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## FINANCIAL REPORT 1995



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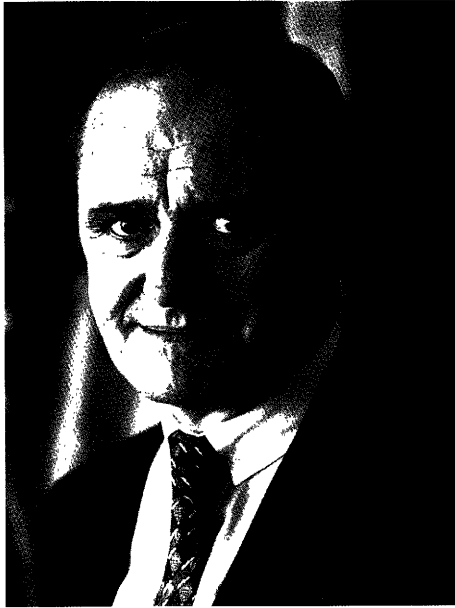
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# FINANCIAL REPORT 1995

DG XVIII  
Credit and Investments  
Wagner Centre  
Luxembourg

European Commission





Y.-T. de SILGUY  
*Member of the Commission*



E. CIOFFI  
*Director-General  
Credit and Investments*

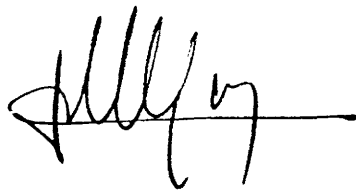
## **Preface**

*The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community was concluded in 1952 for a period of 50 years. It is not going to be renewed, and it is therefore necessary to take action before the deadline of 2002 in order to start gradually winding down the ECSC's financial activities.*

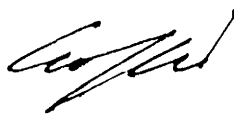
*To this end three principles have been adopted:*

- 1. reducing the burden of levies on the coal and steel sector;*
- 2. gradually reducing the number of borrowings contracted and loans granted by the ECSC. The total amount of loans granted was already down by 40% in 1995, and this process will continue and be stepped up. Since 1 July 1994, for example, the Commission has stopped accepting new applications for loans to promote the consumption of steel;*
- 3. improving the coverage of the risks inherent in its financial activity, by making greater use of provisions. This is also in line with the recommendation of the Court of Auditors.*

*The combination of these three principles will make it possible to keep an effective check on the gradual run-down of the ECSC's financial activities.*



Y.-T. de SILGUY  
Member of the Commission



E. CIOFFI  
Director-General  
Credit and Investments

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Activities</b>	
	Economic background and development of ECSC industries	10
	ECSC lending and guarantee operations	15
	ECSC borrowing operations	27
	Other ECSC activities	33
	Out-turn of the ECSC operating budget	39
	<b>ECSC financial statements</b>	
	Balance sheet at 31 December 1995	46
	Profit-and-loss accounts for the year ending 31 December 1995	48
	Allocation of the surplus for the year ending 31 December 1995	50
	Notes to the above financial statements at 31 December 1995	51
	<b>Report of the European Court of Auditors on the financial statements of the European Coal and Steel Community as at 31 December 1995</b>	75
	<b>Annexes</b>	
	Analysis of loans outstanding	78
	Statement of consolidated debt at 31 December 1995	79
	Main characteristics of loans disbursed in 1995	79
	Main characteristics of borrowings outstanding at 31 December 1995	83
	Operations under the ECSC operating budget	90

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## **ECSC**

The European Coal and Steel Community was established under the Treaty signed in Paris on 18 April 1951 by Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The Treaty came into force in 1952 for a period of 50 years. On 1 January 1973, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom became members of the ECSC. Greece acceded to the Treaty on 1 January 1981. On 1 January 1986, Spain and Portugal joined the Community. Austria, Finland and Sweden became members of the ECSC on 1 January 1995. The 15 member countries are referred to hereinafter as the 'Member States'.

## **Commission**

The European Commission exercises the powers and responsibilities devolving upon the former High Authority in accordance with the rules laid down by the ECSC Treaty.

Since 23 January 1995, the Commission has comprised the following Members:

Mr Jacques Santer	President
Sir Leon Brittan	Vice-President
Mr Manuel Marín	Vice-President
Mr Martin Bangemann	Member
Mr Karel van Miert	Member
Mr Hans van den Broek	Member
Mr João de Deus Pinheiro	Member
Mr Pádraig Flynn	Member
Mr Marcelino Oreja	Member
Mrs Anita Gradin	Member
Mrs Edith Cresson	Member
Mrs Ritt Bjerregaard	Member
Mrs Monika Wulf-Mathies	Member
Mr Neil Kinnock	Member
Mr Mario Monti	Member
Mr Franz Fischler	Member
Mrs Emma Bonino	Member
Mr Yves-Thibault de Silguy	Member
Mr Erkki Liikanen	Member
Mr Christos Papoutsis	Member

The credit and investment sector is the responsibility of Mr Yves-Thibault de Silguy.

## Directorate-General for Credit and Investments

The Directorate-General for Credit and Investments conducts the ECSC's main financial operations under the authority of Mr Enrico Cioffi, Director-General, Mr Dieter R. Engel, Director of Investments and Loans, and Mr Paul Goldschmidt, Director of Finance.

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### ECU

By virtue of the Commission Decision of 19 December 1980,<sup>1</sup> the ecu replaced the EUA for operations under the ECSC Treaty from 1 January 1981.

The ecu is a composite monetary unit made up of a basket of Community currencies. As from 1 November 1993, the date on which the Treaty on European Union came into force, the composition of the ecu basket in terms of national currencies is as follows:

BFR	3.301	ESC	1.393	LFR	0.130
DKR	0.1976	FF	1.332	LIT	151.8
DM	0.6242	HFL	0.2198	PTA	6.885
DR	1.440	IRL	0.008552	UKL	0.08784

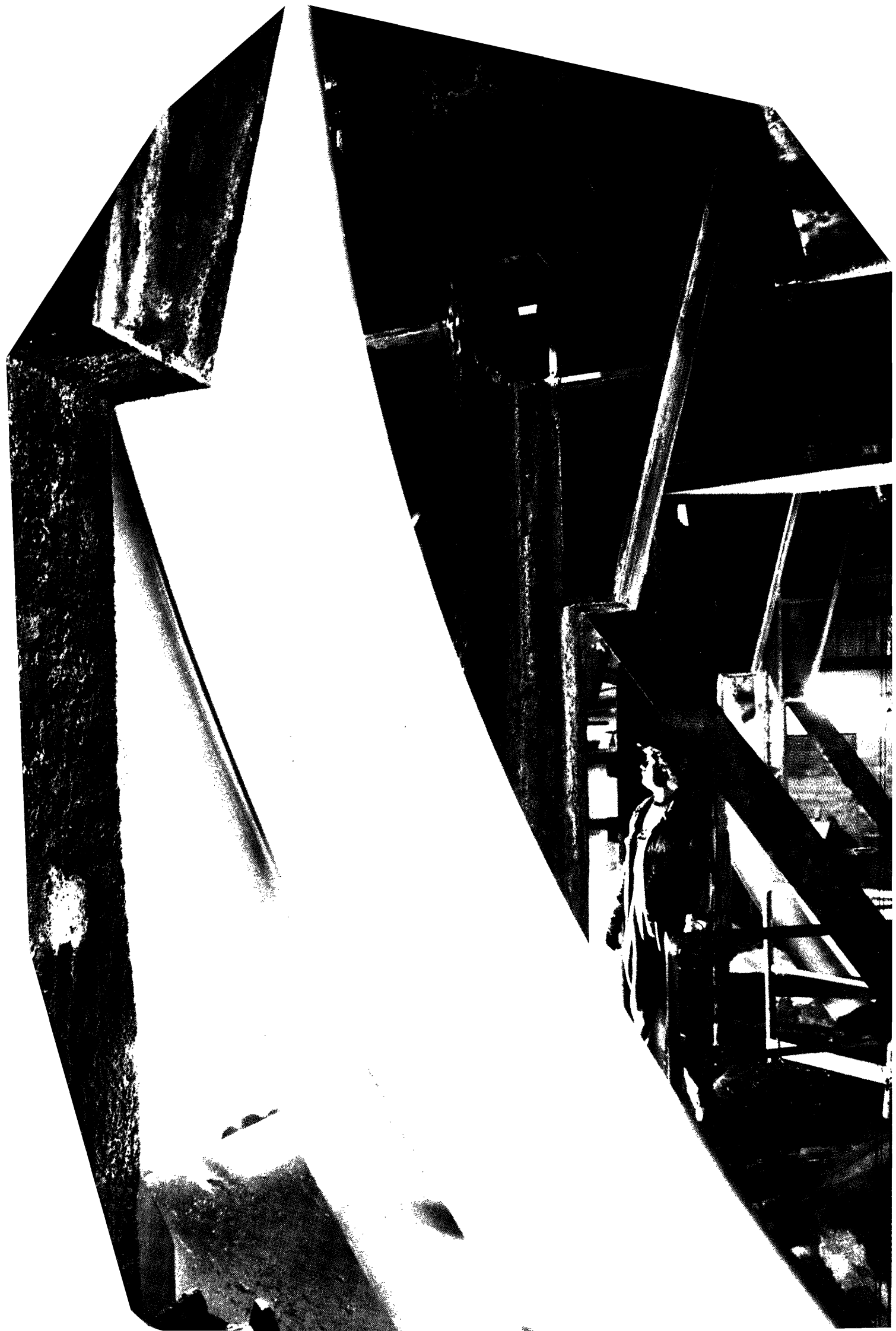
The value of the ecu in any currency is equal to the sum of the values in that currency of the amounts of each of the currencies making up the ecu.

Each day the Commission calculates the rate of the ecu against 28 currencies on the basis of the exchange rates recorded at 2.30 p.m. by each central bank. The rates are available from 3.30 p.m. and are sent to the national monetary authorities and the European Monetary Institute (EMI) secretariat, which uses them in its accounts for operations within the European Monetary System. These rates may be obtained each day from the automatic fax answering service in Brussels (telephone number (32)2-29 69 428) and are published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* ('Information' section).

The ecu conversion rates used for the various Community currencies and some non-Community currencies are listed on page 51.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 349, 23 12 1980





# Activities

# Economic background and development of ECSC industries

## Economic situation in the European Union in 1995

The year 1995 saw a marked slowdown in growth, which declined from 3.5-4% per annum in 1994 to about 2% in the second and third quarters of 1995. On the basis of information collected since the latest available forecasts (November 1995), growth in 1995 is likely to have been less than the 2.7% anticipated.

As in 1994, the international environment remained favourable in 1995, despite a slowdown in the United States and the depreciation of the dollar at the beginning of 1995, which continues to hold back Community exports.

The slowdown particularly affected domestic demand, firstly through an abrupt reversal of stockbuilding and lower investment in construction and then, in the second half of the year, through a slowdown in investment in capital goods and private consumption.

This decline in consumer and business confidence continued throughout 1995. It seems to owe much to the instability of exchange rates, the occasional increases in short-term interest rates which this brought about and, above all, the rise in long-term rates.

These conditions helped to keep inflation stable in the Community. Price rises as measured by the private consumption deflator were approximately 3% in 1995.

Thanks to the strength of the recovery in 1994, total employment increased in 1995. However, owing to the economic slowdown in the second half of the year, growth in employment in the Community could turn out to be less than the  $\frac{3}{4}$ % provided for in the economic forecasts in the autumn of 1995. The creation of new jobs meant that unemployment in the Community fell from a peak of 11.3% in the summer of 1994 to 10.6% in September 1995. As the rate of job creation fell back, however, unemployment rose again to 10.9% in December 1995. Averaged over the year, unemployment in the European Union in 1995 was probably just under 11%.

Despite the growth pause, which depressed tax revenues, there was an overall reduction in budget deficits throughout the Community in 1995. National budget deficits in the European Union as a whole were about 4.7% of GDP, against 5.5% in 1994. National debt levels continued to increase, reaching 71% of GDP in 1995.

## The coal industry

According to the latest Commission estimates, real GDP increased by 2¾% in EUR 15 in 1995. This may have boosted energy demand by about 2%. However, total demand for solid fuels is believed to have declined by about 3% compared with the previous year, with demand for brown coal falling by 5% compared with a fall of 1-2% for hard coal.

Deliveries of hard coal in the Community increased by approximately 3.6% in 1995 to 285.1 million tonnes, following four consecutive years of decline. This turnaround is explained by deliveries to power stations (up by 7.9%, or 13.5 million tonnes), since demand in all other sectors continued to fall.

Following the Community's enlargement to 15 Member States, coal imports (approximately 139 million tonnes) exceeded Community production (137.5 million tonnes) for the first time. Community output in 1995 increased by 6 million tonnes compared with 1994, due mainly to increased production in the United Kingdom and Germany, while imports increased by about 7.5 million tonnes.

Sales of coke to the iron and steel industry increased by 2.7 million tonnes to 44.2 million tonnes (+6.6%) in 1995, thanks to an increase in the production of crude steel. However, technological developments would suggest that the overall trend in demand for coke is down, since steam coal is increasingly used in blast furnaces and the output from arc furnaces is rising.

Aid to the coal-mining industry continues to be governed by the provisions of framework Decision No 3632/93/ECSC establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry for the period from 1994 to the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the specific criterion applicable to each category of aid, the Decision stipulates that aid granted to the coal industry may be considered compatible with the proper functioning of the common market provided it helps to achieve at least one of the following objectives:

- (a) to make, in the light of coal prices on international markets, further progress towards economic viability with the aim of reducing the level of aid;
- (b) to solve the social and regional problems created by total or partial reductions in the activity of production units;
- (c) to help the coal industry adjust to environmental protection standards.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 329, 30 12 1993, p. 12

The Decision also contains provisions designed to increase the transparency of the existing aid scheme. On expiry of a transitional period not exceeding three years (i.e. ending on 31 December 1996), aid may be authorized only if it is recorded in Member States' national, regional or local public budgets or channelled through strictly equivalent mechanisms. Moreover, since the beginning of 1994, any aid received by an enterprise has had to be shown in its profit-and-loss account as a separate item of revenue, distinct from turnover.

Member States planning to grant coal enterprises operating aid in the period 1994-2002 are asked to submit to the Commission in advance a modernization, rationalization and restructuring plan designed to improve the economic viability of the enterprises concerned by reducing production costs. For enterprises which are unable to satisfy these conditions, aid may be considered compatible provided that it is part of a closure plan whose deadline falls before the expiry of Decision No 3632/93/ECSC or, under exceptional social and regional circumstances, if the closure plan is implemented after expiry of the Decision.

A modernization, rationalization and restructuring plan was communicated at the end of 1994 by France, accompanied by notification of financial measures planned for 1994 and 1995. Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom had all communicated similar plans in 1994, which were approved by the Commission during that year.

On 4 April 1995, the Commission authorized Germany to take financial measures for 1995 in the form of compensation to electricity producers under the third electricity-from-coal law.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this aid was to maintain the workforce in underground mines (*Bergmannsprämie*), and to cover exceptional charges incurred by a number of enterprises in respect of past commitments.

On 19 July 1995, the Commission delivered a favourable opinion on the restructuring plan presented by the French authorities and authorized the granting of aid to cover operating losses for 1994 of costs arising from past commitments relating to the modernization, rationalization and restructuring of the coal industry, and research and development.<sup>2</sup> On the same occasion, the Commission approved complementary aid by Germany for sales of coal and coke to the Community iron and steel industry.<sup>3</sup>

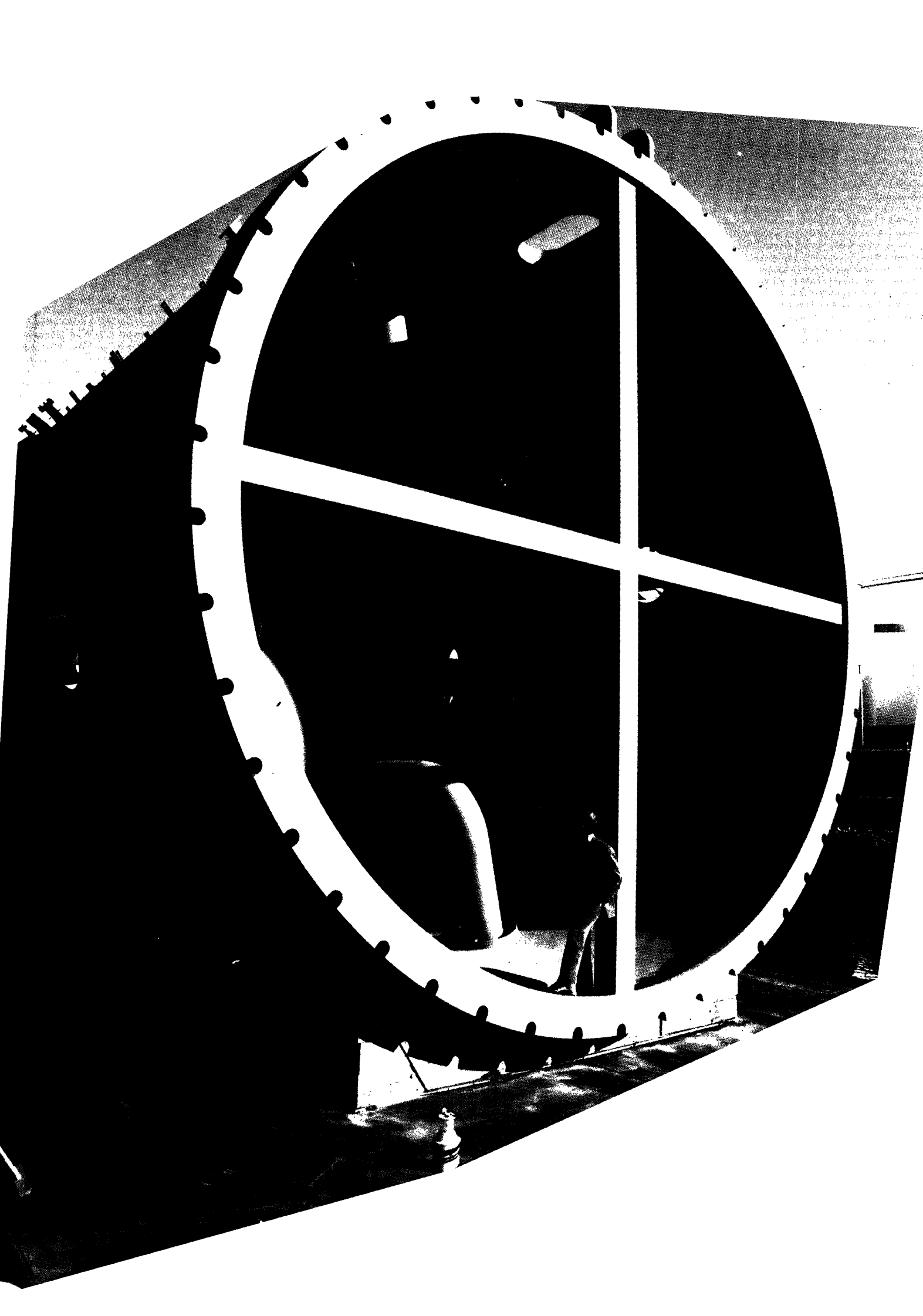
On 26 July 1995, the Commission authorized France to grant aid to cover operating losses for 1995, costs arising from past commitments relating to the modernization, rationalization and restructuring of the coal industry, and research and development.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Commission Decision 95/464/ECSC, OJ L 267, 9 11 1995, p. 42

<sup>2</sup> Commission Decision 95/465/ECSC, OJ L 267, 9 11 1995, p. 46

<sup>3</sup> Commission Decision 95/499/ECSC, OJ L 287, 30 11 1995, p. 53

<sup>4</sup> Commission Decision 95/519/ECSC, OJ L 299, 12.12 1995, p. 18



Commission authorization for the United Kingdom to grant aid in 1995 was given in the Commission Decision of 3 November 1994.<sup>1</sup>

Aid notifications for 1995 were received from the Portuguese and Spanish authorities and a supplementary notification was received from the German authorities. These are currently being examined by the Commission's departments to determine whether they are compatible with Decision No 3632/93/ECSC.

## **Iron and steel industry**

In 1995, production of crude steel in the European Union (EUR 15) reached 155.9 million tonnes, compared with 151.6 million tonnes the previous year, i.e. an increase in 2.8%, thus confirming the generally favourable economic trend (the figures for EUR 12 are 142.6 million and 138.9 million tonnes respectively). Production capacity in EUR 15 increased by 0.4% in 1995, from 202.2 to 203 million tonnes. Capacity utilization benefited accordingly, rising from 75% in 1994 to 76.7%.

With regard to the maximum production capacity of hot-rolling facilities, in 1995 EUR 15 saw a reduction of 0.4% compared with 1994 (182.8 million tonnes in 1995 compared with 183.5 million tonnes in 1994). Production in the same period was 135.5 million tonnes, which means that the utilization rate for this type of plant improved slightly to 74.1% (71.4% in 1994 for EUR 12).

Investment in the iron and steel industry was about ECU 3 310 million (EUR 15) in 1995, which represents an increase of 24.2% over the previous year and bears out the recovery in the sector.

Despite the very positive trend in the first half of 1995, however, the situation deteriorated slightly towards the end of the year. The European market was affected by a fall in consumption, due to stagnation in important sectors such as construction and the automobile industry. Also, a dominant feature of the market in 1995 was that imports from outside the EU reached record levels. For example, imported hot-rolled flats doubled their market share between 1993 and 1995. This may have contributed to the substantial build-up of consumers' stocks, which caused orders to decline and exerted pressure on prices.

