and raw materials, between 1925 and 1929, but the production of industrial raw materials proper increased at a much more rapid rate. Moreover, the growth of the transformation and transport industries was still greater. The increase in the demand for coal was, however, checked by improved methods of coal utilisation as well as by the increasing use of alternative sources of energy. The output of lignite increased by 24 per cent between 1925 and 1929, that of petroleum by 39 per cent, and that of electric current by some 50 per cent.

The world economic depression has affected the coal industry very seriously. The world output of coal (excluding lignite) which in 1929 reached its maximum, 1,330 million tons, fell in 1930 by 117 million tons or 9 per cent, and in 1931 by another 145 million tons, *i.e.*, in all, by 262 million tons or 19.7 per cent of the above maximum. In no year since 1922 has the world output been as low as in 1931. However, the decline in the activity of manufacturing industries has been still more pronounced.

Two-thirds of the total increase in world output of coal from 1924 to 1929 was accounted for by European producers. In 1930 and 1931, production in the United States fell considerably more than in Europe as a whole and more also than in other continents. Thus the share of Europe in world output has increased, and that of North America has decreased.

CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF COAL PRODUCTION.

	1924 per cent	1929 per cent	1930 per cent	1931 ² per cent
Europe (excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	44.8	45.4	46.1	47.3
North America	44.3	42.5	40.6	38.0
Rest of world	10.9	12.1	13.3	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Lignite in terms of coal.

² Provisional figures.

The share of the various producing countries in the total coal production of Europe during the period under review will be seen from the following table :

COAL PRODUCTION IN EUROPE. ¹

Country	Metric tons (ooo,ooo's)				Share in total output per cent			
	1924	1929	1930	1931	1924	1929	1930	1931
United Kingdom	271.4	262.0	247.8	223.7	50.8	43.4	44.3	44.3
Germany	118.8	163.4	142.7	118.6	22.2	27.0	25.5	23.5
France	44.0	53.8	53.9	50.0	8.2	8.9	9.6	9.9
Poland	32.3	46.2	37.5	38.3	6.1	7.6	6.7	7.6
Belgium	23.4	26.9	27.4	27.0	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.3
Czechoslovakia	15.2	16.5	14.4	13.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Netherlands	6.2	11.6	12.2	12.9	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.6
Rest of Europe	22.7	23.9	23.3	21.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2
Europe (excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	534.0	604.3	559.2	505.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

European coal production increased by over 13 per cent between 1924 and 1929, and dropped by almost 100 million tons or over 16 per cent in the two last years. The only country which did not participate in the increase up to 1929 is the United Kingdom. Her share in the total European production (excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) dropped from about 51 per cent in 1924 to somewhat over 44 per cent in 1930-31; or, if the output of lignite in the Continent is taken into account, from some 47 to a little over 39 per cent. The variations in German production during the period concerned have been much sharper. Production rose very rapidly up to 1929, but has since fallen off more sharply than the British; nevertheless, Germany produced practically the same amount of coal in 1931 as in 1924. The Polish output also shows considerable variation; after a heavy drop in 1930 it increased again in 1931. The relative shares of France, Belgium and the Netherlands in the total European output increased between 1929 and 1931, and, in the case of the two last-named countries, even the absolute quantity of this coal production was greater in 1931 than in 1929. The output of Russian coal, which is almost entirely consumed in the domestic market, has increased steadily from year to year. Thus the incidence of the depression upon the coal-mining industry in different countries has been very uneven.

It was pointed out above that the production of lignite increased more rapidly than that of coal until 1929. But the adverse effects of the depression have been more severely felt in the lignite than in the coal industry, as will be seen from the following table :

LIGNITE PRODUCTION (IN TERMS OF COAL) IN EUROPE.

Country	Metric tons (ooo,ooo's)			
	1924	1929	1930	1931
Germany	27.7	38.8	32.4	29.6
Czechoslovakia	12.0	13.3	11.3	10.6
Hungary	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0
Rest of Europe	5.2	6.3	5.5	5.1
Europe (excluding Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	47.0	60.7	51.3	47.3

¹ Excluding lignite.

The chief significance of these figures lies in the importance of the German output of lignite which is largely consumed at home. In that country, lignite has been gradually substituted for coal, particularly as fuel for the generation of electricity ; since 1929, more current has in fact been generated from lignite than from coal. This may have increased the exportable surplus of coal from Germany.

The above tables may be supplemented by figures relating to the production of metallurgical coke in the principal producing countries of Europe.

OUTPUT FROM COKE OVENS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country	Metric tons (000,000's)			
	1924	1929	1930	1931
Germany	24.9	39.4	32.7	22.7
United Kingdom	13.0	13.6	11.7	...
France	5.4	9.1	9.3	7.9
Belgium	4.2	6.0	5.3	4.9
Czechoslovakia	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.0
Netherlands	1.0	2.4	2.6	2.0
Poland	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.4

Metallurgical coke is used in industries producing capital goods, and these industries have been subject to greater variations than others. Thus the output of coke increased more than that of coal until 1929, but shows a greater relative drop in the two subsequent years. The output of coke has decreased even in countries where coal production has been maintained or increased.

The gas-works production of coke, which is used mainly for domestic purposes and has accordingly been omitted from the above table, has been subject to less marked fluctuations.

2. TRADE.

Of the total quantity of saleable coal and lignite produced in the world, only about one-seventh enters into international trade. But while exports represent little more than 4 per cent of the total North American production, they account for nearly 25 per cent of the European.

Up to 1924, international trade in coal had developed considerably less than production. Subsequently, up to 1929, coal exports increased more rapidly than production, partly as a result of the rapid economic progress, especially in Europe, and partly on account of the stimulus afforded by various governmental measures. During the present general economic depression, the exporting countries have endeavoured to maintain their exports and to conquer new markets, but in spite of price cuts and other competition the consumption of coal has declined. The international trade in coal has shrunk and its channels have considerably changed.

As will be seen from the Annex (Table V), there are only four countries in Europe which export more coal than they import. The ratio of their net exports to their production has varied as follows :

NET EXPORTS OF COAL AS PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION. ¹

Country	1924	1929	1930	1931
United Kingdom	31.5	31.7	30.7	27.8
Germany	8.0	15.8	15.6	16.9
Poland	35.6	29.7	33.4	36.6
Czechoslovakia	11.0	6.8	6.7	5.1

¹ All trade figures include, in addition to coal, also lignite, coke and briquettes, in terms of coal.

Many of the coal-importing countries are, however, also exporters of coal. Thus the gross exports from the Netherlands, Belgium and the French Customs territory including the Saar, all exceed those from Czechoslovakia.

The export of these countries during the period under review was as follows :

GROSS EXPORTS OF COAL FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country	Metric tons (000,000's)			
	1924	1929	1930	1931
United Kingdom	85.5	83.1	76.0	62.3
Germany	26.8	42.2	36.3	32.9
Poland and Danzig	11.9	14.1	12.7	14.2
Netherlands	3.5	8.3	8.7	9.3
Belgium	3.8	5.5	5.7	7.6
France and Saar	2.8	6.1	4.8	4.3
Czechoslovakia	4.1	4.9	3.9	3.4

It will be seen that the exports of coal from all countries concerned increased between 1924 and 1929 with one exception. That exception was the United Kingdom. The falling off in the consumption of coal in 1930-31 affected the United Kingdom more than the other chief exporters. Nevertheless, the share of coal in the total value of British exports increased during these years. The German and French exports also dropped considerably, and the Czechoslovak exports proportionately more than those of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, Poland nearly equalled, and the Netherlands and Belgium exceeded in 1931, the record figures reached in the year of the British coal stoppage, 1926.

The competition between the chief exporters of coal in the period under review is illustrated by the following tables relating to four European markets.

The northern European or Baltic region (Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) is a free import market and forms the centre of the competitive coal trade.

EXPORTS TO THE NORTHERN EUROPEAN MARKET

Year	Metric tons (000's)			Percentage of total		Poland and Danzig
	From United Kingdom	From Germany	From Poland and Danzig	United Kingdom	Germany	
1924	12,543	243	28	97.9	1.9	0.2
1925	9,857	1,458	584	82.8	12.3	4.9
1926	3,375	3,775	4,302	29.5	33.0	37.5
1927	8,296	3,024	4,149	53.6	19.6	26.8
1928	7,275	1,525	5,834	49.7	10.4	39.9
1929	9,210	2,343	5,620	53.6	13.7	32.7
1930	7,610	1,952	6,055	48.7	12.5	38.8
1931	5,566	2,333	7,074	37.2	15.6	47.2

Comprehensive statistics of imports by countries of origin and destination are not yet available for 1931. If the import figures of the seven northern European countries are combined, a result rather different from that given above is obtained :

Imports into the Northern European market	Metric tons (000's)		
	1924	1929	1930
From United Kingdom	12,076	8,667	7,238
From Germany	607	3,703	3,242
From Poland and Danzig	—	4,447	4,750

It would appear that a large quantity of coal shown in the trade statistics of the Scandinavian countries as being imported from Germany is actually of Polish origin. For these reasons, the method employed in the table seems to be preferable.

It is of interest to contrast the growth in the imports of coal into the northern countries with the coal production in Europe. European output was, in 1929, 10 per cent and, in 1930, 7 per cent greater than in 1924; in 1931 it fell to 5 per cent below the 1924 figures. Imports of coal into northern markets, on the other hand, exceeded the 1924 level by 33 per cent in 1929, 20 per cent in 1930, and 14.5 per cent in 1931.

Of the combined exports of British, German and Polish coal to northern Europe in 1931, only 37 per cent was furnished by the United Kingdom, while in 1924 practically all and in 1925, 83 per cent of the total was of British origin. Owing to the depreciation of sterling, however, the exports from the United Kingdom increased in the last quarter of 1931 considerably more than those of her competitors. On the other hand, Poland supplied 47 per cent of the total in 1931, while prior to the middle of 1925, scarcely any coal reached the northern markets from that source. Both Poland and Germany increased their exports very much in 1926, the year of the British coal stoppage, but, while Poland has been able to increase hers still further, Germany has failed to hold the position thus gained.

Sales to the northern markets represented the following proportions of the total exports of coal from the three countries considered :

	United Kingdom Per cent.	Germany Per cent.	Poland Per cent.
1924	14.7	5.9	0.2
1931	8.9	7.1	50.0

The western European market, comprising the Netherlands, Belgium and France, is the most important from the point of view of quantities imported. The principal competitors are the United Kingdom and Germany.

IMPORTS INTO THE WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKET. ¹

Year	Metric tons (ooo's)			Percentage of total imports	
	From the United Kingdom	From Germany	Total imports	United Kingdom	Germany
1924	18,495	22,884	53,606	34.5	42.7
1925	13,782	25,230	47,294	29.1	53.3
1926	5,516	31,170	46,040	12.0	67.7
1927	13,005	26,263	49,217	26.4	53.4
1928	12,356	23,914	48,122	25.7	49.7
1929	18,606	26,519	58,866	31.6	45.0
1930	18,708	24,445	56,560	33.1	43.2
1931	14,507	21,296	51,234	28.3	41.6

In this market, the United Kingdom has not only regained the ground lost in 1926, but, in common with all countries other than Germany, she increased her trade in 1929 and 1930. While Germany derived much advantage from the temporary cessation of

¹ The figures are calculated from the import statistics of the countries concerned. The figures for Germany include reparation deliveries.

British supplies in 1926, she has shared less fully in the recent expansion in the total imports of the western market. In 1931, the imports of foreign coal into the countries considered fell off, owing partly to diminishing industrial activity, and partly to governmental measures designed to restrict imports. This fall affected the United Kingdom much more than her competitors.

As has been mentioned above, the three importing countries concerned, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, also export coal. There is, in fact, a not inconsiderable international trade in coal and coke among them. The direction of the exports is mainly from north to south.

The Netherlands, which is a free market, sends coal and coke both to Belgium and France. Their total exports increased in 1930 as well as in 1931; exports to France increased by about 22 per cent in 1930, and those to Belgium rose by some 20 per cent in 1931.

Belgium exports more than a fifth of her production, chiefly to France. In 1930 and 1931, Belgium was able to maintain its previous level of coal output and further to increase its exports. Consequently, the decrease in Belgium's coal consumption in 1930 and 1931 affected only imports with the result that the share of net imports in the total consumption of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union fell from 28 per cent in 1929 to 16 per cent in 1931.

Thus, not only Germany and the United Kingdom, but also Belgium and the Netherlands have been actively competing in the French market in recent years. Germany's share, as well as that of the United Kingdom, in total imports into France decreased very considerably between 1929 and 1931 to the profit of the other importers. Total coal imports into France did not fall off until the first half of 1931, while French coal exports, of which coal from the Saar territory constitutes a considerable proportion, began to decline in 1930, and in 1931 had fallen off by 29 per cent as compared with 1929.

The United Kingdom and Germany are also the chief competitors in the southern European market, comprising Spain, Portugal, Italy and the British possessions in the Mediterranean Sea.

IMPORTS INTO THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN MARKET. ¹

Year	Metric tons (ooo's)			Percentage of total imports	
	From the United Kingdom	From Germany	Total imports	United Kingdom	Germany
1924	8,952	4,405	14,285	62.7	30.8
1925	9,842	2,804	14,074	69.9	19.9
1926	5,272	5,432	14,859	35.5	36.6
1927	10,183	5,214	18,516	55.0	28.1
1928	9,830	4,962	17,579	55.9	28.2
1929	10,793	6,751	19,698	54.8	34.3
1930	10,246	4,804	16,951	60.4	28.3
1931	7,221	3,793	14,316	50.4	26.5

German competition in this market has been much more marked in the post-war period than before. While the total imports increased between 1924 and 1929 by about 30 per cent, the supplies of German coal rose by 53 per cent — the major part being deliveries

¹ The figures have been calculated from the import statistics of the countries concerned; reparation deliveries are included.

on reparations account. Imports of British coal in this same period rose by only 20 per cent. In 1930, the United Kingdom, partly in consequence of increased exports to Italy in virtue of the Hague agreements, was able to maintain her export trade on the 1929 level, but in the following year it suffered a heavy set-back.

Poland has also appeared in the western European and Mediterranean markets in recent years, although the quantities exported have as yet been comparatively small. Apart from the Scandinavian countries, Poland's chief market is in Central Europe. Poland shares the Czechoslovak market with Germany, and the Austrian and Hungarian markets mainly with Germany and Czechoslovakia.

IMPORTS INTO THE AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN MARKETS. ¹

Year	Metric tons (000's)				Percentage of total imports		
	Germany	Czecho-slovakia	Poland	Total imports	Germany	Czecho-slovakia	Poland
1924	271	2,322	3,705	6,691	4.5	34.7	55.4
1925	701	1,875	3,568	6,410	10.9	29.3	55.7
1926	805	2,076	3,337	6,345	12.7	32.7	52.6
1927	801	2,488	3,802	7,214	11.1	34.5	52.7
1928	701	2,508	4,042	7,517	9.3	33.4	53.8
1929	1,174	2,822	4,306	8,663	13.6	32.6	49.7
1930	967	2,333	2,715	6,143	15.7	38.0	44.2
1931	890	1,989	2,425	5,496	16.2	36.2	44.1

Polish coal exports to Austria and Hungary were larger than those of Germany and Czechoslovakia combined until 1929; but they expanded less rapidly until 1929 and the depression has affected Poland's exports to this market much more seriously than those of her two principal competitors.

