

### Cell: 19

# Comment: Rick Heede:

The British Coal Corporation was a nationalised corporation in the United Kingdom responsible for the extraction of coal. It existed, in various forms, between 1946, with the passing of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, and 1997, when it was officially wound up. British Coal Collieries as of 1994[1]

British Coal was formed on 12 July 1946 as the National Coal Board (NCB), which was responsible for the organisation and running of coal extraction. It was under the responsibility of the Minister of Fuel & Power, who presented the Board's reports to Parliament.

The vesting date for nationalised coal was 1 January 1947 when the assets of approximately 800 private colliery companies, the Coal Commission, the service contracts held by the colliery companies, and all staff from the district selling schemes that operated in the United Kingdom were transferred to the NCB.

The NCB formed two holding companies in 1973 to handle non-core (deep and opencast mining) activities: NCB (Coal Products) Limited and NCB (Ancillaries) Limited. In 1987, the NCB became the British Coal Corporation.

With the passing of the Coal Industry Act in 1994 the industry-wide administrative functions of British Coal were transferred to a new Coal Authority. Its economic assets were privatised, the English mining operations being merged with RJB Mining to form UK Coal plc forming a monopoly exempted from EU competition laws. British Coal was therefore wound up on 26 January 1997. Source: wikingedia accessed November 2011

Note: Carbon Majors includes UK Coal from 1995 to 2010.

#### Cell: G11

## Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal production by coal mining companies and state-owned enterprises, including subsidiaries of oil and gas companies.

Coal types produced are not ordinarily reported by coal operators (except for metallurgical coal). We distinguish, where possible and reasonably well known, between hard (bituminous and subbituminous) and soft (lignite or peat) coals, especially for the larger companies operating in regions such as Australia and India where soft coals are predominant. Soft coals have lower carbon content per tonne than do hard coals.

#### Cell: H17

## Comment: Rick Heede:

Production data for 1947, 1950, etc through 1991 from British Coal Corp (1989, 1992) Annual Report.

### Cell: H45

## Comment: Rick Heede:

Production data for 1947, 1950, etc through 1991 from British Coal Corp (1989, 1992) Annual Report.

#### Cell: D40

## Comment: Rick Heede:

Reply to information request by Peter Roderick to House of Commons: Paul May, Parliamentary Researcher to Alan Simpson MP, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA Tel: 0207 219 4534. 27 June 2006.

Alan Simpson: To ask the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry how much coal was produced by the (a) National Coal Board and (b) British Coal Corporation in each year since 1976. "The National Coal Board began trading under the name The British Coal Corporation in 1985-86 and from 1986-87 began producing consolidated accounts under that company name."

## Cell: H58

## Comment: Rick Heede:

British Coal Corporation Report and Accounts 1988/9, p. 6, shows total output of 103.5 million tonnes (85.0 Mt deep-mined, 16.8 Mt open-cast, and 1.7 Mt licensed mines). While BCC reports coal sales by type of consumer (eg, power stations, industry, coke ovens, domestic), it does not our knowledge report on the rank of coal mined. CMS assumes average thermal coal.

### Cell: H59

# Comment: Rick Heede:

British Coal Corporation Report and Accounts 1989/90, p. 10, shows production of 94.3 Mt. However, the 1990/91 report, p. 31, revises this figure for 1989/90 upwards to 95.2 million tonnes, and confirms 91.6 Mt in 1990/91.

## Cell: D64

# Comment: Rick Heede:

Reply to information request by Peter Roderick to House of Commons: Paul May, Parliamentary Researcher to Alan Simpson MP, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA Tel: 0207 219 4534. 27 June 2006.

Note to 1994/1995: "Figure is for the nine months to end December 1994 at which point the mining assets of the Corporation were sold to the private sector."

# **Cell:** 071

## Comment: Rick Heede:

BCURA: The Coal Bank was originally established in 1982 as the CRE Coal Bank. The intention being to supply universities and other research organisations with small quantities of representative UK deep mined coals. It now comprises 36 well characterised specimens, ranging from lignite to anthracite, and including both selected seam samples and commercial grades. In addition a small number of ex British Coal, coal liquefaction catalyst samples and a pitch sample are included in the Bank.