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<sup>1</sup> Commission Decision 94/995/ECSC, OJ L 379, 31 12 1994, p 6



# ECSC lending and guarantee operations

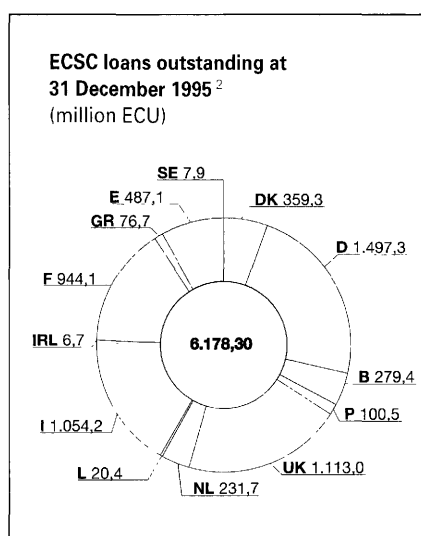
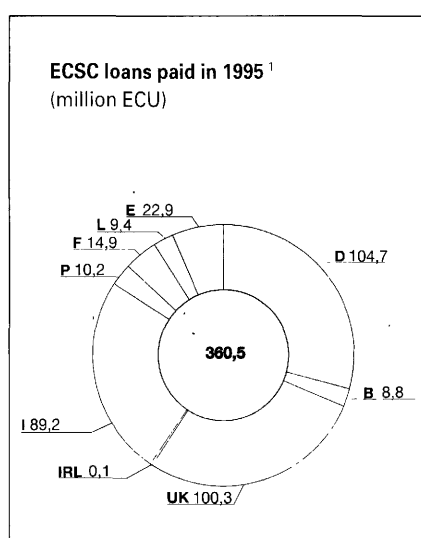
## General trend in 1995

The total value of loans disbursed by the ECSC in 1995 (ECU 402.8 million) was down by 40.2% compared with 1994 (ECU 673.4 million).

This decline is due first and foremost to an insufficient recovery in productive investment in all the Member States.

The restructuring of the iron and steel and coal industries continued in 1995. The result was a particularly low level of industrial loans (Article 54).

The guidelines approved by the Commission on 28 June 1994 regarding adjustments to its ECSC borrowing and lending activities in the run-up to the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in the year 2002 had some effect in discouraging potential borrowers, who can no longer expect to obtain long-term loans, i.e. extending beyond the year 2002.



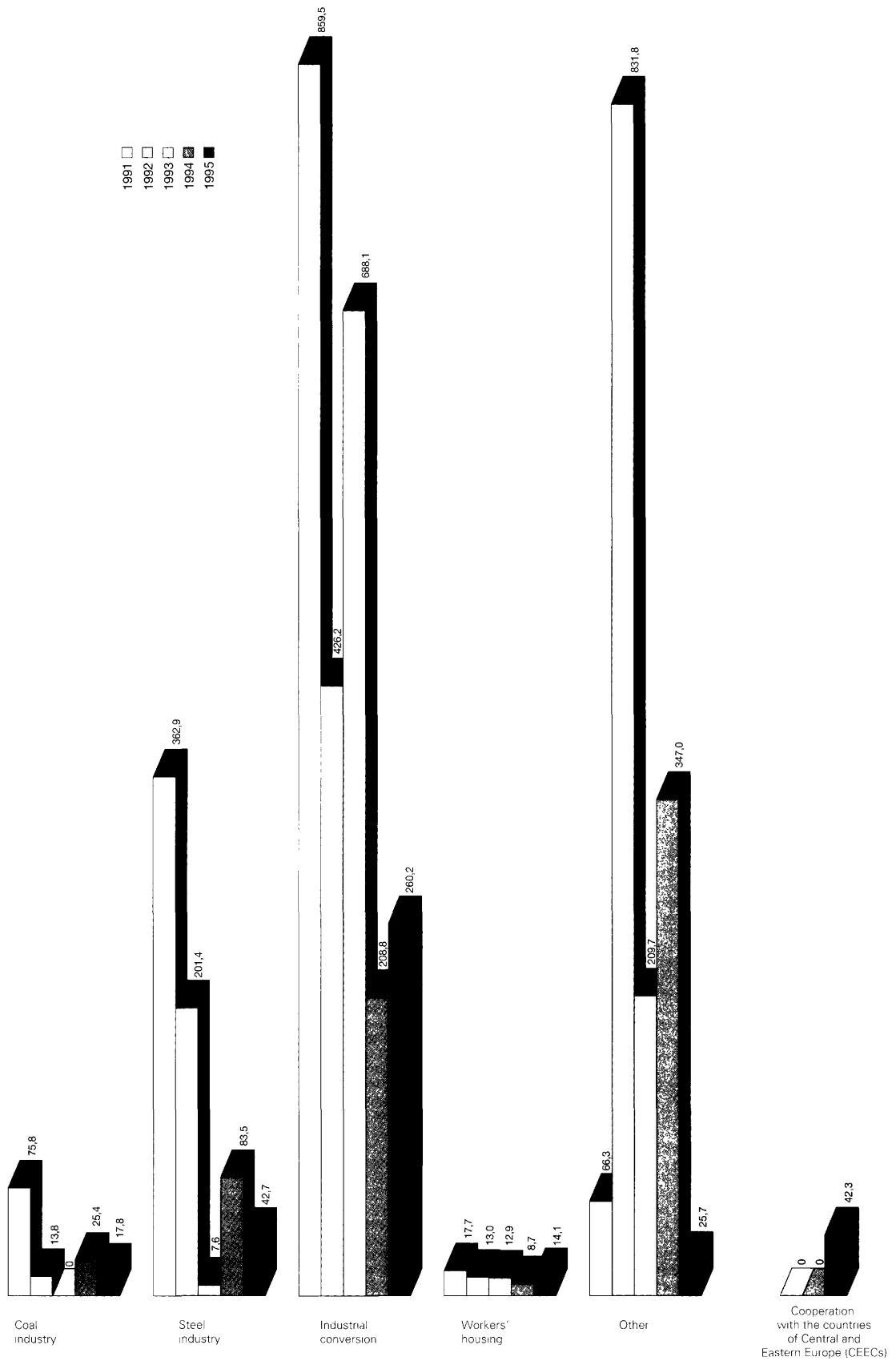
<sup>1 + 2</sup> Excluding ECU 42.3 million outside Community.

## Breakdown by Member State of loans disbursed in 1995

(million ECU)

Member State	I				II	Cooperation with the CEECs (Article 95)	Workers' housing (Article 54(2))	Total I + II + III
	Coal industry (Article 54(1))	Iron and steel industry (Article 54(1))	Other (Article 54(2))	Total I	Industrial conversion (Article 56)			
Belgium	—	—	—	—	7.3	—	1.5	8.8
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	39.8	—	39.8	57.0	—	7.9	104.7
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	17.8	—	—	17.8	4.7	—	0.4	22.9
France	—	—	—	—	12.5	—	2.4	14.9
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Italy	—	2.9	25.7	28.6	60.6	—	—	89.2
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	9.4	—	—	9.4
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	10.2	—	—	10.2
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	98.5	—	1.8	100.3
Community	17.8	42.7	25.7	86.2	260.2	—	14.1	360.5
Non-Community	—	—	—	—	—	42.3	—	42.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>402.8</b>

**ECSC loans to the various sectors (1991-95)**  
(million ECU)



## Financing of industrial investment (Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty)

Disbursements of ECSC loans to finance industrial investments in the steel and coal industries and to further the consumption of Community steel amounted to ECU 86.2 million in 1995, less than 20% of the volume in the previous year (ECU 455.9 million).

### Loans for industrial investment

(million ECU)

Member State	Total loans disbursed at 31 December 1994 <sup>1</sup>	New loans in 1995	Total loans disbursed at 31 December 1995	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995
Belgium	432.8	—	432.8	186.3
Denmark	429.3	—	429.3	359.1
Germany	3 883.3	39.8	3 923.1	470.3
Greece	89.6	—	89.6	76.1
Spain	565.0	17.8	582.8	414.5
France	2 818.5	—	2 818.5	364.7
Ireland	26.6	—	26.6	6.1
Italy	2 267.9	28.6	2 296.5	641.6
Luxembourg	253.7	—	253.7	—
Netherlands	495.7	—	495.7	228.0
Austria	—	—	—	—
Portugal	115.0	—	115.0	89.6
Finland	—	—	—	—
Sweden	19.8	—	19.8	7.9
United Kingdom	3 019.7	—	3 019.7	241.1
Community	14 416.9	86.2	14 503.1	3 085.3
Non-Community	393.8	—	393.8	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 810.7</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>14 896.9</b>	<b>3 085.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> After adjustment for the new exchange rates for converting national currencies into ecus (see p. 51)

## Financing of investment in the iron and steel industry (first paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty)

ECSC loans to the iron and steel industry amounted to ECU 42.7 million in 1995.

### Loans disbursed to steel companies — disbursement history

(million ECU)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Belgium	67	—	—	23	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	120	143	—	60	40
Greece	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	88	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	47	58	8	—	3
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	41	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
Community	363	201	8	83	43
Non-Community	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>43</b>

### Proportion of steel industry investment financed by ECSC loans<sup>1</sup>

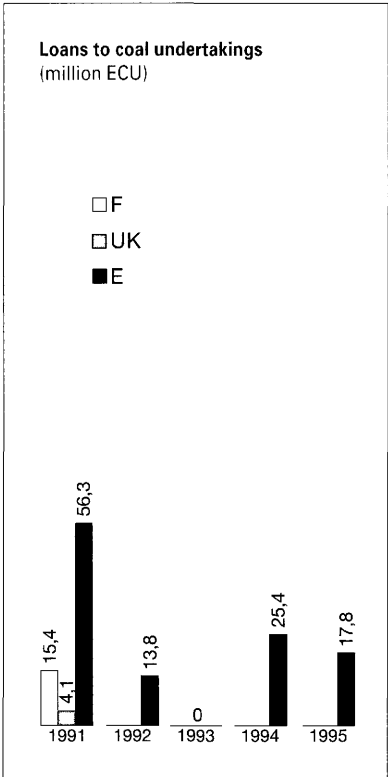
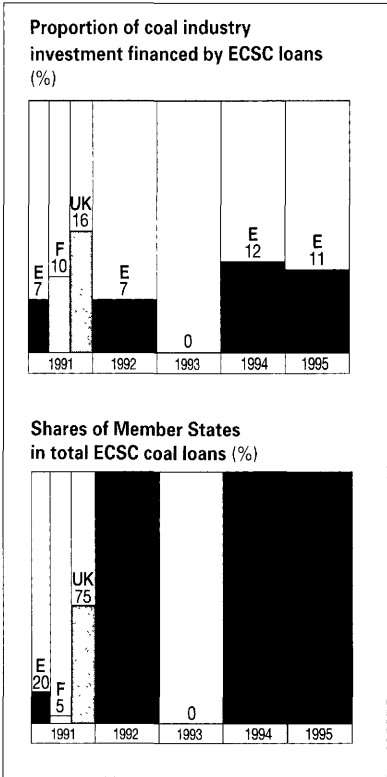
(%)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Belgium	13	—	—	8	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	7	10	—	5	4
Greece	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	26	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	4	6	2	—	1
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	23	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the basis of actual expenditure in the years 1991-94 and forecast expenditure for 1995

# Financing of investment in the coal industry (first paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty)

During 1995 one loan was disbursed to the coal sector in Spain.



## Financing of investments in other sectors (second paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty)

ECSC loan disbursements to other sectors decreased by 92.51%, from ECU 347.0 million in 1994 to ECU 26.0 million in 1995.

These loans were disbursed to fund investment programmes facilitating the marketing of Community steel. All were granted at the rate of borrowing.

### Loans disbursed to other sectors

(million ECU)

Member State	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Iron-ore mines	Other	Iron-ore mines	Other	Iron-ore mines	Other	Iron-ore mines	Other	Iron-ore mines	Other
Belgium	—	24	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	82	—	—
Germany	—	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	—	10	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	17	—	41	—	94	—	19	—	26
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	5	—	141	—	26	—	246	—	—
Community	—	66	—	832	—	210	—	347	—	26
Non-Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26</b>

## Financing of industrial investment in the CEECs (Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty)

An initial loan of ECU 42.3 million was disbursed for an investment project in the steel industry in Poland. This ECSC loan was financed from the loan budget of ECU 200 million which the Commission earmarked for cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEECs).

## **Financing of workers' housing (second paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty)**

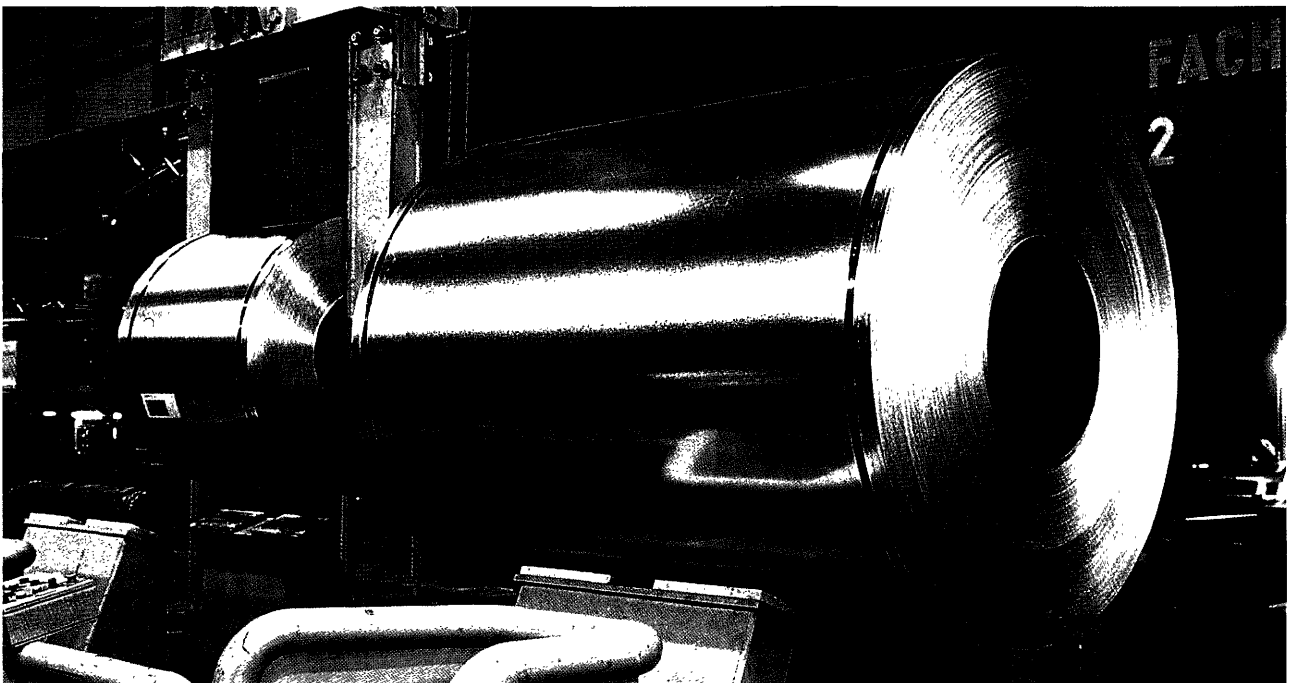
The Commission completed its disbursements under the 11th ECSC workers' housing programme with a payment of ECU 1.06 million. It also launched the 12th ECSC programme, with ECU 13.02 million disbursed in 1995.

Loans granted within this scheme are funded from the ECSC's own resources. Loans are granted on a long-term basis at a rate of 1% per annum, generally in the currency of the country concerned.

The Commission was thus able to finance 1 963 low-cost housing units in 1995, which brings the number of dwellings financed since the ECSC began its activity in this field to about 214 000.

On 3 July 1995, the Commission approved the total funding for the last three years of the 12th programme (1995-97), in the sum of ECU 38 million, thus bringing the total value of loans under the 12th programme to ECU 74 million.

*Bremer Galvanisierungs GmbH — hot dip galvanizing plant*





## Loans for workers' housing

(million ECU)

Member State	Total loans disbursed at 31 December 1994 <sup>1</sup>	New loans in 1995	Total loans disbursed at 31 December 1995	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995
Belgium	53.0	1.5	54.5	9.4
Denmark	1.9	—	1.9	0.2
Germany	265.0	7.9	272.9	78.5
Greece	0.9	—	0.9	0.6
Spain	8.2	0.4	8.6	6.7
France	68.5	2.4	70.9	22.4
Ireland	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.6
Italy	129.8	—	129.8	54.9
Luxembourg	9.3	—	9.3	1.5
Netherlands	23.6	—	23.6	2.9
Austria	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1.0	—	1.0	0.8
Finland	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	34.2	1.8	36.0	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>596.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>610.7</b>	<b>192.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> After adjustment for the new exchange rates adopted for converting national currencies into ecus (see p. 51)

## Loans for workers' housing — disbursement history

(million ECU)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Belgium	0.8	0.1	—	0.2	1.5
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	3.4	5.8	7.4	6.0	7.9
Greece	0.2	—	0.2	0.03	—
Spain	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.4
France	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.4
Ireland	—	—	—	0.05	0.1
Italy	0.8	1.2	3.3	1.4	—
Luxembourg	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—
Netherlands	—	1.1	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	0.5	0.3	0.04	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	8.0	0.7	—	0.1	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>

## **Financing of industrial conversion programmes (Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty)**

The coordination of loans for industrial conversion in ECSC areas with other structural measures for the conversion of declining industrial areas continued without difficulty.

New proposals for global conversion loans were approved by the Commission in order to allow this lending activity to continue. For certain financial intermediaries, the validity of existing loan ceilings was extended, by way of exception, to mid-1997.

In 1995, as in previous years, the Commission endeavoured to promote job creation in other sectors by making available loans at reduced rates of interest. For the sake of efficiency it acted through financial intermediaries, to which it granted global loans which were lent on to firms, particularly SMEs.

During 1995 the Commission disbursed a total of 102 industrial conversion loans with a combined value of ECU 260.2 million. They included 95 global loans with a total value of ECU 196 million granted to financial intermediaries for the financing of productive investment, mainly by SMEs. The remaining 7 loans were direct loans totalling ECU 64.2 million, generally for major investments in medium-sized production units or large companies.

All or part of the conversion loans granted under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty are eligible for interest rebates (generally 3%) to SMEs for a maximum of five years. The resulting economic benefit is the counterpart of undertakings by the recipients to give priority to workers made redundant by ECSC industries in filling a proportion of the jobs created.

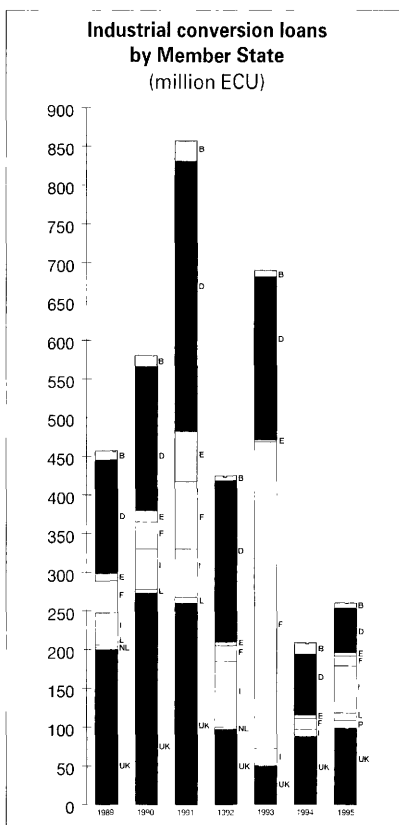
Under the ECSC Treaty, new applications for direct or global loans and for industrial conversion loans are submitted to the Commission by the governments of the Member State concerned.

## Industrial conversion loans — breakdown by Member State

(million ECU)

Member State	Total loans disbursed at 31 December 1994 <sup>1</sup>	New loans in 1995	Total loans disbursed at 31 December 1995	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995
Belgium	233.8	7.3	241.1	83.7
Denmark	10.1	—	10.1	—
Germany	2 461.1	57.0	2 518.1	948.4
Greece	—	—	—	—
Spain	95.4	4.7	100.1	66.0
France	1 009.5	12.5	1 022.0	557.0
Ireland	4.6	—	4.6	—
Italy	561.4	60.6	622.0	357.7
Luxembourg	43.9	9.4	53.3	18.9
Netherlands	44.8	—	44.8	0.7
Austria	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	10.2	10.2	10.2
Finland	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	2 069.7	98.5	2 168.2	857.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 534.3</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>6 794.5</b>	<b>2 900.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> After adjustment for the new exchange rate for converting national currencies into ecus (see p. 51)



## Summary of lending and guarantee operations (1954-95)

From the start of its financial activities up to 31 December 1995, the ECSC disbursed loans totalling ECU 22 357 million. Of this total, ECU 21 906 million was drawn from borrowed funds and ECU 450.6 million from its own resources (special reserve and former pension fund).

Including guarantees given during this period, the total value of ECSC financial operations at the end of the 1995 financial year was ECU 22 437 million, compared with ECU 22 104 million at 31 December 1994.

The change in the total financial operations between 1994 and 1995 is attributable partly to new loan disbursements (ECU 402.8 million) and partly to exchange-rate adjustments (–ECU 70.1 million).

