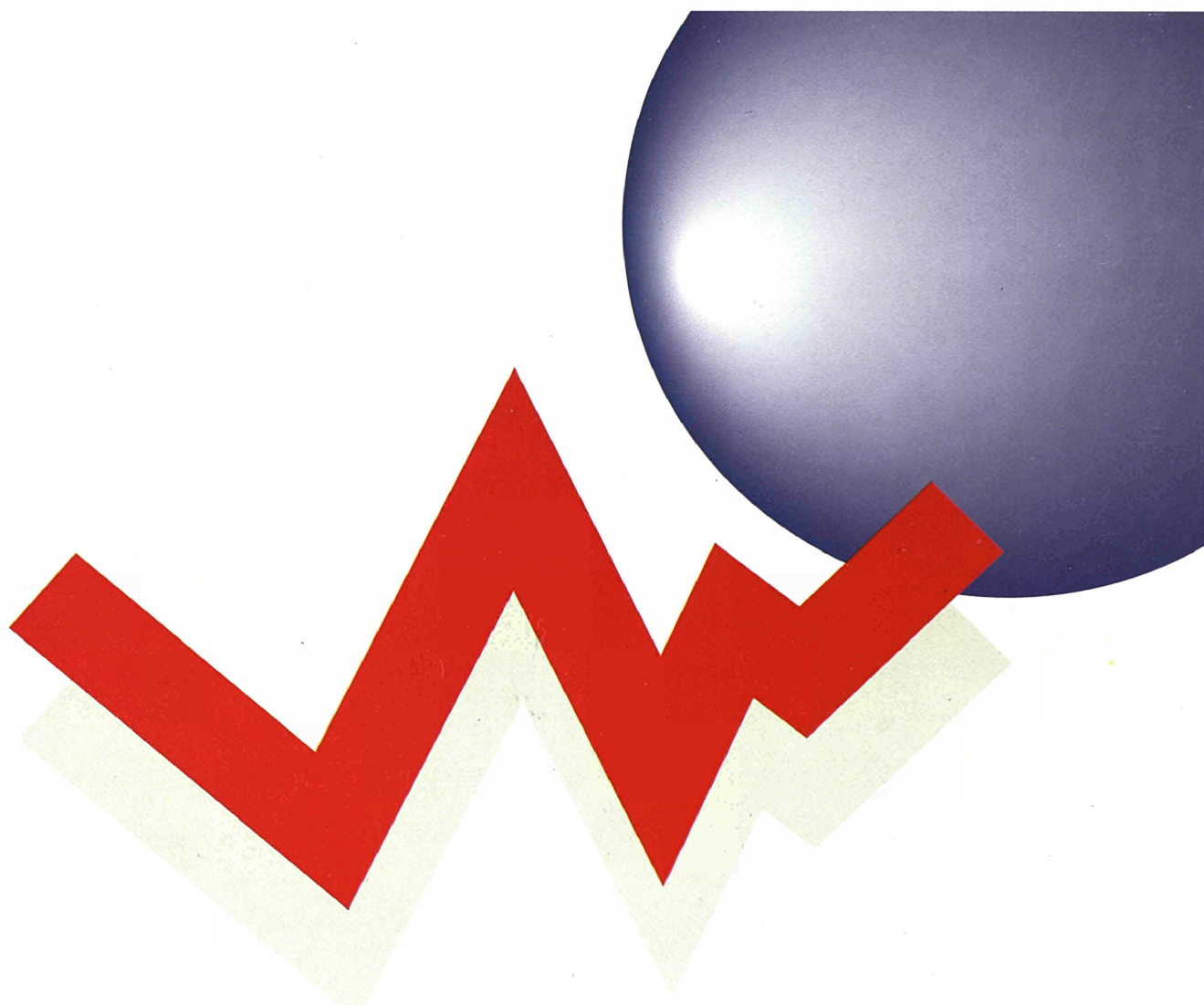


Panorama of EU industry

Short-term supplement
Latest information on EU industry

bi-monthly

5/1996





OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
OFFICE STATISTIQUE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
ISTITUTO STATISTICO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
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Short-term statistics

4
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Sent to press in Augustus 1996

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

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ISSUE 5 - 1996
Transport equipment
Iron and Steel
Structure of the Community Iron and
Steel Industry

5/9
5/5

We are now in a position to announce that the Supplement will be merged with another Eurostat publication "Industrial Trends" from the start of 1997. The new publication will keep the Panorama name, although it will become a monthly release, featuring a data diskette with time-series for the main industrial sectors.

We are quite excited by the prospect of this change opening up the possibility of guest authors supplying articles. This could be in the form of the professional trade associations contributing articles about their specific industries, or alternatively in the form of showcase articles for other projects within the industrial statistics unit, or more generally within the Business Statistics Directorate.

In this issue of the Supplement there are special articles on the following subjects:

- ★ the transport equipment industry;
- ★ recent trends in the iron and steel industry;
- ★ and the structure of the Community steel industry.

The transport equipment industry is one of the largest in Europe accounting for 12.3% of European manufacturing output in 1995. The growth of the sector in 1995 was equal to 4.4% in real terms. With environmental concerns and increasing urbanisation, the development of transport networks is one of the fundamentals behind European transport policy, aiding Europe to remain competitive.

Despite many commentators feeling that the role of the car should be reduced, the sector maintains its strength and was responsible for generating 82% of transport equipment production value in 1995.

The iron and steel industry has re-focused on new markets in recent years, in response to the decline it experienced during the seventies and eighties. European industry is unable to compete on cost grounds with foreign competition, however, restructuring towards niche markets has helped the industry find renewed growth. This growth is demonstrated by the increasing levels of capacity utilisation, for example in the crude steel sub-sector capacity utilisation has reached its highest point since 1974. Trade within the industry has grown at a fast pace in recent years - in 1994 world trade accounted for some 35.7% of production.

PHOTIS NANOPOULOS, DIRECTOR
BUSINESS AND ENERGY STATISTICS, R&D, AND STATISTICAL METHODS



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Transport equipment
Iron and Steel
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The supplement appears six times during the course of the year.

The Panorama of EU Industry provides users of enterprise statistics each year with a complete and detailed publication on the state of and main trends in industry and services.

The Panorama Short-term Supplement has a simple objective: to furnish readers of the annual Panorama with an instrument which will allow them to follow the evolution of industrial short-term trends and also show the structure and activity of industry at the sectorial level. In addition the Supplement aims to provide topical articles of general interest to the reader.

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In coming issues:
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 Competitiveness
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Economic data on the state of the European economies during the first six months of 1996 displayed a diverse picture. Although nearly all Member States experienced GDP growth in 1995 in excess of two per cent, resulting in an EUR15 average of 2.5 per cent, the start of 1996 saw growth rates diverge.



Germany seemed to experience a temporary decline in economic growth, while the economies of France, Italy and Spain saw only minor improvements in performance and most other Member States' economies maintained positive growth rates.

In the United Kingdom, GDP increased by 0.4 per cent during the first quarter of 1996 as compared to the fourth quarter of 1995. The increase on the same quarter of 1995 came to 1.9 per cent. Much of this increase came from private consumption, which grew by 2.5 per cent between the first three months of 1995 and the first three months of 1996. By comparison, fixed capital formation was stable during the same period. Households in the United Kingdom maintained and even expanded their levels of spending as retail sales, consumer loans and new car registrations all increased during the spring of 1996. By June, the volume of retail sales was up by 3.3 per cent on June 1995, while car registrations by private buyers were 13.5 per cent higher in May compared to the year before. At the same time, inflation dropped from 2.9 per cent in January of 1996 to 2.2 per cent in June. Due to a significant rise in job vacancies, the unemployment rate continued to fall, from 7.9 per cent in January 1996 to 7.7 per cent in June. Investment, one of the few variables that did not improve in recent months, might pick up as business confidence improved. This was indicated by a survey of manufacturing conducted in July by the Confederation of British Industries. For 1996 as a whole, the British treasury predicted an annual growth rate for GDP of 2.5 per cent.

In the Netherlands, most economic indicators pointed to moderate but positive economic growth too. Industrial production increased by an average year-on-year rate of 5.5 per cent during January to May 1996, second only to the growth rates in manufacturing output of Ireland. Managers in industry were optimistic about production growth in the near future as reported by a survey of Statistics Netherlands. Dutch producer price inflation increased along with production, from just under 1.0 per cent a year in January 1996 to 1.3 per cent in May. Retail sales also grew strongly in April and May but consumer prices hardly changed. Annual inflation dropped from 2.1 per cent in March to 1.8 per cent in June. The rise in retail sales was accompanied by a slight improvement in consumer confidence from -2 in May to -1 in June of 1996. Next to inflation, another explanation for the rise in consumer confidence was the continued drop in the unemployment rate. After a tem-

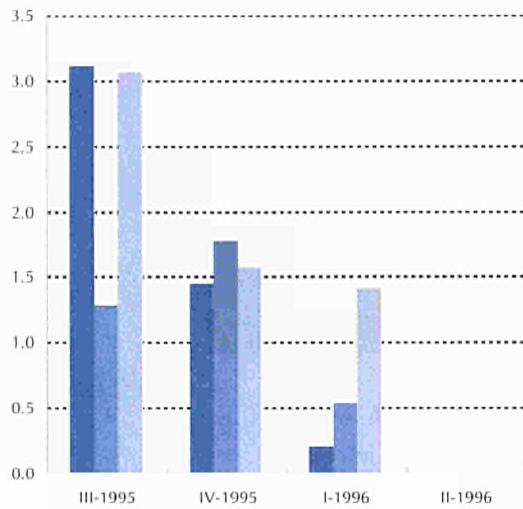
Diminished economic growth became apparent in Germany, France and Italy, while other economies continued to grow

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FIGURE 1.1

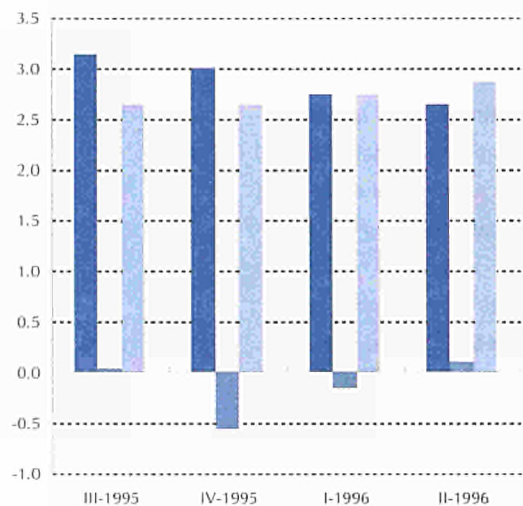
Year on year growth rates (t / t-4) for industrial production (%)



SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 1.2

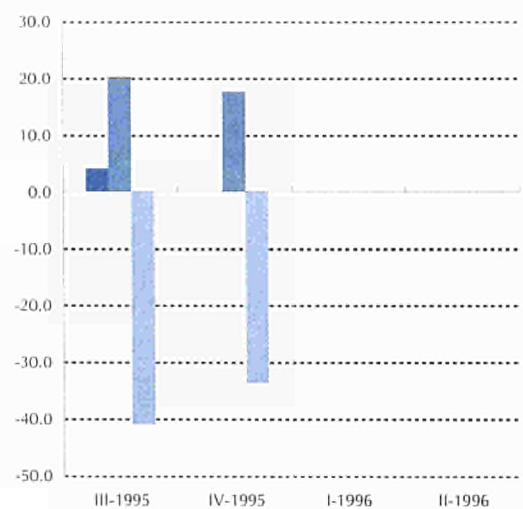
Year on year growth rates (t / t-4) for consumer prices (%)



SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 1.3

Quarterly trade balance (billion ECU)



SOURCE: eurostat

porary rise in the proportion of unemployed to the labour force during the first quarter of 1996, the rate seemed to have resumed its downward trend to 6.8 per cent in May. This was 0.3 percentage points higher than its minimum of October 1995 but 0.6 percentage points lower than in May 1995. In neighbouring Germany and Belgium, countries with which the economy of the Netherlands has close ties, industrial production volume fell during the same period by an average of 1.2 per cent and by 2.8 per cent respectively.

The economic climate in Germany improved during the second quarter of 1996 after a slowing down of economic growth during 1995. The annual GDP growth rate dropped from 1.5 per cent in the third quarter of 1995 to 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1996. In the second quarter of 1996, GDP growth rebounded to an annual rate of 1.2 per cent. The major contributing factors to the return to growth were a rise in construction activities and a decline in imports.

Unemployment remained relatively stable at 10.3 per cent in May of 1996. It had been close to that level since February 1996, after having risen by 0.8 percentage points in five months from 9.5 per cent in September 1995. German consumer prices rose by an annual rate of 1.4 per cent in June, their smallest rise since October of 1988.

In Italy, economic growth improved during the winter of 1995/96 but the trend did not seem to continue later on in 1996. GDP declined by 0.9 per cent in the final quarter of 1995 but grew by 0.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1996. On an annual basis, growth was estimated to be around 1.5 per cent. Manufacturing output growth slowed though during the course of 1996. Growth, as measured by the trend of the index of production volume, declined from a year-on-year rate of 1.6 per cent in January of 1996 to -1.1 per cent in May. Furthermore, unemployment increased slightly to 12.3 per cent in April from 12.2 per cent in January.

In Spain, growth in production volume in manufacturing declined too, from an average of 4.7 per cent during 1995, to -4.1 per cent in May 1996 also in conjunction with a marginal rise in the unemployment rate. Although still well below the level of 23.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1995, the unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 22.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1996. GDP growth accelerated from 0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1995 to 0.8 per cent in the first quarter of 1996. Year-on-year the rate came to 1.9 per cent.

In France, developments in economic variables displayed a more mixed picture. Data on the second quarter of 1996 suggested that the improvement in the economic climate during the first quarter might have been of a temporary nature. French national accounts data released by INSEE in July showed an acceleration in the quarter-on-quarter growth rate of GDP from -0.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1995 to 1.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1996 (-1.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively at annual rates). Private consumption grew by 2.6 per cent on the last quarter of 1995, partly as compensation for delayed expenses from December, when strikes affected most of the largest cities in France. Consumer spending (excluding car sales) in France subsequently fell by 1.6 per cent on the month before in May and by 1.3 per cent on the same month in 1995. Retail sales were 2.5 per cent below their level of a year before in May. The consumer confidence indicator in June stood at -37, up by one point to from -38 in May, still close to its record low. Furthermore, unemployment rose in the months to May 1996 reaching 12.4 per cent of the labour force, up by 0.6 percentage points from January.