Germany exports more coal to Czechoslovakia than to Austria and Hungary taken together.

3. CONSUMPTION.

Normally, actual production of coal seldom exceeds consumption by any considerable amount. During a period of depression, however, coal-mines may be kept in operation for some time on an extensive scale even when orders are lacking. There has undoubtedly been such a time-lag in adjustment during 1930 and 1931. As a result, a disequilibrium has appeared, not only between productive capacity and demand, but also between actual production and demand.

Comprehensive statistics of actual consumption of coal are not available. The existing figures relating to the consumption in fact disregard the accumulation of stocks.

Rough estimates of coal consumption in the different countries, which do not allow for stocks, may be made by considering the production of coal in conjunction with the balance of coal trade of each country. Detailed figures are given in the Annex (Table V). The following table summarises the figures for the four European countries which are on balance exporters, on the one hand, and for the four groups of countries with an import surplus, as defined in the preceding section, on the other hand.

¹ The figures have been calculated from the import statistics of Austria and Hungary.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. ¹

Countries	Metric tons (ooo,ooo's)			
	1924	1929	1930	1931
<i>Exporting countries :</i>				
United Kingdom	186	179	172	161
Germany	135	169	147	123
Poland	21	33	25	24
Czechoslovakia	24	28	24	23
<i>Importing countries :</i>				
Northern Europe	14	18	16	15 ²
Western Europe	125	146	144	132
Southern Europe	21	28	25	22
Central Europe :				
Austria and Hungary	11	14	11	10

It would seem that the consumption of coal in the four exporting countries has fallen in the aggregate since 1929 in the same proportion — by a little less than one-fifth — as production. The drop in the importing countries has apparently been much smaller. It has amounted to about one-tenth in western, southern and central Europe, and was negligible in the northern countries.

As already mentioned, the above figures do not allow for stocks, and, in view of the recent increase in coal stocks, the figures for 1930 and 1931 overstate actual consumption.

It has been mentioned above that the coal output in Europe decreased from 1929 to 1931 by about 16 per cent. That the demand for coal has fallen off more may be concluded from the fact that general industrial activity in the European countries decreased by roughly 20 to 25 per cent during the same period. As a result, considerable stocks of coal have accumulated, as will be seen from the following figures :

COAL STOCKS IN BELGIUM, GERMANY, SAAR AND POLISH UPPER SILESIA. ³

	Metric tons
June 30th, 1929	2,958,000
December 31st, 1929	4,997,000
June 30th, 1930	13,988,000
December 31st, 1930	17,419,000
June 30th, 1931	19,663,000
December 31st, 1931	20,714,000

Large stocks have likewise accumulated in France and the United Kingdom. In the former country, the stocks were estimated at 770,000 tons at the end of 1929, at 2,860,000 tons at the end of 1930, and at some 4,700,000 tons at the end of 1931.

The total stocks of coal and coke in Europe have been estimated at some 25 to 30 million tons and in the world as a whole at approximately 70 million tons at the end of 1931.

¹ The figures include, in addition to coal, also lignite, coke and briquettes in terms of coal, but disregard stocks.

² Provisional figure.

³ Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Berlin.

4. PRICES.

As the demand for coal in general is highly inelastic, even a small increase in supply in relation to demand is likely to affect prices.

As was shown in the report on the " Problem of the Coal Industry ", both export and import prices fell rapidly between 1924 and 1928. By 1928, therefore, coal prices were already at a very low level.

The development of the coal prices during the period under review (1924 to 1931) will be illustrated by the following tables. Data are given both in respect of the average selling value of coal at the pit, and the average export and import values of coal. The former figures serve to check the valuation of coal in international trade which is vitiated by the fact that export and import prices include a smaller or larger proportion of transport and other charges and thus of elements over which the coal-mining industry has little or no control, and relate to a relatively minor proportion of the entire coal trade.

AVERAGE SELLING VALUE OF COAL AT THE PIT.

Year and Month	United Kingdom per long ton		Germany	Poland	
	s.	d.	RM.	Swiss francs	
December 1924	19	0	(17 10½)	15.00	23.07
December 1925	15	11¾		14.92	20.37
December 1926 . . . . .		.		14.87	14.16
December 1927	13	9¾		14.87	14.16
December 1928	13	5¾		16.87	16.69
December 1929	14	3		16.87	16.69
March 1930	14	5½		16.87	16.69
June 1930	13	10¾		16.89	16.69
September 1930	13	9¼		16.89	16.69
December 1930	14	1¾		15.40	16.69
March 1931	14	3¼		15.40	17.13
June 1931	13	9¾		15.40	17.56
September 1931	13	10		15.40	17.56
December 1931	14	1	(10 7¼)	15.40	17.56
January 1932	—			14.21	17.56

NOTE. — When the national currency has diverged from the gold parity, the equivalent gold values are given in brackets.

United Kingdom : Average proceeds per long ton of coal disposable commercially. Quarter ending end of month indicated.

Germany : Fettförderkohle, Rheinisch-Westfälische Kohlensyndikat, ab Zeche.

Poland : Gross selling price of coal, district of Upper Silesia, quality corresponding to German " Förderkohle ". Prices furnished in Swiss francs by the Department of Mines, Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The following export and import prices have been calculated by dividing the total value by the total quantity of coal exported or imported.

AVERAGE EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES OF COAL.

Year and month	In dollars per metric ton					
	Export Prices			Import Prices		
	United Kingdom	Germany ¹	Poland	France ²	Italy ¹	Switzerland
1924 average . . .	5.09	4.86	4.43	5.81	8.85	10.23
1925 average . . .	4.71	4.81	3.46	5.53	7.93	9.05
1926 average . . .	.	5.11	3.46	5.27	8.39	8.36
1927 average . . .	4.27	5.72	3.50	5.91	9.01	8.51
1928 average . . .	3.73	4.39	3.14	5.02	6.66	8.36
1929 average . . .	3.87	4.40	3.09	5.33	6.83	8.40
March 1929 . .	3.85	4.61	3.37	5.11	6.98	8.44
June 1929 . . .	3.81	4.06	2.96	5.44	6.81	8.19
September 1929.	3.87	4.35	3.01	5.40	6.93	8.43
December 1929.	3.97	4.54	3.05	5.60	6.99	8.93
1930 average . . .	3.99	4.73	3.00	5.51	6.47	8.43
March 1930 . .	3.99	4.73	3.08	5.66	6.50	8.28
June 1930 . . .	3.93	4.87	2.95	5.59	6.34	8.20
September 1930.	3.97	4.71	2.94	5.37	6.39	8.80
December 1930.	3.91	4.68	2.96	5.19	6.40	8.58
1931 average . . .	3.63	4.09	2.75	4.98	5.73	8.08
March 1931 . .	3.83	4.55	2.92	5.04	5.92	8.09
June 1931 . . .	3.91	4.53	2.72	5.16	6.20	7.96
September 1931.	3.67	3.62	2.75	4.95	6.09	8.02
December 1931.	2.68	3.35	2.49	4.56	4.30	7.93

NOTE. — When the national currency has diverged from the gold parity, the equivalent gold values are given in brackets.

Compared with the drastic fall in the prices of most other basic commodities since 1929, coal prices have, until recently, shown on the whole a striking resistance.

This may be partly explained by the fact that the demand for coal has been better maintained than that for industrial raw materials as a whole, in view of the fact that coal is not only an industrial raw material but also largely an article of domestic consumption. Moreover, the price of coal has been influenced by the following factors: The coal industry in most countries is highly organised; important coal markets are not free; the prices were already low before the general depression started; and most coal-exporters have adopted a policy of active price control. The organisation of the coal industry has been most elaborate in Germany, and prices have for several years past been determined by the National Coal Federation in consultation with the Central Coal Syndicate which acts under Government supervision. On the other hand, the British coal-owners have in recent years followed the policy of selling a smaller volume of coal at "reasonable prices" rather than marketing the largest possible amount at low prices. This policy was made practicable in the first instance by voluntary schemes, and eventually the Coal Mines Act, 1930, provided for the compulsory fixing of minimum prices below which coal, or any particular class of coal, may not be sold.

As the depression deepened, however, the efficacy of the restrictive schemes adopted in many countries diminished. In the face of the continued sharp contraction in demand, this resulted in an increasingly severe competition between the chief exporters, and consequently a tendency towards a fall in prices.

¹ Excluding reparation deliveries.

² Including reparation deliveries.

The German export prices are remarkable both for their relative stability practically since the year 1925 and in particular since the beginning of 1929, and for the sudden and heavy fall (over 25 per cent) dating from August 1931. The recent fall in prices is the result of the rapid aggravation of the general economic and financial situation during 1931.

On the other hand, the depreciation of sterling since September 1931 has brought about a fall in the gold price of British coal and is therefore likely to stimulate British exports. Owing to the existence of long-term contracts, made before the suspension of the gold standard, this factor did not make itself fully felt before the end of 1931.

5. ORGANISATION

Great Britain. — Since the last meeting of the experts in September 1929, the outstanding development in the coal industry has been the British Coal Mines Act of 1930. This Act, the purpose of which was, *inter alia*, “ to regulate and facilitate the production, supply and sale of coal by coal-owners ” was passed on August 1st, 1930. A brief account of its history and scope is peculiarly relevant to the present enquiry.

The Labour Government, in deciding to reduce the maximum number of hours from 8 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per day — the reduction is effective from December 1st, 1930, to July 8th, 1932 — realised that this reduction would involve an increase in the cost of production and that means would have to be found either to lower the cost of production or to increase the receipts from the sale of coal, or both.

Recognising that the root cause of the depression in the coal industry was the excess of productive capacity over demand, the Government undertook the general reorganisation of the coal industry. There was set up under the Act a *Reorganisation Commission* to assist and, if necessary, promote the preparation of schemes of amalgamation of colliery undertakings, where such amalgamations appeared to be in the national interest.

It was clear, however, that such a reorganisation would take some years and a more rapid method of improving the position of the industry in the meantime was essential, especially as the surplus capacity of the industry was causing such excessive competition as to result in the sale of much of the coal raised at unremunerative prices.

Voluntary schemes for the regulation of output and prices had been in operation in certain districts since 1928, but in the absence of any compulsory powers it was difficult to hold this loosely-knit organisation together. The existence of a minority of coal-owners who declined to co-operate prevented the full benefits from being achieved, and created considerable difficulty in operating the schemes at all.

Provision is made in the 1930 Act, therefore, for the compulsory regulation by the coal-owners of the output of coal in each district on a co-ordinated plan with sufficient elasticity to meet a sudden expansion of demand. This does not mean that output is to be restricted to a level below that which would be necessary to meet all reasonable demands ; but it does mean the end of the haphazard arrangements previously operating under which each colliery strove to sell its maximum output, even at a loss — thus depreciating prices.

The Act also provides for the compulsory fixation by the coal-owners of minimum prices below which coal may not be sold.

The regulation of output has operated only since January 1st, 1931, but the arrangements for the co-ordination of minimum prices between district and district are not yet completed. It is therefore too early to bring the results into perspective, but the fact that the general level of coal-prices has been maintained during a period when the level of wholesale prices of other commodities showed a decline is no doubt to be attributed in some measure to the operation of the 1930 Act.

This Act, therefore, has enabled the British coal industry to make a determined effort to cope with the problem of its own surplus capacity. Moreover, by setting up a *Central Council of Coal-Owners*, which decides the permissible output in each district and co-ordinates the minimum prices, it has made possible negotiations for an international agreement with the coal-owners in other countries. There is a provision under the 1930 Act for the extension of the powers of the Central Council to enable it, without the requirement of a further Act of Parliament, to deal with such regulation of output or sale of coal as might be involved by an international agreement.

It is clear, however, that the regulation of output and the fixation of minimum prices in this country leaves the problem of the coal export trade unsolved. Exports during the first half of 1931 were 8.3 million tons lower than during the first half of 1930, and the quantity of coal available for consumption at home was 6.7 million tons lower. At the same time over 200,000 miners were wholly unemployed.

Germany. — The extension of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate until 1942 is an important measure of organisation taken by the German coal industry. This extension ensures for a long time to come the uniform regulation of sales in the most important German coal district.

Belgium. — In Belgium the tendency of coal-mining companies to amalgamate has continued. A recent merger took place between two collieries whose combined annual output exceeds 1,200,000 tons. This tendency is equally marked in regard to the organisation of sales, as shown by the setting up of the *Comptoir Belge de Charbons Industriels* and the establishment of joint commercial services for several collieries which are connected financially. Thus, the sales of a group of collieries whose combined output amounts to over 2,300,000 tons are controlled by a single head.

Netherlands. — Netherlands producers have come to certain arrangements with each other and with the selling organisations of neighbouring countries in regard to prices in the Netherlands market.

Czechoslovakia. — The organisation of sales has been supplemented by an agreement between the lignite producers' cartels in Northern Bohemia in regard to the mutual protection of their clientèle and participation in production.

6. COMMERCIAL POLICY.

As a result of the crisis a number of restrictive measures have been adopted with regard to Customs and commercial policy. The international trade in coal has been hampered still further by the introduction of import prohibitions, quotas, Customs duties or, during the last few months in particular, restrictions in the foreign exchange market ; we shall not, however, deal specially with this latter aspect of the question.

A. RATIONING OF IMPORTS.

Germany. — Germany has protected her coal industry for many years. No change has been made in the principles governing her coal policy with regard to importing countries. Imports of Polish coal have been prohibited since June 1925.

France. — Several countries have decided to restrict coal imports so as to safeguard their home industry. In July 1931, France imposed restrictions on foreign coal imports.

By a Decree of July 10th, imports into France of coal, coke and briquettes are subject, as an "exceptional and temporary measure", to previous authorisation by means of licences; the importation of furnace coke and coal-dust for coke-works is not restricted.

France has pointed out that two-thirds of the sudden and considerable increase in French coal consumption in 1929 was covered by imports and one-third by fresh coal from the French and Saar mines and coal out of the latter's stocks — in inverse ratio to the proportion between French output and French consumption. During the year 1930, foreign imports as a whole were maintained at the same level as the previous year — a level justified by the exceptional requirements which had then to be met — and scarcely declined at all, although the capacity of absorption of the French home market had considerably decreased.

After taking less than a third share in the rapid increase in home consumption during its prosperous phase, the French coal industry had to bear the brunt of the internal crisis of under-consumption, which grew worse from month to month. It was obliged to sell at a loss and restrict output, while its stocks accumulated and unemployment increased. The economic and social equilibrium of the home coal industry, which places 95 per cent of its output within the country, was seriously threatened by the persistent excess of imports and the disturbed state of the market.

The French Government, which was concerned about the effects of unemployment on the position of miners, whose daily wage had been reduced by 5 per cent in March-April 1931, took action with a view to regulating by administrative measures the quantity of coal allowed to be imported to cover the country's reduced requirements.

Imports of any origin were uniformly restricted to 80 per cent of the 1928-29-30 average. The quantity authorised was thus about 24,000,000 tons — a figure comparable to the actual imports for 1928 on a consumption basis also reduced to the 1928 level or lower. As from December 1st, 1931, rationing was reduced to 72 per cent of the average imports of 1928-29-30.

Greater elasticity is given to the system by the permission to replace import licences for coal entering France by certificates of origin issued by the organisations representing foreign producers, within the limits of the authorised monthly quota. German, Belgian and Polish producers make use of these certificates of origin and distribute among themselves the total quota allotted to their countries.