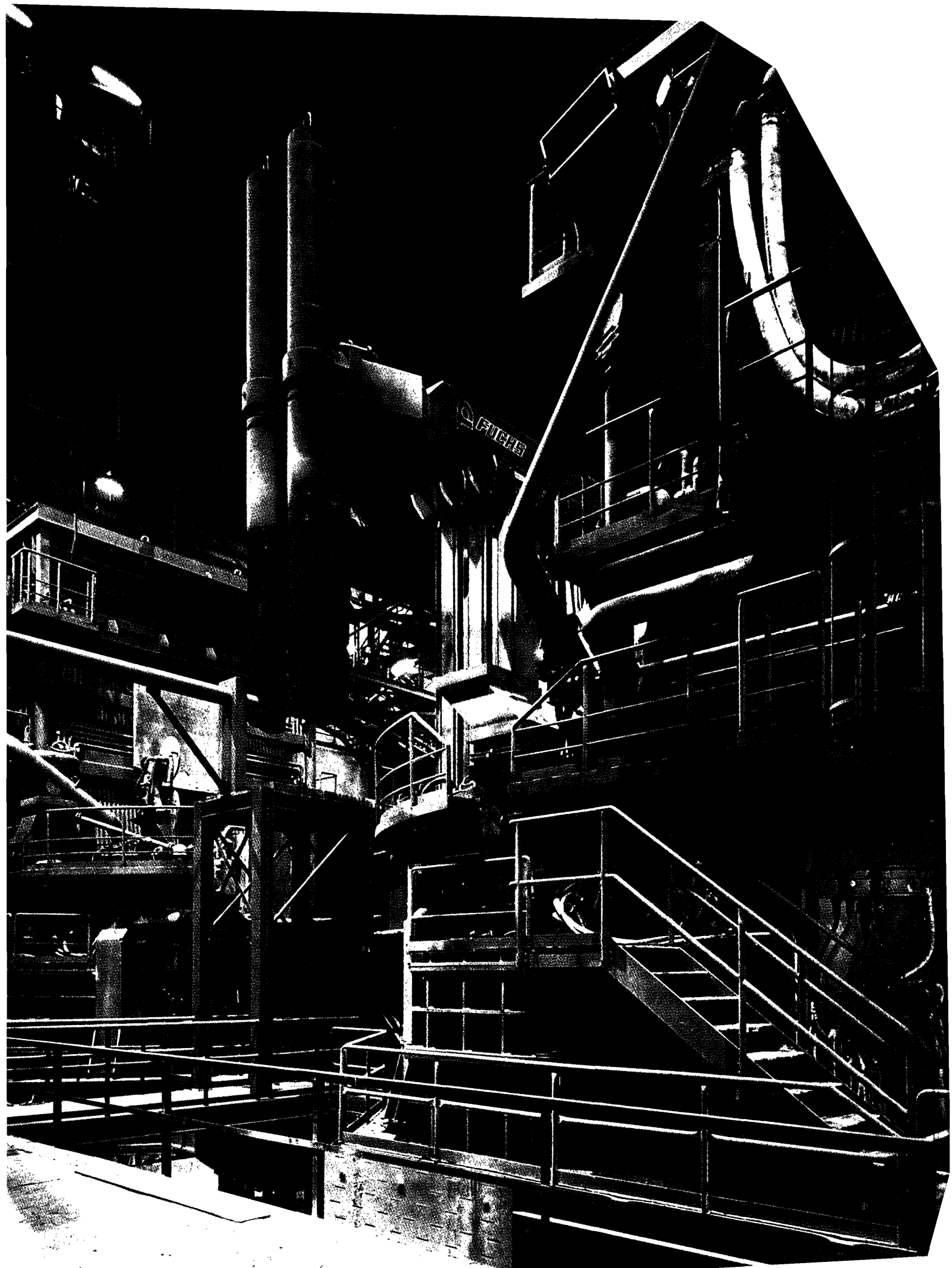
### Total loans disbursed and guarantees granted up to 31 December 1995 — breakdown by Member State

#### Initial amounts<sup>1</sup>

(million ECU)

Member State	Loans			Guarantees	Total of loans and guarantees	%
	From borrowed funds	From own resources	Total			
Belgium	702.2	26.2	728.4	—	728.4	3.2
Denmark	439.4	2.0	441.4	—	441.4	2.0
Germany	6 475.5	249.9	6 725.4	70.9	6 796.3	30.3
Greece	89.6	0.8	90.4	—	90.4	0.4
Spain	679.9	11.6	691.5	—	691.5	3.1
France	3 840.8	70.6	3 911.4	9.0	3 920.4	17.5
Ireland	31.2	1.3	32.5	—	32.5	0.1
Italy	3 026.3	22.0	3 048.3	0.1	3 048.4	13.6
Luxembourg	309.2	8.1	317.3	—	317.3	1.4
Netherlands	543.0	21.2	564.2	—	564.2	2.5
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	125.2	1.0	126.2	—	126.2	0.6
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	19.8	—	19.8	—	19.8	0.1
United Kingdom	5 187.8	36.0	5 223.8	—	5 223.8	23.3
Community	21 469.9	450.7	21 920.6	80.0	22 000.6	98.1
Non-Community	436.2	—	436.2	—	436.2	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 906.1</b>	<b>450.7</b>	<b>22 356.8</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>22 436.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> After adjustment for the new exchange rates adopted for converting national currencies into ecus (see p. 51)



# ECSC borrowing operations

In 1995, the total volume of issues on the bond markets was USD 450 billion (taking all types of issues and currencies together) against USD 510 billion in 1994, i.e. a reduction of about 12%.

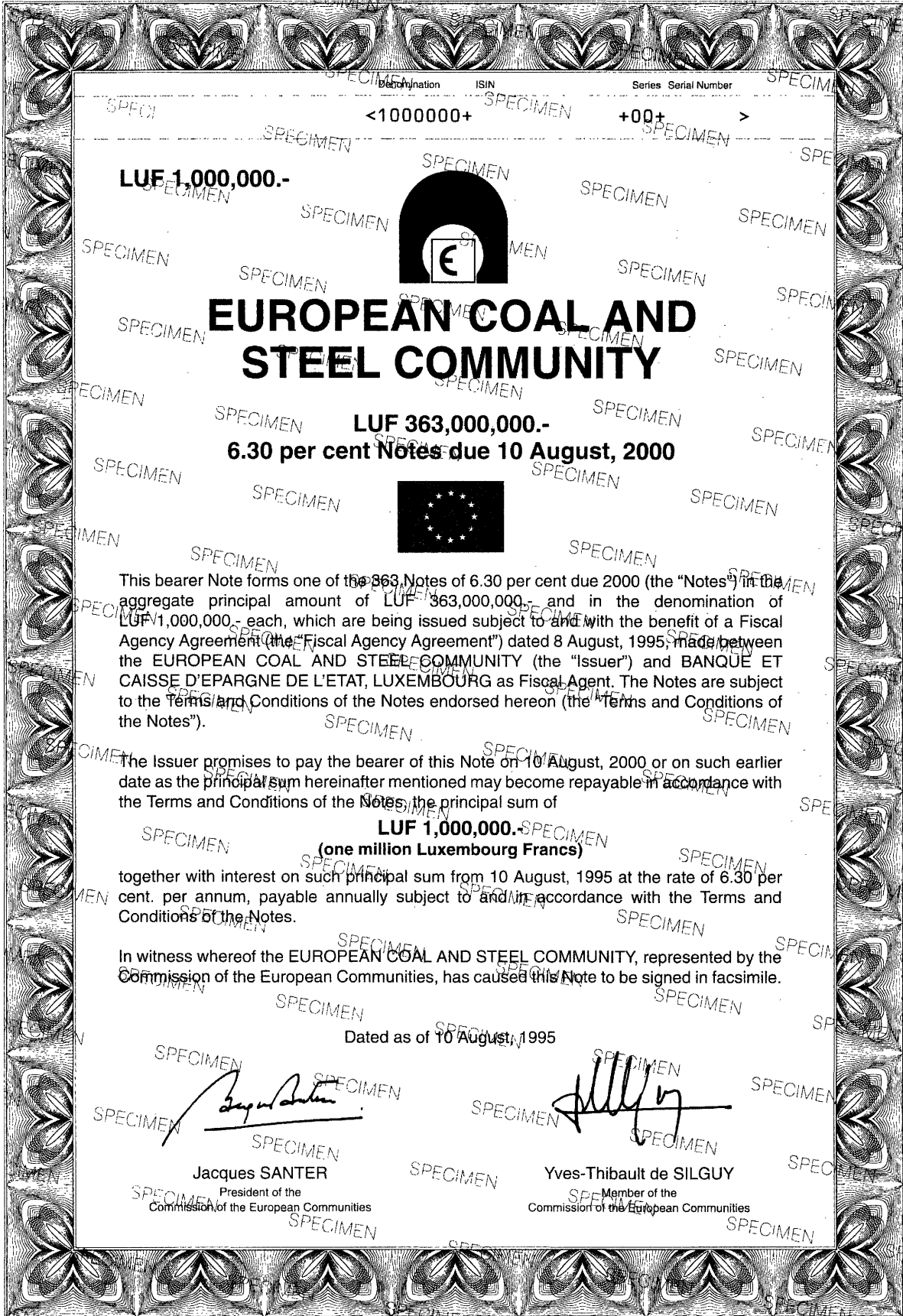
This was partly the result of a reduced volume of Eurobonds (USD 310 billion compared with USD 425 billion in 1994) which was only partly offset by a strong increase in operations on national markets, mainly the American and Japanese markets, with regard to foreign issues. The uncertainties of all kinds hanging over many European markets contributed to this decline, the exception being the German mark, which is widely considered a safe-haven currency. As in the past, sovereign and supranational borrowers, among which the European Investment Bank is always to the fore, remained highly active. Borrowing activities by the European Union were relatively limited in 1995.

The United States dollar consistently heads the list of most-used currencies. In 1995, it accounted for 32% of total operations, followed by the German mark (20%) and the yen (18%). Sterling occupied fourth place, although it was used less than in 1994; next came the Dutch guilder, which overtook the French franc to occupy fifth place. The strong advance of the Luxembourg franc, which took it to seventh place, deserves special mention. Nevertheless, the ecu was the ninth most-used currency, although it accounted for only 1.8% of the total (the slight increase resulting mainly from the development of variable-rate issues).

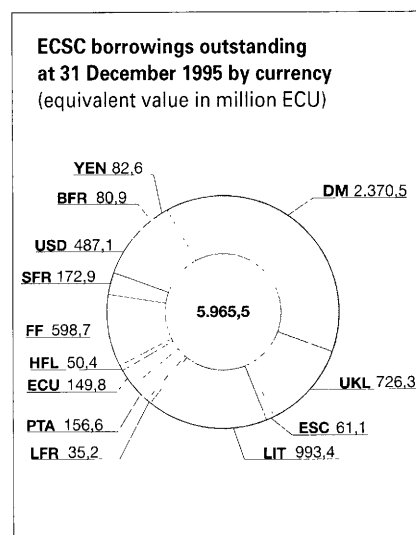
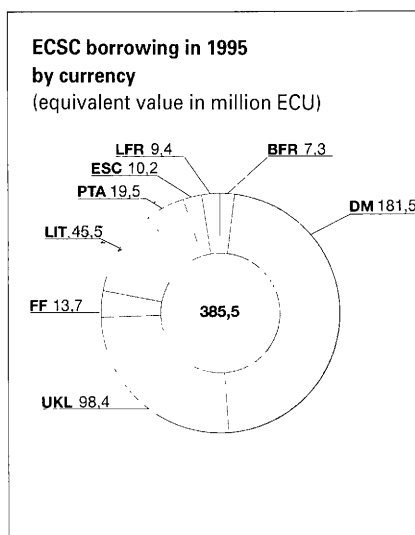
With a view to the expiry of the Treaty, loans granted by the ECSC decreased significantly and were mainly global loans. Total borrowing in various currencies was ECU 385 548 000, against ECU 643 919 000 in 1994, a reduction of 40%.

As the total number of operations remained stable, at about 30, the average value of borrowings declined, from about ECU 29 million to about ECU 16 million. This is why the ECSC did not launch a single public issue and obtained funds via private operations, relying on bank loans and the medium-term Euronote programme set up in 1994, which gives it all the flexibility it needs to raise borrowings in small amounts with sometimes complex structures.

The German mark was the most-used currency in 1995, accounting for 49% of total volume, followed by the pound sterling (27% of the total). The other currencies used were the Italian lira, the peseta, the escudo and the Belgian, Luxembourg and French francs. There were no currency or interest swaps.







### Total ECSC borrowings at 31 December 1995

(million ECU)

Borrowing currency	Total borrowings received at 31 December 1995 <sup>1</sup>	Repayments	Balance outstanding at 31 December 1995 <sup>2</sup>
Ecu	809.6	659.8	149.8
Belgian franc	634.2	553.3	80.9
German mark	9,379.4	7,008.9	2,370.5
Portuguese escudo	86.5	25.4	61.1
French franc	1,477.9	879.2	598.7
Dutch guilder	596.9	546.5	50.4
Luxembourg franc	633.6	598.4	35.2
Italian lira	1,425.4	432.0	993.4
Spanish peseta	279.0	122.4	156.6
Pound sterling	1,239.9	513.6	726.3
Canadian dollar	88.2	88.2	—
Swiss franc	2,199.5	2,026.6	172.9
Unit of account (U.A.)	54.0	54.0	—
EMU	97.1	97.1	—
US dollar	3,944.4	3,457.3	487.1
Japanese yen	472.4	389.8	82.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,418.0</b>	<b>17,452.5</b>	<b>5,965.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> After adjustment for the new conversion rates adopted for converting national currencies into ecus (see p. 51)

<sup>2</sup> The main characteristics of outstanding loans at 31 December 1995 are described on pp. 83-88

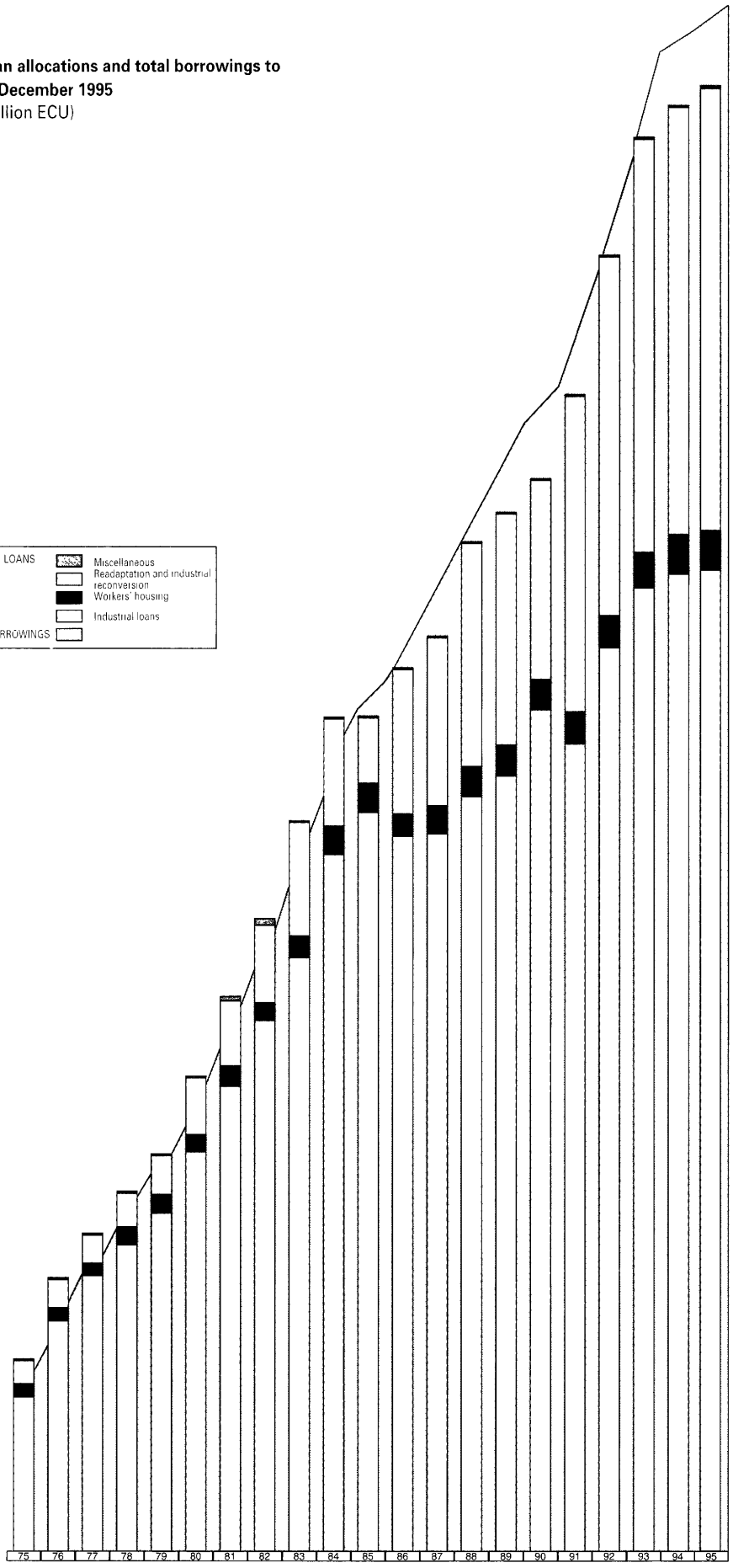
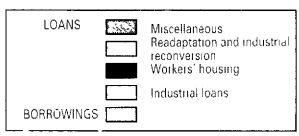
## ECSC loan issues in 1995

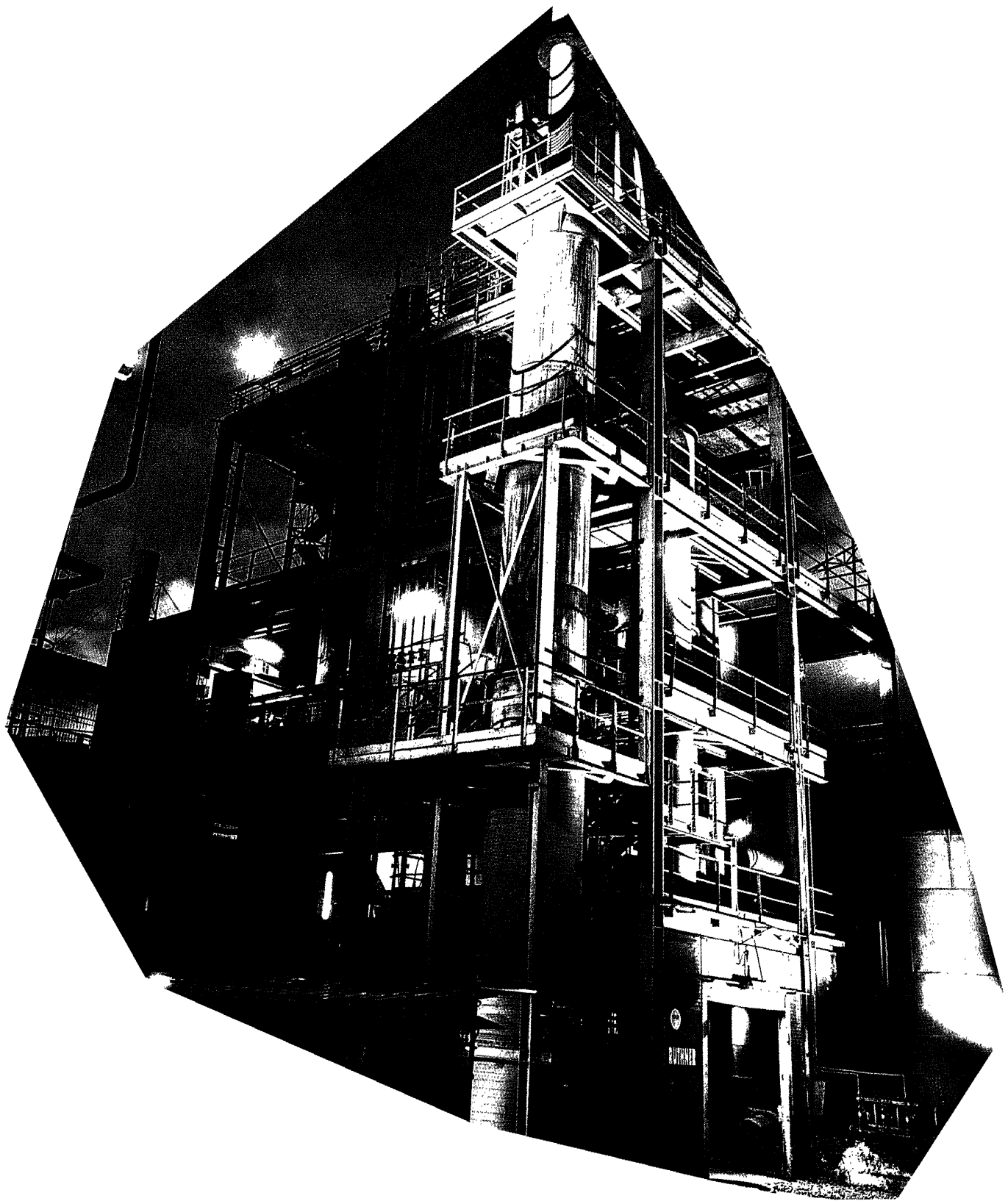
No	Type of issue	Term (years)	Interest rate	Currency	Amount (1 000)		Issue price (%) <sup>1</sup>
					Lending currency	ECU	
1	Private	95-98-2002	7.42	DM	79 700	42 304	100
2	Private	95-2000	6.58	DM	67 027	36 639	100
3	Private	95-99-2002	Libor 6M flat	DM	15 600	8 280	100
4	Private	95-99-2002	Libor 6M flat	DM	14 000	7 431	100
5	Private	95-98-2001	5.78	DM	20 100	10 669	100
6	Private	95-2000	5.88	DM	36 000	19 109	100
7	Private	95-96-96	4.05	DM	12 000	6 370	100
8	Private	95-97-97	4.45	DM	17 000	9 023	100
9	Private	95-98-98	4.95	DM	12 000	6 370	100
10	Private	95-99-99	5.43	DM	34 000	18 047	100
11	Private	95-98-2001	5.4175	DM	24 600	13 058	100
12	Private	95-98-2001	5.22	DM	8 000	4 246	100
13	Private	95-2000	6.67	BFR	280 850	7 257	100
14	Private	95-2000	6.79	FF	30 200	4 690	100
15	Private	95-2000	6.53	FF	58 450	9 076	100
16	Private	95-99-2002	Libor 6M + 0.10	LIT	14 800 000	7 106	100
17	Private	95-99-2002	Libor 6M + 0.08	LIT	16 440 000	7 894	100
18	Private	95-98-2001	Libor 6M + 0.0525	LIT	21 000 000	10 083	100
19	Private	95-98-2001	Libor 6M + 0.04	LIT	42 540 000	20 425	100
20	Private	95-2000	8.90	UKL	11 400	13 455	100
21	Private	95-2000	Libor 6M + 0.5	UKL	20 500	24 196	100
22	Private	95-2000	7.574	UKL	8 400	9 915	100
23	Private	95-2000	Libor 6M - 0.08	UKL	8 000	9 442	100
24	Private	95-2000	8.035	UKL	10 700	12 629	100.03
25	Private	95-2001	Libor 6M - 0.08	UKL	16 000	18 885	100
26	Private	95-2000	7.87	UKL	1 465	1 729	100
27	Private	95-2000	7.51	UKL	6 955	8 209	100
28	Private	95-2000	6.30	LFR	363 000	9 380	100
29	Private	95-2000	Libor 6M + 0.07	PTA	2 837 000	17 781	100
30	Private	95-96-2000	Libor 6M + 0.10	PTA	277 000	1 736	100
31	Private	95-2002	Libor 6M + 0.09	ESC	2 000 000	10 178	100

<sup>1</sup> At ecu conversion rate applying on 31 December 1995

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**Loan allocations and total borrowings to  
 31 December 1995**  
 (million ECU)





# Other ECSC activities

In addition to its borrowing and lending operations, the ECSC finances a number of schemes from its operating budget. These involve mainly the re-deployment of workers, interest subsidies for industrial conversion loans and research programmes in the coal, steel and social sectors.