Producer prices increased by an EUR15 average of just 0.7 per cent in May and may come under more pressure in view of the recent developments on international commodity markets. In recent months the upward trend of the start of 1996

TABLE 1.1

	EUR15	Japan	USA
06-95	3.7	3.0	2.8
07-95	3.6	1.2	2.8
08-95	3.5	1.5	3.2
09-95	2.3	1.2	3.1
10-95	1.0	1.1	1.7
11-95	1.9	1.2	1.7
12-95	1.5	3.0	1.2
01-96	0.3	1.8	0.7
02-96	0.2	1.2	2.1
03-96	0.1	-1.2	1.4
04-96	-0.4	-1.0	3.0
05-96	-1.1	2.2	3.3

Year on year
 growth rates (t / t-12)
 for industrial
 production
 (%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 1.2

	EUR15	Japan	USA
07-95	3.1	0.1	2.8
08-95	3.1	-0.2	2.6
09-95	3.2	0.2	2.5
10-95	3.0	-0.7	2.8
11-95	3.0	-0.7	2.6
12-95	3.0	-0.3	2.5
01-96	2.8	-0.4	2.7
02-96	2.7	-0.2	2.7
03-96	2.7	0.1	2.8
04-96	2.7	0.3	2.9
05-96	2.7	0.2	2.9
06-96	2.5	-0.2	2.8

Year on year
 growth rates (t / t-12)
 for consumer prices
 (%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 1.3

	EUR 12	Japan	USA
03-95	2.6	10.5	-9.7
04-95	1.3	8.1	-10.7
05-95	0.8	5.3	-11.9
06-95	3.1	8.8	-12.8
07-95	2.9	7.0	-14.8
08-95	0.7	4.5	-13.9
09-95	0.4	8.8	-12.4
10-95	N/A	4.1	-14.0
11-95	N/A	5.0	-11.7
12-95	N/A	8.4	-8.0
01-96	N/A	0.4	-12.7
02-96	N/A	4.7	-9.8

Monthly trade balance
 (billion ECU)

SOURCE:  eurostat

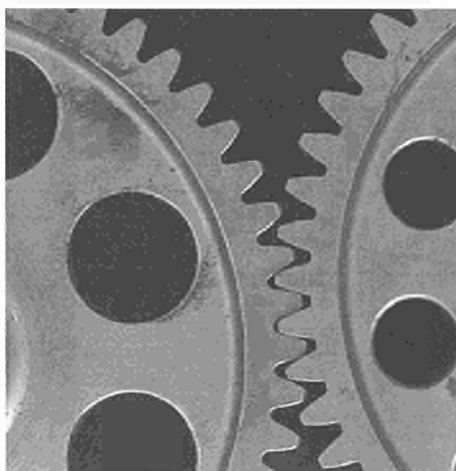
reversed and commodity prices in ECU were around four per cent lower at the start of August compared to their level in December of 1995. International prices of food items, due to a drop of around ten per cent in the first week of August, were around the same level as in last December. The index of non-food agricultural commodities dropped by six per cent from its maximum in June, still just over three per cent higher than eight months before. The index of metal prices dropped by nearly seventeen per cent from May mainly due to a collapse in copper prices. As a consequence of the decline in world commodity prices, producer prices fell in June 1996, in Germany, France, Belgium and Finland. A decline in manufacturing output prices could lead companies to postpone buying material inputs as existing stocks need to be exhausted in order to prevent large stock revaluations. Consumers might act in the same way, postponing big purchases until prices stabilise.

In the USA, economic conditions remained favourable throughout the first and second quarters of 1996. Economic growth was 1.7 per cent in the first quarter while inflation stood at around 2.7 per cent. For the second quarter, growth increased to 2.7 per cent while inflation rose only moderately, from 2.9 per cent in April, to 3.0 per cent in May and down again to 2.8 per cent in June. The higher than expected growth figures for the second quarter led the American government to

revise its forecast for annual growth in GDP for 1996 to 2.6 per cent, from 2.2 per cent earlier. Unemployment rates in the first quarter of 1996 were roughly the same as in all four quarters of 1995, around 5.6 per cent. In May of 1996, unemployment dropped sharply to 5.3 per cent. The large increase in job creation responsible for the drop in the unemployment rate and the rise in wages caused financial analysts to remain sceptical about whether low inflation rates could be maintained. The uncertainty whether or not the Federal Reserve Bank would raise interest rates, persisted throughout the summer.

Although economic growth in Japan was unexpectedly high in the first quarter of 1996, unemployment in Japan was still rising. In May the unemployment rate reached another record high of 3.5 per cent. Prospects for the near future looked positive for continued economic growth if developments in the capital goods sector were taken as an indication. Production in the capital goods sector, which is dependent on the investment plans of other sectors in the economy for its sales, is often taken as an indicator of future economic growth. Production volume in that sector grew at annual rates in excess of ten per cent in the first five months of 1996, except in March. Consumer confidence had clearly not yet returned. Production in the Japanese consumer goods sectors continued to decline upto and including May 1996.

The decline in the trend growth rate of production volume in EUR15 manufacturing continued during the months of April and May 1996. The annual growth rate dropped from 1.1 per cent in January 1996 to 0.0 per cent in March. In April and May of 1996 the annual rates were -0.2 and -0.4 per cent respectively. The seasonally adjusted series displayed a larger drop in the production growth rate, from 1.1 per cent in January to -1.0 per cent in May.



The fact that the trend turned downwards was due to developments in the intermediate goods and both the durable and non-durable consumer goods producing sectors. Production growth had been negative since the last months of 1995 in all three groups of industries and this situation worsened during the course of 1996. Only the durable consumer goods industries experienced a temporary increase in production growth during the months of March and April 1996. However, in this sector, growth was negative again in May, at an annual rate of -1.4 per cent. The trend rate remained positive for the capital goods producing sectors, although here too the rate dropped. Production volume of capital goods increased by annual rates of over six per cent for the most of 1995 (according to the seasonally adjusted series). In the months to May 1996, the rate was reduced steadily to 1.9 per cent.

In the Netherlands, the annual growth rate of production volume (seasonally adjusted series) remained at a level well above the European Union average, at 5.5 per cent in May of 1996. Data from Ireland was not yet available for April and May, but data for March showed a continuation of the trend growth rate at above 10 per cent. Spain remained at the other extreme, with production volume declining by a seasonally adjusted rate of 4.1 per cent in May 1996 in comparison to May 1995.

Domestic output prices in national currencies were an average of just 0.7 per cent higher in May of 1996 compared to the same month of 1995. German output prices declined by 0.5 per cent in May on the year before, thereby continuing the downward trend that already had started in February 1996. In Belgium and Finland, output prices were lower in both May and June of 1996 than in the corresponding months of 1995. In the other Member States annual rates of output price inflation were still positive, although the rates were reduced in most countries between April and May.

Annual growth of
manufacturing production
turned negative in
April 1996

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FIGURE 2.1

EUR15 production index by goods sector, trend-cycle (1990 = 100)

- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

SOURCE:  eurostat

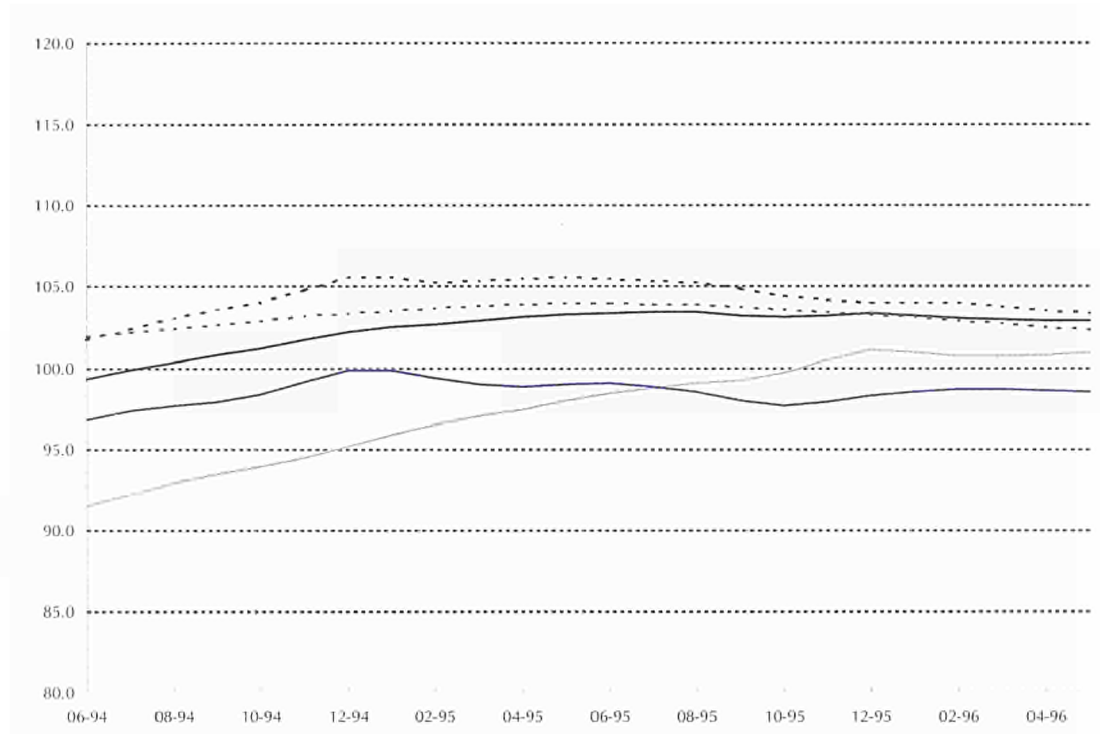


TABLE 2.1

Three month on three month growth rates for the production index, based on a seasonally adjusted series (%)

	Latest quarter available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.6
B	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		0.4	3.4	1.9	-1.2	-2.6
DK	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		2.8	3.3	-0.2	1.5	5.3
D	04-96 ⇐ 06-96		0.4	0.9	-0.7	-0.5	1.9
GR	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		1.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	-1.0
E	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		-0.3	-1.3	2.0	1.9	-0.2
F	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.9	-0.6
IRL	01-96 ⇐ 03-96		-1.4	8.4	-9.6	N/A	-1.9
I	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		-1.8	-1.4	-1.5	1.6	-2.9
L	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		0.8	1.9	4.8	-26.9	-0.8
NL	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		1.4	1.6	2.3	0.8	1.0
A	⇐		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	10-95 ⇐ 12-95		1.5	-0.8	3.3	-3.6	-4.3
FIN	02-96 ⇐ 04-96		-0.4	0.6	0.7	16.2	1.4
S	02-96 ⇐ 04-96		-0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-4.8	0.8
UK	03-96 ⇐ 05-96		0.5	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.6

SOURCE:  eurostat

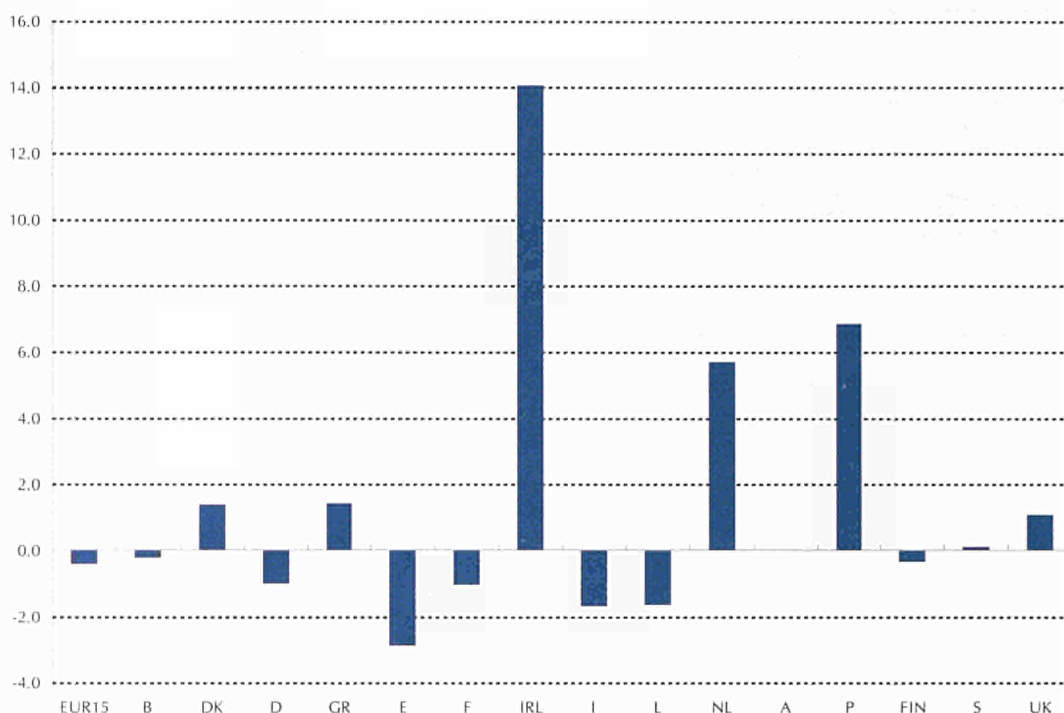


FIGURE 2.2

Year on year growth rates for the production index, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

SOURCE: eurostat

	Latest quarter available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	03-96	⇔ 05-96	-0.4	-2.0	3.1	-0.1	-1.5
B	03-96	⇔ 05-96	-0.2	-1.8	0.8	-6.0	-0.4
DK	03-96	⇔ 05-96	1.4	-1.2	2.0	-3.4	4.8
D	04-96	⇔ 06-96	-1.0	-4.1	2.1	-1.7	0.3
GR	03-96	⇔ 05-96	1.4	2.5	-5.5	14.4	0.5
E	03-96	⇔ 05-96	-2.9	-4.2	1.9	0.4	-5.2
F	03-96	⇔ 05-96	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	3.0	-1.5
IRL	01-96	⇔ 03-96	14.1	18.4	24.1	N/A	-1.5
I	03-96	⇔ 05-96	-1.7	-2.8	7.3	-2.4	-5.2
L	03-96	⇔ 05-96	-1.6	-5.0	13.3	5.4	-2.9
NL	03-96	⇔ 05-96	5.7	5.8	7.4	3.5	4.6
A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	10-95	⇔ 12-95	6.8	2.6	8.7	0.2	-0.6
FIN	02-96	⇔ 04-96	-0.3	-0.1	12.4	49.0	-0.4
S	02-96	⇔ 04-96	0.1	-3.5	4.9	-5.7	1.1
UK	03-96	⇔ 05-96	1.1	0.5	3.4	1.5	0.3