The French Government has stated its intention of replacing as soon as possible the administrative regulations adopted as an emergency measure and tending to encourage the conclusion of private agreements between producers by permanent measures consistent with the general policy of understandings between producers, advocated by that Government before the League.

Belgium. — The measures adopted by France intensified the difficulties of the Belgian coal-mining industry. On October 10th, 1931, Belgium imposed similar restrictions on her coal imports. The importation of coal and briquettes is now subject to a permit granted by the Ministry of Industry. The quota fixed is 76 per cent of the 1930 figure, which has thus been reduced by 24 per cent.

By an agreement concluded between Germany and Belgium which remains in force until December 31st, 1931, Germany signified her willingness to reduce her coal exports to Belgium to 76 per cent of the monthly average for 1930, while Belgium undertook to reduce her output of coal by 2,500,000 tons as compared with 1930.

Hungary. — The import licence system was introduced in Hungary at the end of September 1931. Henceforward coal, lignite, briquettes and coke may only be imported by permission of the Minister of Commerce, who has appointed a Commissioner to control supplies of coal. This restriction of foreign coal imports is due to the position of the foreign exchange market in Hungary.

Czechoslovakia. — Czechoslovakia has fixed export and import quotas by agreement with neighbouring countries — i.e., Germany, Poland and Hungary.

Her old contract with Germany, which was in force until April 1st, 1931, was based on the following principle : Czechoslovakia could export to Germany each month 160,000 tons of lignite and 9,000 tons of coal, while Germany could export each month to Czechoslovakia 65,000 tons of coal and 18,000 tons of coke. As from April 1st, 1931, this agreement has been amended and monthly deliveries of coal by Germany to Czechoslovakia and *vice versa* may not exceed 115,000 tons in terms of coal.

The agreement regarding the import quota of Polish coal into Czechoslovakia has remained unchanged since April 23rd, 1925 ; the quantity allowed is 60,000 tons per month.

Hungary was allowed to export to Czechoslovakia 80,000 tons of lignite in 1927-28, 100,000 tons in 1928-29 and 120,000 tons in 1929-30. In connection with the negotiations relating to the new commercial treaty, Hungary is demanding an increase in this quota.

B. IMPORT DUTIES.

Quotas are not the only means of restricting coal imports. In many countries, Customs duties are levied on foreign coal and various charges are added to the import duties proper, making them very much higher.

Italy. — In Italy, by Decree-Law of September 24th, 1931, a special *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent was imposed on coal (including anthracite), coke and briquettes, apart from fuel for State railways and mercantile marine, which is admitted duty free. Up to that time, coal had been exempt from Customs duties ; coke, on the other hand, was already subject to a duty of 3 gold lire per ton, to which the *ad valorem* duty mentioned above has now been added.

By Decree-Law of May 4th 1931, coke intended for the manufacture of special steel and fine steel has been exempted from payment of import duties.

Roumania. — In Roumania, coal pays an import duty of 500 lei per ton, minimum rate. This minimum duty represents about 110 per cent of the selling price of Polish coal at the pit-head.

Yugoslavia. — In Yugoslavia, coal imported by land is subject to the following charges :

	Gold dinars
Customs duty (minimum) per ton	3
Customs charge for handling	3
State octroi duty	1

Coal imported by land pays in all 7 gold dinars, whereas sea-borne coal is only subject to a charge for handling of 0.5 gold dinar per ton.

Hungary. — In Hungary, foreign coal, which may be imported free of Customs duties, is subject to a number of charges :

Customs charge for handling, 4 per cent *ad valorem* of the goods imported ;
Turnover tax, 4 per cent *ad valorem* levied at the station of destination.

Fuel of Hungarian origin is only subject to a turnover tax amounting to 2 per cent. The town of Budapest also levies a charge of 1.08 pengö per ton.

The Hungarian Government has fixed the average value of the coal on which these charges are based at 40 pengö per ton at Budapest, which is the principal market for Polish coal.

In Hungary, 1 ton of Polish coal is thus subject to the following charges :

	Pengö
Customs charge for handling	1.60
Turnover tax	1.60
Octroi duty	1.08
Total	4.28

representing 17 per cent of the selling price of coal in Hungary.

Table VIII gives Customs import duties on coal, coke and briquettes.

C. OTHER MEASURES OF PROTECTION.

(a) In addition to adopting Customs measures, a large number of countries encourage the use of home-produced fuel, particularly by the public services, railways and steamship companies.

(b) With a product as heavy as coal, any increase in the exploitation of coalfields depends on the cost of transport.

Tariff facilities enable means of transport to be adapted to the economic needs of the national coal-mines. Home-produced coal is protected and equal competition with coal enjoying greater advantages is restored by means of special tariffs. The crisis has only served to increase, particularly during the last few months, the operation of these tariffs.

7. EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

1. The sale of coal at a loss in export markets has led to a movement in certain producing countries in favour of international co-operation. In September 1929, the Central Collieries Commercial Association, one of the voluntary organisations in existence before the passage of the Coal Mines Act, instituted negotiations on the subject with the Scandinavian Coal Importers' Federation, then with the Polish coal-owners and finally with the Rhenish-Westphalian Syndicate. Further conversations took place in January 1930 between this Association and the Polish owners, but as the Association was acting without either the approval of the Mining Association or the support of the other coal-exporting districts in the United Kingdom, the conversations only served the purpose of an interchange of views. The general consensus of opinion, however, was that international co-operation was desirable, but that it was impossible until the British coal-owners as a whole supported the movement and had some representative body to speak on their behalf. This mouthpiece was provided by the 1930 Act in the shape of the Central Council of British Coal-Owners.

In 1930, a delegation headed by Mr. Shinwell, the Labour Minister for Mines, was sent to the Scandinavian countries ; this delegation recommended in its report that the question of adjusting markets on a basis acceptable to the British coal trade should be further explored.

Finally, the Central Council of British Coal-Owners invited the coal-owners of Germany, Belgium, France, Poland, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia to discuss in London on

September 30th, 1931, the possibility of concluding arrangements for regulating the sale and conditions of supply of coal so as to secure a more stable and more economic basis of operation for the coal-mining industry in the various countries.

2. The efforts towards international co-operation seem to have been made more difficult by England's abandonment of the gold standard and by the protective and competitive measures recently adopted by other countries.

3. Among the international agreements concluded in regard to coal, mention should be made of the Agreement signed on November 1st, 1930, between the Polish Coal Convention and the Gleiwitz Coal Syndicate of Upper Silesia. Its object is to regulate and allocate coal exports to Austrian and Hungarian markets. Under this Agreement, the participation of the Polish coal-mining industry in the total exports to these markets is fixed at 86.52 per cent and that of German Upper Silesia at 13.48 per cent (it has been stipulated that these figures will be modified after the entry into force of a commercial agreement between Germany and Poland).

TABLES ANNEXES

Tableau I. HOUILLE. — Table I. COAL.

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques. — Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

PAYS	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	* 1931	COUNTRY
AFRIQUE	11,994	12,645	13,264	14,168	13,874	14,084	14,421	13,532	11,800	AFRICA.
Algérie	4	9	10	14	21	17	16	17	26	Algeria.
Nigeria	178	224	243	330	364	365	350	353	...	Nigeria.
Rhodésie du Sud	560	592	689	874	909	1,095	1,037	939	587	Southern Rhodesia.
Union Sud-Afric.	11,252	11,820	12,322	12,950	12,580	12,607	13,018	12,223	10,881	Union of S. Africa.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD	609,011	527,703	536,497	608,443	554,715	535,062	564,583	492,096	405,484	NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	12,164	9,139	8,628	11,687	12,341	12,439	12,273	10,367	8,463	Canada.
Etats-Unis ¹	596,847	518,564	527,869	596,756	542,374	522,623	552,310	481,729	397,021	United States ¹ .
AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE (Mexique)	1,262	1,227	1,444	1,809	1,031	1,022	1,060	1,072	...	CARIBBEAN. (Mexico).
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD*	1,840	2,070	2,060	2,185	2,003	1,928	2,024	1,950	1,600	SOUTH AMERICA.*
Brésil	324	268	392	* 400	235	250	170	...	...	Brazil.
Chili	1,164	1,539	1,453	1,491	1,482	1,376	1,508	1,442	1,107	Chile.
Colombie* . . . . .	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	Colombia.*
Pérou	253	155	102	170	162	178	221	...	...	Peru.
Venezuela	26	25	25	*24	*24	*24	*25	...	*20	Venezuela.
ASIE (s. l'U.R.S.S.)	78,666	83,441	83,981	83,210	88,250	90,615	* 91,400	* 87,000	77,000	ASIA (excl. U.S.S.R.).
Borneo brit.	102	129	101	93	80	80	73	61	...	British Borneo.
Chine (s. l. Mandchourie du Sud)	18,578	19,023	17,476	15,660	15,203	16,495	* 15,000	* 14,000	...	China (excl. South Manchuria). ²
Mandch. du Sud ²	5,903	6,689	6,948	7,505	9,218	8,836	9,268	...	...	South Manchuria. ²
Corée	380	399	622	683	710	816	938	884	...	Korea.
Etats malais féd.	323	379	415	472	470	566	672	575	...	Fed. Malay States.
Formose	1,445	1,506	1,705	1,795	1,800	1,584	1,530	...	...	Formosa.
Inde : Prov. brit.	19,116	20,596	20,309	20,435	21,478	21,907	22,721	23,128	20,750	India : Brit. prov.
Etats ind.	854	916	930	900	957	997	1,073	1,057	...	Indian States.
Indes néerland.	1,157	1,447	1,401	1,466	1,620	1,704	1,834	1,870	...	Dutch East Indies. ¹
Indochine franç.	1,052	1,230	1,357	1,284	1,479	1,952	1,942	1,938	1,800	Fr. Indo-China.
Japon	28,949	30,111	31,459	31,427	33,531	33,860	34,258	31,376	25,795	Japan.
Philippines	43	48	49	29	23	28	...	...	...	Philippines.
Sakhaline (jap.)	167	199	251	245	357	539	636	645	...	Saghalien (Japan).
Turquie	597	769	958	1,216	1,324	1,251	1,421	1,595	1,576	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	12,240	15,882	17,705	26,436	32,202	34,626	40,349	46,900	56,000	U.S.S.R.
EUROPE (sans l'U.R.S.S.) * 475,100	* 533,985	* 520,310	431,934	* 572,770	* 559,520	604,266	* 559,180	505,200	EUROPE (excl. U.S.S.R.).	
Allemagne	62,316	118,769	132,622	145,296	153,599	150,861	163,441	142,699	118,624	Germany.
Autriche	158	172	145	157	176	202	208	216	228	Austria.
Belgique	22,923	23,362	23,097	25,230	27,551	27,578	26,940	27,415	27,035	Belgium.
Bulgarie	63	70	57	64	69	70	79	71	86	Bulgaria.
Espagne	5,929	6,127	6,117	6,536	6,563	6,371	7,108	7,120	7,186	Spain.
France	37,679	44,019	47,097	51,392	51,792	51,365	53,780	53,884	50,023	France.
Hongrie	793	744	805	828	786	783	826	812	776	Hungary.
Irlande, Et. libre	...	...	...	80	...	...	87	...	...	Irish Free State.
Italie	174	127	189	209	169	128	223	231	236	Italy.
Pays-Bas	5,595	6,180	7,117	8,843	9,488	10,920	11,581	12,211	12,901	Netherlands.
Pologne	36,098	32,280	29,081	35,747	38,084	40,616	46,236	37,506	38,268	Poland.
Portugal	138	125	108	202	179	201	197	212	...	Portugal.
Roumanie	292	297	314	322	373	398	371	299	310	Roumania.
Royaume-Uni	280,430	271,405	247,078	128,305	255,264	241,283	262,045	247,795	223,689	United Kingdom.
Sarre	9,192	14,032	12,990	13,681	13,596	13,107	13,579	13,236	11,367	Saar.
Spitzberg (E.)	341	450	413	290	296	279	240	196	...	Spitzbergen. (E.)
Suède	420	438	264	384	398	359	395	398	...	Sweden.
Tchécoslovaquie	12,347	15,179	12,559	14,177	14,016	14,560	16,521	14,435	13,243	Czechoslovakia.
Yougoslavie	135	132	178	191	289	354	409	366	428	Yugoslavia.
Océanie	13,669	15,080	14,907	14,718	15,061	13,417	11,942	* 11,080	...	OCEANIA.
Australie	12,718	13,978	13,845	13,488	13,740	12,030	10,532	* 9,650	...	Australia.
Nouv.-Calédonie	—	—	1	15	9	17	21	...	...	New Caledonia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	951	1,102	1,061	1,215	1,312	1,370	1,389	1,405	...	New Zealand.
MONDE ENTIER*	1,203,800	1,192,000	1,190,200	1,182,400	1,279,900	1,250,300	1,330,000	1,212,900	1,068,000	WORLD.*

SOURCES : Statistiques nationales officielles. — National official statistics. Imperial Institute : *Statistical Summary*.

Note. — Ce tableau comprend l'antracite, mais, sauf avis contraire, pas le lignite.

Note. — This table covers anthracite and bituminous coal but excludes lignite and brown coal, except when otherwise stated.

* Estimation ou chiffres provisoires.

* Estimate or provisional figures.

(E.) Exportation.

(E.) Exports.

¹ Etats-Unis, Indes néerlandaises : y compris une faible partie de lignite.

¹ United States, Dutch East Indies : including a small quantity of lignite.

² Mandchourie du Sud : production des mines de la zone japonaise.

² South Manchuria : output of mines in the Japanese zone.

Tableau II. LIGNITE.

Table II. LIGNITE.

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques. — Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

PAYS	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	*1931	COUNTRY
AFRIQUE (Congo belge) . . .	61	81	66	89	86	97	116	*134	...	AFRICA. (Belgian Congo).
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD (Canada)	3,250	3,233	3,288	3,262	3,469	3,495	3,600	3,133	2,633	NORTH AMERICA. (Canada).
ASIE	322	361	299	371	468	453	...	...	...	ASIA.
Chine	166	180	124	205	282	316	...	...	...	China.
Indochine française	5	4	6	5	7	15	30	28	...	Fr. Indo-China.
Japon	151	177	169	161	179	122	139	129	...	Japan.
EUROPE	154,421	164,624	177,571	177,383	190,780	207,113	219,913	185,411	170,050	EUROPE.
Allemagne	118,785	124,637	139,725	139,151	150,504	165,588	174,456	146,010	133,222	Germany.
Autriche	2,685	2,786	3,033	2,958	3,064	3,263	3,525	3,063	2,982	Austria.
Bulgarie	1,013	1,155	1,166	1,142	1,168	1,361	1,573	1,522	1,437	Bulgaria.
Espagne	394	412	403	400	430	423	439	388	353	Spain.
France	877	963	993	1,061	1,083	1,075	1,197	1,143	1,040	France.
Grèce	119	131	142	153	143	121	156	130	...	Greece.
Hongrie	6,895	6,342	5,519	5,822	6,244	6,510	7,044	6,176	6,111	Hungary.
Italie	953	917	1,105	1,181	912	697	782	577	449	Italy.
Pays-Bas	54	191	208	211	201	197	157	144	163	Netherlands.
Pologne	171	89	66	76	78	74	74	55	39	Poland.
Portugal	16	8	17	31	26	26	29	34	...	Portugal.
Roumanie	2,229	2,479	2,615	2,731	2,850	2,630	2,675	2,071	1,647	Roumania.
Tchécoslovaquie . .	16,266	20,460	18,605	18,516	19,621	20,451	22,561	19,194	17,961	Czechoslovakia.
Yougoslavie	3,964	4,054	3,974	3,950	4,456	4,697	5,245	4,904	4,535	Yugoslavia.
OCÉANIE	1,170	1,144	1,978	2,033	2,572	2,723	2,956	* 3,025	...	OCEANIA.
Australie	119	130	891	973	1,479	1,618	1,769	* 1,850	...	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . .	1,051	1,014	1,087	1,060	1,093	1,105	1,187	1,178	...	New Zealand.
MONDE ENTIER . . .	159,220	169,440	183,200	183,140	197,380	213,880	* 227,040	*192,150	176,000	WORLD.