## **Redeployment aid (Article 56(1)(c) and (2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty)**

### **Traditional and supplementary aid**

Redeployment aid is an essential social complement to the European Union's industrial policy in the ECSC sectors. When permanent closures, cutbacks or changes of activity or, in the case of the coal industry, the introduction of new technologies or production processes, lead to job losses, the European Union endeavours to mitigate the social repercussions for the workers, mainly through redeployment measures. It thus helps to finance aid to limit income losses for the workers affected or, by means of training courses (up to 1994) and resettlement allowances, to give them an opportunity to remain in employment and make a productive contribution to the economy as a whole.

The aid is granted under arrangements set out in bilateral conventions which take account of the recipients' circumstances (early retirement, unemployment, transfer, retraining and — up to 1994 — vocational training).

The average maximum amount granted per worker is ECU 3 000. However, all ECSC payments are conditional on payment by the Member State concerned of at least an equivalent contribution.

In addition to this 'traditional' system of aid under Article 56(1)(c) and (2)(b), of the Treaty, the ECSC has adapted and strengthened its operations in two sectors:

- (i) In the steel sector (where there have been major cutback programmes since the late 1970s), the European Union has been applying special measures since 1981 to provide supplementary aid to workers affected by restructuring (social measures — steel).

In 1993, a new three-year supplementary programme (1993-95), was adopted. Under this programme, for each worker taking early retirement the ECSC contributes up to ECU 5 000 to supplement aid granted under the bilateral agreement. Under the 'social measures — steel' there are also increases in the ceilings on ECSC contributions to the cost of vocational training (up to ECU 4 000 per worker) and supplementary allowances for unemployed workers (up to ECU 2 000 per worker).

- (ii) In the coal sector, to replace the special aid introduced in 1990 under the Rechar programme (a Community initiative to further the economic regeneration of the areas most severely affected by the decline of coal mining), the Commission decided in 1994 to launch a programme of supplementary social measures to accompany the restructuring of the coal industry (social measures — coal, 1994-97). The ECSC aid granted under this programme is intended to step up Community cofinancing of the measures to help miners affected by restructuring with regard to early retirement, unemployment (including redundancy payments and severance grants) or redeployment (allowances for loss of earnings, mobility allowances and severance grants).

From 1995 onwards, aid for ECSC workers' vocational training is financed via the European Social Fund under the Structural Funds regulations. Discontinuing all ECSC aid for training should make for better use of Community resources and allow ECSC appropriations to be concentrated on measures not eligible for ESF contributions.

The tables in the annexes show the breakdown by Member State of recipients, amounts granted in 1995 for 'traditional' aid, the 1994-97 supplementary programme for coal and the 1993-95 supplementary programme for the steel industry. They also show the cumulative position for each programme at 31 December in each of the past two years.

## **Steel industry research (Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty)**

Under the 1995 steel research programme, in addition to the annual call for proposals, a special call for proposals was published to take account of the effects of the enlargement of the EU. Following these two calls, the Commission selected 56 research projects out of the 102 proposals for financial support under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty.

The main aims of these projects were reducing production costs, improving the quality and performance of products, promoting the use of steel and developing the applications for steel and bringing production conditions into line with environmental requirements.

Also under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, in 1995 the Commission continued the special programme of pilot and demonstration projects by financing 10 projects out of 19 proposals put forward by the iron and steel industry. These projects were aimed at developing new processes and testing innovative applications.

The budget for the two 'research' and 'pilot and demonstration projects' programmes was ECU 40 million. This was used to finance research projects to a total of ECU 32 413 800 and pilot and demonstration projects to a total of ECU 6 961 350.



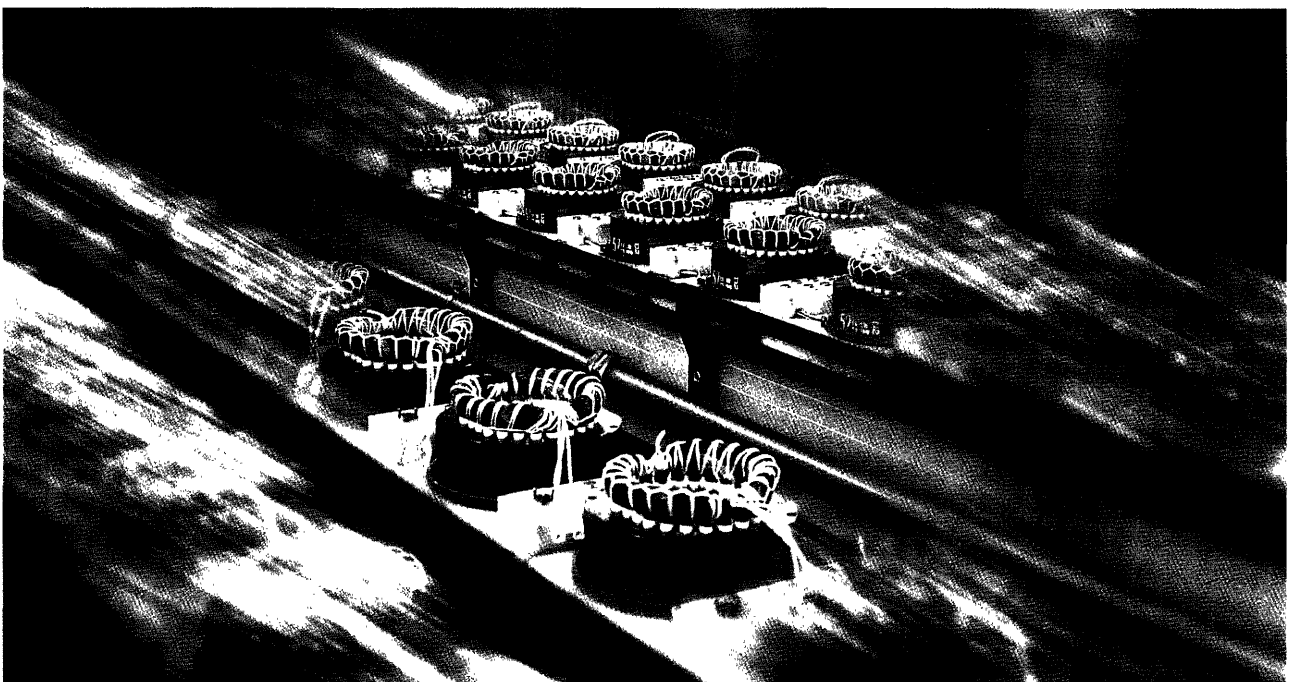
Financial aid for the research programme breaks down by field as follows:

(i) ore preparation	9.50%
(ii) steel making	34.25%
(iii) rolling mills	21.43%
(iv) measuring and analysis	8.54%
(v) properties and performance	26.28%

Financial aid for pilot and demonstration projects breaks down by field as follows:

(i) production of cast iron and steel	52.50%
(ii) continuous casting	23.39%
(iii) rolling and product processing	24.11%

Lastly, ECU 443 050 will be devoted to the dissemination of the results of the ECSC steel technical research programme.



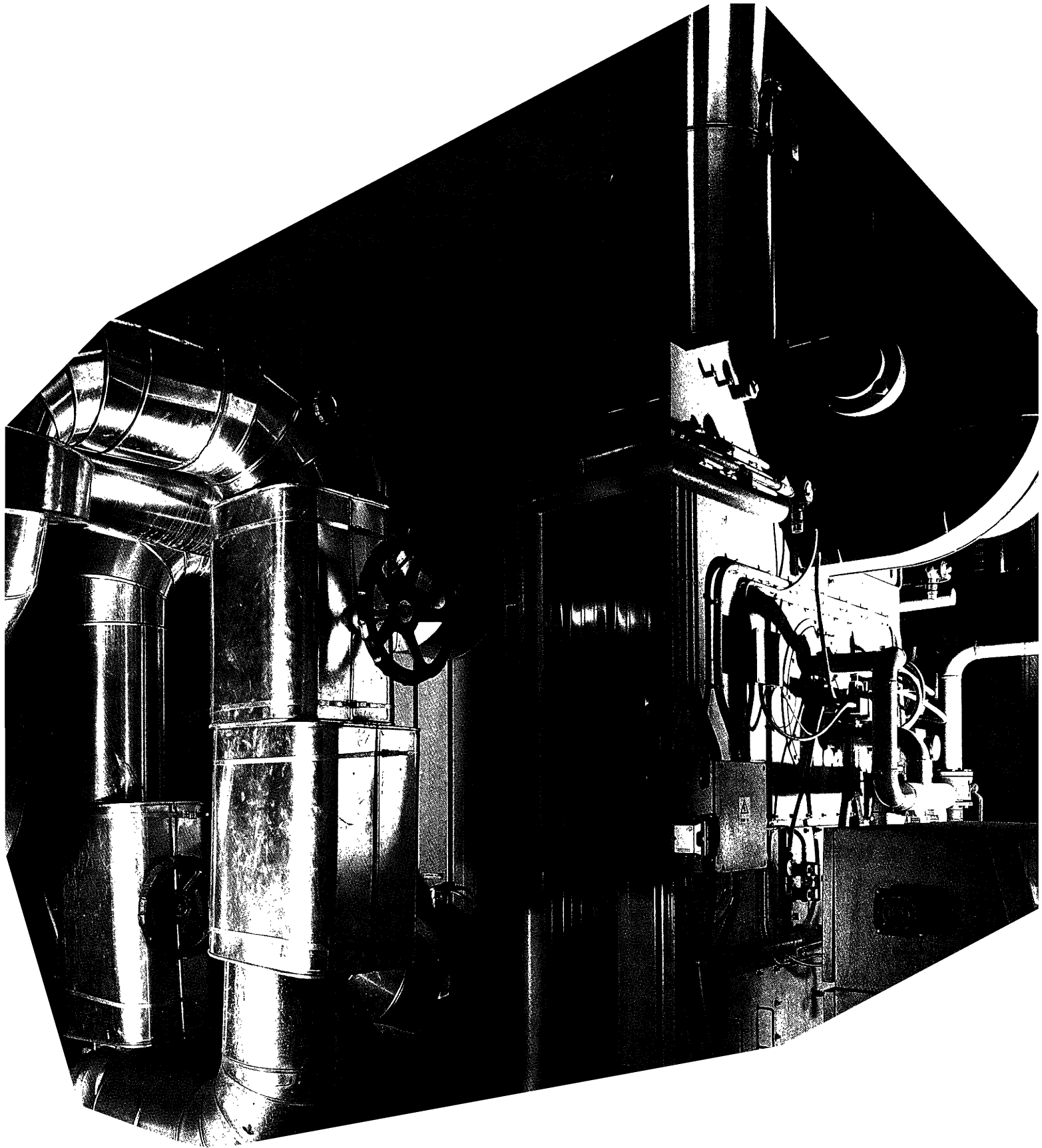
## Coal industry research (Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty)

In the coal research sector, 29 projects were granted financial support under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty totalling ECU 21 426 000, plus ECU 150 200 for the dissemination of research results and associated costs.

The main aims of these projects were effective protection of the environment, increasing public awareness of coal's importance as a source of energy, improving coal's competitive position and the rational use of Community resources. Of the total of ECU 21 426 000 in approved aid, ECU 15 599 800 (72.8%) was earmarked for research projects having a specific environmental impact.

The financial aid breaks down by field of research as follows.

	Aid	
	ECU	%
<b>Mining technology</b>		
Development systems	2 306 200	10.8
Mine gases, ventilation, climate	2 685 300	12.5
Modern pit management	200 400	0.9
<b>Mining technology total</b>	<b>5 191 900</b>	<b>24.2</b>
<b>Utilizing and upgrading coal</b>		
Coal preparation	1 789 200	8.4
Metallurgical uses	1 938 900	9.0
Combustion and gasification	11 102 700	51.8
Conversion	1 403 300	6.6
<b>Utilizing and upgrading total</b>	<b>16 234 100</b>	<b>75.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 426 000</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Out-turn of the ECSC operating budget

## Revenue

The High Authority (the Commission) is empowered to raise the funds needed to carry out its mandate by setting levies on the production of coal and steel.

The ECSC levies are used to finance expenditure under the operating budget and are, in historical terms, the first truly European tax.

The levies are set annually for the various coals and steel products on the basis of their average value. In 1995, the ECSC levy was set at 0.21%, and raised ECU 102.3 million.

The main resource other than the levy is the net surplus of the year's financial operations, mainly interest on the liquid assets, reserves and other provisions featuring on the ECSC balance sheet. In 1995, the net surplus totalled ECU 70 million.

Other resources are the cancellation of commitments unlikely to be implemented, unused resources carried over from the previous year and extraordinary resources transferred from the reserves. In 1995, income from these sources was ECU 70.7, 40.9 and 2 million respectively.

In 1995, the resources for the ECSC operating budget totalled ECU 297.5 million.

## Expenditure

The resources of the operating budget are intended to cover the various types of expenditure provided for in the ECSC Treaty.

### 1. Social measures

Under Article 56(2)(b) and (1)(c) of the ECSC Treaty, ECU 205.1 million was spent in 1995 on social redeployment aid for ECSC workers (traditional redeployment measures and social measures for the coal and steel industries).

Under the terms of Article 56, when permanent closures, cutbacks or changes of activity lead to job losses, the European Union endeavours, particularly through redeployment measures, to mitigate the social repercussions for the workers concerned. It also helps to finance aid to provide income support for the workers affected or, by means of training courses and resettlement allowances, to give them the opportunity to remain in employment and make a productive contribution to the economy.

The granting of social aid is conditional on payment by the Member State concerned of a special contribution of at least an equivalent amount.

Social aid is granted under arrangements set out in the bilateral agreements concluded with the Member States depending on the particular circumstances (early retirement, unemployment, transfer, retraining and vocational training).

As from 1995, as part of the phasing in of the coal and steel sectors into the general framework of European policies, aid for the training of ECSC workers is granted only through the European Social Fund.

ECSC social measures can also supplement aid and loans granted from other sources under the Community Support Frameworks.

## **2. Aid for research**

Under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, ECU 61.4 million was committed in 1995 to aid for technical research in the steel and coal sectors.

The main aims of aid for steel research (ECU 39.8 million) were reducing production costs, improving the quality and performance of products, promoting the use of and developing new applications for steel and bringing production conditions into line with environmental requirements.

In the field of coal research (ECU 21.6 million), the main aims were reducing production costs, raising underground and pit-head productivity, improving safety and working conditions, preserving new markets and, above all, improving the environmental protection aspects of the use of coal.

## **3. Interest subsidies on ECSC loans**

A third category of aid is provided from the ECSC budget (ECU 11.4 million in 1995) in the form of interest subsidies on conversion loans (Article

56(2)(a) granted to finance investments in economically viable sectors which create jobs and revitalize the economy of regions affected by the decline of ECSC activities. The procedures for granting such loans and the interest subsidies were last amended by the Commission in 1990<sup>1</sup> and supplemented in 1992<sup>2</sup> by the adoption of arrangements for coordinating them with the Structural Funds.

It should be noted that 1996 is the last year in which applications for new loans will be considered.

#### **4. Surplus**

The surplus of ECU 14.6 million represents the difference between forecasts and the out-turn of the operating budget in 1995.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 188, 28.7 1990  
<sup>2</sup> OJ C 59, 6.3 1992

## Out-turn of the ECSC operating budget for 1995

(million ECU)

Requirements	Forecast	Out-turn	Resources	Forecast <sup>1</sup>	Out-turn
<b>Operations to be financed from current resources (not reimbursable)</b>			<b>Resources for the financial year</b>		
1 Administrative expenditure	5	5	1 Current resources		
			1.1 Yield from levy at 0.21%	100.5	102.3
2 Aid for redeployment (Article 56)	133	123.8	1.2 Net balance	120	70
			1.3 Fines and surcharges for late payment	3.3	3.3
3 Aid for research (Article 55)	63	61.4	1.4 Miscellaneous	4	8.3
3.1 Steel	40	39.8			
3.2 Coal	22	21.6	2 Cancellation of commitments unlikely to be implemented	60.3	70.7
3.3. Social	1	—			
4. Aid for conversion in the form of interest subsidies	33	11.4	3 Unused resources carried over from 1994	40.9	40.9
5 Social measures (steel)	57	41.3	4. Utilization of the contingency reserve	p.m.	p.m.
6 Social measures (coal)	40	40			
7 Damages payable	p.m.	p.m.	5 Extraordinary resources	2	2
Surplus	—	14.6			
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>297.5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>297.5</b>
<b>Operations financed by loans from non-borrowed funds</b>			<b>Origin of non-borrowed funds</b>		
Subsidized housing	11.5	11.5	Special reserve and former ECSC pension fund	11.5	11.5

<sup>1</sup> See the Commission's out-turn forecast of 9 November 1995 (OJ C 302, 14.11.1995)

# **ECSC financial statements**



## **ECSC financial statements**

The ECSC's balance sheet, profit-and-loss account and statement of the allocation of profit for the year ending 31 December 1995 were submitted to the Commission for approval under written procedure No E/1077/96 of 19 June 1996 and are shown in this financial report as approved by the Commission.