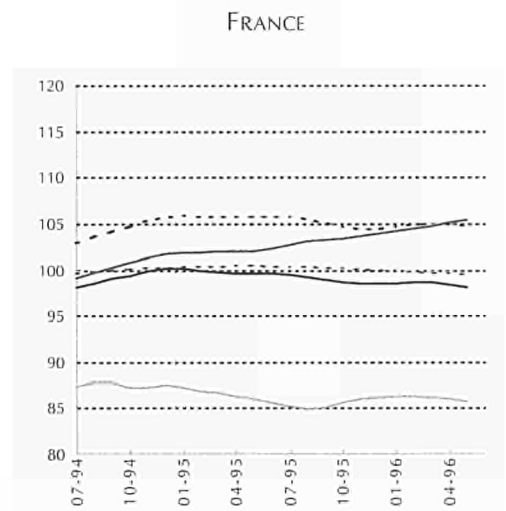
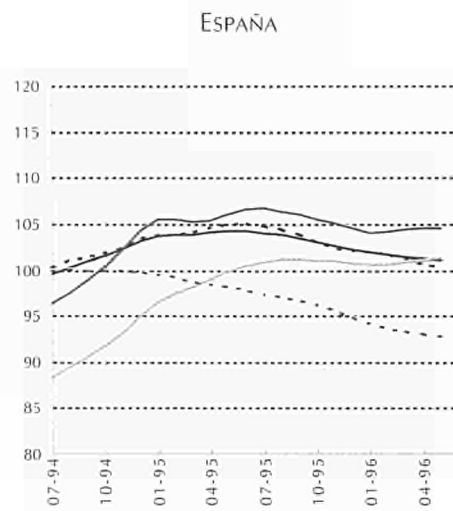
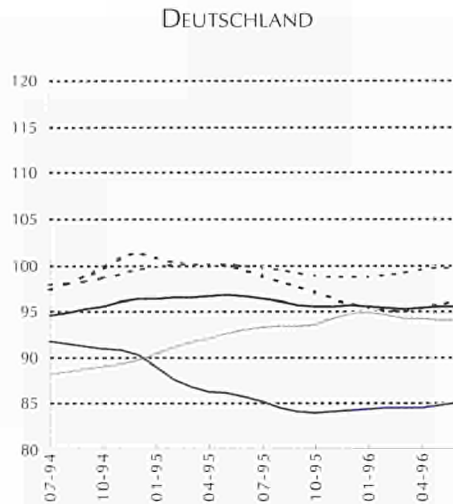
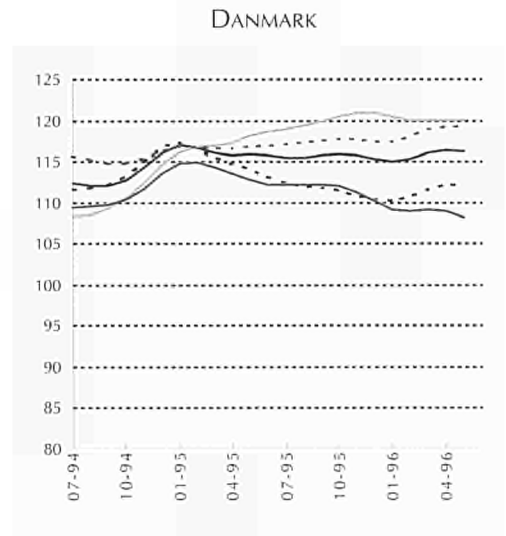
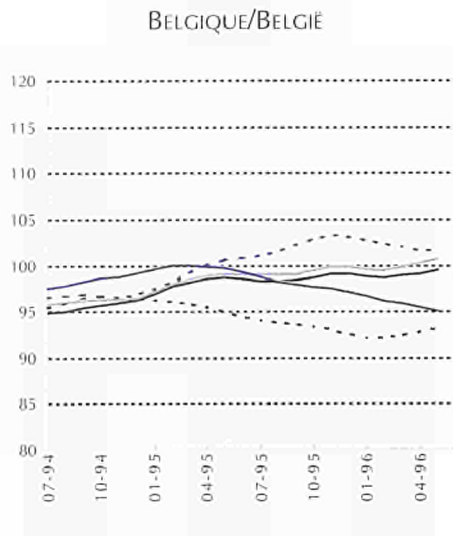
TABLE 2.2

Year on year growth rates for the production index, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 2.3

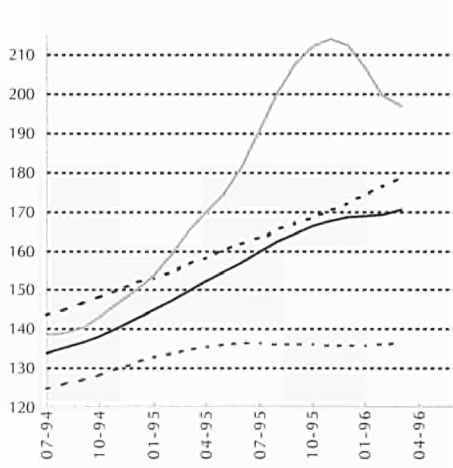
Production index by goods sector, trend-cycle (1990 = 100)



- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- · - · Consumer non-durables

SOURCE: eurostat

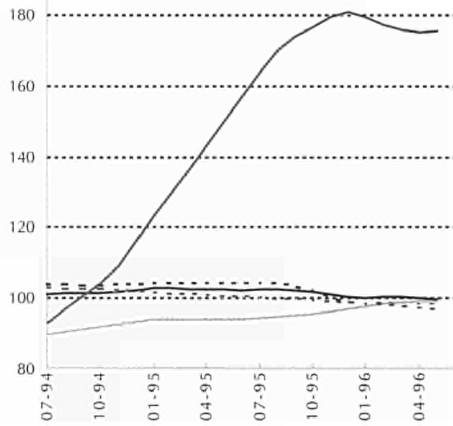
IRELAND



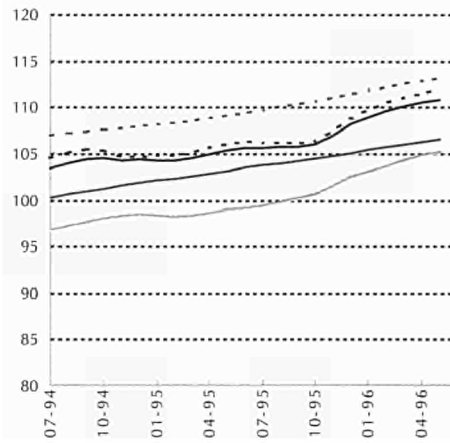
ITALIA



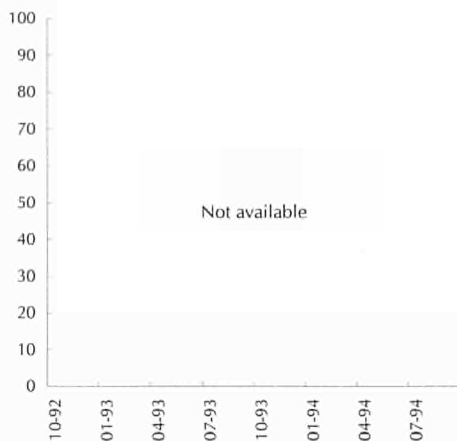
LUXEMBOURG



NEDERLAND



ÖSTERREICH



PORTUGAL

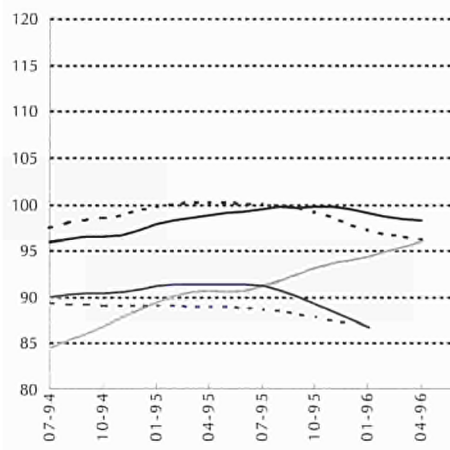


FIGURE 2.3

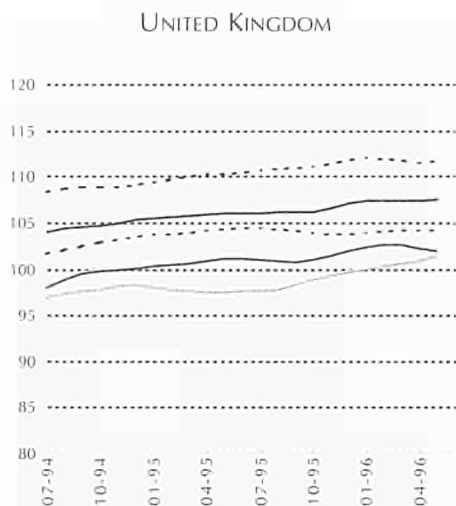
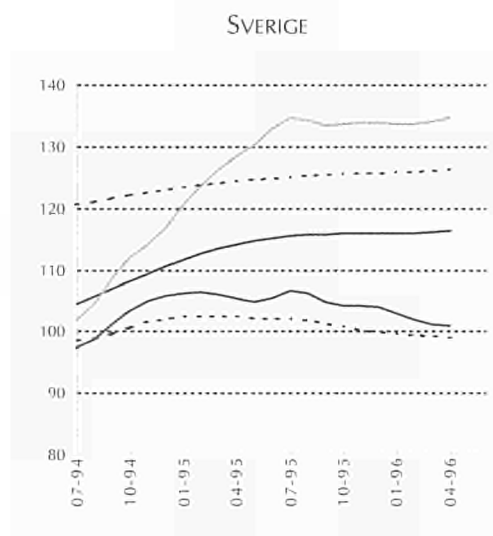
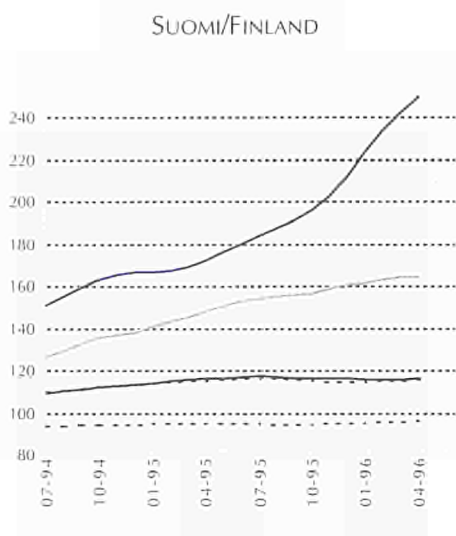
Production index by
goods sector,
trend-cycle
(1990 = 100)

- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 2.3

Production index by goods sector, trend-cycle (1990 = 100)



- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

SOURCE:  eurostat

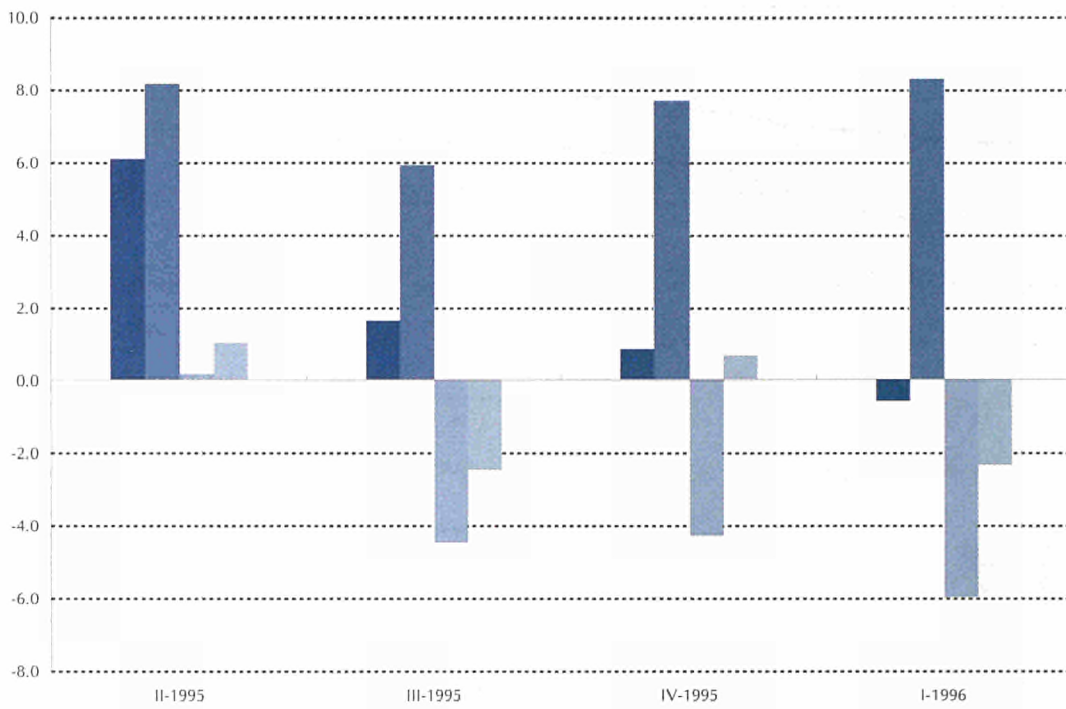


FIGURE 2.4

Japanese year on year growth rates for industrial production, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

- Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- Consumer non-durables

SOURCE:  eurostat

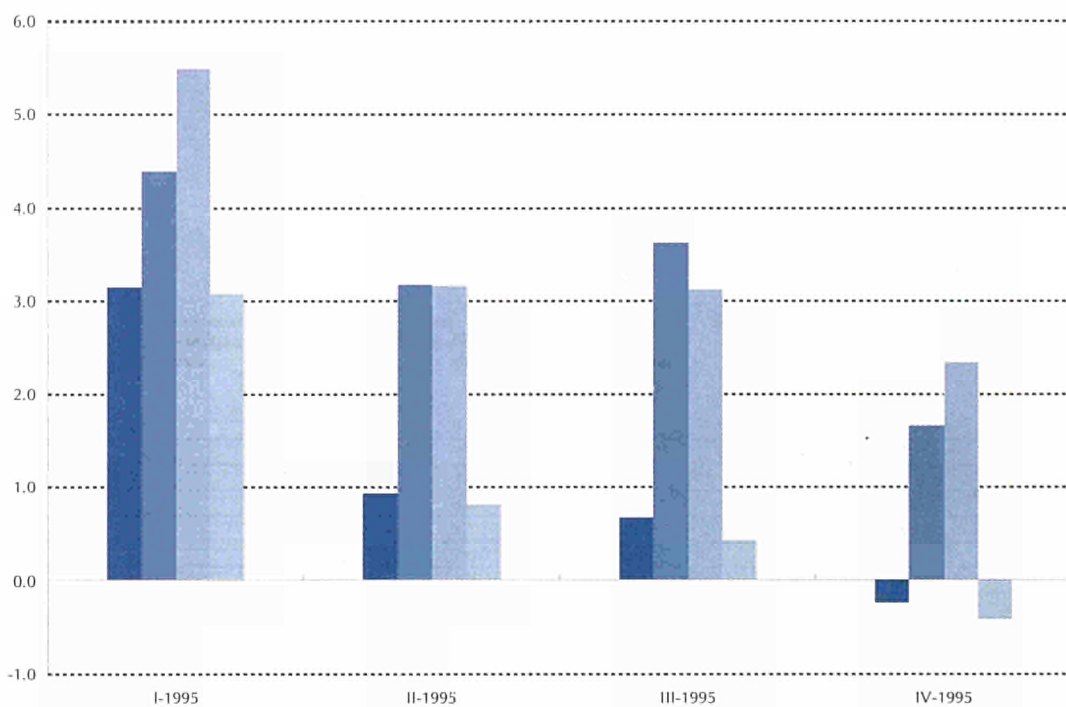


FIGURE 2.5

American year on year growth rates for industrial production, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

- Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- Consumer non-durables

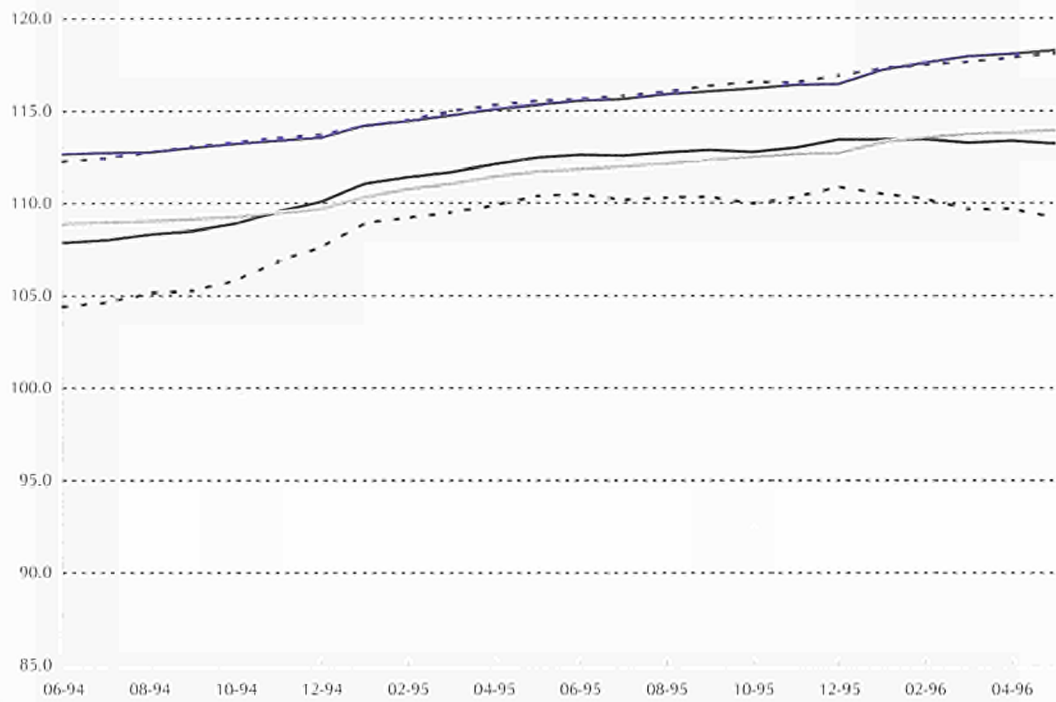
SOURCE:  eurostat

FIGURE 2.6

EUR15 producer price index by goods sector, in national currencies (1990 = 100)

- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

SOURCE:  eurostat



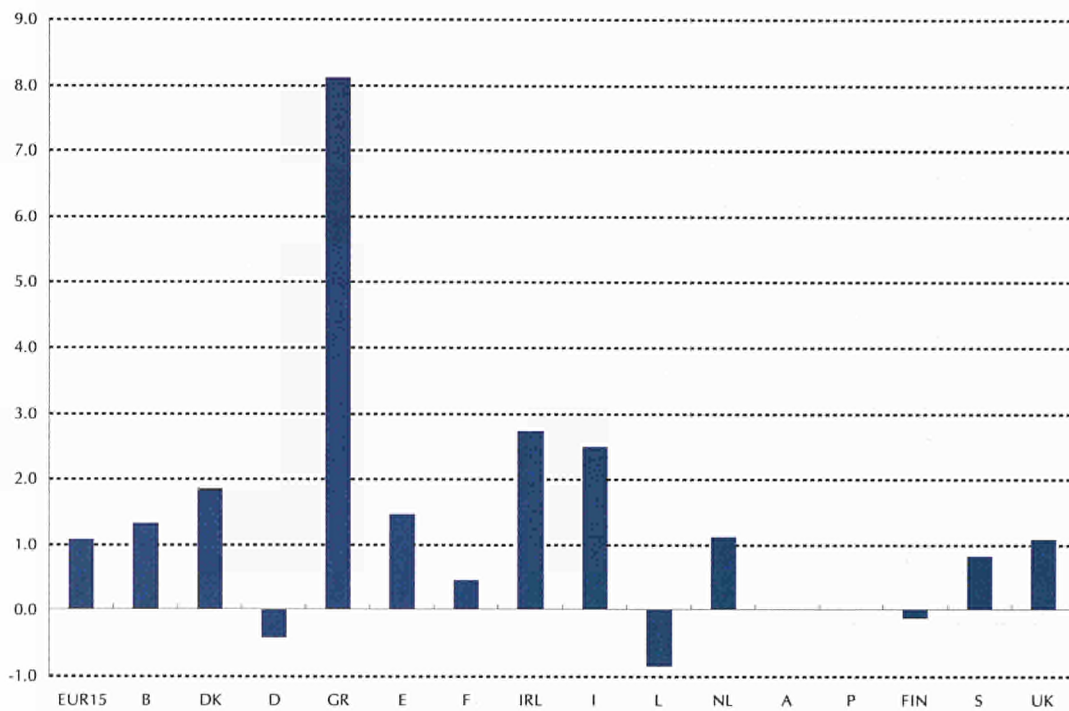


FIGURE 2.7

Year on year growth rates for the producer price index, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in national currencies (%)

SOURCE: eurostat

	Latest quarter available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	03-96	⇄ 05-96	1.1	-0.4	2.2	2.6	2.3
B	03-96	⇄ 05-96	1.3	1.6	0.6	N/A	0.9
DK	03-96	⇄ 05-96	1.8	1.7	3.4	2.8	1.2
D	03-96	⇄ 05-96	-0.4	-1.8	1.6	1.4	0.1
GR	03-96	⇄ 05-96	8.1	7.4	8.6	5.2	9.1
E	04-96	⇄ 06-96	1.5	-1.1	2.4	3.5	4.5
F	04-96	⇄ 06-96	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
IRL	12-94	⇄ 02-95	2.7	0.9	N/A	N/A	2.6
I	03-96	⇄ 05-96	2.5	1.4	4.0	5.7	3.3
L	04-96	⇄ 06-96	-0.9	-5.5	1.2	1.0	1.5
NL	03-96	⇄ 05-96	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.9
A		⇄	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P		⇄	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FIN	04-96	⇄ 06-96	-0.1	-0.7	2.2	0.7	0.0
S	04-96	⇄ 06-96	0.8	0.6	0.9	4.4	0.8
UK	04-96	⇄ 06-96	1.1	-2.1	2.4	2.4	3.3

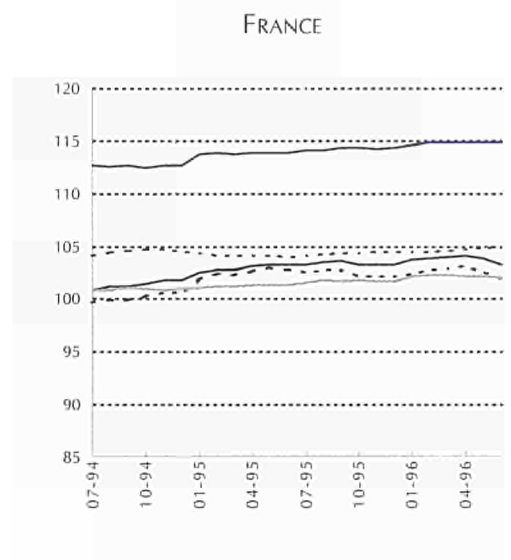
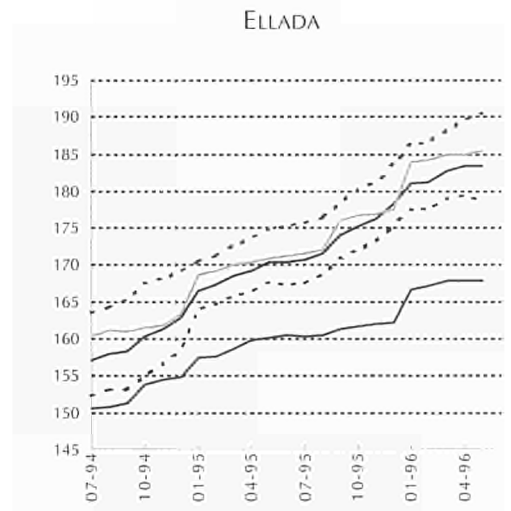
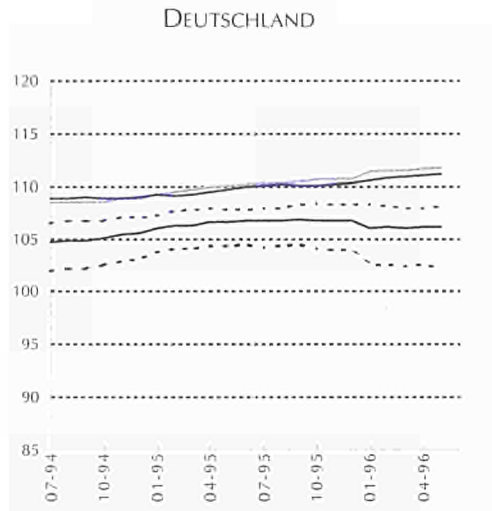
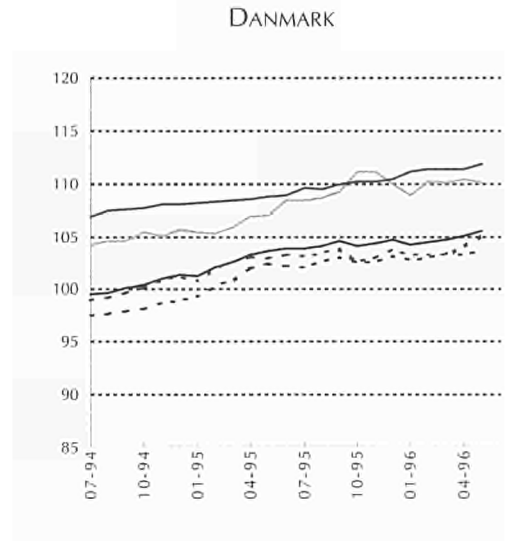
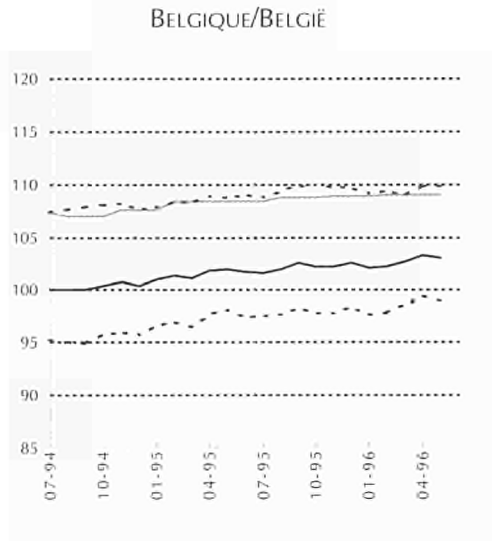
TABLE 2.4

Year on year growth rates for the producer price index, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in national currencies (%)

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 2.8

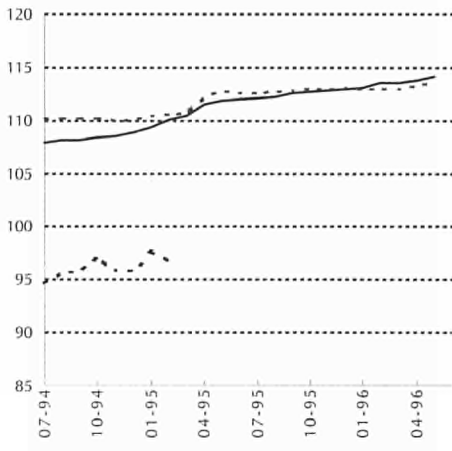
Producer price index by goods sector, in national currencies (1990 = 100)



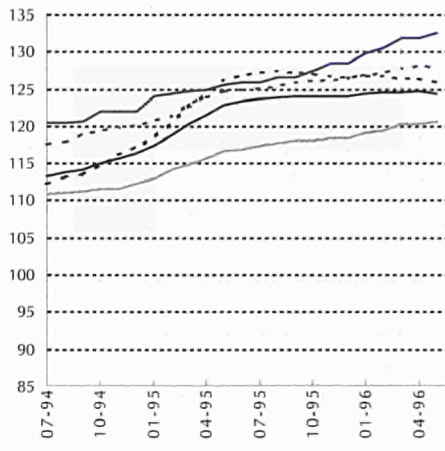
- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