SOURCES : Statistiques nationales officielles. — National official statistics. [Imperial Institute * Statistical Summary.

Note. — Ce tableau se réfère au lignite et au « charbon brun ».

Note. — This table covers lignite and brown coal.

* Estimation ou chiffres provisoires.

* Estimate or provisional figures.

Tableau III. HOUILLE ET LIGNITE (équivalent en houille¹).

Table III. COAL AND LIGNITE (in terms of coal¹).

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques.

Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

PAYS	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	* 1931	COUNTRY
AFRIQUE	12,014	12,675	13,286	14,198	13,903	14,116	14,460	* 13,577	11,850	AFRICA.
Algérie	4	9	10	14	21	17	16	17	26	Algeria.
Congo belge	20	27	22	30	29	32	39	*45	...	Belgian Congo.
Nigeria	178	224	243	330	364	365	350	353	...	Nigeria.
Rhodésie du Sud	560	592	689	874	909	1,095	1,037	939	587	South Rhodesia.
Union Sud Africaine	11,252	11,820	12,322	12,950	12,580	12,607	13,018	12,223	10,881	Union of South Africa.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD	610,094	528,781	537,593	609,530	555,871	536,227	565,783	493,140	406,362	NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	13,247	10,217	9,724	12,774	13,497	13,604	13,473	11,411	9,341	Canada.
Etats-Unis	596,847	518,564	527,869	596,756	542,374	522,623	552,310	481,729	397,021	United States.
AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE (Mexique)	1,262	1,227	1,444	1,809	1,031	1,022	1,060	1,072	...	CARIBBEAN (Mexico).
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD*	1,840	2,070	2,060	2,185	2,003	1,928	2,024	1,950	1,600	SOUTH AMERICA*.
Bésil	324	268	392	* 400	235	250	170	...	...	Brazil.
Chili	1,164	1,539	1,453	1,491	1,482	1,376	1,508	1,442	1,107	Chile.
Colombie* . . . . .	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	...	Colombia*.
Pérou	253	155	102	170	162	178	221	...	...	Peru.
Venezuela	26	25	25	* 24	*24	*24	*25	*20	...	Venezuela.
ASIE (sans l'U.R.S.S.)	78,774	83,561	84,051	83,334	88,406	90,766	* 91,450	* 87,000	77,000	ASIA. (excl. U.S.S.R.).
Borneo brit.	102	129	101	93	80	80	73	61	...	British Borneo.
Chine (sans la Mandch. Sud)	18,634	19,083	17,518	15,728	15,297	16,600	* 15,000	* 14,000	...	China (excl. S. Manchuria).
Mandch. du Sud ²	5,903	6,689	6,948	7,505	9,218	8,836	9,268	...	...	Sih. Manchuria ² .
Corée	380	399	622	683	710	816	938	884	...	Korea.
Etats malais fédérés	323	379	415	472	470	566	672	575	...	Fed. Malay States.
Formose	1,445	1,506	1,705	1,795	1,800	1,584	1,530	...	...	Formosa.
Inde: Prov. brit.	19,116	20,596	20,309	20,435	21,478	21,907	22,721	23,128	20,750	India: Brit. prov.
Etats ind.	854	916	930	900	957	997	1,073	1,057	...	Ind. States.
Indes néerl.	1,157	1,447	1,401	1,466	1,620	1,704	1,834	1,870	...	Dutch East Ind.
Indochine fr.	1,054	1,231	1,359	1,286	1,481	1,957	1,952	1,947	1,800	Fr. Indo-China.
Japon	28,999	30,170	31,515	31,481	33,591	33,901	34,304	31,419	25,835	Japan.
Philippines	43	48	49	29	23	...	...	...	...	Philippines.
Sakhaline (jap.)	167	199	251	245	357	539	636	645	...	Sakhalien (Jap.).
Turquie	597	769	958	1,216	1,324	1,251	1,421	1,595	1,576	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	12,240	15,582	17,705	26,436	32,202	34,626	40,349	46,990	56,000	U. S. S. R.
EUROPE (sans l'U.R.S.S.)	* 518,240	* 550,985	* 569,525	481,104	* 625,400	* 616,275	664,912	* 610,500	552,500	EUROPE. (excl. U.S.S.R.).
Allemagne	88,713	146,466	163,672	176,218	187,044	187,658	202,209	175,145	148,228	Germany.
Autriche	1,769	1,844	1,965	1,932	2,014	2,160	2,323	2,054	2,017	Austria.
Belgique	22,923	23,362	23,097	25,230	27,551	27,578	26,940	27,415	27,035	Belgium.
Bulgarie	400	455	446	445	459	523	603	578	566	Bulgaria.
Espagne	6,126	6,333	6,318	6,736	6,778	6,582	7,328	7,314	7,363	Spain.
France	37,971	44,340	47,428	51,746	52,153	51,723	54,179	54,265	50,369	France.
Grèce	59	66	71	77	72	60	78	65	...	Greece.
Hongrie	3,091	2,858	2,645	2,769	2,867	2,953	3,174	2,870	2,813	Hungary.
Irlande, Et. libre	...	...	...	80	...	...	87	...	...	Irish Free State.
Italie	412	357	465	505	397	302	419	375	348	Italy.
Pays-Bas	5,613	6,244	7,186	8,913	9,555	10,986	11,633	12,259	12,955	Netherlands.
Pologne	36,155	32,310	29,103	35,772	38,110	40,641	46,261	37,518	38,277	Poland.
Portugal	143	128	114	212	188	210	207	224	...	Portugal.
Roumanie	1,035	1,123	1,186	1,232	1,323	1,275	1,263	989	859	Roumania.
Royaume-Uni	280,430	271,405	247,078	128,305	255,264	241,283	262,045	247,795	223,689	Unit. Kingdom.
Sarre	9,192	14,032	12,990	13,681	13,596	13,107	13,579	13,236	11,367	Saar.
Spitzberg (E.)	341	450	413	290	296	279	240	196	...	Spitzbergen (E.).
Suède	420	438	264	384	398	359	395	398	...	Sweden.
Tchécoslovaquie	21,915	27,214	23,503	25,069	25,558	26,590	29,792	25,725	23,808	Czechoslovakia.
Yougoslavie	1,456	1,483	1,503	1,508	1,774	1,920	2,157	2,001	1,940	Yugoslavia.
Océanie	14,059	15,461	15,566	15,395	15,915	14,324	12,928	* 12,090	...	OCEANIA.
Australie	12,758	14,021	14,142	13,812	14,233	12,569	11,122	* 10,267	...	Australia.
Nouv.-Calédonie	...	...	1	15	9	17	21	...	...	New Caledonia.
Nouv.-Zélande	1,301	1,440	1,423	1,568	1,676	1,738	1,785	1,798	...	New Zealand.
MONDE ENTIER*	1,248,500	1,240,600	1,241,300	1,233,500	1,334,800	1,309,300	1,393,000	1,266,300	1,117,500	WORLD.*

SOURCES : Voir tableau 56. — See table 56.

* Estimation ou chiffre provisoire.

(E.) Exportation.

¹ Lignite calculé en équivalent de houille selon le taux de 2 : 9 pour l'Allemagne et la Pologne, 3 : 5 pour l'Autriche, 1 : 2 pour l'Espagne et la Grèce, 1 : 4 pour l'Italie, 10 : 17 pour la Tchécoslovaquie et 1 : 3 pour les autres pays.

² Mandchourie du Sud : la production des mines de la zone japonaise.

* Estimate or provisional figure.

(E.) Exports.

¹ Lignite converted into terms of coal at the rate of 3 : 5 for Austria, 10 : 17 for Czechoslovakia, 2 : 9 for Germany and Poland, 1 : 4 for Italy, 1 : 2 for Spain and Greece, and 1 : 3 for the other countries.

² South Manchuria : output of mines in the Japanese zone.

Tableau IV. COKE. — Table IV. COKE.

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques. — Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

PAYS	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	* 1931	COUNTRY
AFRIQUE.										
Algérie ¹ (G.) . . . . .	.	.	.	52	50	48	55	61	...	Algeria ¹ (G.).
Rhodésie du Sud	123	137	138	153	147	140	100	77	...	Southern Rhodesia.
Union Sud-Africaine.										Union of S. Africa.
Cokeries	54	68	68	80	98	94	99	89	...	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz a)	53	66	68	70	71	84	89	86	...	Gasworks a).
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.										
Canada ² .										Canada ² .
Cokeries	1,061	894	979	1,412	1,436	1,797	2,152	1,871	1,370	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz	452	410	424	427	403	303	277	293	295	Gasworks.
Etats-Unis ³ .										United States ³ .
Cokeries	51,689	40,161	46,509	51,588	46,350	47,905	54,326	43,519	30,598	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz	2,522	.	2,637	.	2,581	...	...	...	...	Gasworks.
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.										
Chili (G.)	56	56	75	.	53	50	51	49	...	Chile (G.).
Pérou (C.)	46	20	.	24	14	20	...	...	...	Peru (C.).
ASIE.										
Chine (sans la Mandchourie du Sud) (E.).	30	28	19	15	13	14	13	11	8	China (excl. S. Manchuria) (E.).
Mandchourie du Sud ⁴	148	232	194	283	318	344	338	...	...	South Manchuria ⁴ .
Corée	101	106	108	119	130	...	...	...	...	Korea.
Etats malais fédérés	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	14	...	Fed. Malay States.
Inde britannique ⁵ .										India ⁵ .
Coke dur	84	62	56	30	43	57	74	66	...	Hard coke.
Coke mou.	224	310	423	524	618	700	770	762	...	Soft coke.
Japon.										Japan.
Cokeries	658	832	849	1,035	1,086	1,238	...	...	...	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz b)	477	445	510	594	706	807	...	...	...	Gasworks b).
U. R. S. S.	c) 360	c) 724	c) 1,350	c) 2,761	c) 3,416	4,184	4,977	6,158	6,800	U. S. S. R.
EUROPE.										
Allemagne.										Germany.
Cokeries	14,071	24,885	28,397	27,297	33,243	34,775	39,421	32,700	22,700	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz	4,419	4,300	4,505	4,498	b) 4,632	b) 4,603	b) 4,888	b) 4,726	...	Gasworks.
Autriche (G.) . . . . .	.	451	477	476	530	576	629	569	...	Austria (G.).
Belgique (C.)	4,180	4,217	4,112	4,917	5,697	6,112	5,952	5,286	4,931	Belgium (C.).
Espagne.										Spain.
Cokeries	744	848	878	832	714	681	768	676	572	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz ⁶ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	161	204	216	233	...	Gasworks ⁶ .
Danemark (G.) . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	256	...	...	Denmark (G.).
Finlande (G.) . . . . .	.	24	26	29	32	39	45	...	...	Finland (G.).
France.										France.
Cokeries	4,287	5,415	6,016	6,908	7,118	7,957	9,080	9,271	7,940	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz ⁷	2,472	2,451	2,471	2,456	2,345	2,279	2,364	2,265	2,140	Gasworks ⁷ .
Hongrie (G.) . . . . .	.	.	.	.	135	141	167	169	...	Hungary (G.).
Irlande, Etat libre (G.) . . . . .	.	.	.	82	.	.	103	...	...	Irish Free State (G.).
Italie (C.)	275	310	512	592	578	636	792	813	...	Italy (C.).
Norvège (G.) . . . . .	.	.	.	.	73	72	68	...	...	Norway (G.).
Pays-Bas.										Netherlands.
Cokeries	672	976	1,144	1,199	1,479	1,573	2,403	2,599	1,962	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz*	700	750	800	800	850	850	800	700	...	Gasworks*.

Tableau IV. Coke (suite). — Table IV. Coke (continued).

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques. — Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

PAYS	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	* 1931	COUNTRY
EUROPE (suite).										EUROPE (continued).
Pologne (C.)	1,376	950	964	1,113	1,402	1,668	1,858	1,584	1,355	Poland (C.).
Royaume-Uni ⁸ .										United Kingdom ⁸ .
Cokeries	13,634	12,958	11,185	4,790	12,027	12,035	13,637	11,699	...	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz	11,693	12,280	12,023	11,784	12,562	12,412	12,610	12,514	...	Gasworks.
Sarre (C.)	1,268	1,763	1,948	2,106	2,217	2,373	2,423	2,560	1,941	Saar (C.).
Suède.										Sweden.
Cokeries	114	79	77	113	116	105	104	388	...	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz	177	186	188	209	224	253	284			Gasworks.
Suisse ⁹ (G.)	262	273	296	310	333	347	382	365	...	Switzerland ⁹ (G.).
Tchécoslovaquie ¹⁰ (C.) .	1,810	2,218	2,009	1,957	2,423	2,816	3,163	2,712	2,044	Czechoslovakia ¹⁰ (C.).
Océanie.										OCEANIA.
Australie a).										Australia a).
Cokeries	377	544	677	583	691	596	579	* 408	...	Coke ovens.
Usines à gaz	746	779	808	831	846	871	864	834	...	Gasworks.
Nouv.-Zélande ¹¹ b) (G.).	81	82	81	80	73	79	73	...	...	New Zealand ¹¹ b) (G.).

SOURCES : Statistiques nationales officielles — National official statistics. Imperial Institute. *Statistical Summary*. Reichskohlenrat : *Statistische Übersicht*.

Note. — Autant que possible, il est établi, dans le tableau, une distinction entre le coke provenant des fours à coke (à ruche ou avec récupération de sous-produits) et le coke provenant des cornues comme sous-produits de l'industrie du gaz. Le premier est employé principalement dans la métallurgie, mais peut être aussi préparé pour l'usage domestique ; le second, dont la qualité ne permet pas l'emploi dans les fonderies ou hauts fourneaux, est surtout employé comme combustible domestique. Cependant, les fours avec récupération de sous-produits ont été adaptés, notamment aux Etats-Unis, aux besoins de l'industrie du gaz, et le coke produit par des fours de cette espèce installés dans les usines à gaz est de même nature que le coke des fours à coke ou coke métallurgique. — Le coke de pétrole, dernier résidu du raffinage, dans certaines conditions, du pétrole brut, n'est pas compris dans le tableau.

* Estimation ou chiffre provisoire. (E.) Exports. (C.) Cokeries. (G.) Usines à gaz.

a) Année finissant le 30.VI. b) Douze mois finissant le 31.III de l'année suivante. c) Année finissant le 30.IX.

¹ Algérie : la quantité de coke disponible pour la vente a été pour les années 1923 à 1926 respectivement de 39, 39, 35, 35 milliers de tonnes.

² Canada : la production de coke de pétrole est s'élevée en 1929 à 76.302 tonnes métriques.

³ Etats-Unis : le coke provenant des fours avec récupération de sous-produits installés dans les usines à gaz est compris sous la rubrique : « cokeries », et déduit des chiffres des recensements biennuels relatifs à la production du coke par les usines à gaz. La production de coke de pétrole en 1928 a été de 1.294.000 tonnes métriques.