*Bremer Galvanisierungs GmbH — hot dip galvanizing plant*





# Balance sheet at 31 December 1995

(Amounts in ecus)

Before allocation of surplus

## Assets

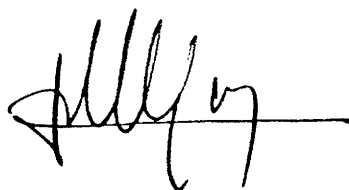
	31 12 1995	31.12.1994
Balances with central banks (Note 3)	1 421 415	1 568 013
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 4)		
— repayable on demand	16 431 583	21 005 380
— with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	456 992 393	434 205 201
— loans	2 980 530 792	3 369 426 899
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 453 954 768</b>	<b>3 824 637 480</b>
Loans and advances to customers (Note 5)		
— loans	3 193 515 705	3 638 552 293
— levy	1 194 631	9 510 972
— fines	64 703 179	64 041 463
— credits	9 467 717	7 688 268
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 268 881 232</b>	<b>3 719 792 996</b>
Bonds and other fixed-income securities (Note 6)		
— issued by public bodies	1 516 639 552	1 455 909 300
— issued by other borrowers	174 701 367	167 658 280
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 691 340 919</b>	<b>1 623 567 580</b>
Tangible and intangible assets (Note 7)	5 297 626	11 491 861
Other assets (Note 8)	30 376 971	13 518 424
Prepayments and accrued income (Note 9)	261 821 124	290 270 763
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>8 713 094 055</b>	<b>9 484 847 117</b>
<b>Off-balance-sheet commitments (Note 26)</b>	<b>3 307 530 417</b>	<b>4 082 907 357</b>

Before allocation of surplus

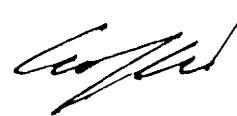
## Liabilities

	31.12.1995	31.12.1994
Liabilities <i>vis-à-vis</i> third parties		
Amounts owed to credit institutions (Note 10):		
— repayable on demand	—	—
— with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	—	—
— borrowings	2 599 459 636	2 580 249 457
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 599 459 636</b>	<b>2 580 249 457</b>
Debts evidenced by certificates (Note 11)	3 366 056 778	3 990 856 078
Other liabilities (Note 12)	349 844 179	469 666 079
Accruals and deferred income (Note 13)	207 600 082	236 035 314
Provisions for liabilities and charges (Note 14)	41 190 278	42 266 409
Commitments for the ECSC operating budget (Note 15)	1 255 300 224	1 360 466 550
<b>Total liabilities <i>vis-à-vis</i> third parties</b>	<b>7 819 451 177</b>	<b>8 679 539 887</b>
Net position		
Provisions for financing the ESCS operating budget (Note 16)	144 793 939	143 425 758
Provision for large exposures (Note 17)	55 000 000	—
Reserves (Note 18):		
— Guarantee Fund	435 314 322	429 885 000
— Special reserve	170 517 642	164 980 000
— Former pension fund	64 141 812	60 437 519
— New Member States' contribution not yet called	22 050 000	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>692 023 776</b>	<b>655 302 519</b>
Value adjustment reserve	—	4 911 688
Surplus brought forward	46 008	100 023
Surplus for the financial year	1 779 155	1 567 242
<b>Net total</b>	<b>893 642 878</b>	<b>805 307 230</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>8 713 094 055</b>	<b>9 484 847 117</b>
<b>Off-balance-sheet commitments (Note 26)</b>	<b>5 186 159 225</b>	<b>6 323 533 611</b>

### European Coal and Steel Community



Y.-T. de SILGUY  
Member of the Commission



E. CIOFFI  
Director-General  
Credit and Investments

# Profit-and-loss accounts for the year ending 31 December 1995

(Amounts in ecus)

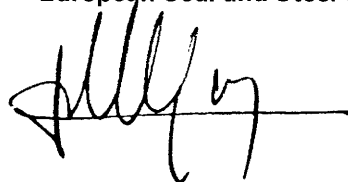
## Charges

	31 12 1995	31.12.1994
Interest payable and similar charges (Note 20)	768 492 969	841 807 108
Commissions payable	1 895 731	1 744 846
Net losses on financial operations		
— foreign-exchange losses	815	150 527
— losses on bonds and other fixed-income securities	11 008 977	7 770 085
— value adjustments in respect of bonds and other fixed income securities (Note 6)	2 739 881	69 405 464
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 749 673</b>	<b>77 326 076</b>
Administrative expenditure (Note 21)	5 000 000	5 000 000
Value adjustments in respect of tangible assets (Note 7)	894 235	1 394 234
Other operating charges (Note 22)	426 702	409 499
Value adjustments — loans, advances, provisions:		
— value adjustment in respect of loans and advances	106 832 429	209 423
— allocation to the provision for liabilities and changes (Notes 14 and 17)	57 176 522	36 820 955
<b>Total</b>	<b>164 008 951</b>	<b>37 030 378</b>
<b>Total operating charges</b>	<b>954 468 261</b>	<b>964 712 141</b>
Losses on loans	—	1 284 910
Extraordinary charges	80 090	41 420 097
Conversion difference	5 379 102	5 772 717
Allocation to the value adjustment reserve		
Legal commitments for the financial year (Note 15)	277 908 755	386 435 194
Allocation to the provision for financing the ECSC operating budget (Note 16)	42 623 043	42 913 745
<b>Total charges</b>	<b>1 280 459 251</b>	<b>1 442 538 804</b>
Surplus for the financial year (Note 19)	1 779 155	1 567 242
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 282 238 406</b>	<b>1 444 106 046</b>

## Income

	31.12 1995	31.12 1994
Interest receivable and similar income (Note 23) (including interest on fixed-income securities 114 998 188 in 1995 and 121 056 630 in 1994)	918 747 800	991 726 279
Net profit on financial operations		150 136
— foreign-exchange profits	—	
— profits on bonds and other fixed-income securities	10 012 911	23 121 186
— value-adjustments in respect of bonds and other fixed-income securities (Note 6)	69 983 060	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>79 995 971</b>	<b>23 271 322</b>
Value adjustment in respect of loans and advances and provisions		
— withdrawal of value adjustments in respect of loans and advances	35 233 838	30 581 596
— transfer from the provision for liabilities and charges (Note 14)	3 317 951	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 551 789</b>	<b>30 581 596</b>
Other operating income (Note 24)	3 468 409	3 702 522
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>1 040 763 969</b>	<b>1 049 281 719</b>
Transfer from the reserve for exchange differences	4 911 688	5 772 717
Income relating to the operating budget (Note 25)	184 649 004	208 901 704
Transfer from the provision for financing the ECSC operating budget (Note 16)	42 913 745	178 149 906
Transfer from the Guarantee Fund/Special-reserve (Note 18)	9 000 000	2 000 000
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1 282 238 406</b>	<b>1 444 106 046</b>

### European Coal and Steel Community



Y.-T. de SILGUY  
Member of the Commission



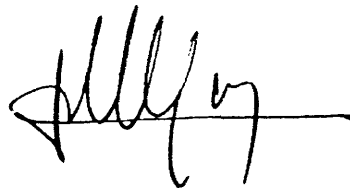
E. CIOFFI  
Director-General  
Credit and Investments

# Allocation of the surplus for the year ending 31 December 1995

(Amounts in ecus)

	1995	1994
Surplus not allocated at 1 January	46 008	100 023
Surplus for the year to be allocated	1 779 155	1 567 242
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 825 163</b>	<b>1 667 265</b>
Allocation to the former pension fund (Note 18)	1 692 676	1 621 257
Surplus not allocated at 31 December	132 487	46 008

## European Coal and Steel Community



Y.-T. de SILGUY  
*Member of the Commission*



E. CIOFFI  
*Director-General  
Credit and Investments*

# Notes relating to the financial statements at 31 December 1995

(Amounts in ecus)

## 1. Presentation of the financial statements

1.1. The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was established by the Treaty of 18 April 1951. According to the Treaty, the task of the ECSC is to contribute to the economic expansion of the Member States through the establishment of a common market for coal and steel. Most of the ECSC's funds come from the levy, the net profit from its financial activity, borrowings raised on the financial markets and direct bank loans.

1.2. The ECSC's financial statements at 31 December 1995 are presented in accordance with Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 86/635/EEC on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of banks and other financial institutions (OJ L 222, 14.8.1978 and OJ L 372, 31.12.1986).

1.3. ECSC accounts are kept in the various currencies used for its financial activity. The financial statements are expressed in ecus.

The following rates have been used for converting year-end balance-sheet amounts expressed in national currency into ecus:

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Belgian and Luxembourg francs	38 697900	39 161400
Danish krone	7.295360	7 482330
German mark	1 883970	1 905330
Greek drachma	311.567000	295 480000
Portuguese escudo	196.505000	195 884000
French franc	6.439790	6.575790
Finnish markka	5.716950	5 829150
Dutch guilder	2 108570	2 134240
Irish pound	0.820478	0.795061
Italian lira	2 082 710000	1 997 450000
Austrian schilling	13 255400	13.407400
Spanish peseta	159.549000	162 070000
Swedish krona	8.697260	9 177930
Pound sterling	0 847242	0 787074
Canadian dollar	1.790650	1.726970
Swiss franc	1.512820	1 613200
United States dollar	1 314240	1.230040
Japanese yen	135 590000	122.659000



1.4. At 31 December 1995 the various currencies listed in 1.3, together with the ecu, made up the ECSC's balance sheet as follows:

(1 000 Ecu)

Currency	Assets	Liabilities
Ecu	-716 862	-122 524
Belgian franc	353 643	287 278
Danish krone	1 376	—
German mark	3 027 098	2 780 765
Greek drachma	2 797	—
Portuguese escudo	68 011	65 397
French franc	1 066 216	942 247
Finnish markka	—	—
Dutch guilder	186 619	145 752
Irish pound	1 503	—
Luxembourg franc	58 704	35 514
Italian lira	1 092 035	1 047 012
Austrian schilling	—	—
Spanish peseta	193 054	163 146
Swedish krona	244	—
Pound sterling	945 787	961 986
Canadian dollar	13	13
Swiss franc	383 163	382 471
United States dollar	1 853 458	1 830 221
Japanese yen	196 233	193 814
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 713 092</b>	<b>8 713 092</b>

Notes:

The ecu has a much larger place in the ECSC's accounts than is suggested by the above table.

The apparently small share in ecus is explained by certain accounting operations, mainly the offsetting of accounts receivable and payable relating to currency swaps.

The offsetting of these items on the assets and liabilities sides is designed to prevent artificial inflation of the balance sheet.

This accounting operation is carried out in ecus and involved a total of ECU 2 699 467 815 in 1995.

The real weight of the ecu in the ECSC's accounts can therefore be assessed more accurately if this amount is added both to the assets and to the liabilities sides of the balance sheet.

## 2. Accounting principles and methods

2.1. The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles.

2.2. Charges and income for the financial year are entered in national currency and converted to ecus at the monthly accounting rate in force on the day of the transaction.

## 3. Balances with central banks

This item represents the ECSC's balances with the central banks of certain Member States.

## 4. Loans and advances to credit institutions

### 4.1. Repayable on demand

This item also includes loans and advances to CEDEL repayable on demand.

### 4.2. With agreed maturity dates or periods of notice

The breakdown of the time to maturity of these loans is as follows:

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Up to three months	333 077 473	385 129 835
Three months to one year	104 438 986	34 244 704
Over one year	19 475 934	14 830 662
<b>Total</b>	<b>456 992 393</b>	<b>434 205 201</b>

#### 4.3. Loans

The breakdown of these loans by time to maturity is as follows:

(ECU)

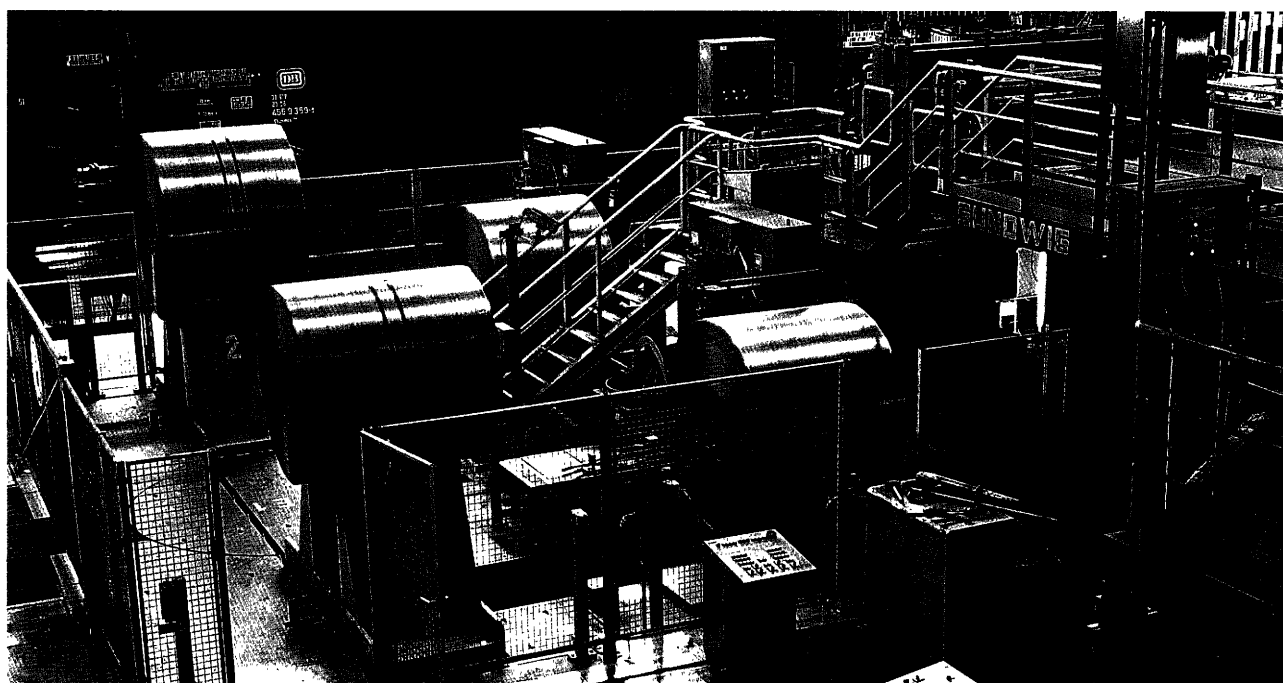
	31 December	
	1995	1994
Up to three months	227 109 463	56 340 852
Three months to one year	701 549 848	554 730 135
One year to five years	1 780 712 301	2 395 507 261
Over five years	271 159 180	362 848 651
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 980 530 792</b>	<b>3 369 426 899</b>

### 5. Loans and advances to customers

#### 5.1. Loans

The loans granted to credit institutions are shown under 'Loans and advances to credit institutions' (see Note 4).

*Bremer Galvanisierungs GmbH — hot dip galvanizing plant*



The other loans break down as follows:

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
<b>1. Loans disbursed from borrowed funds:</b>		
— Amounts outstanding, excluding redemption premiums	3 218 956 659	3 594 555 902
— Value adjustments	– 90 844 746	– 24 755 428
<i>Subtotal</i>	<u>3 128 111 913</u>	<u>3 569 800 474</u>
<b>2. Loans from the special reserve and other own funds for financing subsidized housing</b>		
<b>Interim total</b>	<u>21 136 359</u>	<u>21 691 265</u>
	<b>3 149 248 272</b>	<b>3 591 491 739</b>
The breakdown of these loans by time to maturity is as follows:		
	1995	1994
— Up to three months	161 281 532	77 819 895
— Three months to one year	759 539 469	342 169 183
— One year to five years	1 239 762 948	2 125 172 233
— Over five years	1 079 509 069	1 071 085 856
<b>3. Loans paid from the former pension fund to officials of the European Communities for housing construction</b>	43 444 208	41 308 493
<b>4. Loan repayments overdue and interest on arrears</b>	823 225	5 752 061
<b>Grand total</b>	<u><b>3 193 515 705</b></u>	<u><b>3 638 552 293</b></u>

NB These loans are usually secured by guarantees from the Member States, banks or companies, or by mortgages.

## 5.2. Levy

Before value adjustment, this item amounts to ECU 8 355 018 at 31 December 1995 (ECU 16 625 804 at 31 December 1994). It comprises in particular ECU 6 110 892 subject to legal proceedings (ECU 5 924 068 at 31 December 1994) and ECU 416 014 relating to temporary deferment in respect of coal in stock (ECU 432 179 at 31 December 1994).

Payment of the levy in respect of coal in stock is temporarily deferred under a general decision taken in 1972.

## 5.3. Fines

This item contains the Commission's claims on companies fined in accordance with the rules set out in the Treaty.

After value adjustment it amounts to ECU 64 703 179 (ECU 64 041 463 at 31 December 1994).

The main component in this item is fines totalling ECU 104 364 350 that the Commission imposed on steel companies for infringing the rules on competition in the marketing of steel beams (Decision 94/215/ECSC of 16 February 1994).<sup>1</sup> ECU 32 151 350 has been paid in fines under this Decision, against which appeals have been lodged with the Court of First Instance by virtually all the companies concerned.

## 5.4. Interest subsidies to be recovered

This item comprises claims on companies in receipt of a subsidized loan which the Commission has been obliged to ask to reimburse all or part of the interest subsidy already paid.

# 6. Bonds and other fixed-income securities

## 6.1. Valuation

Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at average purchase price or market value at 31 December 1995, whichever is the lower.

This principle is not applied in the case of securities considered as financial fixed assets (see 6.5).

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 116, 6 5 1994

## 6.2. Composition

Bonds and other fixed-income securities break down as follows:

(ECU)

	Value adjustments on bonds and other fixed-income securities (withdrawal)	31 December	
		1995	1994
Issued by public bodies:			
— Gross value		1 519 379 433	1 520 363 795
— Value adjustment	(61 714 614)	—2 739 881	—64 454 495
— Net value		1 516 639 552	1 455 909 300
Own-debt securities:			
— Gross value		23 159 482	12 817 980
— Value adjustment		—	—
— Net value		23 159 482	12 817 980
Issued by other borrowers			
— Gross value		151 541 885	160 368 865
— Value adjustment	(5 528 565)	—	—5 528 565
— Net value		151 541 885	154 840 300
<b>Total</b>			
— Gross value		1 694 080 800	1 693 550 640
— Value adjustment	(67 243 179)	—2 739 881	—69 983 060
— Net value		1 691 340 919	1 623 567 580

### 6.3. *Maturities in 1996*

Securities in the portfolio reaching final maturity during 1996 represent the following amounts (ECU):

Issued by public bodies:	231 557 213
Own-debt securities:	2 263 428
Issued by other borrowers:	28 005 400
<b>Total</b>	<hr/> 261 826 041

### 6.4. *Listed/unlisted securities*

The securities portfolio comprises ECU 1 619 284 906 of securities with a stock-exchange listing, the balance of ECU 68 850 353 being unlisted securities.

### 6.5. *Financial fixed assets*

6.5.1. Financial fixed assets are defined as securities that will remain in the portfolio until their final maturity.

They comprise mainly short-term paper and own-debt securities repurchased for servicing ECSC borrowings.

6.5.2. Financial fixed assets are valued at average purchase price or redemption value, whichever is the lower.

The redemption value of these securities exceeds the average purchase price by a total of ECU 582 828.

6.5.3. Financial fixed assets are made up as follows (ECU):

Issued by public bodies	85 840 563
Own-debt securities	23 159 483
Other issuers	49 330 743
<b>Total</b>	<hr/> 158 330 789

## 7. Tangible and intangible assets

(ECU)

	Year of acquisition	Acquisition price	31 12 1994 Net value	Operations during the year			31.12.1995 Net value
				Acquisitions	Net book value of disposals	Amortization	
Tangible assets.							
— Washington building	1971	882 654	353 016	—	—	58 836	294 180
— Lisbon building	1986-93	2 670 796	1 714 736	—	—	224 887	1 489 849
— New York building	1987	2 167 186	1 119 929	—	—	139 991	979 938
— Canberra building	1987	2 511 059	1 553 496	—	—	194 187	1 359 309
— Marseille building	1991-93	485 474	334 155	—	—	41 769	292 386
— Windhoek building	1992	802 172	596 578	—	—	74 572	522 006
— Haren building	1993	6 000 000	5 400 000	—	5 300 000	100 000	—
			11 071 910	—	5 300 000	834 242	4 937 668
Intangible assets							
— Lease on Milan building	1986	879 882	419 951	—	—	59 993	359 958
<b>Total tangible and intangible assets</b>			<b>11 491 861</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5 300 000</b>	<b>894 235</b>	<b>5 297 626</b>

The various buildings owned by the ECSC were originally leased to the European Community. The rent paid on such leases provided a return on the funds invested by the ECSC.

Under the terms of the leases, in 1994 and 1995, the Commission repaid the outstanding principal due to the ECSC with a view to transferring ownership officially from the ECSC to the European Community.

At 31 December 1995, the Haren building was the only one for which the transfer of ownership had been completed.

For the ECSC, this transaction generated a capital gain of ECU 339 066, this being the difference between the transfer price (ECU 5 639 066) and the net book value (ECU 5 300 000) at 27 February 1995, the date of the transfer.

As regards the other buildings, pending the completion of legal formalities for the transfer of ownership, the advances received from the European Community feature on the liabilities side of the balance sheet for a total of ECU 7 288 355.



## 8. Other assets

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Loans, payments due and not received and rescheduled payments	60 788 899	60 976 586
Portfolio taxes and VAT to be reclaimed	3 183 301	2 184 604
New Member States' contribution to be reclaimed	13 700 000	—
Loans to officials — miscellaneous	3 539 712	6 414 228
Miscellaneous	74 379	1 659 217
	<u>81 286 291</u>	<u>71 234 635</u>
Cumulative value adjustments	-50 909 320	-57 716 211
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 376 971</b>	<b>13 518 424</b>

## 9. Prepayments and accrued income

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Interest on loans and swaps	177 628 165	201 210 833
Interest on securities and deposits portfolio	71 631 831	75 595 242
Levy declared in 1995 for previous years and payable after 31 December	24 088 183	11 063 813
Issuing costs and redemption premiums	1 429 356	2 400 875
	<u>274 777 535</u>	<u>290 270 763</u>
Cumulative value adjustments	-12 956 411	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>261 821 124</b>	<b>290 270 763</b>

## 10. Amounts owed to credit institutions

The time to maturity on these operations is as follows:

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Repayable on demand	—	—
Up to three months	63 050 503	83 860 315
Three months to one year	284 992 768	269 508 121
One year to five years	1 804 656 593	1 720 480 700
Over five years	446 759 772	506 400 321
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 599 459 636</b>	<b>2 580 249 457</b>

## 11. Debts evidenced by certificates

Part of the borrowings outstanding at 31 December 1995 will reach maturity during the 1996 financial year. These borrowings total ECU 1 613 175 985.