SOURCE: eurostat

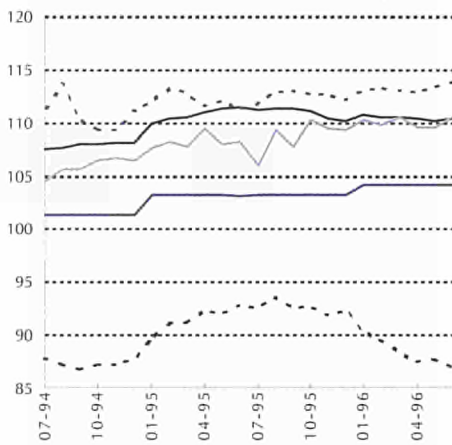
IRELAND



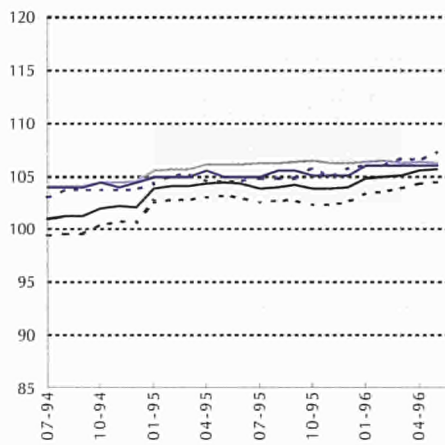
ITALIA



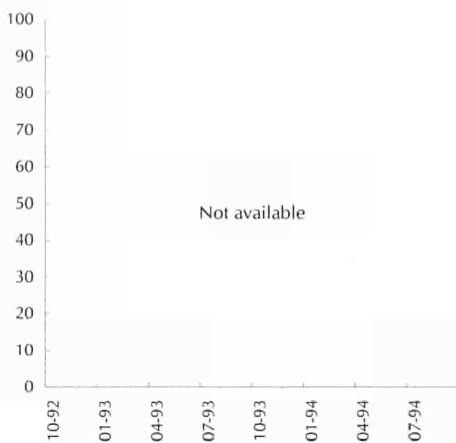
LUXEMBOURG



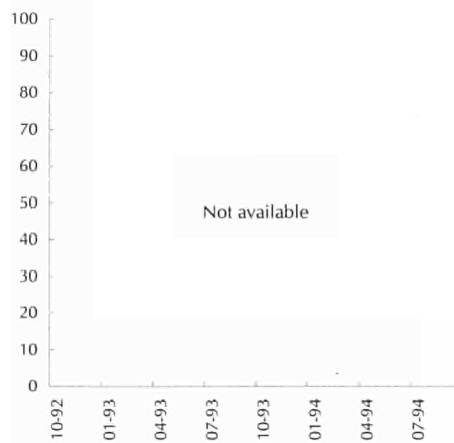
NEDERLAND



ÖSTERREICH



PORTUGAL



- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

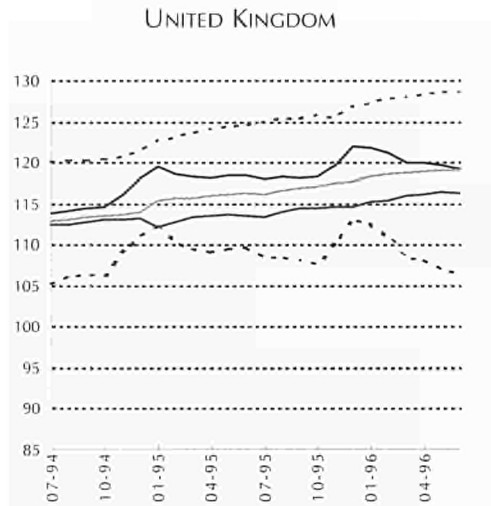
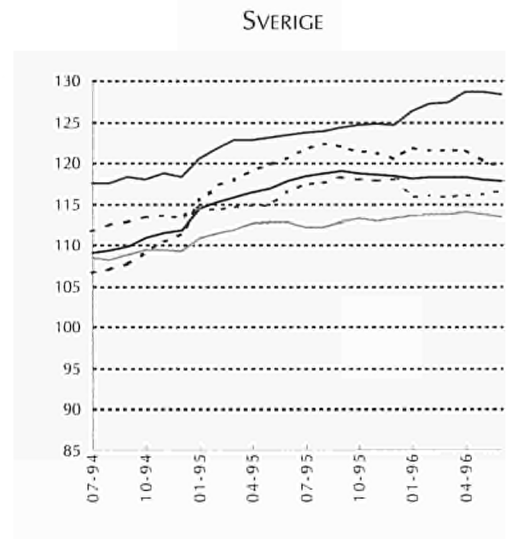
SOURCE:  eurostat

FIGURE 2.8

Producer price index
by goods sector,
in national currencies
(1990 = 100)

FIGURE 2.8

Producer price index
by goods sector,
in national currencies
(1990 = 100)



- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

SOURCE:  eurostat

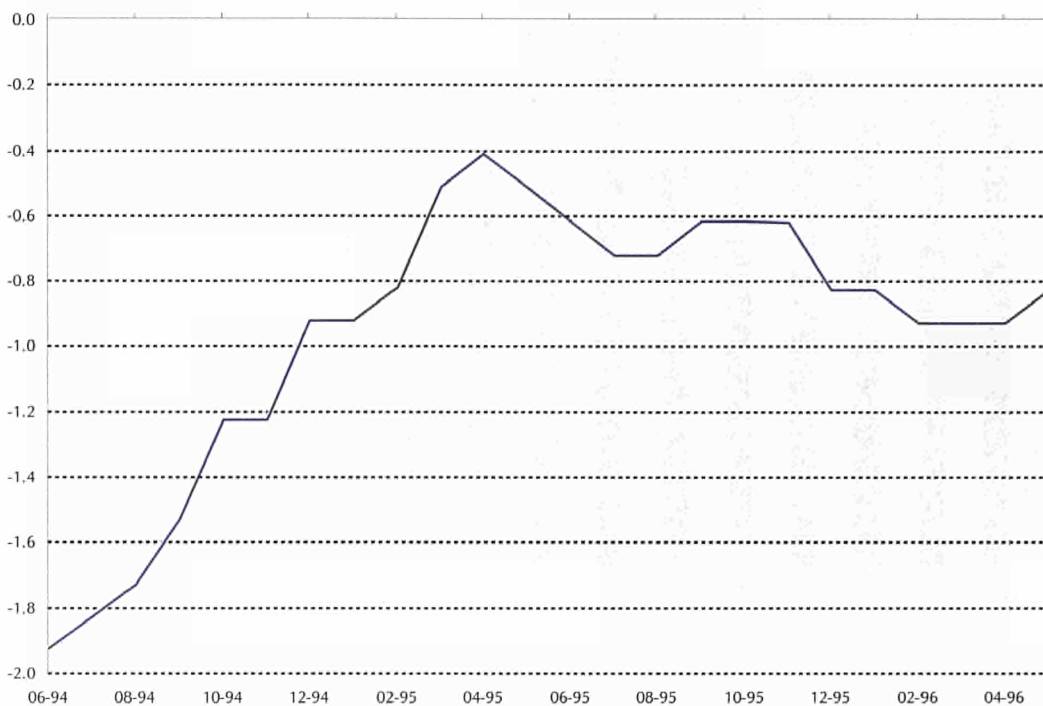


FIGURE 2.9

Japanese year on year growth rates for producer prices, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in national currency (%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

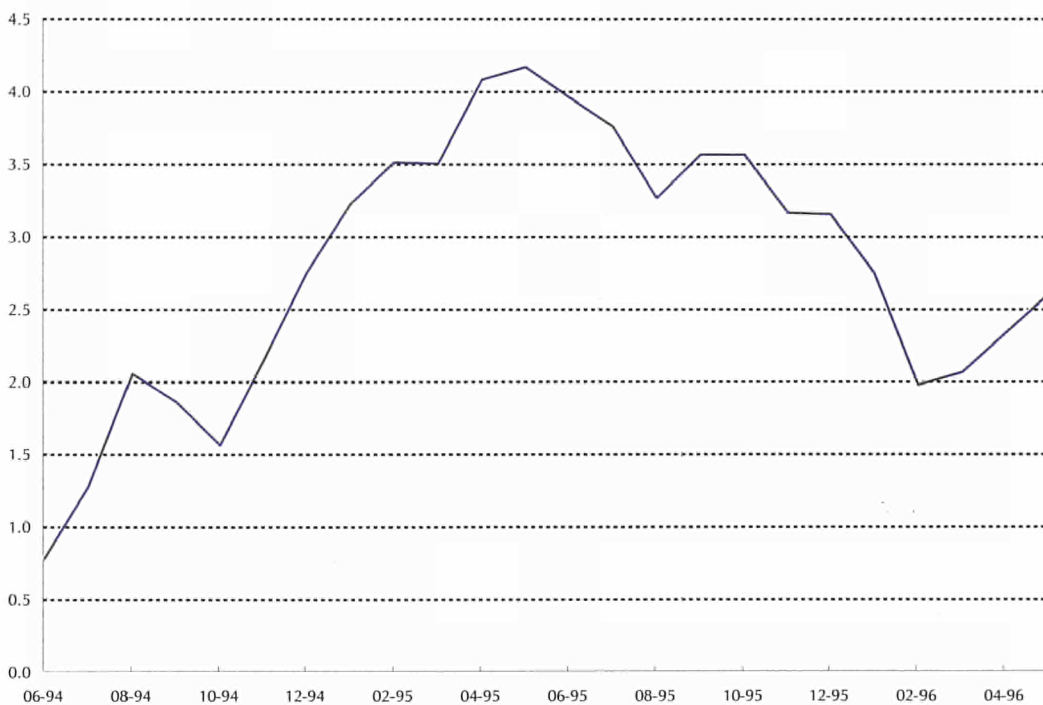


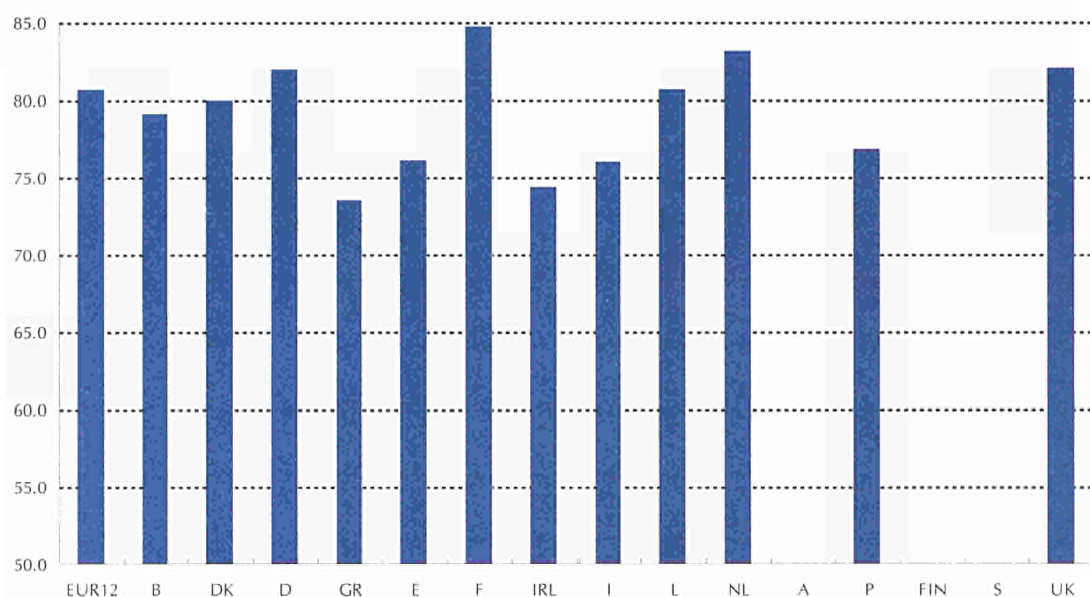
FIGURE 2.10

American year on year growth rates for producer prices, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in national currency (%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

FIGURE 2.11

Total industry:
capacity utilisation
rates, second quarter
1996
(%)



SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

TABLE 2.5

Total industry:
capacity utilisation
rates
(%)

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	First quarter 1996	Second quarter 1996
EUR12	-2.9	83.2	82.6	81.8	80.7
B	-2.7	81.2	80.2	78.7	79.1
DK	-2.4	83.0	82.0	81.0	80.0
D	-3.6	86.1	84.7	83.2	82.0
GR	-2.3	76.5	78.3	76.3	73.5
E	-3.2	77.9	77.8	77.8	76.1
F	-1.2	85.5	85.8	84.4	84.7
IRL	-8.0	79.2	82.2	82.1	74.4
I	-2.8	78.6	77.6	78.5	76.0
L	-3.0	83.4	81.6	78.8	80.7
NL	-1.4	85.1	84.2	83.6	83.2
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	2.5	78.5	78.6	77.0	76.8
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	-3.7	84.1	83.8	82.9	82.1

SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

FIGURE 2.12

Intermediate goods:
capacity utilisation
rates, second quarter
1996
(%)

SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

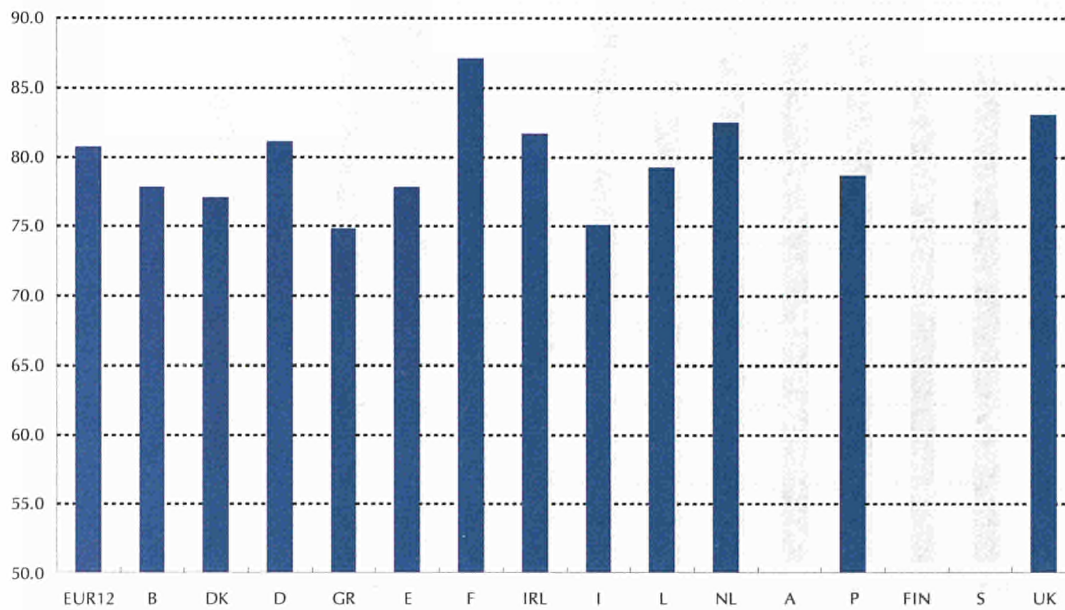


TABLE 2.6

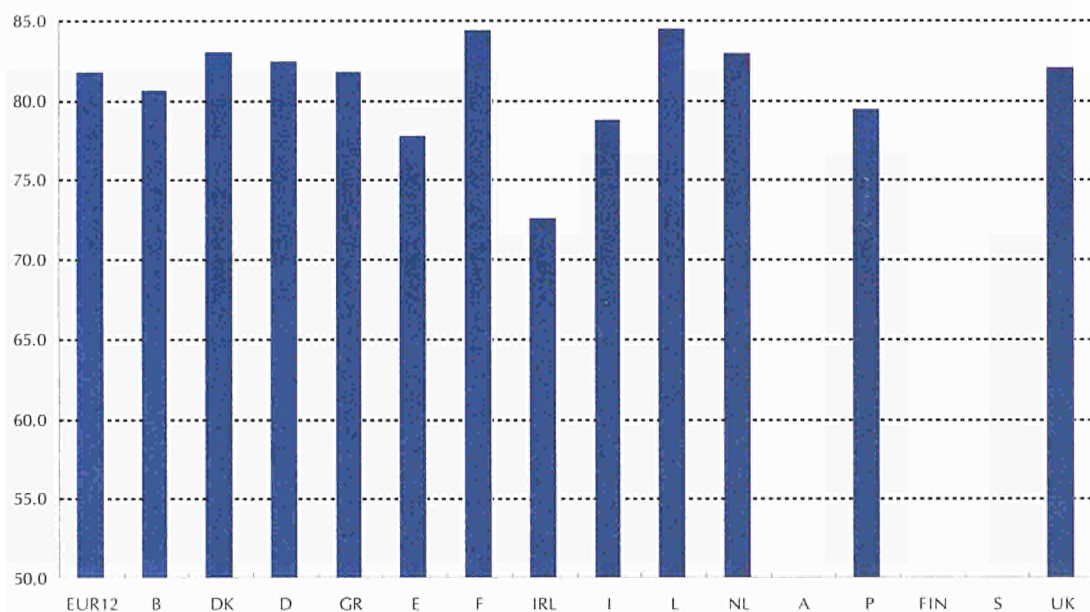
Intermediate goods:
capacity utilisation
rates
(%)

SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	First quarter 1996	Second quarter 1996
EUR12	-4.8	84.5	83.3	81.7	80.6
B	-8.9	84.0	80.4	76.1	77.7
DK	-4.9	81.0	80.0	79.0	77.0
D	-6.5	87.3	84.4	81.7	81.0
GR	-4.5	78.4	78.9	78.2	74.7
E	-4.8	79.4	78.7	79.3	77.7
F	-0.9	88.4	87.4	86.1	87.0
IRL	-2.6	74.1	83.2	81.5	81.6
I	-5.8	79.3	78.4	78.3	75.0
L	-3.4	82.7	80.6	77.1	79.2
NL	-3.5	85.4	82.7	81.3	82.4
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	2.3	81.7	80.4	79.5	78.6
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	-3.3	85.1	86.0	84.8	82.9

FIGURE 2.13

Capital goods:
capacity utilisation
rates, second quarter
1996
(%)



SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

TABLE 2.7

Capital goods:
capacity utilisation
rates
(%)

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	First quarter 1996	Second quarter 1996
EUR12	-0.5	82.8	83.0	82.9	81.7
B	0.7	81.8	81.6	81.3	80.6
DK	-2.4	85.0	85.0	83.0	83.0
D	-0.2	85.5	85.3	84.9	82.4
GR	3.4	80.4	85.3	77.7	81.7
E	-0.3	76.2	80.5	78.3	77.7
F	-1.3	82.2	85.7	84.6	84.3
IRL	-15.1	83.3	81.2	85.0	72.5
I	1.3	79.5	77.2	78.4	78.7
L	-0.4	84.1	85.5	83.7	84.4
NL	1.0	84.2	85.8	85.5	82.9
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	1.0	75.1	77.7	78.1	79.4
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	-1.9	82.9	81.4	81.2	82.0

SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

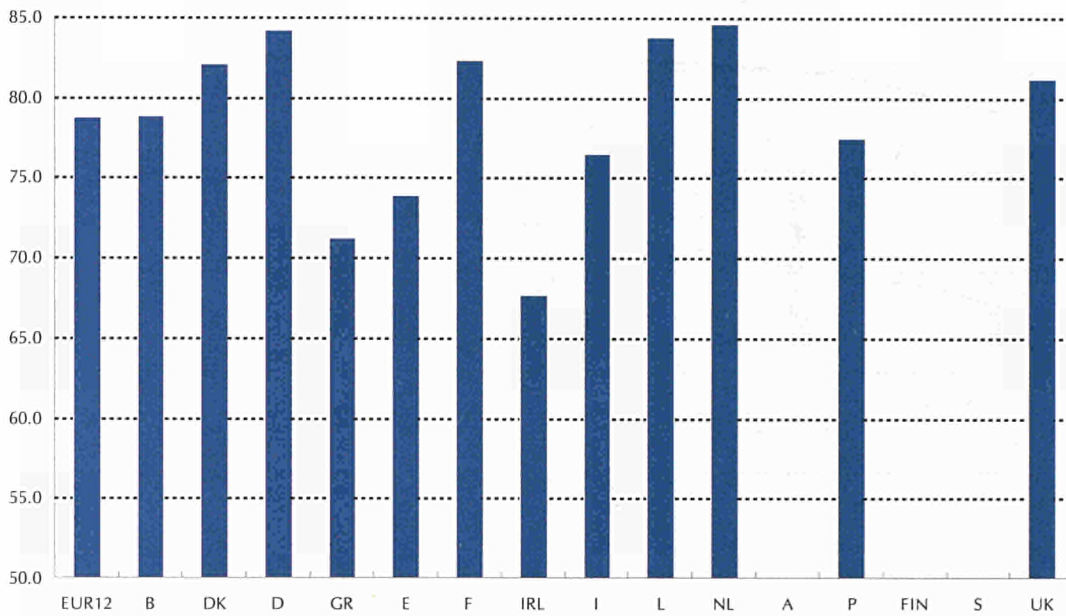


FIGURE 2.14

Consumer goods:
capacity utilisation
rates, second quarter
1996
(%)

SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	First quarter 1996	Second quarter 1996
EUR12	-3.8	81.6	81.3	81.5	78.6
B	0.9	77.6	79.0	78.5	78.7
DK	0.0	83.0	82.0	83.0	82.0
D	-2.7	84.9	85.4	85.8	84.1
GR	0.3	73.3	76.9	73.7	71.1
E	-2.6	77.0	75.6	75.3	73.8
F	-1.3	83.8	83.9	82.2	82.2
IRL	-10.3	82.7	81.7	81.2	67.6
I	-0.1	77.2	76.4	78.1	76.4
L	-3.6	85.7	82.8	81.7	83.7
NL	-0.2	85.4	85.1	85.3	84.5
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	-2.5	79.2	78.7	79.9	77.4
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	-4.7	83.4	82.7	81.9	81.1

TABLE 2.8

Consumer goods:
capacity utilisation
rates
(%)

SOURCE: DGII,
BUSINESS SURVEY

FIGURE 2.15

Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

— Export value
— Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE:  eurostat

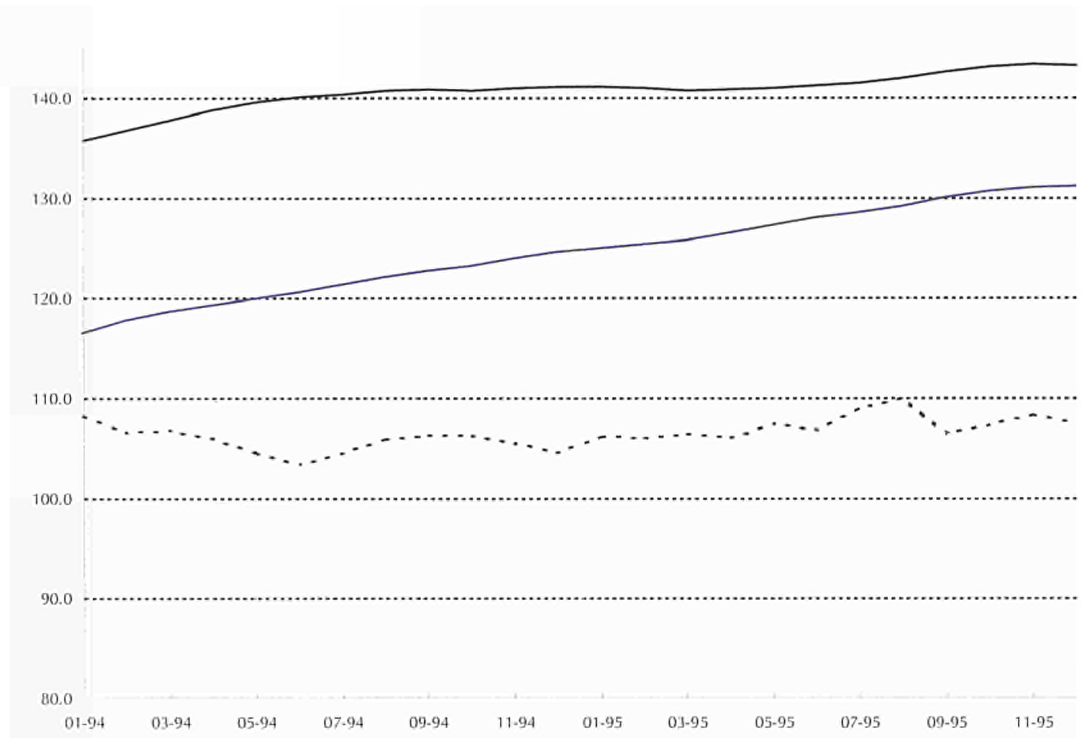


TABLE 2.9

Three month on three
month growth rates
for trade indicators,
in ECU terms
(%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

	Latest quarter available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume			
EUR12	10-95	12-95	1.8	0.6	3.1	2.3	-0.7
B / L	09-95	11-95	-0.1	-0.5	1.2	-0.5	-0.8
DK	10-95	12-95	-1.6	-2.3	0.6	2.7	2.8
D	10-95	12-95	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	-0.7
GR	09-95	11-95	0.5	-2.3	4.2	2.9	-0.6
E	10-95	12-95	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	1.4
F	10-95	12-95	3.6	0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.1
IRL	08-95	10-95	6.4	4.9	2.6	0.4	-1.5
I	10-95	12-95	0.8	-0.8	3.2	0.9	0.6
NL	06-95	08-95	-5.4	-8.6	-13.6	-5.9	2.5
A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	10-95	12-95	6.1	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.1
FIN			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	10-95	12-95	0.8	-2.1	-0.7	-1.7	0.9

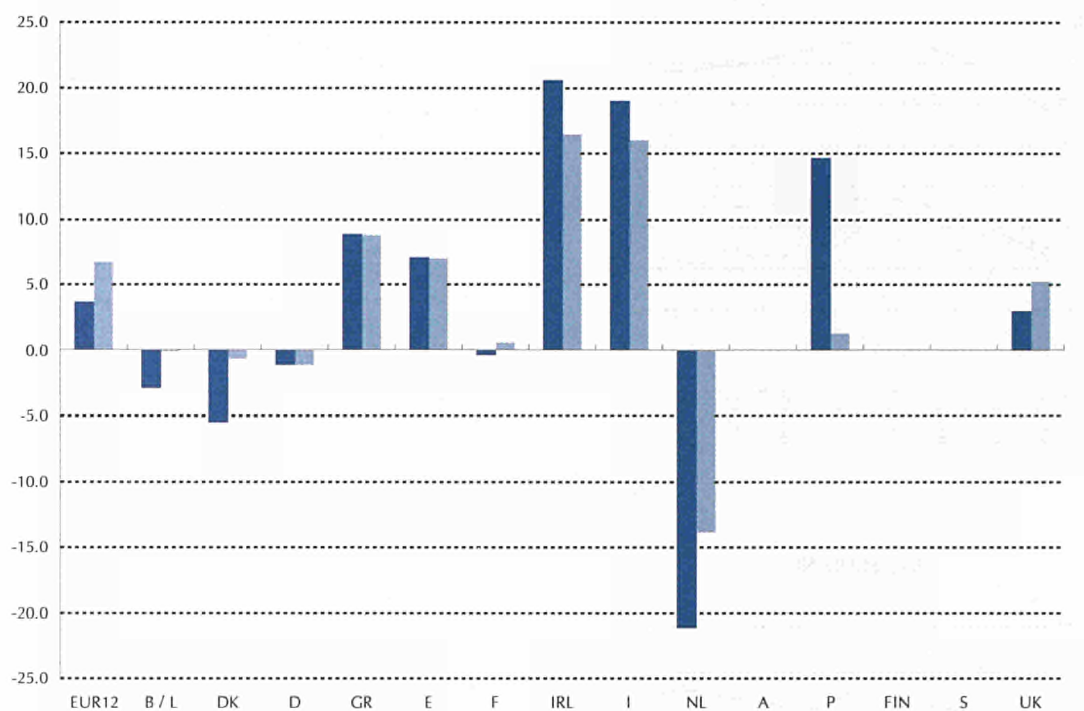


FIGURE 2.16

Year on year growth rates for trade indicators, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in ECU terms (%)

■ Export value
■ Import value

SOURCE: eurostat

	Latest quarter available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR12	10-95	12-95	3.7	0.0	6.6	4.9	2.1
B / L	09-95	11-95	-3.0	-6.2	-0.1	-6.2	-2.9
DK	10-95	12-95	-5.6	-5.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.5
D	10-95	12-95	-1.2	-3.4	-1.2	-3.0	0.4
GR	09-95	11-95	8.8	2.2	8.7	-2.8	-0.3
E	10-95	12-95	7.0	1.7	7.0	1.8	0.1
F	10-95	12-95	-0.4	-3.9	0.5	-3.3	-0.3
IRL	08-95	10-95	20.6	15.1	16.3	8.4	-2.4
I	10-95	12-95	19.0	5.9	16.0	4.4	1.1
NL	10-95	12-95	-21.3	-25.8	-13.9	-15.0	4.6
A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	10-95	12-95	14.6	11.2	1.2	-3.3	-1.8
FIN			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	10-95	12-95	2.9	-8.5	5.2	-6.5	0.0

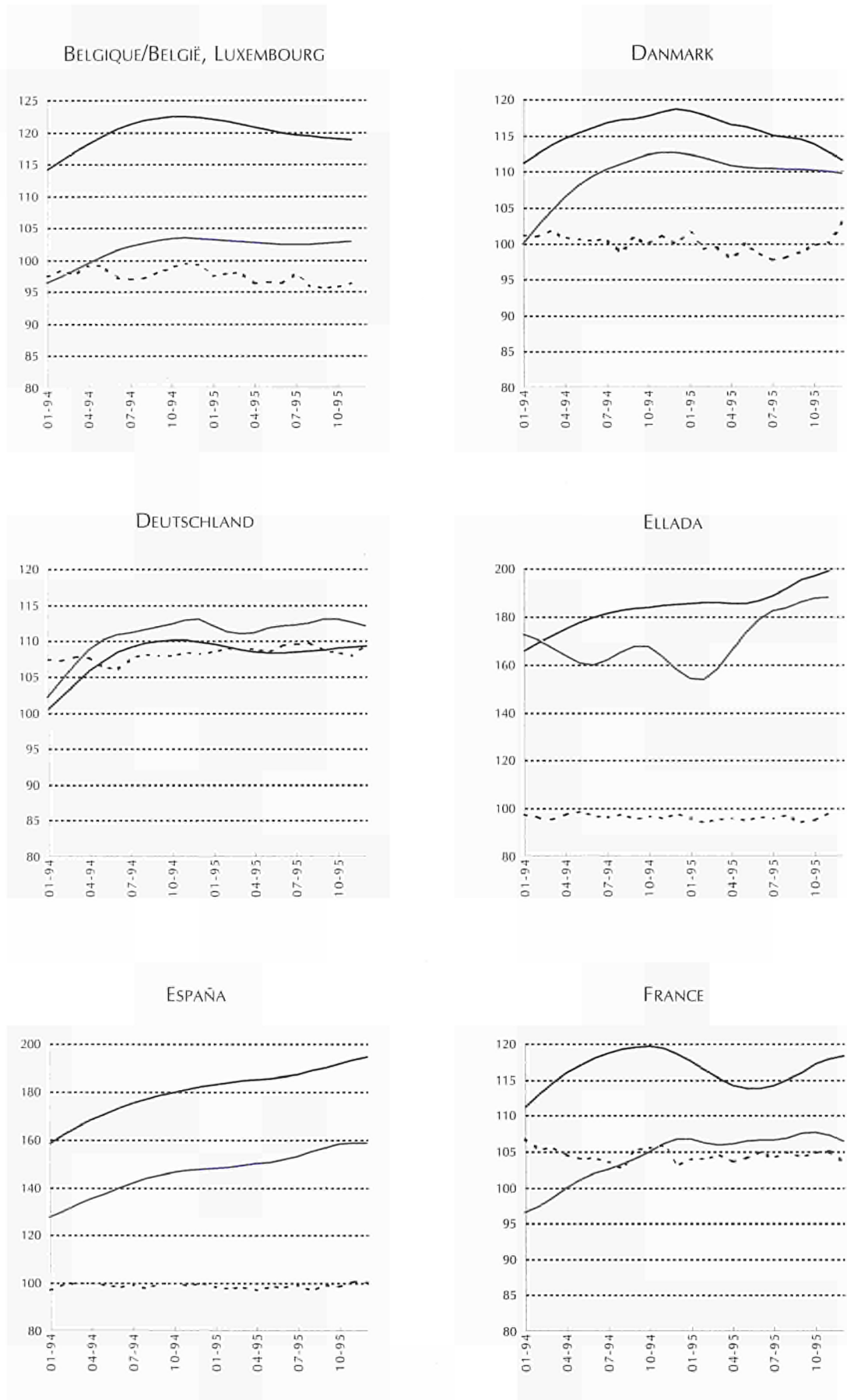
TABLE 2.10

Year on year growth rates for trade indicators, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in ECU terms (%)