⁴ Mandchourie du Sud : production des installations japonaises.

⁵ Inde : coke mou, ne pouvant pas servir pour la métallurgie.

⁶ Espagne : usines à gaz : chiffres incomplets.

⁷ France : usines à gaz : coke disponible pour la vente.

⁸ Royaume-Uni : fours à coke : les chiffres antérieurs à 1929 peuvent inclure de petites quantités de braise de coke. — Usines à gaz : coke et braise de coke.

⁹ Suisse : coke et grésillon.

¹⁰ Tchécoslovaquie : non compris le coke tiré du lignite, dont la production s'est élevée à 7.435 tonnes en 1929 et 2.338 tonnes en 1930.

¹¹ Nouvelle-Zélande : coke vendu.

Note. — The table distinguishes, as far as possible, between coke made in coke ovens (beehive or by-product) and coke made in retorts as a by-product of the manufactured gas industry. The former is used mainly for metallurgical purposes, but may also be prepared for domestic uses, while the latter, being unsuitable, on account of its quality, for foundry or furnace use, is largely employed as a domestic fuel. However, by-product ovens have been adapted, especially in the United States, to the needs of the manufactured gas industry, and the coke produced by such ovens installed in gas plants is of the same nature as coke oven or metallurgical coke. — Petroleum coke, the ultimate residue left when crude oil is refined under certain conditions, is excluded from the table.

* Estimate or provisional figure. (E.) Exports. (C.) Coke ovens. (G.) Gasworks.

a) Year ending 30. VI. b) Twelve months ending 30. III. of following year. c) Year ending 30. IX.

¹ Algeria : the amount of coke available for sale in the years 1923 to 1926 was (metric tons, 000's) 39, 39, 35, 35, respectively.

² Canada : the production of petroleum coke amounted in 1929 to 76,302 metric tons.

³ United States : the output from by-product coke ovens installed in manufactured gas plants is grouped under coke ovens and deducted from the biennial census figures for the production of coke by the manufactured gas industry. The output of petroleum coke in 1928 was 1,294,000 metric tons.

⁴ South Manchuria : output of Japanese plants.

⁵ India : soft coke, unsuitable for metallurgical purposes.

⁶ Spain : gasworks : incomplete figures.

⁷ France : gasworks : coke available for sale.

⁸ United Kingdom : coke ovens : prior to 1929 it is possible that small quantities of coke breeze were included. — Gasworks : coke and breeze.

⁹ Switzerland : coke and grésillon.

¹⁰ Czechoslovakia : excluding coke made from lignite, which amounted to 7,435 metric tons in 1929 and 2,338 metric tons in 1930.

¹¹ New Zealand : coke sold.

Tableau V. — CONSOMMATION DE CHARBON (HOUILLE ET L'ÉQUIVALENT EN HOUILLE DU LIGNITE, DU COKE ET DES AGGLOMÉRÉS).

Table V. — CONSUMPTION OF COAL (INCLUDING COKE, LIGNITE AND BRIQUETTES IN TERMS OF COAL).

Pays	Consommation en millions de tonnes métriques Consumption in metric tons (1000,000's omitted)							a) Importations nettes en % de la consommation Net imports as % of consumption							Country
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	*1931	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	*1931	
AFRIQUE :															
Union Sud-Africaine	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	+ 12.9	+ 16.5	+ 13.0	+ 11.9	+ 12.9	+ 10.7	+ 9.1	AFRICA : Union of South Africa.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD :															
Canada	25	28	30	29	30	29	21	60.8	54.4	54.7	53.2	55.4	60.4	56.3	NORTH AMERICA : Canada.
Etats-Unis	505	554	519	501	530	462	382	+ 4.4	+ 7.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	+ 3.7	United States.
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD :															
Argentine	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	SOUTH AMERICA : Argentine.
Brésil	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	*2.2	...	83.2	82.9	90.4	89.8	93.2	*90.3	...	Brazil.
Chili	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	...	16.9	7.9	3.3	5.4	3.9	+ 1.9	...	Chile.
ASIE :															
Chine (sans la Mandchourie du Sud)	17	16	14	15	*13	*13	...	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 11.0	+ 9.0	+ *12.6	+ *7.6	...	ASIA : China (excl. S. Manchuria).
Inde (brit.)	21	21	22	22	23	24	21	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	Brit. India.
Japon	31	31	34	35	36	32	27	+ 3.0	+ 1.8	1.5	1.7	3.4	1.8	4.3	Japan.
U. R. S. S. a)	16	26	32	34	39	45	...	+ 1.6	1.2	1.5	+ 1.3	+ 2.7	+ 3.7	...	U. S. S. R. a)
EUROPE :															
Allemagne	138	125	153	159	169	147	123	+ 15.0	+ 28.3	+ 17.4	+ 14.6	+ 16.8	+ 15.6	+ 16.9	Germany.
Autriche	7	7	7	8	9	7	6	72.3	71.4	72.8	72.3	73.9	69.7	69.0	Austria.
Belgique et Luxembourg	31	31	36	35	38	36	32	25.2	18.3	23.6	20.2	28.3	23.3	15.9	Belgium and Luxembourg.
Danemark	4.2	4.1	5.2	4.8	5.8	5.2	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	Denmark.
Espagne	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	20.3	11.4	25.5	22.3	22.3	19.2	14.5	Spain.
Finlande	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Finland.
France et Sarre	81	84	87	85	94	95	87	25.7	22.3	24.4	23.7	27.9	28.9	28.7	France and Saar.
Hongrie	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.0	3.5	24.0	23.2	33.3	35.7	36.4	28.6	19.5	Hungary.
Italie	11	13	14	13	15	13	12	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.7	97.3	97.2	97.0	Italy.
Lettonie	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	...	Latvia.
Norvège	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Norway.
Pays-Bas	11	11	12	13	14	13	13	35.1	20.1	22.5	14.6	15.8	8.8	0.9	Netherlands.
Pologne	21	21	27	28	33	25	24	+ 28.1	+ 40.1	+ 28.8	+ 30.7	+ 29.7	+ 33.4	+ 36.6	Poland.
Royaume-Uni	175	120	185	169	179	172	161	+ 29.3	+ 6.8	+ 27.6	+ 30.0	+ 31.7	+ 30.7	+ 27.8	United Kingdom.
Suède	5	5	7	6	7	7	...	94.4	91.9	93.9	93.9	94.4	94.1	...	Sweden.
Suisse	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	22	22	23	25	28	24	23	+ 7.8	+ 13.9	+ 10.4	+ 6.5	+ 6.8	+ 6.7	+ 5.1	Czechoslovakia.
Océanie :															
Australie ¹	13	13	13	12	11	*11	...	+ 7.0	+ 5.4	+ 5.8	+ 4.3	+ 2.2	*5.1	...	OCEANIA : Australia. ¹
Nouvelle-Zélande	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	...	23.7	16.3	7.6	6.7	0.7	2.4	...	New Zealand.

NOTE. — La consommation a été calculée d'après la production de charbon et de lignite et le commerce extérieur du charbon, du coke, des briquettes et du lignite. Comme, dans plusieurs pays, les stocks ont été réduits durant le conflit charbonnier anglais de 1926 et reconstitués dans l'année suivante, les chiffres du tableau relatifs à la consommation en 1926 sont probablement au-dessous de la consommation véritable et en 1927 probablement au-dessus. De même, des stocks importants ayant été accumulés en 1930 et 1931, les chiffres donnés pour ces années dépassent la consommation réelle.

Pour les coefficients utilisés en vue de la conversion du lignite en termes de charbon, voir tableau 58. Le coke a été converti au taux de 133¹/₂ : 100.

a) Année finissant le 30.IX.

¹ Australie ; les pourcentages sont approximatifs, vu que les statistiques du commerce se réfèrent aux années fiscales.

NOTE. — The consumption has been calculated from the production of coal and lignite and the foreign trade in coal, coke, briquettes and lignite. As in a number of countries stocks were reduced during the British coal stoppage in 1926 and replenished in the following year, the consumption figures for 1926 are in some cases believed to understate, and the corresponding 1927 figures to overstate, actual consumption. Similarly, as large stocks have been accumulated in 1930 and 1931, the figures for these years overstate actual consumption.

For coefficients used in converting lignite into terms of coal, see table 58. Coke has been converted into terms of coal at the rate of 133¹/₂ : 100.

a) Year ending 30.IX.

¹ Australia ; the percentages are approximate because of the trade statistics which refer to fiscal years.

Tableau VI. — COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DU CHARBON
(houille et l'équivalent en houille du lignite, du coke et des agglomérés).

Table VI. — INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COAL
(including lignite, coke and briquettes, in terms of coal).

Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	Année Year	Importations Imports	Exportations Exports	Balance ou — + or —	Country
AFRIQUE :					
Union Sud-Africaine ¹ . . .	1924	2	1,743	— 1,741	AFRICA : Union of South Africa ¹ .
	1925	7	1,595	— 1,588	
	1926	3	2,136	— 2,133	
	1927	—	1,637	— 1,637	
	1928	—	1,495	— 1,495	
	1929	—	1,676	— 1,676	
	1930	—	1,304	— 1,304	
	1931	—	970	— 970	
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD :					
Canada	1924	15,753	750	+ 15,003	NORTH AMERICA : Canada.
	1925	15,852	767	+ 15,085	
	1926	16,229	993	+ 15,236	
	1927	17,434	1,095	+ 16,329	
	1928	16,263	807	+ 15,456	
	1929	17,570	809	+ 16,761	
	1930	17,983	614	+ 17,369	
	1931	12,423	357	+ 12,066	
Etats-Unis	1924	586	24,001	— 23,415	United States.
	1925	1,137	24,292	— 23,155	
	1926	1,565	43,863	— 42,298	
	1927	811	24,473	— 23,662	
	1928	1,023	22,334	— 21,311	
	1929	1,036	23,793	— 22,757	
	1930	991	20,714	— 19,723	
	1931	713	15,241	— 14,528	
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD :					
Argentine	1924	3,331	—	+ 3,331	SOUTH AMERICA : Argentine.
	1925	3,189	—	+ 3,189	
	1926	2,853	—	+ 2,853	
	1927	3,538	—	+ 3,538	
	1928	3,176	—	+ 3,176	
	1929	3,190	—	+ 3,190	
	1930	3,103	—	+ 3,103	
Brésil	1924	1,761	—	+ 1,761	Brazil.
	1925	1,935	—	+ 1,935	
	1926	1,946	—	+ 1,946	
	1927	2,222	—	+ 2,222	
	1928	2,192	—	+ 2,192	
	1929	2,335	—	+ 2,335	
	1930	1,942	—	+ 1,942	
Chili	1924	314	5	+ 309	Chile.
	1925	300	5	+ 295	
	1927	70	19	+ 51	
	1928	93	14	+ 79	
	1929	80	18	+ 62	
	1930	24	52	— 28	
ASIE :					
Chine	1924	1,744	3,290	— 1,546	ASIA : China.
	1925	2,865	3,076	— 211	
	1926	3,048	3,153	— 105	
	1927	2,420	4,096	— 1,676	
	1928	2,474	3,966	— 1,492	
	1929	2,324	4,207	— 1,883	
	1930	2,516	3,575	— 1,059	
	1931	1,894	3,551	— 1,657	
Inde	1924	483	210	+ 273	India.
	1925	502	220	+ 282	
	1926	203	628	— 425	
	1927	250	586	— 336	
	1928	221	638	— 417	
	1929	227	739	— 512	
	1930	227	469	— 242	
	1931	93	449	— 356	
Japon	1924	2,038	1,739	+ 299	Japan.
	1925	1,778	2,738	— 960	
	1926	2,053	2,632	— 579	
	1927	2,709	2,208	+ 501	
	1928	2,786	2,185	+ 601	
	1929	3,262	2,044	+ 1,218	
	1930	2,695	2,131	+ 564	
	1931	2,697	1,540	+ 1,157	

Tableau VI. — COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DU CHARBON
(houille et l'équivalent en houille du lignite, du coke et des agglomérés) (suite).

Table VI. — INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COAL
(including lignite, coke and briquettes, in terms of coal) (continued).

Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	Année Year	Importations Imports	Exportations Exports	Balance ou + ou —	Country
EUROPE :					EUROPE :
Allemagne ²	1924	15,070	26,799	11,729	Germany ² .
	1925	9,178	33,687	— 24,509	
	1926	4,194	54,098	— 49,904	
	1927	7,127	39,724	— 32,597	
	1928	9,489	36,801	— 27,312	
	1929	10,235	42,195	— 31,960	
	1930	8,890	36,292	— 27,402	
	1931	7,817	32,918	— 25,101	
Autriche	1924	5,515	42	+ 5,473	Austria.
	1925	5,206	68	+ 5,138	
	1926	5,060	227	+ 4,833	
	1927	5,586	205	+ 5,381	
	1928	5,718	92	+ 5,626	
	1929	6,632	49	+ 6,583	
	1930	4,792	70	+ 4,722	
	1931	4,554	73	+ 4,481	
Belgique ^{2 3}	1924	12,622	3,812	+ 8,810	Belgium ^{2 3} .
	1925	12,039	4,277	+ 7,762	
	1926	11,235	5,589	+ 5,646	
	1927	13,290	4,774	+ 8,516	
	1928	12,760	5,790	+ 6,970	
	1929	16,150	5,512	+ 10,638	
	1930	14,460	5,732	+ 8,328	
	1931	12,684	7,558	+ 5,126	
Espagne	1924	1,567	34	+ 1,533	Spain.
	1925	1,619	9	+ 1,610	
	1926	1,028	162	+ 866	
	1927	2,385	13	+ 2,322	
	1928	1,946	56	+ 1,890	
	1929	2,167	67	+ 2,100	
	1930	1,757	18	+ 1,739	
	1931	1,249	—	+ 1,249	
France ^{2 4}	1924	28,185	2,752	+ 25,433	France ^{2 4} .
	1925	26,229	5,242	+ 20,987	
	1926	23,936	4,921	+ 19,015	
	1927	26,328	5,002	+ 21,326	
	1928	25,829	5,661	+ 20,168	
	1929	32,235	6,053	+ 26,182	
	1930	32,234	4,775	+ 27,459	
	1931	29,187	4,299	+ 24,888	
Hongrie	1924	1,112	234	+ 878	Hungary.
	1925	1,204	370	+ 834	
	1926	1,285	450	+ 835	
	1927	1,628	197	+ 1,431	
	1928	1,799	160	+ 1,639	
	1929	2,031	214	+ 1,817	
	1930	1,351	200	+ 1,151	
	1931	942	261	+ 681	
Italie	1924	11,170	191	+ 10,979	Italy.
	1925	10,517	182	+ 10,335	
	1926	12,258	212	+ 12,046	
	1927	14,059	200	+ 13,859	
	1928	12,916	33	+ 12,883	
	1929	14,962	48	+ 14,914	
	1930	13,145	46	+ 13,099	
	1931	11,335	52	+ 11,283	
Norvège ⁵	1925	2,375	—	+ 2,375	Norway ⁵ .
	1926	1,971	—	+ 1,971	
	1927	2,678	—	+ 2,678	
	1928	2,607	—	+ 2,607	
	1929	2,975	—	+ 2,975	
	1930	2,736	—	+ 2,736	
	1931	2,424	—	+ 2,424	
Pays-Bas	1924	7,772	3,522	+ 4,250	Netherlands.
	1925	9,026	5,145	+ 3,881	
	1926	10,869	8,624	+ 2,245	
	1927	9,599	6,818	+ 2,781	
	1928	9,533	7,660	+ 1,873	
	1929	10,481	8,293	+ 2,188	
	1930	9,866	8,688	+ 1,178	
	1931	9,363	9,250	+ 113	

Tableau VI. — COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DU CHARBON
(houille et l'équivalent en houille du lignite, du coke et des agglomérés) (fin).