*Dillinger Hüttenwerke — bogie hearth furnace*



## 12. Other liabilities

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Exchange value in ecus of the difference between currency receivable and payable under currency exchange operations (swaps)	311 104 425	410 704 504
Current account, ECSC operating budget	31 413 880	49 426 044
Advance payments for transfer of buildings <sup>1</sup>	7 288 355	9 216 194
Other	37 519	319 337
<b>Total</b>	<b>349 844 179</b>	<b>469 666 079</b>

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the possibility offered under the decision of 11 June 1992, in the course of 1994 and 1995, the Commission made advance payments amounting to ECU 7 288 355 in respect of the transfer of the buildings leased to it by the ECSC (Note 7)

## 13. Accruals and deferred income

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Interest on borrowings and credit lines	207 262 129	235 645 518
Commission on loans	337 953	389 796
<b>Total</b>	<b>207 600 082</b>	<b>236 035 314</b>

#### 14. Provision for liabilities and charges

(ECU)

	31 12 1994	Operations in 1995			31.12.1995
		Allocation	Withdrawal	Exchange-rate movement	
Provision for withholding tax to be paid <sup>1</sup>	5 526 648	287 709	—	65 298	5 879 655
Provision for purchases and sales of securities on the futures markets <sup>2</sup>	3 317 951	—	3 317 951	—	—
Provision for special costs <sup>3</sup>	200 000	—	—	—	200 000
Provision for appeal against Decision 94/215/ECSC <sup>4</sup>	33 221 810	1 888 813	—	—	35 110 623
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 266 409</b>	<b>2 176 522</b>	<b>3 317 951</b>	<b>65 298</b>	<b>41 190 278</b>

<sup>1</sup> This provision was created to allow the ECSC to meet its obligations in respect of a securities transaction on which there is a difference of interpretation regarding the applicability of withholding tax

<sup>2</sup> This provision was created to cover the risk of price movements on the futures contracts existing at the end of the financial year for the purchase and sale of securities

<sup>3</sup> This provision was created to cover any legal costs and other unforeseen expenditure. The risk in question is primarily in the legal field because the ECSC has less recourse, for its operations, to national agents who bear all expenditure relating to loan operations

<sup>4</sup> This provision was created from the fines paid under Decision 94/215/ECSC of 16 February 1994 to cover the possible reimbursement of the amounts received should the Court of First Instance rule in favour of the companies which have appealed against this Decision (Note 5.3)

## 15. Commitments for the ECSC operating budget

In 1995, commitments for the ECSC operating budget were as follows:

(ECU)

	Commitments at 31.12.1994	New legal commitments	Payments	Cancellations	Commitments at 31.12.1995
Redeployment	457 203 099	123 782 511	144 659 948	24 541 018	411 784 644
Research	192 305 940	61 394 400	60 612 646	11 741 823	181 345 871
Interest subsidies, Article 54	13 814 095	—	1 452 733	1 065 845	11 295 517
Interest subsidies, Article 56	390 883 473	11 450 000	41 173 497	15 444 673	345 715 303
Social measures steel industry	183 588 651	41 281 844	36 016 733	9 612 376	179 241 386
Social measures coal industry (Rechar)	122 671 292	40 000 000	28 481 826	8 271 963	125 917 503
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 360 466 550</b>	<b>277 908 755</b>	<b>312 397 383</b>	<b>70 677 698</b>	<b>1 255 300 224</b>

## 16. Provision for financing the ECSC operating budget

(ECU)

	Provisions at 31 12.1994	Operations during the year		Provisions at 31 12 1995
		Withdrawal	Allocation	
Budgetary contingency reserve <sup>1</sup>	28 000 000		28 000 000	56 000 000
Extraordinary income for financing the operating budget — 1994 financial year	2 000 000	2 000 000		—
Surplus from the out-turn of the operating budget — 1994 financial year	40 913 745	40 913 745		—
— 1995 financial year	—		14 623 043	14 623 043
<b>Effect on the result</b>		<b>42 913 745</b>	<b>42 623 043</b>	
Provision for fines and surcharges to be paid subsequently <sup>2</sup>	64 041 463	—	661 716	64 703 179
Provision for subsidies to be recovered <sup>2</sup>	8 470 550	—	997 167	9 467 717
<b>Total</b>	<b>143 425 758</b>			<b>144 793 939</b>

<sup>1</sup> This reserve is intended to cover any differences between expenditure committed and income generated by activities during the budget period

<sup>2</sup> Fines and interest subsidies whose repayment has been requested are considered as ECSC resources only when they have actually been paid. Fines imposed but not yet paid and interest subsidies whose repayment has been requested are therefore allocated to provisions

## 17. Provision for large exposures

Against the background of the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002 and the gradual reduction in outstanding loans, exposure is becoming increasingly concentrated on a limited number of large loans (these large exposures are defined in accordance with Directive 92/121/EEC of 21 December 1992 on the monitoring and control of large exposures).

The provision for large exposures concerns loans exceeding 25% of the ECSC's own funds not covered by first-rate guarantees.

It is intended to provide cover specifically for this concentration of risk and enable the ECSC to weather any major default.

The provision, calculated on the basis of outstanding large exposures at 31 December 1995 and according to a procedure recommended by a group of international experts, totalled ECU 55 million.

## 18. Reserves

(ECU)

	Reserves at 31.12.1994 after allocation	New Member States' contributions (1995 instalment)	Withdrawal	Reserves at 31 12 1995 prior to allocation	Allocations at 31 12 1995	Reserves at 31 12 1995 after allocation
Guarantee fund	429 885 000	14 429 322	9 000 000	435 314 322	—	435 314 322
Special reserve	164 980 000	5 537 642	—	170 517 642	—	170 517 642
Former pension fund	62 058 776	2 083 036	—	64 141 812	1 692 676	65 834 488
New Member States' contributions not yet called	—	22 050 000	—	22 050 000	—	22 050 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>656 923 776</b>	<b>44 100 000</b>	<b>9 000 000</b>	<b>692 023 776</b>	<b>1 692 676</b>	<b>693 716 452</b>

The Guarantee Fund is intended to cover lending and borrowing operations. After allocation of the 1995 instalment of new Member States' contributions (ECU 14 429 322) and the withdrawal of ECU 9 million, the Guarantee Fund totalled ECU 435 314 322 at 31 December 1995. The ECSC's solvency ratio remains within the 14-16% range recommended by a team of international experts to ensure that the structure of the balance sheet remains in equilibrium, having regard to the special status of the ECSC.

The special reserve is used to grant loans from ECSC own funds to finance subsidized housing.

The former pension fund originally represented the ECSC's total pension obligations prior to 5 March 1968. Since that date, the Member States have assumed responsibility, via the General Budget, for the payment of staff pensions. This fund is used to finance housing loans for officials of the European Communities and has also been used to grant special loans to the coal and steel industries.

As regards the new Member States' contributions, Protocol No 5 annexed to the Treaty of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden dated 24 June 1994 makes provision for a contribution of ECU 44 100 000 to ECSC reserves payable in two equal interest-free instalments, the first on 1 January 1995 and the second on 1 January 1996.

The first 1995 payment of ECU 22 050 000 was distributed between the guarantee fund, the special reserve and the former pension fund.

#### **19. Analysis of the result for the financial year**

Overall ECSC performance is influenced by both the result of non-budgetary operations (lending/borrowing — investment — exchange-rate variations) and the out-turn of the ECSC operating budget.



19.1. Non-budgetary operations

(ECU)

Results	31 December	
	1995	1994
<b>Gross operating margin before changes in provisions:</b>		
Lending/borrowing operations	-258 693	-3 178 192
Losses on loans and advances	—	-1 284 910
Interest on bank accounts	33 192 903	29 886 389
Transactions concerning portfolio securities	181 245 301	67 002 267
Miscellaneous	-2 854 883	-11 332 247
<b>Total</b>	<b>211 324 628</b>	<b>81 093 307</b>
<b>Changes in provisions:</b>		
Provision for liabilities and charges <sup>1</sup>	1 141 429	-3 599 145
Provision for large exposures <sup>2</sup>	-55 000 000	—
Reserve for exchange differences <sup>3</sup>	4 911 688	5 772 717
Value adjustments in respect of loans and advances	-71 598 590	30 372 173
<b>Result of non-budgetary operations</b>	<b>90 779 155</b>	<b>113 639 052</b>
Amount allocated to financing the operating budget <sup>4</sup>	-70 000 000	-115 000 000
Result after deducting the net balance allocated to the operating budget	20 779 155	-1 360 948

<sup>1</sup> Note 14

<sup>2</sup> Note 17

<sup>3</sup> During 1995, changes in exchange rates led to exchange losses of ECU 5 379 102, which were partly offset by a withdrawal from the reserve for exchange differences

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the change of accounting method on 31 December 1992, income received during the 1995 financial year has been allocated to financing the 1995 operating budget (net balance as in Note 19.2)

19.2. Out-turn of the ECSC operating budget

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
<b>Out-turn of the budget</b>		
Expenditure:		
— Administrative expenditure (Note 21)	5 000 000	5 000 000
— Legal commitments (Note 15)	277 908 755	386 435 194
— Miscellaneous (Note 16)	—	32 598 462
<b>Total</b>	<b>282 908 755</b>	<b>424 033 656</b>
<b>Revenue (net amounts):</b>		
— Levy (Note 25)	102 343 728	107 666 996
— Fines (Note 25)	3 338 003	1 350
— Interest subsidies (Note 25)	8 017 721	4 676 172
— Miscellaneous (Note 25)	240 903	200 500
— Cancellations of legal commitments (Note 25)	70 677 698	63 252 475
— Surplus from the previous budget (Note 16)	40 913 745	60 195 571
— Extraordinary revenue for financing the operating budget (Note 16)	2 000 000	22 000 000
— Withdrawal from the contingency reserve to finance the operating budget	—	91 954 337
— Net balance for the year (Note 19 1)	70 000 000	115 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>297 531 798</b>	<b>464 947 401</b>
<b>Budget out-turn</b>	<b>14 623 043</b>	<b>40 913 745</b>

### 19.3. Result for the financial year

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Result from non-budgetary operations after deducting the net balance allocated to the operating budget (Note 19.1)	20 779 155	-1 360 948
Out-turn of the budget (Note 19.2)	14 623 043	40 913 745
Withdrawal from the special reserve (Note 18)	9 000 000	2 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 402 198</b>	<b>41 552 797</b>
Allocation to the provision for liabilities and charges	—	-1 071 810
Allocation to the provision for financing the operating budget (Note 16)	-42 623 043	-40 913 745
Withdrawal from the provision for financing the operating budget (Note 16)	—	4 000 000
Allocation extraordinary revenue 94/95 budget (Note 16)	—	-2 000 000
<b>Result before allocation</b>	<b>1 779 155</b>	<b>1 567 242</b>

### 20. Interest and other charges

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Interest on loans and swaps	767 382 600	837 680 685
Bank interest	73 854	372 790
Issuing costs and redemption premiums	1 036 515	3 753 633
<b>Total</b>	<b>768 492 969</b>	<b>841 807 108</b>

## 21. Administrative expenditure

The ECSC paid a lump sum of ECU 5 million to the general budget of the Commission of the European Communities to cover its administrative expenditure.

## 22. Other operating charges

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Borrowing costs	209 717	269 532
Swift/Reuters charges	207 552	132 657
Other	9 433	7 310
<b>Total</b>	<b>426 702</b>	<b>409 499</b>

## 23. Interest received and similar income

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Interest on loans and swaps	768 408 542	837 996 439
Payment and redemption premiums	2 074 313	2 414 031
Bank interest	33 266 757	30 259 179
Interest on bonds and other fixed-income securities	114 998 188	121 056 630
<b>Total</b>	<b>918 747 800</b>	<b>991 726 279</b>

## 24. Other operating income

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Lapsed coupons and bonds	21 080	23 737
Income from buildings <sup>1</sup>	—	2 159 945
Miscellaneous	3 447 329	1 518 840
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 468 409</b>	<b>3 702 522</b>

<sup>1</sup> See Note 7

## 25. Income relating to the operating budget

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
Levy <sup>1</sup>	102 374 679	107 838 925
Fines <sup>2</sup>	3 338 003	32 151 350
Miscellaneous	240 903	200 500
Cancellation of legal commitments (Note 15)	70 677 698	63 252 475
Repayment of interest subsidies (Notes 5.4 and 16) <sup>3</sup>	8 017 721	5 458 454
<b>Total</b>	<b>184 649 004</b>	<b>208 901 704</b>

<sup>1</sup> The ECSC is authorized under the Treaty to impose a levy on coal and steel produced by undertakings in the Community. The levy is calculated on the basis of the average values in the Community of the various products concerned. The levy rate was 0.31% for the years 1980 to 1990, 0.29% for 1991, 0.27% for 1992, 0.25% for 1993, 0.23% for 1994 and 0.21% for 1995. On 14 November 1995, the European Commission decided to set the levy rate for the 1996 financial year at 0.19%.

At 31 December 1995, levy income included ECU 62 021 in respect of surcharges for late payment (ECU 99 591 at 31 December 1994).

<sup>2</sup> This item comprises the revenue from fines imposed by the Commission in accordance with Articles 58 and 65 of the ECSC Treaty, together with surcharges for late payment.

<sup>3</sup> This item comprises the revenue from the repayments of interest subsidies which the Commission was obliged to demand.

## 26. Off-balance-sheet commitments

### 26.1. Commitments received

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
(a) Commitments arising from swaps		
— Notional capital commitments relating to interest-rate swaps	628 382 890	661 915 083
— Capital commitments relating to interest-rate and currency swaps	2 649 891 527	3 370 661 874
(b) Commitments on securities		
— Securities bought forward	29 256 000	50 330 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 307 530 417</b>	<b>4 082 907 357</b>

### 26.2. Commitments given

(ECU)

	31 December	
	1995	1994
(a) Loans granted		
— Global loan contracts, lines still to be used	1 284 509 628	1 577 092 398
— Loans from borrowed funds signed but not yet disbursed	261 680 599	241 646 962
— Loans from own funds signed but not yet disbursed	21 314 032	11 158 653
(b) Commitments arising from swaps		
— Notional capital commitments relating to interest-rate swaps	607 135 909	648 631 813
— Capital commitments relating to interest-rate and currency swaps	2 982 242 933	3 794 649 648
(c) Commitments on securities		
— Securities bought forward	29 256 000	50 330 400
(d) Receipts from lapsed coupons and bonds	20 124	23 737
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 186 159 225</b>	<b>6 323 533 611</b>

## 27. Changes in the financial situation for the year ending 31 December 1995


(million ECU)

	1995	1994
<b>Origin of funds</b>		
Balance of profit-and-loss account	1 8	1 6
Items not involving a movement of funds		
— Amortization of issuing costs and redemption premiums	1 0	2 7
— Value adjustments in respect of securities	-67 2	69 4
— Value adjustments in respect of tangible assets	0 9	1 4
— Value adjustments in respect of loans and advances (net)	79 0	-28 9
— Increase (decrease) in 'Provision for legal commitments'	-105 2	-0 7
— Increase (decrease) in 'Provision for financing the ECSC operating budget'	1 4	-66 1
— Increase (decrease) in accruals and deferred payments	-28 4	-34 2
— Decrease (increase) in accruals and deferred income and issuing costs and redemption premiums	14 5	41 9
— Increase (decrease) in 'Other liabilities'	-119 8	63 8
— Decrease (increase) in 'Other assets'	-6 1	-14 7
— Allocation to the provision for risks and charges	-1 1	37 0
— Allocation to the provision for large exposures	55 0	—
— Allocation to (withdrawal from) the provision for changes in the ecu rate	-4 9	-5 8
— Contributions not yet received from new Member States	22 1	—
— Exchange-rate adjustments in respect of borrowings and loans	-39 0	-55 4
— Withdrawal from Guarantee Fund/special reserve	-9 0	-2 0
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>-205.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Other resources</b>		
— Proceeds of borrowings	385.5	643 9
— Loan repayments	1 125 7	1 334 3
— Contributions from new Member States (paid up)	22 1	—
— Disposals of buildings	5 3	—
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>1 333.6</b>	<b>1 988.2</b>
<b>Use of funds</b>		
— Loan disbursements	408 2	677 7
— Redemptions of borrowings	906 8	1 303 2
— Increase (decrease) in bank balances and portfolio	18 6	7 3
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>1 333.6</b>	<b>1 988.2</b>

# Report of the European Court of Auditors on the financial statements of the European Coal and Steel Community as at 31 December 1995

1. This report concerns the reliability of the accounts drawn up by the Commission (the High Authority), in accordance with Article 45c of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.
2. The Court has audited the accounts and financial statements of the European Coal and Steel Community as at 31 December 1995 in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and carried out such checks as it considered necessary.
3. In the Court's opinion, the attached financial statements (balance sheet as at 31 December 1995, profit and loss account for the financial year ending 31 December 1995, statement of the allocation of surplus for the year ending 31 December 1995 and notes relating to the financial statements as at 31 December 1995), which have been drawn up in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, give a true and fair view of the assets and financial situation of the European Coal and Steel Community as at 31 December 1995 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Luxembourg, 28 June 1996

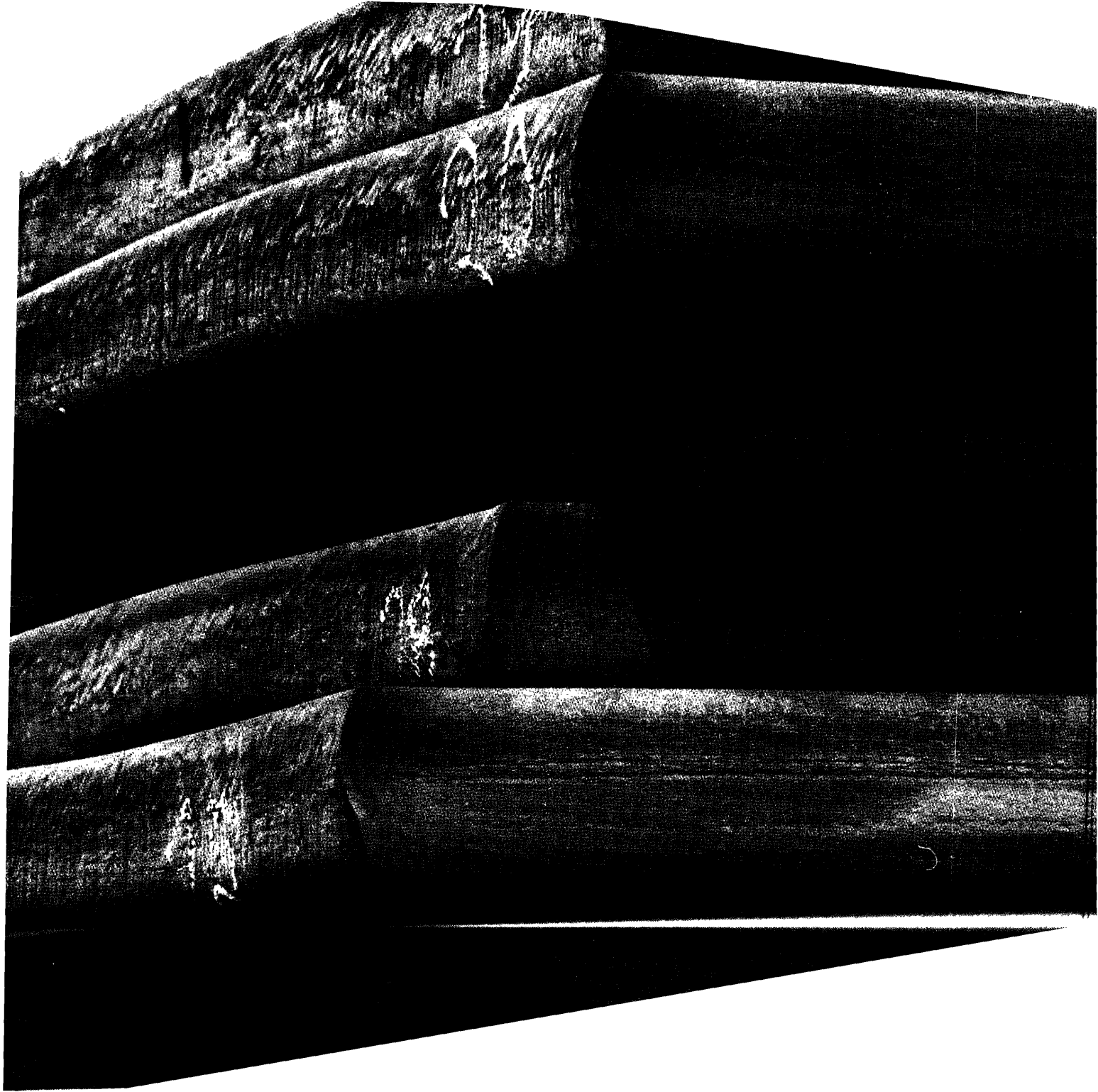


Bernhard FRIEDMANN  
*President of the Court of Auditors*



Armindo de Sousa RIBEIRO  
*Member of the Court of Auditors*





# Annexes

# Analysis of loans outstanding

## Loans from borrowed funds

### Breakdown by country and by guarantee received Amounts outstanding at 31 December 1995

(million ECU)

Member State	Guarantee by public body	Bank guarantee	Industrial group		Charge on property	No guarantee <sup>1</sup>	Total
			public	private			
Belgium	64.60	23.52	—	—	—	181.94	<b>270.06</b>
Denmark	359.11	—	—	—	—	—	<b>359.11</b>
Germany	20.46	40.28	—	2.65	406.35	949.03	<b>1 418.77</b>
Greece	76.09	—	—	—	—	—	<b>76.09</b>
Spain	309.40	120.60	5.67	—	22.66	19.03	<b>477.36</b>
France	150.82	28.89	29.16	371.13	—	341.70	<b>921.70</b>
Ireland	6.09	—	—	—	—	—	<b>6.09</b>
Italy	—	117.88	100.69	—	—	827.00	<b>1 045.57</b>
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	18.94	<b>18.94</b>
Netherlands	—	23.71	—	—	204.24	0.74	<b>228.69</b>
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
Portugal	89.58	10.18	—	—	—	—	<b>99.76</b>
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
United Kingdom	0.15	185.82	—	9.05	—	903.68	<b>1 098.70</b>
Non-Community	42.30	7.91	—	—	—	—	<b>50.21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 118.60</b>	<b>558.79</b>	<b>135.52</b>	<b>382.83</b>	<b>633.25</b>	<b>3 242.06</b>	<b>6 071.05</b>