SOURCE: eurostat

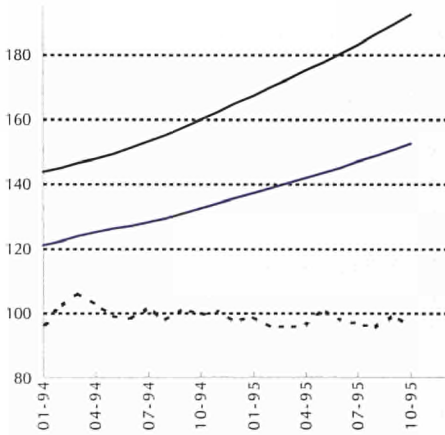
FIGURE 2.17

Trade indicators, trend-cycle (1990 = 100)



SOURCE: eurostat

IRELAND



ITALIA

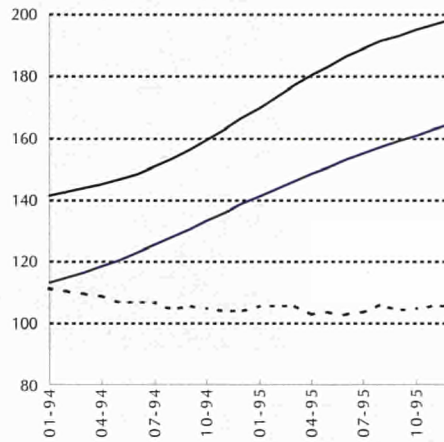
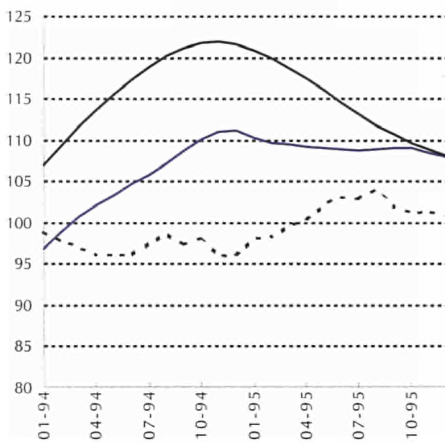


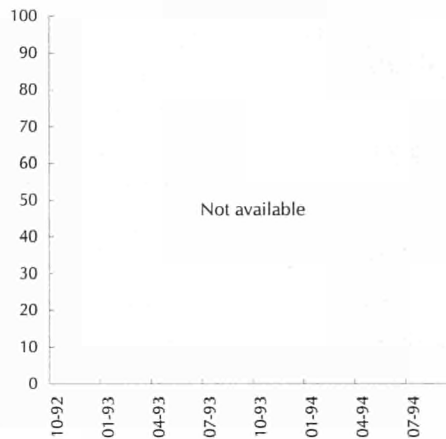
FIGURE 2.17

Trade indicators,
trend-cycle
(1990 = 100)

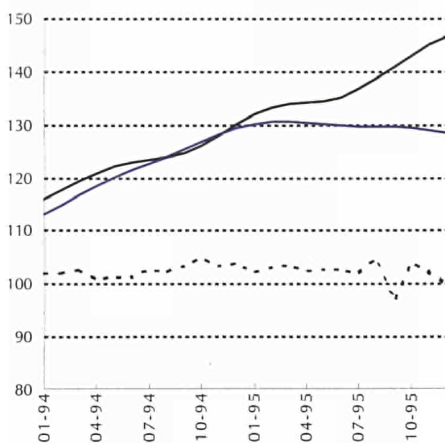
NEDERLAND



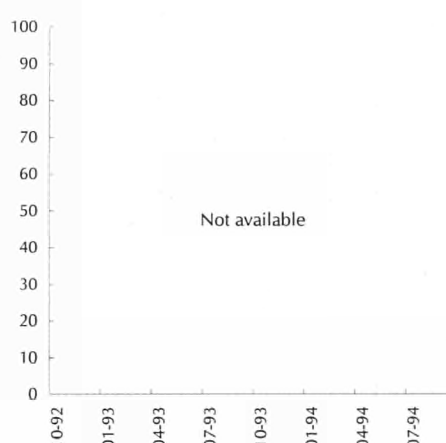
ÖSTERREICH



PORTUGAL



SUOMI/FINLAND

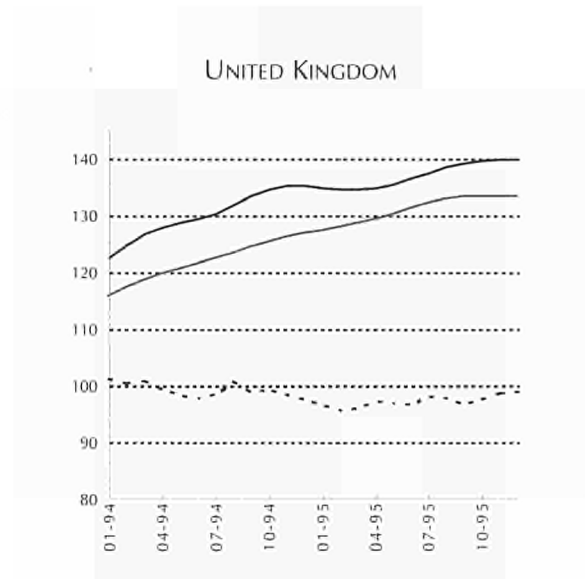


- Export value
- Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE:  eurostat

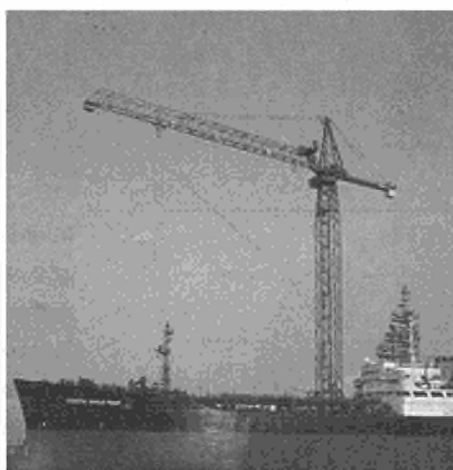
FIGURE 2.17

Trade indicators,
trend-cycle
(1990 = 100)



- Export value
- - - Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE: eurostat



The transport sector falls into two subsectors: the car industry and the construction of other means of transport such as boats, railway rolling stock, aerospace equipment and bicycles.

Between March 1995 and March 1996, the car industry production index for EUR15 rose by 0.4%. The index for Germany advanced 1.2%, while its counterpart in France declined by 2.0% and that in the United Kingdom was unchanged. In the same period, the production index for other means of transport declined by 1.2% in EUR15, 5.3% in Germany and 7.8% in France, but rose in the United Kingdom (3.2%), Sweden (8.8%) and Spain (10.8%). Between May 1995 and May 1996, the car industry's producer price index increased by 2.3% in EUR15, with rises of 1.3% in Germany, 3.2% in the United Kingdom and 5.4% in Italy. Between December 1994 and December 1995, the industry's import volume index rose by 4.2% in EUR12, including a rise of 15.4% in Italy and a decline of 5.0% in Spain. The same index for other means of transport fell by 4.8% at Community level, 7.1% in France and 40.6% in the United Kingdom. During the same period, the export volume index for the car sector in EUR12 fell by 13.5%, while the index for other means of transport declined by 10.3%. The rates of change in Germany were -18.1% and -7.6% respectively, while those in Italy were -14.2% and 14.4% respectively.

In 1995, total production in EUR15 amounted to ECU 396.0 billion, i.e. an increase compared with 1994 of 5.2% in current prices and 4.4% in real terms. The main European producers were Germany, with 34.7% of total EUR15 production, followed by France (22.9%), the United Kingdom (11.7%), Italy (8.2%), Spain (7.5%) and Sweden (5.0%). Between 1994 and 1995, production rose in value terms by 13.6% in Spain and 8.6% in Germany, but decreased by 4.2% in the United Kingdom. In 1995, the transport sector accounted for 12.3% of manufacturing output in EUR15. The corresponding national percentages were 15.9% in France, 15.0% in Germany, 7.7% in Italy and 4.9% in Portugal. Production in the United States amounted to ECU 367.3 billion (13.7% of total manufacturing), while the figure for Japan was ECU 351.6 billion (13.9%).

In 1995, the car industry represented nearly 82% of total production in the transport sector, as against 4.1% for shipbuilding and 1.6% for railway equipment. The shares accounted for by the car industry varied between 93.3% in Belgium and 34.1% in Denmark. Shipbuilding accounted for 1.3% of the total in Spain and 59.4% in Denmark. Greece, with 6.4%, specializes in railway equipment, unlike Germany, where the figure is 1.1%. Demand in this sector is largely a function of

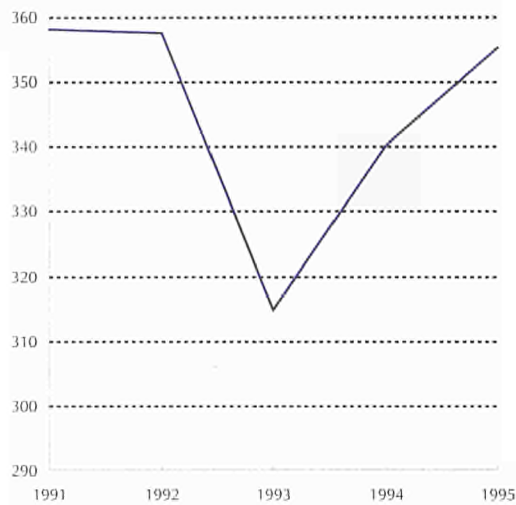
Employment in EUR15
up by 0.3% between
1994 and 1995 in the
transport equipment
industry

IN THIS SECTION:

COMMENTARY	33
STRUCTURAL INDICATORS	37
SHORT-TERM INDICATORS	40

FIGURE 3.1.1

EUR15 production in constant prices (billion ECU)



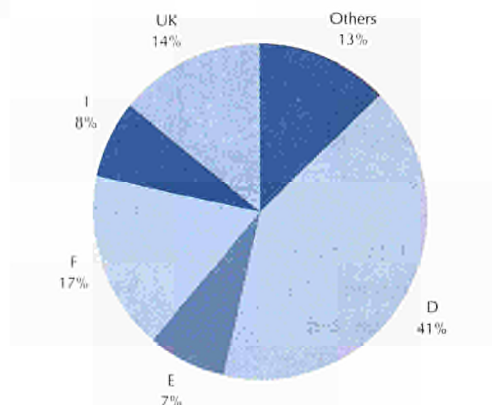
SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

political decisions affecting infrastructure and transport, since the principal customers are the railway operators. Italy, with a share of 7.6%, produces comparatively more bicycles than France (1.0%). Lastly, the share of aircraft construction is bigger in the United Kingdom than in Germany (26.2% and 5.7% respectively).

The sector's value added amounted to ECU 118.4 billion in 1995, an increase of 4.5% compared with 1994. The upward trend was most pronounced in Spain (14.2%) and Germany (7.8%) but there was a decline in the United Kingdom (-3.9%). Germany contributes 40.7% of Community value added, as against France's 17.5% and the United Kingdom's 13.8%.

FIGURE 3.1.2

Share of value-added at factor cost, 1995



SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

In order to strengthen competitiveness in the face of Japanese and American competition, the order of the day is partnership between the main European companies, such as the joint development of a minivan by Peugeot and Fiat. This alignment reduces the development costs of new products, while making it possible for each manufacturer to distinguish its products from those of its competitors, satisfy its customers and target a specific population group. In aviation, moreover, the upheavals in the defence sector have meant that growth prospects now depend on civil aviation. Despite the predominance of American companies, Airbus has earned such a reputation that it is collaborating with Boeing and McDonnell Douglas to develop new aircraft.

The transport sector is also set to change dramatically in the years ahead in response to problems of urban congestion and pollution. The use of public transport and two-wheeled vehicles is being encouraged, while there are numerous programmes aimed at replacing oil with electricity. Moreover, factors such as Europe's adoption of "open skies" policies, the Channel Tunnel and the Rhine-Rhône Canal construction project must not be overlooked.

In 1995, the transport sector accounted for 11.1% of the industrial labour force in EUR15. The corresponding shares were 13.9% in France, 13.4% in Germany and 9.6% in Italy. In EUR15, 2.4 million persons were employed, compared with 1.9 million in the United States and 0.9 million in Japan. 33.7% of EUR15's transport sector workforce was in Germany, 19.2% in France, 16.7% in the United Kingdom, 10.1% in Italy and 7.1% in Spain. Employment in the industry in EUR15 increased by 0.3% between 1994 and 1995.

However, this overall increase masks a slight fall in France (-0.3%), bigger declines in Spain (-3.5%) and Italy (-5.9%) and increases in Germany (1.4%), the United Kingdom (1.5%) and the new Member States. 6.1% of companies employ more than 100 people, contributing 91.4% of total employment and 95.0% of turnover in the sector. In 1994, the two leading European companies in the transport industry were German: Daimler-Benz and Volkswagen, with turnover of ECU 54.1 and 41.6 billion respectively. Next came Fiat (Italy), Renault (France) and Peugeot (France).

EUR12's non-Community imports were worth ECU 46.2 billion in 1995, up by 0.1% compared with the previous year. The corresponding national rates of change include +7.7% in Germany, +11.5% in Italy and -13.0% in the United Kingdom. Germany, France and the United Kingdom accounted for 25.5%, 19.5% and 17.0% of imports respectively, with 27.8% of EUR12's total imports coming from outside the Community.