Table VI. — INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COAL
(including lignite, coke and briquettes, in terms of coal) (concluded).

Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	Année Year	Importations Imports	Exportations Exports	Balance + ou - or	Country
EUROPE (suite) :					EUROPE (continued) :
Pologne ¹	1924	386	11,417	— 11,031	Pologne ¹ .
	1925	243	8,422	— 8,179	
	1926	143	14,478	— 14,335	
	1927	293	11,266	— 10,973	
	1928	308	12,775	— 12,467	
	1929	393	14,121	— 13,728	
	1930	203	12,729	— 12,526	
Royaume-Uni	1924	9	85,508	— 85,499	United Kingdom.
	1925	15	72,374	— 72,359	
	1926	21,612	30,301	— 8,689	
	1927	2,551	72,890	— 70,339	
	1928	33	72,411	— 72,378	
	1929	23	83,068	— 83,045	
	1930	19	75,977	— 75,958	
Suède	1924	4,967	—	+ 4,967	Sweden.
	1925	4,448	—	+ 4,448	
	1926	4,347	4	+ 4,343	
	1927	6,180	—	+ 6,180	
	1928	5,568	1	+ 5,567	
	1929	6,698	3	+ 6,695	
	1930	6,367	2	+ 6,365	
Suisse	1924	2,711	1	+ 2,710	Switzerland.
	1925	2,672	1	+ 2,671	
	1926	2,627	1	+ 2,626	
	1927	2,943	1	+ 2,942	
	1928	2,992	3	+ 2,992	
	1929	3,422	—	+ 3,423	
	1930	3,125	1	+ 3,124	
Tchécoslovaquie	1924	1,105	4,098	— 2,993	Czechoslovakia.
	1925	1,805	3,635	— 1,830	
	1926	1,763	5,242	— 3,479	
	1927	2,060	4,707	— 2,647	
	1928	2,846	4,562	— 1,716	
	1929	2,889	4,929	— 2,040	
	1930	2,217	3,935	— 1,718	
U. R. S. S. ⁶	1925	63	324	— 261	U.S.S.R. ⁶ .
	1925/26	306	—	—	
	1926/27	472	—	—	
	1927/28	61	503	— 442	
	1928/29	53	1,150	— 1,097	
	1929/30	69	1,799	— 1,730	
Océanie :					OCEANIA :
Australie	1924/25	45	1,041	— 996	Australia.
	1925/26	103	853	— 750	
	1926/27	49	877	— 828	
	1927/28	73	610	— 537	
	1928/29	131	376	— 245	
	1929/30	851	302	+ 549	
	1930/31	56	385	— 339	

¹ Union Sud-Africaine, Pologne : non compris charbon de soufre.

² Allemagne, Belgique, France : y compris livraisons des réparations.

³ Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise.

⁴ France : la Sarre est comprise dans le territoire douanier français.

⁵ Norvège : houille, coke et cinders.

⁶ U.R.S.S. : Frontières d'Europe seulement.

¹ Union of S. Africa, Poland : excluding bunker coal.

² Germany, Belgium, France : including reparations deliveries.

³ Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.

⁴ France : The Saar is included in the French Customs territory.

⁵ Norway : coal, coke and cinders.

⁶ U.S.S.R. : European frontiers only.

Tableau VII. — COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DE HOUILLE, COKE, AGGLOMÉRÉS ET LIGNITE, 1925-1930.

Table VII. — INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES AND LIGNITE, 1925-1930.

Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
AFRIQUE						AFRICA
Union Sud-Africaine						Union of South Africa
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Aden	187	145	171	58	...	Aden.
Ceylan	258	247	259	171	...	Ceylon.
Etablissements du Détroit	219	284	218	155	...	Straits Settlements.
Egypte	6	—	—	—	...	Egypte.
Inde	209	175	209	175	...	India.
Poss. portugaises en Afrique	55	58	91	92	...	Portuguese Africa.
Autres pays	703	586	714	724	...	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	1,637	1,495	1,662	1,275	952	<i>Total Exports.</i>
» » Coke			10	22	14	» » Coke.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD						NORTH AMERICA
Etats-Unis d'Amérique						United States of America
HOUILLE ET ANTHRACITE						COAL AND ANTHRACITE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Royaume-Uni	127	369	340	418	...	United Kingdom.
Canada	455	424	417	221	...	Canada.
Australie	4	2	5	—	...	Australia.
Japon	17	23	7	—	...	Japan.
Autres pays	4	27	122	192	...	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	607	845	891	831	596	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Canada	16,177	15,653	16,348	14,637	12,340	Canada.
Mexique	125	84	77	59	15	Mexico.
Cuba	623	554	559	492	322	Cuba.
France	109	21	19	50	34	France.
Italie	326	208	494	376	185	Italy.
Royaume-Uni	215	5	1	—	...	United Kingdom.
Autres pays d'Europe . . .	69	—	1	—	...	Other countries in Europe.
Afrique	80	49	77	89	...	Africa.
Asie	37	12	14	18	...	Asia.
Amérique du Nord	93	94	190	82	...	North America.
Amérique du Sud	655	222	294	315	...	South America.
Amérique Centrale	847	783	827	598	...	Caribbean.
Océanie	—	—	—	2	...	Oceania.
<i>Total</i>	19,356	17,690	18,901	16,718	12,614	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Charbon de soute¹ . . .</i>	3,475	3,316	3,395	2,782	1,715	<i>Bunker coal.¹</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	22,831	21,006	22,296	19,500	14,329	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	153	134	109	120	88	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
France	4	2	14	1	...	France.
Canada	693	948	1,061	871	...	Canada.
Mexique	3	2	2	2	...	Mexico.
Chili	7	4	5	1	...	Chile.
Autres pays d'Europe . . .	7	17	10	9	...	Other countries in Europe.
Amérique du Sud	3	3	1	1	...	South America.
Amérique Centrale	15	20	30	26	...	Caribbean.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	732	996	1,123	911	684	<i>Total Exports.</i>

¹ A partir de 1927, pour navires étrangers seulement.

¹ Since 1927, for foreign ships only.

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
Canada						Canada
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . .	15,654	14,352	15,210	15,380	10,691	United States.
Royaume-Uni	823	620	721	1,039	896	United Kingdom.
Autres pays	9	8	151	275	59	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>16,486</i>	<i>14,978</i>	<i>16,082</i>	<i>16,694</i>	<i>11,646</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Royaume-Uni	56	25	24	17	...	United Kingdom.
Terre-Neuve	256	223	244	260	...	Newfoundland.
France	3	2	5	3	...	France.
Pays-Bas	5	7	5	2	...	Netherlands.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . .	408	382	381	164	148	United States.
Autres pays	257	114	77	93	179	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>985</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>963</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>

AMÉRIQUE DU SUD

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentine¹						Argentine¹
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	—	256	168	159	...	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	2,849	2,795	2,922	2,815	...	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . .	349	49	30	76	...	United States.
Autres pays	291	22	16	12	...	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>3,489</i>	<i>3,122</i>	<i>3,136</i>	<i>3,062</i>	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>32</i>	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>

Brésil¹						Brazil¹
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Royaume-Uni . . . . .	.	.	.	.	...	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . .	.	.	.	.	...	United States.
Autres pays . . . . .	.	.	.	.	...	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>2,067</i>	...	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	1,942	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>226</i>	...	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>

Chili						Chile
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Royaume-Uni	20	.	38	.	...	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . .	4	.	.	.	...	United States.
Australie	3	.	.	.	...	Australia.
Autres pays	1	.	1	.	...	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>39</i>	...	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>18</i>	52	...	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>22</i>	...	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>	...	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>

¹ Exportations : néant.

¹ Exports nil.

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
ASIE						ASIA
Chine						China
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Hong-Kong	186	259	190	169	...	Hong-Kong.
Indochine française	412	460	608	591	...	French Indo-China.
Japon et Formose	1,628	1,518	1,341	1,340	...	Japan and Formosa.
Autres pays	187	288	227	407	...	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>2,413</i>	<i>2,525</i>	<i>2,366</i>	<i>2,507</i>	<i>1,894</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :¹</i>						<i>Exports to :¹</i>
Hong-Kong	299	212	122	151	...	Hong-Kong.
Corée	615	557	551	529	...	Korea.
Japon et Formose	2,353	2,334	2,625	2,146	...	Japan and Formosa.
Philippines	197	172	212	191	...	Philippines.
Indes néerlandaises	4	1	—	—	...	Dutch East Indies.
Autres pays	213	—	—	—	...	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>4,078</i>	<i>3,947</i>	<i>4,189</i>	<i>3,561</i>	<i>3,540</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
Inde						India
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Royaume-Uni.	51	35	31	16	28	United Kingdom.
Afrique or. portugaise.	30	32	—	—	—	Portuguese East Africa.
Union Sud-Africaine	134	115	169	172	40	Union of South Africa.
Australie et Nouv.-Zélande.	11	5	1	1	2	Australia and New Zealand.
Autres pays	14	4	7	12	7	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Ceylan.	346	357	372	287	286	Ceylon.
Etablissements du Détroit	148	72	75	26	30	Straits Settlements.
Autres pays	89	204	289	154	130	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>583</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
Japon						Japan
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Chine	560	537	628	456	357	China.
Kouan-Toung.	1,743	1,759	2,016	1,696	1,766	Kwantung.
Indochine française	345	377	488	422	447	French Indo-China.
Autres pays	55	106	123	119	123	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>2,703</i>	<i>2,779</i>	<i>3,255</i>	<i>2,693</i>	<i>2,693</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Chine	1,383	1,462	1,203	1,324	834	China.
Hong-Kong	380	313	346	368	313	Hong-Kong.
Etablissements du Détroit	205	147	243	203	159	Straits Settlements.
Philippines	150	172	190	145	145	Philippines.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	—	—	2	5	—	United States.
Indes néerlandaises	26	23	11	13	12	Dutch East Indies.
Kouan-Toung	—	—	—	—	—	Kwantung.
Inde britannique	2	—	—	5	—	British India.
Autres pays	62	68	49	68	77	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>2,208</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>2,044</i>	<i>2,131</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>

¹ Y compris houille pour les navires.

¹ Including coal for ship's use.

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
EUROPE						EUROPE
Allemagne						Germany
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
France	140	287	293	269	277	France.
Royaume-Uni	3,268	4,660	5,386	4,786	3,733	United Kingdom.
Pays-Bas	298	717	591	569	612	Netherlands.
Sarre	1,168	1,313	1,190	994	934	Saar.
Tchécoslovaquie	334	238	225	166	129	Czechoslovakia.
Haute-Silésie polonaise	108	156	135	118	67	Polish Upper Silesia.
Autres pays d'Europe	1	—	2	2	21	Other countries in Europe.
Non spécifiés	17	37	81	29	—	Unspecified.
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>5,334</i>	<i>7,408</i>	<i>7,903</i>	<i>6,933</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Espagne	81	44	30	53	66	Spain.
Danemark	114	41	168	185	143	Denmark.
Italie	4,162	4,568	4,827	3,314	2,737	Italy.
Norvège	55	13	32	32	28	Norway.
Finlande	47	7	16	20	40	Finland.
Belgique	5,423	4,112	4,939	4,851	4,845	Belgium.
France	5,646	4,597	5,260	5,359	5,141	France.
Pays-Bas	6,591	6,690	7,179	6,300	5,988	Netherlands.
Autriche	359	185	561	445	499	Austria.
Hongrie	3	—	55	150	36	Hungary.
Dantzig	19	26	22	16	12	Danzig.
Suisse	480	446	470	522	446	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	1,171	1,451	1,426	1,088	1,078	Czechoslovakia.
Pologne	—	16	24	20	13	Poland.
Suède	915	262	263	316	395	Sweden.
Sarre	179	160	260	162	115	Saar.
Autres pays d'Europe	454	456	230	305	375	Other countries in Europe.
Afrique	612	501	467	445	424	Africa.
Amérique du Nord	9	6	10	39	120	North America.
Amérique du Sud	183	278	154	360	377	South America.
Asie	116	104	71	82	30	Asia.
Non spécifiés	259	132	305	319	215	Unspecified.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>26,878¹</i>	<i>23,895¹</i>	<i>26,769¹</i>	<i>24,383¹</i>	<i>23,123¹</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Pays-Bas	64	108	175	242	343	Netherlands.
Royaume-Uni	40	146	231	156	266	United Kingdom.
Autres pays d'Europe	42	7	32	27	49	Other countries in Europe.
Non spécifiés	—	1	—	—	1	Unspecified.
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Danemark	202	159	293	246	313	Denmark.
Espagne	49	176	99	58	41	Spain.
Finlande	58	36	135	64	84	Finland.
Italie	269	233	598	323	253	Italy.
Norvège	103	46	55	52	27	Norway.
Suède	846	591	746	539	702	Sweden.
Pologne	28	36	89	55	30	Poland.
Belgique-Luxembourg	2,447	2,457	2,932	2,362	1,505	Belgium-Luxemburg.
France	3,323	3,728	3,418	2,793	1,929	France.
Pays-Bas	234	290	397	267	273	Netherlands.
Autriche	274	330	394	223	171	Austria.
Hongrie	37	44	89	14	17	Hungary.
Suisse	349	406	598	507	516	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	253	149	384	215	249	Czechoslovakia.
Sarre	58	40	112	36	12	Saar.
Autres pays d'Europe	76	73	216	163	153	Other countries in Europe.
Afrique	22	15	31	20	20	Africa.
Asie	4	—	10	8	12	Asia.
Amérique du Nord	39	34	18	3	20	North America.
Amérique du Sud	21	19	24	17	14	South America.
Océanie	8	—	10	2	—	Oceania.
Non spécifiés	95	23	5	4	—	Unspecified.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>8,794²</i>	<i>8,885²</i>	<i>10,653²</i>	<i>7,971²</i>	<i>6,341²</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
¹ Y compris réparations :						¹ Including reparations :
Dont : vers Belgique	799	974	114	—	—	to Belgium.
» France et Algérie	5,305	4,986	4,393	1,381	2,037	» France and Algeria.
» Italie	3,051	4,324	4,786	2,700	1,614	» Italy.
	9,155	10,284	9,293	4,081	3,691	
² Dont réparations :						² Of which reparations constitute :
Belgique	29	24	4	—	—	Belgium.
France et Algérie	2,829	3,733	2,558	599	566	France and Algeria.
Italie	7	170	524	140	40	Italy.
	2,865	3,927	3,089	739	606	