<sup>1</sup> 86% of this sum is composed of loans granted to financial institutions without any additional guarantee

## Loans from own funds

### Breakdown by country and by guarantee received Amounts outstanding at 31 December 1995

(million ECU)

Member State	Guarantee by public body	Bank guarantee	Industrial group		Charge on property	No guarantees <sup>1</sup>	Total
			public	private			
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	9.38	<b>9.38</b>
Denmark	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.16	<b>0.22</b>
Germany	0.15	—	—	0.07	6.20	72.09	<b>78.51</b>
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	0.58	<b>0.58</b>
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	9.76	<b>9.76</b>
France	0.03	—	4.20	—	—	18.18	<b>22.41</b>
Ireland	0.63	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.63</b>
Italy	—	—	0.47	—	—	8.14	<b>8.61</b>
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	1.49	<b>1.49</b>
Netherlands	—	—	—	2.93	0.04	—	<b>2.97</b>
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	0.77	<b>0.77</b>
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
United Kingdom	—	1.42	—	—	—	12.83	<b>14.25</b>
Non-Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>133.38</b>	<b>149.58</b>

<sup>1</sup> Mainly loans granted to financial institutions for lending on to final recipients

## Statement of consolidated debt at 31 December 1995

(million ECU)

Payable in	Debt outstanding at 31 12 1994	Operations in 1995		Exchange-rate adjustments	Debt outstanding at 31 12 1995	Maturity
		Borrowings in 1995	Redemptions in 1995			
ECU	190.9	—	41.1	—	149.8	1997
BFR	76.9	7.3	4.2	0.9	80.9	2000
DM	2 401.5	181.5	239.7	27.2	2 370.5	2008
ESC	76.6	10.2	25.5	-0.2	61.1	2002
FF	661.6	13.7	90.6	14.0	598.7	2012
HFL	67.2	—	17.6	0.8	50.4	2001
LFR	51.1	9.4	25.9	0.6	35.2	2002
LIT	1 215.7	45.5	218.0	-49.8	993.4	2007
PTA	235.9	19.5	102.6	3.8	156.6	2002
UKL	675.9	98.4	—	-48.0	726.3	2019
CAD	48.1	—	46.4	-1.7	—	—
SFR	204.6	—	45.3	13.6	172.9	2002
USD	573.8	—	49.9	-36.8	487.1	2008
YEN	91.3	—	—	-8.7	82.6	2001
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 571.1</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>906.8</b>	<b>-84.3</b>	<b>5 965.5</b>	

## Main characteristics of loans disbursed in 1995

### A — Loans at rate of borrowing to the steel industry

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Germany	20 12 1995	2 9 1992	<i>Bremer Galvanisierungs GmbH</i>
Italy	14 12 1995	24 7 1995	<i>Magona d'Italia SpA</i>

**ECU 42.7 million — Total loans at rate of borrowing to the steel industry**

### B — Loans with interest-rate subsidies to the coal industry

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Spain	6 7 1995	12 12 1990	<i>Hullera Vasco-Leonesa SA</i>

**ECU 17.8 million — Total loans with interest subsidies to the coal industry**

**C — Loans with interest-rate subsidies to finance thermal power stations (token entry)**

**D — Loans at rate of borrowing to other sectors**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Italy	19.6.1995	20 12 1989	<i>Crediop Roma</i>
	19 6 1995	4 7 1990	<i>IMI</i>
	5 7.1995	8 4 1991	<i>Mediocredito Toscano SpA</i>
	5 7 1995	11 12.1991	<i>Interbanca</i>

**ECU 25.7 million — Total value of loans at rate of borrowing to other sectors**

**E — Loans with interest subsidies to other sectors (token entry)**

**F — Industrial conversion loans disbursed in 1995**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Germany	16.5.1995	15 12 1989	<i>Westfalenbank</i>
	16 5 1995	18.7.1991	<i>Bayerische Vereinsbank</i>
	16.5.1995	11 3 1992	<i>Deutsche Industriegreditbank</i>
	16 5 1995	22.10 1992	<i>Westdeutsche Genossenschaftszentralbank</i>
	16 5 1995	22 10 1992	<i>Deutsche Bank</i>
	16 5 1995	26 10 1992	<i>Westdeutsche Landesbank</i>
	16 5.1995	26.10.1992	<i>Dresdner Bank</i>
	16 5 1995	26 10 1992	<i>Commerzbank</i>
	16 5 1995	25 6 1993	<i>Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank</i>
	18 8 1995	31.7.1991	<i>Deutsche Industriegreditbank</i>
	7 11 1995	18 7 1991	<i>Bayerische Vereinsbank</i>
	7 11 1995	22.10 1992	<i>Deutsche Bank</i>
	7 11 1995	22 10 1992	<i>Westdeutsche Genossenschaftszentralbank</i>
	7 11 1995	26 10 1992	<i>Commerzbank</i>
	7 11 1995	26 10 1992	<i>Dresdner Bank</i>
	7.11 1995	26 10 1992	<i>Saarlandische Industriegreditbank</i>
7 11 1995	26 10 1992	<i>Westdeutsche Landesbank</i>	
7 11 1995	25 6 1993	<i>Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank</i>	

**ECU 57.0 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to Germany**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Belgium	13 7 1995	14 11 1990	<i>Société Nationale de credit à l'industrie</i>
	13 7 1995	18 6 1991	<i>Kredietbank</i>
	13 7 1995	11.3 1992	<i>Generale de Banque</i>
	13.7.1995	26 10 1992	<i>Banque Bruxelles Lambert</i>

**ECU 7.3 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to Belgium**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Spain	3 8 1995	10 3 1993	<i>Caja de Ahorros de Valencia</i>
	27 11 1995	21 3 1988	<i>Bilbao Bizkaia Kutxa</i>
	27 11 1995	15 12 1989	<i>Banco Exterior de España</i>

**ECU 4.7 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to Spain**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
France	18 8 1995	10 7 1990	<i>Lorraine</i>
	18 8 1995	14 11 1990	<i>BNP</i>
	18 8 1995	18 6 1991	<i>Caisse Centrale de Credit Mutuel</i>
	18 8 1995	8 7 1993	<i>Crédit National</i>
	8 12 1995	10 7 1990	<i>BP Loire</i>
	8 12 1995	10 7 1990	<i>Credit Lyonnais</i>
	8 12 1995	10 7 1990	<i>BP Lorraine</i>
	8 12 1995	14 11 1990	<i>BNP</i>
	8 12 1995	18 6 1991	<i>Caisse centrale de Crédit Mutuel</i>
	8 12 1995	8 7 1993	<i>Crédit National</i>

**ECU 12.5 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to France**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
United Kingdom	21 2 1995	10 7 1990	<i>National Westminster Bank</i>
	21 2 1995	14 11 1990	<i>Royal Bank of Scotland</i>
	21 2 1995	23 11 1990	<i>Bluecrest Conv Foods Ltd</i>
	21 2 1995	18 6 1991	<i>Barclays Bank</i>
	21 2 1995	3 11 1992	<i>Williams &amp; Co Ltd</i>
	21 2 1995	30 6 1994	<i>Midland Bank</i>
	27 6 1995	10 7 1990	<i>National Westminster Bank</i>
	27 6 1995	14 11 1990	<i>Royal Bank of Scotland</i>
	27 6 1995	18 6 1991	<i>Barclays Bank</i>
	27 6 1995	30 6 1994	<i>Midland Bank</i>
	6 9 1995	3 11 1992	<i>Nurdin &amp; Peacock</i>
	6 9 1995	23 7 1993	<i>Kimberley Clark Ltd</i>
	6 9 1995	30 6 1994	<i>Safeway PLC</i>
	6 10 1995	10 7 1990	<i>National Westminster Bank</i>
	6 10 1995	14 11 1990	<i>Royal Bank of Scotland</i>
	1 12 1995	14 11 1990	<i>Clydesdale Bank</i>
1 12 1995	30 6 1994	<i>Motor Panels PLC</i>	

**ECU 98.4 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to the United Kingdom**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Italy	19 6 1995	16 5 1990	IMI
	19 6 1995	18 7 1991	Interbanca
	19 6 1995	5 9 1991	Banca Carige
	19 6 1995	5.9.1991	Banca Mediocredito
	19 6 1995	14 10 1992	Mediocredito Lombardo
	19 6 1995	14 10 1993	Efibanca
	5 7 1995	18 7 1991	Interbanca
	5 7 1995	5 9 1991	Banca Mediocredito
	25.10 1995	16 5 1990	IMI
	25 10 1995	18 7.1991	Interbanca
	25 10 1995	5 9 1991	Banca Mediocredito
	25 10 1995	14 10.1993	Istituto Bancario San Paolo
	14 12 1995	16 5 1990	IMI
	14 12 1995	14 11 1990	Cariplo Cassa Risparmio Lombarda
	14 12.1995	18 7.1991	Interbanca
	14 12.1995	18 7 1991	Interbanca
	14 12 1995	5.9.1991	Banca Mediocredito
	14 12 1995	5 9 1991	Banca Carige
	14 12 1995	14.10 1992	Mediocredito Lombardo
	14 12.1995	14.10 1993	Efibanca
14 12 1995	14 10 1993	Istituto Bancario San Paolo	
14.12 1995	6 12 1993	BNL	

**ECU 60.6 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to Italy**

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision Approving the loan	Recipient
Luxembourg	10 8 1995	26 10 1992	Saarlandische Industriegreditbank

**ECU 9.4 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to Luxembourg**

Member	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision Approving the loan	Recipient
Portugal	30 1 1995	30.6 1994	Sommer-Alibert Industrie

**ECU 10.2 million — Total value of industrial conversion loans to Portugal**

### G — Loans to Central and East European countries in 1995

Member State	Date of disbursement	Date of Commission Decision approving the loan	Recipient
Poland	6.2 1995	15 7 1993	Huta Katowice

**ECU 42.3 million — Total value of loans to CEECs**

**Main characteristics of borrowings outstanding at 31 December 1995**  
**Value of ecu at 31 December 1995** **Instrument: ECSC**

Year of issue	Interest (% p a)	Term (years)	Initial amount in borrowing currency	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995		
				in borrowing currency	equivalent in ecus	
1986	7 625	10	ECU	30 000 000	6 000 000	
1986	8 000	10		15 000 000	2 800 000	
1987	8 000	10		100 000 000	100 000 000	
1989	8 000	8		41 000 000	41 000 000	
				186 000 000	149 800 000	149 800 000
1991	9 150	5	BFR	458 000 000	458 000 000	
1992	7 810	5		365 800 000	357 400 000	
1993	7 420	5		339 480 000	339 480 000	
1993	6 510	5		141 800 000	141 800 000	
1994	6 560	5		437 157 000	437 157 000	
1994	8 190	5		204 200 000	204 200 000	
1994	7 830	5		910 000 000	910 000 000	
1995	6 670	5		280 850 000	280 850 000	
				3 137 287 000	3 128 887 000	80 854 181
1985	7 970	12	DM	40 000 000	8 850 000	
1985	7 430	15		9 540 000	5 300 000	
1985	7 000	12		40 000 000	40 000 000	
1985	6.875	12		100 000 000	50 000 000	
1985	7 300	15		12 000 000	6 000 000	
1986	6 125	10		20 000 000	4 000 000	
1986	6 000	10		145 000 000	29 000 000	
1986	6 600	10		40 600 000	8 120 000	
1986	7.000	15		17 500 000	10 500 000	
1986	6.500	10		20 000 000	4 000 000	
1987	5 875	10		175 000 000	175 000 000	
1987	6 190	10		39 300 000	15 300 000	
1987	6 600	15		7 700 000	5 390 000	
1987	6 730	15		9 100 000	6 370 000	
1987	6 850	10		44 509 610	17 803 844	
1987	6 280	10		16 000 000	6 400 000	
1987	6 550	15		11 000 000	7 700 000	
1988	6 150	8		58 500 000	14 625 000	
1988	6 280	10		24 200 000	14 520 000	
1988	5 730	8		19 500 000	4 875 000	
1988	6 240	8		17 500 000	17 500 000	
1988	5 990	8		55 000 000	13 750 000	
1988	6 430	10		25 800 000	15 480 000	
1988	6 850	14		8 200 000	5 740 000	
1988	6 375	8		70 000 000	17 500 000	
1988	6 490	10		27 200 000	16 320 000	
1988	6 480	10		24 900 000	14 940 000	
1988	6 720	13		2 250 000	1 687 500	
1988	6 440	8		143 000 000	35 750 000	
1989	7 250	13		2 400 000	1 680 000	
1989	7 210	8		89 000 000	54 000 000	
1989	7 280	10		10 800 000	8 640 000	
1989	4 408	8		120 000 000	60 000 000	
1989	7 400	12		5 800 000	3 480 000	
1989	7 840	8		31 900 000	15 950 000	
1989	3 801	10		25 100 000	12 550 000	
1990	8 810	8		81 500 000	81 500 000	
1990	9 000	15		1 200 000	1 200 000	
1990	4.114	8		34 300 000	25 725 000	
1990	8 850	8		57 000 000	42 750 000	
1990	4 562	10		51 400 000	51 400 000	
1990	4 109	10		35 000 000	35 000 000	
1990	9 160	15		2 700 000	2 700 000	
1991	8 930	10		7 000 000	5 250 000	
1991	4 253	10		29 600 000	29 600 000	
1991	3 941	10		18 300 000	18 300 000	
1991	3 730	10		54 000 000	54 000 000	
1991	8 420	8		40 200 000	40 200 000	
1991	3 693	8		50 000 000	50 000 000	
1991	4 080	10		35 700 000	35 700 000	



Year of issue	Interest (% p a)	Term (years)	Initial amount in borrowing currency	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995	
				in borrowing currency	equivalent in ecus
1991	8 625	5	DM 320 000 000	320 000 000	
1991	8 625	5	240 000 000	240 000 000	
1991	8 625	5	140 000 000	140 000 000	
1991	8 250	10	98 000 000	98 000 000	
1992	4 408	10	24 400 000	24 400 000	
1992	7 687	7	75 000 000	75 000 000	
1992	7 750	10	100 000 000	100 000 000	
1992	8 140	8	33 000 000	32 594 028	
1992	4 183	15	11 900 000	11 900 000	
1992	4 028	10	57 400 000	57 400 000	
1992	3 578	5	70 600 000	70 600 000	
1992	3 189	5	158 000 000	158 000 000	
1992	3 351	10	39 600 000	39 600 000	
1992	8 340	15	2 300 000	2 300 000	
1992	3 850	5	372 000 000	372 000 000	
1992	7 625	5	105 000 000	105 000 000	
1992	7 625	5	18 000 000	18 000 000	
1992	7 125	5	217 000 000	217 000 000	
1992	3 829	10	70 900 000	70 900 000	
1992	3.869	15	11 000 000	11 000 000	
1992	7 550	5	101 851 834	40 000 000	
1993	6 625	5	215 000 000	215 000 000	
1993	4 102	10	57 300 000	57 300 000	
1993	6 750	15	1 000 000	1 000 000	
1993	3 993	10	20 000 000	20 000 000	
1993	6 125	5	135 000 000	135 000 000	
1993	3 786	10	18 200 000	18 200 000	
1993	7 080	15	1 750 000	1 750 000	
1993	6 640	15	1 185 000	1 185 000	
1993	6 090	8	13 900 000	13 900 000	
1993	5 490	5	74 305 000	74 305 000	
1993	6 390	15	1 355 000	1 355 000	
1993	3 789	8	14 550 000	14 550 000	
1994	5 980	5	85 061 557	85 061 557	
1994	3 895	8	10 080 000	10 080 000	
1994	7 400	5	52 250 000	52 250 000	
1994	4 149	7	13 300 000	13 300 000	
1994	3 925	7	3 980 000	3 980 000	
1995	7 420	7	79 700 000	79 700 000	
1995	6 580	5	69 027 000	69 027 000	
1995	3 750	7	15 600 000	15 600 000	
1995	3 660	7	14 000 000	14 000 000	
1995	5 780	6	20 100 000	20 100 000	
1995	5 880	5	36 000 000	36 000 000	
1995	4 050	1	12 000 000	12 000 000	
1995	4 450	2	17 000 000	17 000 000	
1995	4 950	3	12 000 000	12 000 000	
1995	5.430	4	34 000 000	34 000 000	
1995	5.417	6	24 600 000	24 600 000	
1995	5 220	6	8 000 000	8 000 000	
			5 332 395 001	4 465 983 929	2 370 517 540

Year of issue	Interest (% p.a)	Term (years)	Initial amount in borrowing currency	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995	
				in borrowing currency	equivalent in ecus
1992	11.125	5	ESC	10 000 000 000	10 000 000 000
1995	9.722	7		2 000 000 000	2 000 000 000
				12 000 000 000	12 000 000 000
					61 067 148

1985	12.200	12	FF	800 000 000	500 000 000
1985	11.125	12		300 000 000	90 414 888
1987	9.200	10		30 000 000	12 000 000
1987	9.500	10		20 000 000	8 000 000
1988	9.500	10		2 500 000	750 000
1988	9.850	10		1 200 000	720 000
1989	6.085	10		25 000 000	14 500 000
1989	9.450	10		12 000 000	8 000 000
1989	10.000	8		74 000 000	74 000 000
1990	7.182	10		74 200 000	40 000 000
1990	10.230	8		50 600 000	50 600 000
1992	4.475	20		300 000 000	300 000 000
1992	9.700	10		23 600 000	23 600 000
1993	8.550	5		99 400 000	89 625 000
1993	8.230	5		18 800 000	18 800 000
1993	7.000	10		1 500 000 000	1 500 000 000
1993	6.650	5		10 400 000	10 400 000
1993	5.750	8		890 000 000	890 000 000
1993	5.650	5		43 675 000	43 675 000
1994	5.800	5		53 450 000	53 450 000
1994	7.850	5		38 340 000	38 340 000
1995	6.790	5		30 200 000	30 200 000
1995	6.530	5		58 450 000	58 450 000
				4 455 815 000	3 855 524 888
					598 703 512

1976	8.750	20	HFL	14 000 000	932 400
1982	12.125	15		100 000 000	20 000 000
1982	12.000	15		40 000 000	8 000 000
1982	9.125	15		15 000 000	3 000 000
1983	7.750	15		100 000 000	30 000 000
1983	8.000	15		8 000 000	2 400 000
1983	8.000	15		5 000 000	1 500 000
1983	8.000	15		10 000 000	3 000 000
1983	9.625	15		17 760 000	4 440 000
1983	9.000	15		12 200 000	3 065 000
1984	8.750	15		22 000 000	7 600 000
1984	9.250	15		12 700 000	4 650 000
1984	7.875	15		7 930 000	3 172 000
1986	7.375	15		15 000 000	6 000 000
1986	7.375	15		3 000 000	1 200 000
1987	6.710	14		13 400 000	5 744 000
1992	8.510	5		1 555 500	1 555 500
				397 545 500	106 258 900
					50 393 822