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries							
Allemagne (suite)							Germany (continued)						
AGGLOMÉRÉS DE HOUILLE							BRIQUETTES OF COAL						
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>						
Pays-Bas	2	12	22	32	58	Netherlands.							
Pologne	—	—	—	—	—	Poland.							
Autres pays	2	—	—	—	2	Other countries.							
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>							
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>						
Belgique-Luxembourg	117	97	121	139	116	Belgium-Luxemburg.							
France	56	35	78	93	113	France.							
Italie	22	20	37	26	33	Italy.							
Pays-Bas	307	296	254	274	302	Netherlands.							
Suisse	61	78	64	64	102	Switzerland.							
Autriche	—	—	6	3	8	Austria.							
Algérie	44	23	34	97	23	Algeria.							
Autres pays d'Europe	54	24	31	44	17	Other countries in Europe.							
Asie	2	—	2	2	5	Asia.							
Afrique	21	27	32	73	51	Africa.							
Amérique du Nord	41	44	69	48	61	North America.							
Amérique Centrale	—	5	11	—	—	Caribbean.							
Amérique du Sud	19	11	33	33	67	South America.							
Non spécifiés	5	17	13	1	1	Unspecified.							
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>751¹</i>	<i>677¹</i>	<i>785¹</i>	<i>897¹</i>	<i>899¹</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>							
LIGNITE							LIGNITE						
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>						
Tchécoslovaquie	2,558	2,767	2,788	2,216	1,796	Czechoslovakia.							
Autres pays	2	1	—	1	—	Other countries.							
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>2,650</i>	<i>2,768</i>	<i>2,788</i>	<i>2,217</i>	<i>1,796</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>							
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>						
Autriche	18	19	23	17	22	Austria.							
Autres pays d'Europe	4	—	5	1	5	Other countries in Europe.							
Non spécifiés	5	14	1	2	2	Unspecified.							
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>							
AGGLOMÉRÉS DE LIGNITE							BRIQUETTES OF LIGNITE						
<i>Importations totales</i>							<i>Total Imports.</i>						
	151	154	146	91	84								
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>						
Danemark	405	337	328	274	338	Denmark.							
Italie	23	31	59	51	—	Italy.							
Tchécoslovaquie	25	28	34	27	31	Czechoslovakia.							
Belgique	198	206	249	232	262	Belgium.							
France	341	437	523	505	548	France.							
Pays-Bas	162	162	171	163	200	Netherlands.							
Autriche	47	51	62	45	50	Austria.							
Suisse	303	304	379	306	345	Switzerland.							
Sarre	39	52	65	65	60	Saar.							
Autres pays d'Europe	100	76	169	35	116	Other countries in Europe.							
Non spécifiés	—	2	1	2	3	Unspecified.							
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>1,643²</i>	<i>1,686²</i>	<i>1,940²</i>	<i>1,705²</i>	<i>1,953²</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>							
Autriche							Austria						
HOUILLE							COAL						
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>						
Tchécoslovaquie	1,314	1,216	1,351	1,284	1,259	Czechoslovakia.							
Allemagne	338	172	577	448	504	Germany.							
Sarre	36	147	68	26	20	Saar.							
Pologne	2,869	3,048	3,295	2,155	1,970	Poland.							
Autres pays	4	10	11	12	77	Other countries.							
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>4,561</i>	<i>4,593</i>	<i>5,302</i>	<i>3,925</i>	<i>3,830</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>							
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>							
¹ Dont réparations :							¹ Of which reparations constitute :						
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931								
Belgique	12	19	1	—	—	Belgium.							
France	92	42	40	94	63	France.							
	104	72	105	94	72								
² Dont réparations :							² Of which reparations constitute :						
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931								
Belgique	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium.							
France	495	341	437	523	98	France.							
	341	437	523	116	98								

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).

Milliers de tonnes métriques — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
Autriche (suite)						Austria (continued)
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	283	324	394	226	164	Germany.
Tchécoslovaquie	243	253	283	201	145	Czechoslovakia.
Pologne	47	59	68	61	69	Poland.
Autres pays	1	11	3	2	1	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
LIGNITE						LIGNITE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	21	20	24	17	22	Germany.
Yougoslavie	32	32	34	35	20	Yugoslavia.
Tchécoslovaquie	279	268	316	177	163	Czechoslovakia.
Autres pays	81	92	155	127	149	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
Belgique et Luxembourg						Belgium and Luxembourg
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	4,675	3,234	4,233	4,361	4,406	Germany.
France	1,001	1,292	1,753	1,146	889	France.
Royaume-Uni	1,773	1,903	3,004	2,776	1,859	United Kingdom.
Pays-Bas	1,752	2,149	2,113	1,831	1,990	Netherlands.
Autres pays	85	346	272	200	384	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>9,286</i>	<i>8,924</i>	<i>11,375</i>	<i>10,314</i>	<i>9,528</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Italie	7	8	—	—	—	Italy.
Royaume-Uni	8	12	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	2,300	3,354	2,997	3,120	3,959	France.
Pays-Bas	291	341	271	289	451	Netherlands.
Suisse	124	126	138	96	109	Switzerland.
Allemagne	15	9	—	—	—	Germany.
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	Luxemburg.
Autres pays	87	151	384	457	949	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>2,832</i>	<i>4,001</i>	<i>3,790</i>	<i>3,962</i>	<i>5,468</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	2,375	2,423	2,795	2,303	1,476	Germany.
France	31	21	—	—	—	France.
Pays-Bas	518	334	590	612	632	Netherlands.
Autres pays	—	—	20	32	46	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>2,924</i>	<i>2,778</i>	<i>3,405</i>	<i>2,947</i>	<i>2,154</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Pays-Bas	7	17	—	—	—	Netherlands.
France	828	766	673	670	475	France.
Suisse	3	2	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Allemagne	11	7	—	—	—	Germany.
Autres pays d'Europe	15	—	—	—	—	Other countries in Europe.
Autres pays	29	2	65	123	388	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>738</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).

Milliers de tonnes métriques — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
Belgique et Luxembourg (suite)						Belgium and Luxemburg (continued)
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	60	93	146	156	184	Germany.
Pays-Bas	7	3	10	19	57	Netherlands.
Autres pays	4	2	28	5	3	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Suisse	16	18	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Pays-Bas	31	13	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Congo belge	109	122	159	64	39	Belgian Congo.
France	330	521	440	475	626	France.
Autres pays d'Europe . . .	7	—	—	—	—	Other countries in Europe.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . .	—	2	—	—	—	United States.
Amérique du Sud	9	23	—	—	—	South America.
Autres pays	18	11	144	173	275	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
Espagne						Spain
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Royaume-Uni	1,966	1,607	1,722	1,379	962	United Kingdom.
Allemagne	27	15	7	10	45	Germany.
Autres pays	5	1	24	15	25	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>1,998</i>	<i>1,623</i>	<i>1,753</i>	<i>1,404</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
AUTRES CHARBONS						OTHER COAL
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Total imports.</i>
France ¹						France ¹
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Belgique-Luxembourg . . .	2,347	3,223	3,566	3,548	4,421	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Allemagne	6,195	4,511	5,148	5,096	4,616	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	9,060	8,506	13,216	13,581	10,767	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . .	488	13	14	27	48	United States.
Non spécifiés	893	1,258	1,726	2,515	3,234	Unspecified.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>18,983</i>	<i>17,511</i>	<i>23,670</i>	<i>24,767</i>	<i>23,086</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	1,299	1,496	1,330	1,332	1,194	Germany.
Belgique-Luxembourg . . .	1,335	1,562	2,113	1,302	1,035	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Suisse	1,140	1,291	1,215	911	869	Switzerland.
Autres pays et non spécifiés.	488	507	402	522	429	Other countr. & unspecified.
<i>Total ²</i>	<i>4,263</i>	<i>4,856</i>	<i>5,060</i>	<i>4,067</i>	<i>3,527</i>	<i>Total ².</i>
Charbon de soufre :						Bunker coal :
Navires étrangers	62	41	23	27	22	Foreign ships.

* Chiffres provisoires.

¹ La Sarre est comprise dans le territoire douanier français depuis le 10 janvier 1925.

² Y compris charbon de soufre.

* Provisional figures.

¹ Saar is included in French Customs territory from January 10th, 1925.

² Including bunker coal.

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).

Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
France (suite)						France (continued)
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	3,417	3,925	3,648	2,868	1,918	Germany.
Pays-Bas	470	588	1,074	1,003	911	Netherlands.
Belgique	831	849	697	640	557	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni	2	6	23	49	12	United Kingdom.
Autres pays et non spécifiés	—	—	9	6	—	Other countr. & unspecified.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>4,720</i>	<i>5,368</i>	<i>5,451</i>	<i>4,566</i>	<i>3,398</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Belgique — Luxembourg . .	34	28	27	30	30	Belgium — Luxemburg.
Italie	201	224	273	192	245	Italy.
Suisse	120	118	132	111	139	Switzerland.
Autres pays et non spécifiés	46	48	37	19	11	Other countr. & unspecified.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	411	472	655	659	699	Germany.
Belgique — Luxembourg . .	350	506	453	463	609	Belgium — Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	259	129	130	166	112	United Kingdom.
Autres pays et non spécifiés	31	54	60	92	151	Other countr. & unspecified.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>1,051</i>	<i>1,161</i>	<i>1,298</i>	<i>1,380</i>	<i>1,571</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales¹ . . .</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>Total Exports¹.</i>
Hongrie						Hungary
HOUILLE, LIGNITE, BRIQUETTES						COAL, LIGNITE, BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Tchécoslovaquie	269	338	310	269	210	Czechoslovakia.
Yougoslavie	20	18	18	12	11	Yugoslavia.
Pologne	815	835	912	441	316	Poland.
Autres pays	23	18	60	141	82	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>1,127</i>	<i>1,209</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
Italie						Italy
HOUILLE ET COKE						COAL AND COKE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Royaume-Uni	6,421	6,439	7,111	7,072	5,834	United Kingdom.
Allemagne ²	4,598	4,439	5,534	4,008	3,220	Germany ² .
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . .	450	134	343	370	193	United States.
France	360	431	420	235	292	France.
Autres pays	2,230	1,254	1,195	1,217	—	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales² . . .</i>	<i>14,059</i>	<i>12,697</i>	<i>14,603</i>	<i>12,902</i>	<i>11,094</i>	<i>Total Imports².</i>
<i>Exportations</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>56</i>		<i>54</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
Charbon de soufre	200 ³	164 ³	167 ³			Bunker coal.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>

* Chiffres provisoires.

¹ Y compris agglomérés de soufre.

² Quantités suivantes comprises en compte réparations :

1925 : 1,728 ; 1926 : 2,891 ; 1927 : 3,089 ; 1928 : 3,545 ; 1929 : 3,122 ; 1930 : 2,371.

³ Le charbon de soufre comprend la houille de cargaison.

* Provisional figures.

¹ Including bunker briquettes.

² Following amounts on reparations account included :

1925 : 1,728 ; 1926 : 2,891 ; 1927 : 3,089 ; 1928 : 3,545 ; 1929 : 3,122 ; 1930 : 2,371.

³ Bunker coal includes coal as cargo.

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).

Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
Pays-Bas						
HOUILLE						
<i>Importations de :</i>						
Allemagne	6,524	6,465	6,966	6,599	6,123	Germany.
Belgique	325	408	325	338	463	Belgium.
France	12	31	40	7		France.
Royaume-Uni	1,899	1,790	2,181	2,105	1,736	United Kingdom.
Autres pays	62	66	106	64	179	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i>	8,822	8,760	9,618	9,113	8,501	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						
Allemagne	322	702	605	613	622	Germany.
Belgique	1,777	2,147	2,077	1,810	2,005	Belgium.
France	634	834	785	1,282	1,341	France.
Italie	25	10		6		Italy.
Autres pays	200	231	154	189		Other countries.
<i>Total</i>	2,958	3,924	3,621	3,900	4,093	<i>Total.</i>
Charbon de soufre	2,246	2,144	1,973	1,819	1,734	Bunker coal.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	5,204	6,068	5,594	5,719	5,827	<i>Total Exports.</i>
Netherlands						
COAL						
<i>Imports from :</i>						
Germany.						
Belgium.						
France.						
United Kingdom.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total Imports.</i>						
<i>Exports to :</i>						
Germany.						
Belgium.						
France.						
Italy.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total.</i>						
Bunker coal.						
<i>Total Exports.</i>						
COKE						
<i>Imports from :</i>						
Germany.						
Belgium.						
United Kingdom.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total Imports.</i>						
<i>Exports to :</i>						
Germany.						
Belgium.						
France.						
Luxembourg.						
Switzerland.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total Exports.</i>						
AGGLOMÉRÉS						
<i>Importations de :</i>						
Allemagne	329	318	318	317	379	Germany.
Belgique	40	16	9	13	20	Belgium.
Autres pays	1	—	—	1		Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i>	370	334	327	331	399	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						
Allemagne	3	16	24	38	64	Germany.
Belgique	13	9	18	43	226	Belgium.
France	41	33	49	97	144	France.
Suisse	10	10	13	14	23	Switzerland.
Autres pays	17	9	1	2	7	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	84	77	105	194	464	<i>Total Exports.</i>
BRIQUETTES						
<i>Imports from :</i>						
Germany.						
Belgium.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total Imports.</i>						
<i>Exports to :</i>						
Germany.						
Belgium.						
France.						
Switzerland.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total Exports.</i>						
Pologne						
HOUILLE						
<i>Importations de :</i>						
Allemagne	23	24	35	27	21	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	11	17	12	4		United Kingdom.
Tchécoslovaquie	2	2	13	1	6	Czechoslovakia.
Autres pays	14	6	1	—	16	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i>	50	49	61	32	43	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						
Allemagne	58	133			124	Germany.
Autriche	2,819	2,997	3,247	2,080	1,947	Austria.
Danemark	1,175	1,526	1,871	1,750	1,925	Denmark.
Finlande	207	444	437	504	592	Finland.
France	180	366	682	893	1,142	France.
Hongrie	656	717	929	482	297	Hungary.
Italie	1,163	444			811	Italy.
Norvège		589	605	728	968	Norway.
Royaume-Uni	74	12				United Kingdom.
Suède	2,764	2,800	2,673	2,914	3,089	Sweden.
Suisse	185				115	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	546	1,068	924	743	733	Czechoslovakia.
U. R. S. S.	49					U.S.S.R.
Autres pays	1,219	1,453	2,544	2,371	2,075	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	11,095	12,549	13,912	12,465	13,818	<i>Total Exports.</i>
Poland						
COAL						
<i>Imports from :</i>						
Germany.						
United Kingdom.						
Czechoslovakia.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total Imports.</i>						
<i>Exports to :</i>						
Germany.						
Austria.						
Denmark.						
Finland.						
France.						
Hungary.						
Italy.						
Norway.						
United Kingdom.						
Sweden.						
Switzerland.						
Czechoslovakia.						
U.S.S.R.						
Other countries.						
<i>Total Exports.</i>						

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
Pologne (suite)						Poland (continued)
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	24	42	98	58	22	Germany.
Tchécoslovaquie	145	136	128	55	44	Czechoslovakia.
Autres pays	—	3	7	4	4	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	—	—	—	—	—	Germany.
Autriche	47	58	67	60	69	Austria.
Autres pays	74	105	83	137	177	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
Royaume-Uni						United Kingdom
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	185	.	.	.	...	Germany.
Pays-Bas	77	11	.	.	...	Netherlands.
Belgique	9	.	.	.	...	Belgium.
France	3	.	.	.	...	France.
Etat libre d'Irlande	14	.	.	.	...	Irish Free State.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1,854	.	.	.	...	United States.
Canada	181	.	.	.	...	Canada.
Non spécifiés	135	17	.	.	...	Unspecified.
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
U.R.S.S.	20	25	34	40	27	U.S.S.R.
Suède	2,217	1,564	2,373	1,795	1,092	Sweden.
Allemagne	4,309	5,454	5,609	5,005	3,830	Germany.
France	9,410	9,210	13,254	13,177	10,723	France.
Italie	6,901	6,728	7,208	7,282	6,002	Italy.
Danemark	2,185	1,759	2,230	1,952	1,616	Denmark.
Pays-Bas	2,352	2,470	3,173	2,906	2,311	Netherlands.
Belgique	2,269	2,296	4,206	3,500	2,011	Belgium.
Norvège	1,599	1,135	1,467	1,222	657	Norway.
Finlande	552	376	469	408	260	Finland.
Espagne	2,399	1,897	1,812	1,739	1,331	Spain.
Argentine	2,997	2,702	2,844	2,731	2,125	Argentina.
Autres pays d'Europe	5,838	5,728	5,940	5,601	4,707	Other countries in Europe.
Afrique	4,601	4,996	5,226	4,072	3,101	Africa.
Amérique du Nord	1,015	1,065	1,120	1,439	1,227	North America.
Amérique du Sud	2,130	2,411	2,549	1,673	948	South America.
Autres pays	1,174	1,036	1,717	1,210	1,466	Other countries.
<i>Total</i>	<i>51,968</i>	<i>50,852</i>	<i>61,231</i>	<i>55,752</i>	<i>43,434</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Charbon de soute</i>	<i>17,110</i>	<i>16,997</i>	<i>16,653</i>	<i>15,867</i>	<i>14,843</i>	<i>Bunker coal.</i>
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>69,078</i>	<i>67,849</i>	<i>77,884</i>	<i>71,619</i>	<i>58,277</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
U.R.S.S.	—	—	—	—	...	U.S.S.R.
Suède	229	474	531	446	...	Sweden.
Norvège	291	355	387	331	...	Norway.
Danemark	681	834	917	755	...	Denmark.
Allemagne	44	160	211	165	...	Germany.
Espagne	159	149	203	176	...	Spain.
Italie	107	133	198	127	...	Italy.
France	2	5	19	42	...	France.
Pays-Bas	7	16	13	12	...	Netherlands.
Belgique	—	—	—	—	...	Belgium.
Finlande	29	102	56	—	...	Finland.
Autres pays d'Europe	31	63	83	182	...	Other countries in Europe.
Afrique	4	3	—	—	...	Africa.
Asie	26	27	28	34	...	Asia.
Amérique du Nord	34	72	52	48	...	North America.
Amérique du Sud	46	53	69	23	...	South America.
Océanie	50	20	30	22	...	Oceania.
Non spécifiés	91	168	153	139	...	Unspecified.
<i>Exportations totales</i>	<i>1,831</i>	<i>2,635</i>	<i>2,950</i>	<i>2,502</i>	<i>2,438</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>



Tableau VII. — Commerce international (suite). Table VII. — International Trade (continued).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
Royaume-Uni (suite)						United Kingdom (continued)
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
Importations totales	9	4	—	—	—	Total Imports.
Exportations à :						Exports to :
France	269	103	151	176	...	France.
Algérie	182	154	174	141	...	Algeria.
Espagne	56	42	23	20	...	Spain.
Italie	153	147	158	146	...	Italy.
Autres pays d'Europe	168	34	41	42	...	Other countries in Europe.
Bésil	229	190	224	148	...	Brazil.
Chili	37	35	12	2	...	Chile.
Afrique	125	95	137	130	...	Africa.
Asie	38	31	44	39	...	Asia.
Amérique du Nord	1	—	—	—	...	North America.
Amérique du Sud	131	134	200	121	...	South America.
Amérique Centrale	7	4	6	6	...	Caribbean.
Non spécifiés	75	80	80	52	...	Unspecified.
Total	1,371	1,049	1,250	1,023	772	Total.
Agglomérés de soute	4	—	—	—	—	Manufactured Fuel (bunkers)
Exportations totales	1,375	1,049	1,250	1,023	772	Total Exports.
Suède						Sweden
HOUILLE						COAL
Importations de :						Imports from :
Pologne et Dantzig	1,268	1,438	1,664	2,079	...	Poland and Danzig.
Allemagne	1,339	1,075	942	853	...	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	2,242	1,547	2,367	1,822	...	United Kingdom.
Spitzberg	—	—	—	—	...	Spitzbergen.
Autres pays	18	18	25	24	...	Other countries.
Total des importations	4,867	4,068	4,994	4,778	4,523	Total Imports.
Total des exportations	—	—	—	—	—	Total Exports.
COKE						COKE
Importations de :						Imports from :
Allemagne	685	557	660	559	...	Germany.
Pays-Bas	12	5	13	34	...	Netherlands.
Royaume-Uni	246	518	569	488	...	United Kingdom.
Autres pays	27	27	23	106	...	Other countries.
Importations totales	970	1,107	1,265	1,187	1,446	Total Imports.
Exportations totales	—	1	3	2	2	Total Exports.
Suisse¹						Switzerland¹
HOUILLE						COAL
Importations de :						Imports from :
Allemagne	478	449	517	549	503	Germany.
Belgique	144	150	159	110	115	Belgium.
France	875	871	936	889	870	France.
Pays-Bas	128	149	143	140	148	Netherlands.
Pologne	178	117	127	122	115	Poland.
Royaume-Uni	179	172	184	175	202	United Kingdom.
Autres pays . . . . .	.	.	.	1	3	Other countries.
Importations totales	1,982	1,908	2,066	1,986	1,956	Total Imports.
COKE						COKE
Importations de :						Imports from :
Allemagne	347	413	593	489	532	Germany.
Belgique	7	6	4	3	9	Belgium.
France	108	116	130	103	134	France.
Pays-Bas	54	51	64	65	89	Netherlands.
Autres pays	9	15	9	3	5	Other countries.
Importations totales	525	601	800	663	769	Total Imports.

¹ Pas d'exportation, sauf quelques milliers de tonnes de coke.

¹ No exports except a few thousand tons of coke.

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (*suite*). Table VII. — International Trade (*continued*).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Countries
Suisse (<i>suite</i>)						Switzerland (<i>continued</i>)
AGGLOMÉRÉS DE HOUILLE						BRIQUETTES OF COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	68	90	75	74	106	Germany.
Belgique	21	22	18	15	19	Belgium.
France	98	92	97	82	72	France.
Autres pays	9	11	13	16	21	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	196	215	203	187	218	<i>Total Imports.</i>
LIGNITE						LIGNITE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	294	305	394	312	346	<i>Total Imports.</i>
Tchécoslovaquie						Czechoslovakia
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	1,188	1,405	1,387	1,129	1,075	Germany.
Pologne	538	1,053	941	753	754	Poland.
Autres pays	—	4	3	1	2	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	1,726	2,462	2,331	1,883	1,831	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	305	240	223	163	128	Germany.
Autriche	1,300	1,214	1,337	1,276	1,256	Austria.
Hongrie	172	204	223	227	212	Hungary.
Pologne	4	4	17	3	3	Poland.
Autres pays	104	8	54	37	54	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	1,885	1,670	1,854	1,706	1,653	<i>Total Exports.</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	238	262	360	214	233	Germany.
Autres pays	2	4	26	1	1	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales :</i>	240	266	386	215	234	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Autriche	241	259	281	202	144	Austria.
Hongrie	300	326	437	289	174	Hungary.
Pologne	145	145	127	57	44	Poland.
Roumanie	16	18	16	15	13	Roumania.
Yougoslavie	28	29	19	15	20	Yugoslavia.
Autres pays	28	7	4	6	7	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	758	784	884	584	402	<i>Total Exports.</i>
LIGNITE						LIGNITE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	24	64	107	123	119	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	2,643	2,731	2,750	2,203	1,798	Germany.
Autriche	266	264	309	174	161	Austria.
Hongrie	8	2	1	—	—	Hungary.
Autres pays	3	2	2	1	1	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	2,920	2,999	3,062	2,378	1,960	<i>Total Exports.</i>
AGGLOMÉRÉS						BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	25	34	38	26	34	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	155	136	156	85	82	Germany.
Autriche	2	3	3	2	—	Austria.
Autres pays	2	2	2	1	3	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	159	140	163	89	85	<i>Total Exports.</i>

Tableau VII. — Commerce international (*fin*). Table VII. — International Trade (*concluded*).
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Countries
U. R. S. S.						U.S.S.R.
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne . . . . .	.	21	6	3	...	Germany.
Royaume-Uni. . . . .	.	26	23	32	...	United Kingdom.
Autres pays . . . . .	.	14	24	34	...	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	472 ¹	61 ¹	53 ¹	69 ¹	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	.	503	1,150	1,799	...	<i>Total Exports.</i>
OCÉANIE						OCEANIA
Australie						Australia
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations totales.</i>						<i>Total Imports.</i>
	10	18	95	798	...	
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>
Nouvelle-Zélande	420	318	167	184	...	New Zealand.
Etablissements des Détroits	27	23	11	7	...	Straits Settlements.
Chili.	12	—	—	—	...	Chile.
Indes néerlandaises	74	46	8	5	...	Netherlands East Indies.
Philippines	81	63	32	—	...	Philippine Islands.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	—	—	2	—	...	United States.
Inde.	—	13	2	11	...	India.
Océanie	79	81	118	40	...	Oceania.
Autres pays	127	21	12	52	...	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales :</i>	820	565	352	299	...	<i>Total Exports :</i>
COKE						COKE
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>						<i>Total Imports.</i>
	30	42	27	40	...	
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>						<i>Total Exports.</i>
	43	34	18	2	...	
Nouvelle-Zélande						New Zealand
HOUILLE						COAL
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Australie.	383	252	218	154	...	Australia.
Autres pays	1	.	1	7	...	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales . . .</i>	384	252	219	161	...	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations :</i>						<i>Exports :</i>
Charbon de soute ²	146	128	.	.	...	Bunker coal ² .
<i>Exportations totales . . .</i>	146	128	209	128	...	<i>Total Exports.</i>

¹ Frontières d'Europe seulement.
² Charbon de soute comprend la houille de cargaison.

¹ European frontiers only.
² Bunker coal includes coal as cargo.

Tableau VIII. — DROITS DE DOUANE A L'IMPORTATION SUR LA HOUILLE, LE COKE ET LES BRIQUETTES.

Table VIII. — CUSTOMS IMPORT DUTIES ON COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES

NOTES. — Sauf indication contraire, les droits sont applicables aux importations en provenance de tous les pays ; lorsque deux tarifs sont mentionnés, le plus bas (c'est-à-dire le tarif minimum ou le tarif conventionnel) est actuellement applicable aux importations en provenance du Royaume-Uni.

Il n'est pas fait mention de charges telles que l'impôt sur le chiffre d'affaires, les taxes consulaires, etc.

NOTES. — Unless otherwise indicated, the duty applies to imports from all countries, where two rates are quoted, the lower (i.e. "Minimum" Tariff, "Conventional" Tariff) at present applies to imports from the United Kingdom.

No reference is made to such charges as "turnover tax", Consular charges, etc.

Pays et classification douanière — Country and Tariff Classification.		Droits de douane — Tariff Rate of Duty
EGYPTE EGYPT	Houille (y compris l'anhracite) — Coal (including anthracite)	50 mm. { par } 1,000 kg.
	Coke — Coke	70 " " " "
	Briquettes — Briquettes	80 " " " "
FRANCE (a)	Houille et coke (y compris les briquettes) — Coal and coke (including briquettes)	20 cts. { par } 100 kg.
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	Houille, coke, briquettes — Coal, coke, briquettes	10 cts. { par } 100 kg. (b).
	Anthracite, houille et coke — Anthracite, coal and coke	Tarif général General Tariff Tarif minimum Minimum Tariff
PORTUGAL (c)	Briquettes pesant plus de 1 kg. chacune. — Briquettes weighing over 1 kg. each	1.10 { escudos-or par tonne métr. gold Esc. per metric ton.
	Autres briquettes. — Other Briquettes	0.35 " " " "
		1.20 " " " "
ESPAGNE (d) SPAIN (d)	Anthracite et autres charbons — Anthracite and other coal	22 ½ { pesos-or } gold pes.
	Note. — Le traité de commerce anglo-espagnol prévoit l'admission de 750,000 tonnes de houille du Royaume-Uni à 60% du tarif normal applicable lors de l'importation. Note. — The Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty provides for the admission of 750,000 tons of United Kingdom pitcoal at 60% of the normal rate (i.e. at the moment).	7 ½ " " "
	Coke et briquettes — Coke and Briquettes	4 ½ " " "
ITALIE ITALY	Anthracite, coke et briquettes — Anthracite, coal and briquettes	27 " " "
	Coke — Coke	9 " " "
GRÈCE GREECE	Houille (y compris l'anhracite) et briquettes de houille ; coke. — Coal (including anthracite), and briquettes thereof ; coke	10% ad valorem (e). Plus 1 lire par tonne métrique, pour la houille. — Plus 1 lira per metric ton for coal.
	Note. — Il est perçu diverses surtaxes qui atteignent, au total, 75% des droits de douane indiqués ci-dessus. Note. — There are various surtaxes leviable equal in all to 75% of the Customs duty shown above.	11 liras par tonne métrique (f). 11 lira per metric ton (f) plus 10% ad valorem.
		3 { dr. (or) par tonne métr. (g) dr. (gold) per metric ton (g)
TURQUIE TURKEY	Houille et briquettes. — Pitcoal and briquettes	2 " " " " (h)
	Coke — Coke	£T2 { par tonne métrique. per metric ton.
	Anthracite en morceaux (y compris les mélanges) — Anthracite, in lumps (including mixtures)	£T3 " " "
	Poussier d'anhracite (au-dessus de 10 mm., est classé comme morceaux) — Anthracite dust (if over 10 mm. classed as lumps)	£T3 ¾ " " "
		£T4 ½ " " "

a) Importation assujettie à une licence (sauf pour certaines catégories de coke), en vertu du décret du 10 juillet 1931.

b) Le droit est fixé par le traité avec la Belgique.

c) Un décret de 1927 prescrit l'emploi de certaines proportions de houille nationale dans l'industrie et dans les chemins de fer.

d) Il existe des restrictions obligeant l'industrie, les chemins de fer, etc., à employer certaines proportions de houille nationale.

e) C'est-à-dire la surtaxe temporaire récemment instituée. Le combustible destiné aux chemins de fer de l'Etat et à la marine marchande n'est pas sujet à la taxe et est admis en franchise de droits.

f) Le coke servant à fabriquer des aciers spéciaux ou de qualité supérieure, avec du minerai de fer, peut être admis en franchise de droits.

g) Toutefois, 40 à 50% des importations de houille sont admis en franchise de droits.

h) Le droit conventionnel sur la houille et les briquettes est consolidé par le traité gréco-yougoslave.

a) Import subject to licence (except for certain kinds of coke) by Decree of July 10th, 1931.

(b) The duty is fixed by the Treaty with Belgium.

(c) A 1927 Decree provides for the use of specified percentages of native coal in industries and railways.

(d) There are restrictions requiring industries, railways, etc., to use specified percentages of native coal.

(e) i.e., the recently imposed temporary surtax. Fuel for State railways and the mercantile marine is not subject to the tax, and is admitted duty free.

(f) Coke for use in making special or high grade steel, from iron ore, may be admitted duty free.

(g) From 40 to 50% of the imports of coal are, however, admitted duty free.

(h) The Conventional duty on coal and briquettes is consolidated by the Greek Treaty with Yugoslavia.