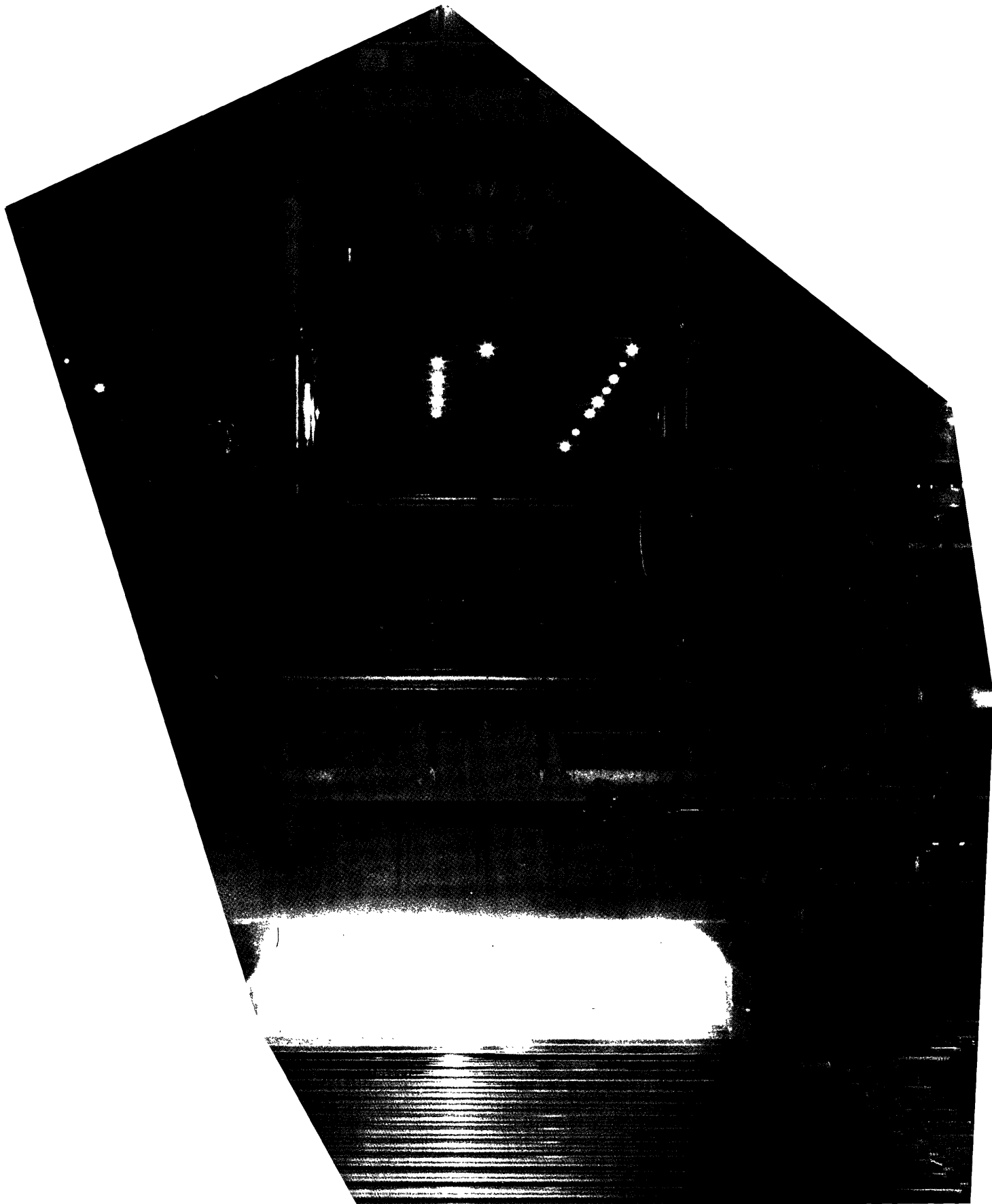
Year of issue	Interest (% p a)	Term (years)	Initial amount in borrowing currency	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995	
				in borrowing currency	equivalent in ecus
1990	9.750	6	LFR	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000
1995	6.300	5		363 000 000	363 000 000
				1 363 000 000	1 363 000 000
					35 221 549
1986	10 000	10	LIT	12 000 000 000	2 400 000 000
1986	10 000	10		6 000 000 000	1 200 000 000
1987	9 875	10		12 000 000 000	4 800 000 000
1987	12.000	10		14 031 000 000	5 612 400 000
1987	12 000	10		5 100 000 000	2 040 000 000
1988	11 750	10		7 792 000 000	4 675 200 000
1988	11 500	10		8 303 000 000	4 981 800 000
1988	12 500	10		8 808 000 000	5 284 800 000
1988	13 000	10		7 993 000 000	4 795 800 000
1989	8 625	10		7 480 000 000	5 984 000 000
1989	8 625	10		3 440 000 000	2 752 000 000
1989	8 550	8		11 040 000 000	5 520 000 000
1989	11 500	7		200 000 000 000	200 000 000 000
1989	8 625	8		10 068 000 000	5 034 000 000
1989	8 750	10		11 970 000 000	4 885 000 000
1990	10 625	8		14 230 000 000	10 480 000 000
1990	10 875	10		24 600 000 000	24 600 000 000
1990	11 087	10		15 600 000 000	15 600 000 000
1990	10 525	10		19 500 000 000	19 500 000 000
1991	10 250	10		17 500 000 000	17 500 000 000
1991	11 875	5		450 000 000 000	450 000 000 000
1991	10.375	10		5 850 000 000	5 850 000 000
1991	10 227	10		39 100 000 000	39 100 000 000
1991	11.125	5		340 000 000 000	340 000 000 000
1991	10.537	10		23 250 000 000	23 250 000 000
1992	9 975	10		20 800 000 000	20 800 000 000
1992	9.562	15		9 000 000 000	9 000 000 000
1992	10 300	5		500 000 000 000	500 000 000 000
1992	10 177	10		34 800 000 000	34 800 000 000
1992	10.500	10		18 500 000 000	18 500 000 000
1992	10.625	10		45 950 000 000	45 950 000 000
1993	10 850	10		52 600 000 000	52 600 000 000
1993	10 812	10		15 600 000 000	15 600 000 000
1993	10 670	10		19 700 000 000	19 700 000 000
1993	11.325	8		12 840 000 000	12 840 000 000
1993	10 625	8		11 600 000 000	11 600 000 000
1994	10 753	8		9 930 000 000	9 930 000 000
1994	11 265	7		13 090 000 000	13 090 000 000
1994	10 659	7		4 000 000 000	4 000 000 000
1995	10 595	7		14 800 000 000	14 800 000 000
1995	10 236	7		16 440 000 000	16 440 000 000
1995	11 127	6		21 000 000 000	21 000 000 000
1995	10 563	6		42 540 000 000	42 540 000 000
				2 138 845 000 000	2 069 035 000 000
					993 434 035

Year of issue	Interest (% p.a.)	Term (years)	Initial amount in borrowing currency	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995		
				in borrowing currency	equivalent in ecus	
1989	13 200	7	PTA	600 000 000	110 238 096	
1989	13 350	7		625 000 000	89 285 716	
1990	14 500	7		807 800 000	269 266 668	
1990	14.850	7		845 226 000	281 742 000	
1991	15 000	7		45 000 000	20 250 000	
1991	13 900	5		95 000 000	11 875 000	
1991	9 475	5		200 000 000	200 000 000	
1991	11 350	5		15 000 000 000	15 000 000 000	
1991	12 500	7		1 125 000 000	675 000 000	
1992	12 900	10		350 000 000	306 250 000	
1993	9 750	7		60 000 000	60 000 000	
1994	10 070	5		75 000 000	60 937 500	
1994	9 975	7		675 000 000	675 000 000	
1994	9 975	5		2 000 000 000	2 000 000 000	
1994	9 660	5		2 118 000 000	2 118 000 000	
1995	9 070	5		2 837 000 000	2 837 000 000	
1995	10 037	5		277 000 000	277 000 000	
				27 735 026 000	24 991 844 980	156 640 561

1989	10 750	8	UKL	68 000 000	68 000 000	
1990	11.875	19		60 000 000	60 000 000	
1991	11 500	5		48 759 000	48 759 000	
1992	9 875	25		50 000 000	50 000 000	
1992	5 887	5		41 500 000	41 500 000	
1992	5 887	5		11 200 000	11 200 000	
1992	9.875	25		30 000 000	30 000 000	
1993	9.875	24		20 000 000	20 000 000	
1993	7 565	8		9 088 750	7 588 750	
1993	7 000	5		9 000 000	9 000 000	
1993	7 000	5		15 750 000	15 750 000	
1994	6.150	8		12 842 400	12 842 400	
1994	5 880	5		9 572 200	9 572 200	
1994	6 395	5		4 030 000	4 030 000	
1994	6 875	25		50 000 000	50 000 000	
1994	8 680	8		7 893 500	7 893 500	
1994	8 390	5		3 765 000	3 765 000	
1994	6 475	5		2 945 000	2 945 000	
1994	6 810	4		14 000 000	14 000 000	
1994	8.937	25		47 000 000	47 000 000	
1994	8.980	8		2 668 000	2 668 000	
1994	8 620	5		13 400 000	13 400 000	
1994	6 432	5		1 500 000	1 500 000	
1994	8 840	6		600 000	600 000	
1995	8.900	5		11 400 000	11 400 000	
1995	6 987	5		20 500 000	20 500 000	
1995	7.574	5		8 400 000	8 400 000	
1995	6 357	5		8 000 000	8 000 000	
1995	8 035	5		10 700 000	10 700 000	
1995	6.732	6		16 000 000	16 000 000	
1995	7 875	5		1 465 000	1 465 000	
1995	7 510	5		6 900 000	6 900 000	
				616 878 850	615 378 850	726 331 851

Year of issue	Interest (% p a)	Term (years)	Initial amount in borrowing currency	Amount outstanding at 31 December 1995	
				in borrowing currency	equivalent in ecus
1989	6 250	13	SFR 3 000 000	2 100 000	
1989	3 045	10	18 405 000	12 000 000	
1989	6 250	10	20 200 000	16 160 000	
1990	6 500	6	27 500 000	27 500 000	
1990	6 500	7	27 500 000	27 500 000	
1990	7 500	6	67 500 000	33 750 000	
1990	7.250	8	67 500 000	67 500 000	
1991	6.875	5	75 000 000	75 000 000	
			<u>306 605 000</u>	<u>261 510 000</u>	<u>172 862 601</u>
1977	8 750	20	USD 100 000 000	48 500 000	
1986	9 375	10	100 000 000	20 000 000	
1986	8 250	10	108 000 000	108 000 000	
1986	8.250	10	85 000 000	85 000 000	
1987	8.620	11	12 250 000	12 250 000	
1987	9.600	10	21 000 000	8 400 000	
1990	9 500	8	153 000 000	153 000 000	
1991	5.587	10	55 500 000	55 500 000	
1992	6 300	5	35 000 000	14 000 000	
1993	6 375	15	100 000 000	100 000 000	
1994	5 330	5	35 000 000	33 500 000	
1994	7 080	4	2 000 000	2 000 000	
			<u>806 750 000</u>	<u>640 150 000</u>	<u>487 087 595</u>
1994	1 612	7	YEN 11 200 000 000	11 200 000 000	
			<u>11 200 000 000</u>	<u>11 200 000 000</u>	<u>82 601 961</u>
					<u>5 965 516 356</u>

*N B:* The total amount of borrowings contracted by the ECSC since its inception (including amounts redeemed) is ECU 23 418 004 220.



# Operations under the ECSC operating budget

## Levy revenue in 1995 — production declarations for 1995

### Breakdown by industry and Member State

Member State	Coal		Steel		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Belgium	—	—	6 054 006	7.37	6 054 006	5.92
Denmark	—	—	362 166	0.44	362 166	0.35
Germany	9 626 250	47.92	21 706 566	26.41	31 332 816	30.65
Greece	5 967	0.03	664 219	0.81	670 186	0.66
Spain	2 276 387	11.33	7 497 875	9.13	9 774 262	9.57
France	1 049 453	5.22	9 527 515	11.60	10 576 968	10.35
Ireland	—	—	168 014	0.20	168 014	0.16
Italy	—	—	14 830 215	18.05	14 830 215	14.50
Luxembourg	—	—	1 496 567	1.82	1 496 567	1.46
Netherlands	—	—	3 203 797	3.90	3 203 797	3.13
Austria	—	—	2 609 311	3.18	2 609 311	2.55
Portugal	—	—	469 866	0.57	469 866	0.46
Finland	—	—	1 772 923	2.16	1 772 923	1.73
Sweden	—	—	2 571 725	3.13	2 571 725	2.52
United Kingdom	7 129 198	35.50	9 225 245	11.23	16 354 443	15.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 087 255</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>82 160 010</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>102 247 265<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> This amount includes levies declared but below the collection threshold (ECU 1 500 per quarter) to a sum of ECU 260 010 (1994 ECU 96 069)

Following additional declarations and corrections to declarations relating to previous years, levies in 1995 totalled ECU 102 606 879

This amount also includes levies for which payment was deferred in 1995 due to stockholding (Decision No 2854/72/ECSC of 29 12 1972, OJ L 299, 31 12 1972, p 17)

### Levy rate<sup>1</sup> and net scales per tonne for each product category 1986-95

Period	Rate (%)	Brown-coal briquettes and semi-coke from brown coal <sup>2</sup>	Hard coal <sup>3</sup>	Pig-iron other than in ingots	Steel in ingots	Finished products and end-products of iron and steel
1 1 1986	0.31	0.17692	0.25262	0.48596	0.70643	0.32840
1 1 1987	0.31	0.18885	0.25436	0.54110	0.72825	0.33740
1 1 1988	0.31	0.20274	0.24152	0.53384	0.68460	0.31759
1.1.1989	0.31	0.19831	0.24031	0.51008	0.63788	0.29847
1 1 1990	0.31	0.18147	0.24713	0.38488	0.70995	0.32882
1.1.1991	0.29	0.16811	0.23545	0.44211	0.72012	0.33093
1 1 1992	0.27	0.17636	0.21965	0.40921	0.61025	0.28384
1 1.1993	0.25	0.17675	0.21885	0.32887	0.49658	0.23770
1.1.1994	0.23	0.16572	0.19458	0.26894	0.44273	0.21183
1 1 1995	0.21	0.16462	0.17399	0.24542	0.37896	0.18256

<sup>1</sup> Levy rate in ecus

<sup>2</sup> To obtain the deductions provided for in Article 3 of Decision 2/52, the above levy is applied to the total tonnage of brown-coal briquettes and semi-coke derived from brown coal, less 3%

<sup>3</sup> To obtain the deductions provided for in Article 3 of Decision 2/52, the above levy is applied to the total tonnage of hard coal defined in Article 1 of that Decision, less 14%

## Percentage of levy revenue contributed by each Member State from 1991 to 1995

(%)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
					EUR 12	EUR 15
Belgium	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.9
Denmark	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Germany	33.4	33.2	32.7	33.1	32.9	30.6
Greece	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Spain	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.3	10.2	9.5
France	11.7	11.6	11.1	11.5	11.1	10.3
Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Italy	14.6	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.5	14.5
Luxembourg	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5
Netherlands	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1
Austria					—	2.6
Portugal	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Finland					—	1.7
Sweden					—	2.5
United Kingdom	18.3	18.5	18.4	16.2	17.1	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Levy revenue by industry from 1991 to 1995

(million ECU)

Sector	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
					EUR 12	EUR 15
Coal	39.7	34.3	29.4	21.6	20.1	20.1
Steel	136.8	112.5	91.2	85.7	75.2	82.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>102.3</b>



## Traditional redeployment aid (Article 56(1)(c) and (2)(b))

Amounts covered by provisions

Member State and sector		31 December 1994 (ECU)	31 December 1995 (ECU)	% per Member State 1995
Belgium	Steel	10 812 729	14 757 729	
	Coal	5 975 723	6 947 723	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16 788 452</b>	<b>21 705 452</b>	
Denmark	Steel	—	—	
	Coal	—	—	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
Germany	Steel	118 795 164	121 600 512	
	Coal	81 957 737	86 446 277	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200 752 901</b>	<b>208 046 789</b>	
Greece	Steel	470 658	788 658	
	Coal	—	—	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>470 658</b>	<b>788 658</b>	
Spain	Steel	40 588 678	17 853 773	
	Coal	17 347 946	16 913 131	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57 936 624</b>	<b>34 766 904</b>	
France	Steel <sup>1</sup>	20 586 032	21 039 856	
	Coal	16 460 638	15 796 953	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37 046 670</b>	<b>36 836 809</b>	
Ireland	Steel	256 957	633 763	
	Coal	—	—	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>256 957</b>	<b>633 763</b>	
Italy	Steel	61 435 191	60 423 678	
	Coal	1 901 927	1 907 927	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63 337 118</b>	<b>62 331 605</b>	
Luxembourg	Steel	4 342 971	5 476 971	
	Coal	—	—	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 342 971</b>	<b>5 476 971</b>	
Netherlands	Steel	12 228 925	5 112 552	
	Coal	—	—	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12 228 925</b>	<b>5 112 552</b>	
Portugal	Steel	6 975 499	4 886 366	
	Coal	1 336 671	1 570 859	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 312 170</b>	<b>6 457 225</b>	
United Kingdom	Steel	14 711 923	6 925 917	
	Coal	41 017 731	22 702 000	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55 729 654</b>	<b>29 627 917</b>	
European Community	Steel <sup>1</sup>	291 204 726	259 499 774	
	Coal	165 998 373	152 284 870	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>457 203 099</b>	<b>411 784 644</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Including iron-ore mines

## Traditional redeployment aid (Art. 56(1)(c) and (2)(b))

New allocations and number of workers receiving aid in 1995

Member State and sector		Number of workers	Allocations in 1995 (ECU)
Belgium	Steel	1 315	3 945 000
	Coal	324	972 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>4 917 000</b>
Denmark	Steel	—	—
	Coal	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Germany	Steel	7 441	22 323 000
	Coal	10 410	31 230 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17 851</b>	<b>53 553 000</b>
Greece	Steel	10	318 000
	Coal	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>318 000</b>
Spain	Steel	1 477	4 431 000
	Coal	2 376	7 128 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 853</b>	<b>11 559 000</b>
France	Steel	1 299	3 857 000
	Coal	888	1 835 705
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>5 732 705</b>
Ireland	Steel	194	376 806
	Coal	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>376 806</b>
Italy	Steel	7 017	21 051 000
	Coal	2	6 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 019</b>	<b>21 057 000</b>
Luxembourg	Steel	378	1 134 000
	Coal	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1 134 000</b>
Netherlands	Steel	312	936 000
	Coal	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>936 000</b>
Portugal	Steel	349	1 047 000
	Coal	126	378 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1 425 000</b>
United Kingdom	Steel	24	72 000
	Coal	10 275	22 702 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10 299</b>	<b>22 774 000</b>
European Community	Steel	19 912	59 530 806
	Coal	24 401	64 251 705
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44 313</b>	<b>123 782 511</b>

## Redeployment aid

### Social measures — steel

Amounts covered by provisions

Member State	31 December 1994 (ECU)	31 December 1995 (ECU)	% (1995)
Belgium	9 210 792	13 497 137	7.53
Denmark	—	—	—
Germany	90 875 653	79 335 832	44.26
Greece	—	—	—
Spain	31 899 938	24 761 887	13.81
France	19 438 292	16 078 544	8.97
Ireland	—	—	—
Italy	18 176 606	31 423 666	17.54
Luxembourg	4 915 449	6 533 625	3.65
Netherlands	277 000	—	—
Portugal	3 252 424	3 963 290	2.21
United Kingdom	5 542 497	3 647 405	2.03
<b>European Community</b>	<b>183 588 651</b>	<b>179 241 386</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Rechar programme

### Redeployment aid (Rechar programme — supplementary aid to the coal industry)

Amounts covered by provisions

Member State	31 December 1994 (ECU)	31 December 1995 (ECU)	% (1995)
Belgium	8 169 718	7 742 214	6.15
Germany	36 255 457	41 787 440	33.19
Spain	16 828 861	22 465 163	17.84
France	19 369 448	19 710 784	15.65
Portugal	798 195	988 937	0.79
United Kingdom	41 249 612	33 222 965	26.38
<b>European Community</b>	<b>122 671 292</b>	<b>125 917 503</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Redeployment aid

### Social measures – steel

New allocations and number of workers receiving aid in 1995

Member State	Number of workers	Allocations in 1995 (ECU) <sup>1</sup>
Belgium	1 088	4 286 345
Germany	2 528	8 849 587
Spain	1 097	5 430 830
France	724	2 827 002
Italy	4 392	16 895 621
Luxembourg	301	1 618 176
Portugal	349	1 187 866
United Kingdom	22	186 417
<b>European Community</b>	<b>10 501</b>	<b>41 281 844</b>

<sup>1</sup> Part (ECU 3 658 943) of the 1995 budgetary allocation for social measures – steel was used to finance an extension of the 1994 aid programme

## Redeployment aid

### Rechar programme and social measures — coal

New allocations and number of workers receiving aid in 1995

Member State	Number of workers	Allocations in 1995 (ECU) <sup>1</sup>
Belgium	324	1 633 470
Germany	3 907	18 940 815
Spain	2 376	9 576 339
France	503	1 790 000
Portugal	16	228 067
United Kingdom	850	7 831 309
<b>European Community</b>	<b>7 976</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Part (ECU 11 324 305) of the 1995 budgetary allocation for social measures — coal was used to finance an extension of the 1994 aid programme

## Technological and social research

(ECU)

Research sector	Amounts covered by provisions at 31 December 1994	Amounts covered by provisions at 31 December 1995
Steel	96 680 598	107 074 688
Coal	77 022 227	65 486 494
Health, safety and industrial medicine	18 603 115	8 784 689
<b>Total</b>	<b>192 305 940</b>	<b>181 345 871</b>

## New allocations by sector (1995)

(ECU)

Sector	New contracts		Associated costs of dissemination of research results	Total
	Number	Allocation		
Steel	66	39 375 150	443 050	<b>39 818 200</b>
Coal	29	21 426 000	150 200	<b>21 576 200</b>
Health, safety and industrial medicine	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>60 801 150</b>	<b>593 250</b>	<b>61 394 400</b>

### Analysis of provisions for commitments still to be paid at 31 December 1995

(million ECU)

Heading	Year in which commitments were entered into					Totals	Expected payment schedule					Cancellations
	Earlier years	1992	1993	1994	1995		1996	1997	1998	1999	Subsequent years	
Redeployment (Article 56(2)(b))	30.9	57.6	92.3	107.2	123.8	411.8	149.5	93.3	68.2	52.3	8.3	40.2
Social measures — steel	24.0	25.7	28.0	60.2	41.3	179.2	33.5	13.4	35.2	33.7	29.8	33.6
Social measures — coal and Research programme	9.1	25.1	26.7	25.0	40.0	125.9	35.6	17.8	16.3	15.2	12.7	28.3
Research:												
— steel	12.3	15.3	19.0	20.7	39.8	107.1	43.0	19.0	16.8	8.2	4.1	16.0
— coal	6.5	8.1	17.9	11.4	21.6	65.5	29.9	14.6	7.0	3.0	2.0	9.0
— social	2.0	1.5	5.0	0.3	—	8.8	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	2.0
Interest subsidies (Article 54)	11.3	—	—	—	—	11.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	1.0
Interest subsidies (Article 56)	107.0	70.1	107.1	50.1	11.4	345.7	45.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	180.7	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>296.0</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>277.9</b>	<b>1 255.3</b>	<b>340.5</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>140.1</b>

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