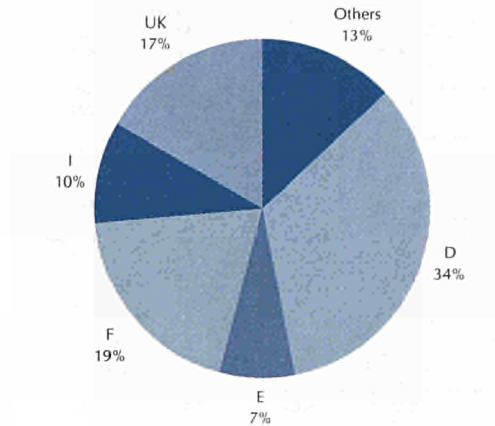


FIGURE 3.1.3

Share of number of employees, 1995

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

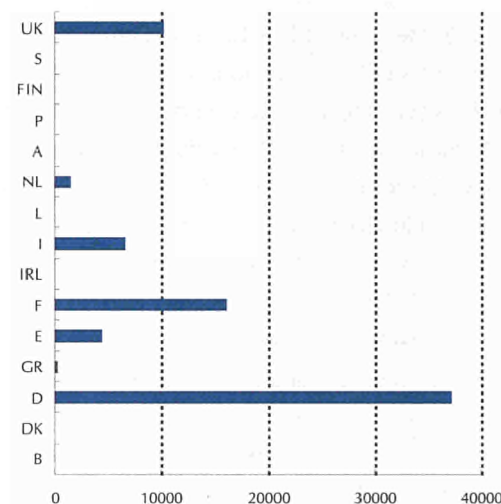


FIGURE 3.1.4

Labour costs, 1994
(million ECU)

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

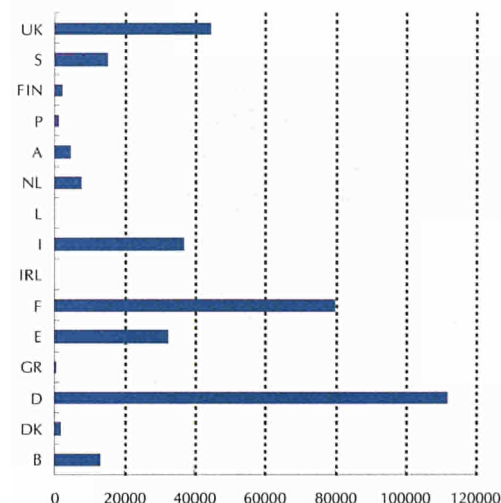


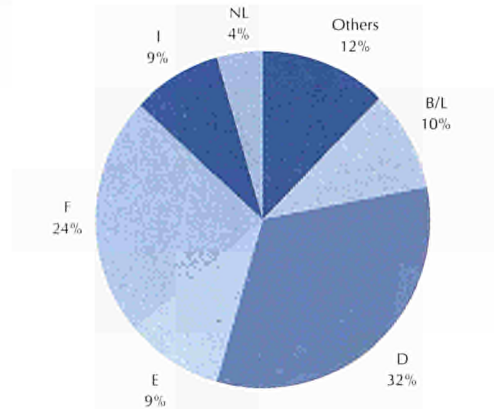
FIGURE 3.1.5

Production in constant prices, 1995
(million ECU)

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

FIGURE 3.1.6

Share of world exports, 1995



SOURCE: eurostat

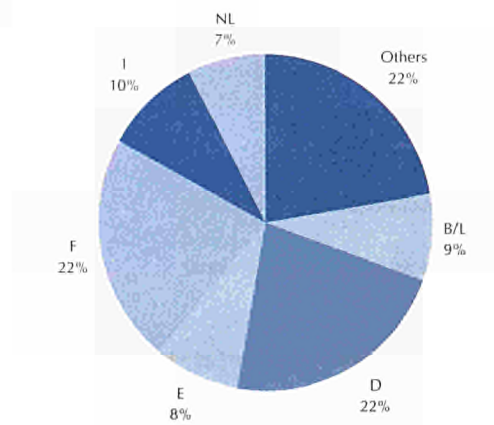
93.5% of Portugal's ship exports and 11.0% of Greece's went to other Member States.

EUR12 had a positive trade balance. Moreover, the coverage ratio improved from 156% in 1994 to 168% in 1995. Germany, France, Spain and Italy recorded trade surpluses, whereas the United Kingdom was in deficit. The bicycle sector, which has a structural deficit, had a coverage ratio of just 29%, owing to strong competition from low-cost South-East Asian producers and increased demand from a population which is concerned for its health and the environment.

In 1995, the value of EUR12's non-Community exports was ECU 77.5 billion, up by 7.8% on the previous year's figure. There were growth rates of 5.9% for the BLEU, 20.1% for the Netherlands and 37.2% for Greece. In 1995, 39.4% of exports originated in Germany, 25.4% in France and 11.1% in the United Kingdom. In the same year, 61.5% of EUR12 countries' exports were to other Member States: 39.2% in the case of Denmark, 52.9% for Germany and 79.9% for Spain. 56.6% of the UK's aerospace exports were destined for non-Member States, compared with 28.4% of Germany's. In the field of railway construction, 20.5% of French exports went outside the Community, as against 58.0% of Italy's. Lastly,

FIGURE 3.1.7

Share of world imports, 1995



SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 3.1.1

Value-added at
factor cost
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR15	115676.3	0.9	116775.7	1.0	104414.6	-10.6	113251.9	8.5	118372.0	4.5
B	3391.6	-9.8	3689.6	8.8	3822.4	3.6	4078.0	6.7	4086.0	0.2
share (%)	2.9		3.2		3.7		3.6		3.5	
DK	603.1	9.8	699.2	15.9	609.6	-12.8	762.4	25.1	824.8	8.2
share (%)	0.5		0.6		0.6		0.7		0.7	
D	46020.4	11.1	47922.7	4.1	41936.2	-12.5	44684.0	6.6	48162.6	7.8
share (%)	39.8		41.0		40.2		39.5		40.7	
GR	291.8	13.5	203.2	-30.4	187.5	-7.7	171.1	-8.7	200.7	17.3
share (%)	0.3		0.2		0.2		0.2		0.2	
E	9830.3	20.8	9763.4	-0.7	7248.6	-25.8	7708.4	6.3	8806.2	14.2
share (%)	8.5		8.4		6.9		6.8		7.4	
F	19692.6	-1.5	20627.3	4.7	18511.6	-10.3	20604.5	11.3	20673.0	0.3
share (%)	17.0		17.7		17.7		18.2		17.5	
IRL	80.5	-9.6	76.8	-4.6	72.2	-6.0	77.8	7.8	80.3	3.2
share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
I	11019.2	-6.7	10200.7	-7.4	7939.1	-22.2	8961.6	12.9	9423.1	5.1
share (%)	9.5		8.7		7.6		7.9		8.0	
L	9.7	0.0	7.1	-26.8	6.1	-14.1	7.5	23.0	12.2	62.7
share (%)	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
NL	2013.1	1.7	2101.9	4.4	2062.1	-1.9	2228.8	8.1	2371.8	6.4
share (%)	1.7		1.8		2.0		2.0		2.0	
A	1463.7	12.8	1508.4	3.1	1467.6	-2.7	1600.5	9.1	1798.3	12.4
share (%)	1.3		1.3		1.4		1.4		1.5	
P	486.8	6.9	456.2	-6.3	429.6	-5.8	417.3	-2.9	405.7	-2.8
share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.3	
FIN	938.7	-15.0	891.7	-5.0	781.9	-12.3	1024.0	31.0	1064.4	3.9
share (%)	0.8		0.8		0.7		0.9		0.9	
S	3632.5	-28.4	2997.4	-17.5	3246.9	8.3	3919.5	20.7	4124.1	5.2
share (%)	3.1		2.6		3.1		3.5		3.5	
UK	16202.5	-13.7	15630.2	-3.5	16092.9	3.0	17006.5	5.7	16338.8	-3.9
share (%)	14.0		13.4		15.4		15.0		13.8	

SOURCE: DEBA GIEE

TABLE 3.1.2

Production in
current prices
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR15	369525.1	3.6	381908.7	3.4	343169.7	-10.1	376021.8	9.6	395996.8	5.3
B	13270.6	-6.2	14428.9	8.7	15107.5	4.7	16249.3	7.6	16478.1	1.4
share (%)	3.6		3.8		4.4		4.3		4.2	
DK	1798.0	11.6	2033.7	13.1	1899.5	-6.6	2362.9	24.4	2571.6	8.8
share (%)	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.6		0.6	
D	128985.1	10.5	136404.9	5.8	118958.4	-12.8	126548.8	6.4	137468.4	8.6
share (%)	34.9		35.7		34.7		33.7		34.7	
GR	760.8	14.4	711.7	-6.5	631.2	-11.3	607.1	-3.8	701.1	15.5
share (%)	0.2		0.2		0.2		0.2		0.2	
E	30523.2	9.6	32016.2	4.9	23787.8	-25.7	26142.0	9.9	29698.9	13.6
share (%)	8.3		8.4		6.9		7.0		7.5	
F	78123.0	0.9	83398.0	6.8	78812.7	-5.5	87996.6	11.7	90499.8	2.8
share (%)	21.1		21.8		23.0		23.4		22.9	
IRL	254.3	-7.0	243.3	-4.3	228.8	-6.0	245.4	7.3	253.0	3.1
share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
I	38047.1	-6.4	34902.4	-8.3	26682.2	-23.6	30542.5	14.5	32585.2	6.7
share (%)	10.3		9.1		7.8		8.1		8.2	
L	30.0	9.9	19.1	-36.3	16.7	-12.6	20.7	24.0	33.6	62.3
share (%)	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
NL	7800.8	1.1	8314.2	6.6	8256.5	-0.7	9059.2	9.7	9789.8	8.1
share (%)	2.1		2.2		2.4		2.4		2.5	
A	4366.1	17.1	4499.5	3.1	4377.8	-2.7	4774.3	9.1	5364.2	12.4
share (%)	1.2		1.2		1.3		1.3		1.4	
P	1921.7	-0.9	2065.0	7.5	1821.4	-11.8	1899.1	4.3	1894.7	-0.2
share (%)	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5	
FIN	2461.9	-18.9	2302.6	-6.5	2023.1	-12.1	2650.3	31.0	2766.4	4.4
share (%)	0.7		0.6		0.6		0.7		0.7	
S	14550.3	20.8	14214.5	-2.3	15409.6	8.4	18617.6	20.8	19613.2	5.3
share (%)	3.9		3.7		4.5		5.0		5.0	
UK	46632.3	-4.9	46354.7	-0.6	45156.4	-2.6	48305.8	7.0	46278.7	-4.2
share (%)	12.6		12.1		13.2		12.8		11.7	

SOURCE: DEBA GIEE

TABLE 3.1.3

Number of employees

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR15	2810018	-1.6	2710611	-3.5	2485464	-8.3	2380393	-4.2	2386700	0.3
B	70093	-1.2	68536	-2.2	64344	-6.1	61141	-5.0	61055	-0.1
share (%)	2.5		2.5		2.6		2.6		2.6	
DK	17326	2.9	17390	0.4	15978	-8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	0.6		0.6		0.6		N/A		N/A	
D	963071	1.5	937991	-2.6	850255	-9.4	793756	-6.6	804713	1.4
share (%)	34.3		34.6		34.2		33.3		33.7	
GR	20108	-2.4	19394	-3.6	16459	-15.1	16114	-2.1	17744	10.1
share (%)	0.7		0.7		0.7		0.7		0.7	
E	204158	0.5	200755.0	-1.7	184050	-8.3	175603	-4.6	169493	-3.5
share (%)	7.3		7.4		7.4		7.4		7.1	
F	486990	-1.1	480801	-1.3	456886	-5.0	459886	0.7	458564	-0.3
share (%)	17.3		17.7		18.4		19.3		19.2	
IRL	2843	6.4	2831	-0.4	2891	2.1	2829	-2.1	3001	6.1
share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
I	313114	-1.9	291320	-7.0	268971	-7.7	255180	-5.1	240050	-5.9
share (%)	11.1		10.7		10.8		10.7		10.1	
L	379	-7.3	356	-6.1	311	-12.6	284	-8.7	268	-5.6
share (%)	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
NL	56758	-0.7	56889	0.2	50790	-10.7	46398	-8.6	N/A	N/A
share (%)	2.0		2.1		2.0		1.9		N/A	
A	31000	-2.2	30157	-2.7	28238	-6.4	27393	-3.0	28135	2.7
share (%)	1.1		1.1		1.1		1.2		1.2	
P	30997	-15.2	30277	-2.3	28146	-7.0	26955	-4.2	27129	0.6
share (%)	1.1		1.1		1.1		1.1		1.1	
FIN	26400	-4.7	24700	-6.4	21193	-14.2	24420	15.2	28475	16.6
share (%)	0.9		0.9		0.9		1.0		1.2	
S	102945	-4.3	96362	-6.4	82904	-14.0	81561	-1.6	86154	5.6
share (%)	3.7		3.6		3.3		3.4		3.6	
UK	483836	-6.9	452851	-6.4	414048	-8.6	393809	-4.9	399712	1.5
share (%)	17.2		16.7		16.7		16.5		16.7	

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

TABLE 3.1.4

Labour costs
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	78520.1	8.5	83318.3	6.1	86474.9	3.8	81371.5	-5.9	80767.3	-0.7
B	2214.8	11.1	2338.0	5.6	2673.3	14.3	2844.2	6.4	N/A	N/A
share (%)	2.8		2.8		3.1		3.5		N/A	
DK	465.7	9.4	492.1	5.7	541.9	10.1	524.3	-3.2	N/A	N/A
share (%)	0.6		0.6		0.6		0.6		N/A	
D	32925.0	11.0	36236.2	10.1	39077.3	7.8	37786.2	-3.3	37234.4	-1.5
share (%)	41.9		43.5		45.2		46.4		46.1	
GR	329.6	11.4	356.9	8.3	352.6	-1.2	324.0	-8.1	356.2	9.9
share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4	
E	5044.5	4.1	5263.2	4.3	5504.9	4.6	4778.7	-13.2	4501.3	-5.8
share (%)	6.4		6.3		6.4		5.9		5.6	
F	14440.5	6.3	14864.6	2.9	15686.5	5.5	15660.2	-0.2	16157.5	3.2
share (%)	18.4		17.8		18.1		19.2		20.0	
IRL	55.2	21.1	63.0	14.1	66.3	5.2	65.2	-1.7	65.0	-0.3
share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
I	9196.3	9.5	9431.5	2.6	8823.9	-6.4	6980.8	-20.9	6686.1	-4.2
share (%)	11.7		11.3		10.2		8.6		8.3	
L	7.1	0.0	7.4	4.2	7.2	-2.7	7.1	-1.4	7.0	-1.4
share (%)	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
NL	1510.2	8.5	1556.7	3.1	1701.7	9.3	1665.2	-2.1	1570.4	-5.7
share (%)	1.9		1.9		2.0		2.0		1.9	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	371.6	21.2	381.9	2.8	432.4	13.2	389.3	-10.0	N/A	N/A
share (%)	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		N/A	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	11959.6	4.9	12326.8	3.1	11606.9	-5.8	10346.3	-10.9	10339.1	-0.1
share (%)	15.2		14.8		13.4		12.7		12.8	

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

TABLE 3.1.5

	1991	t/ t-1 (%)	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)	1995	t/ t-1 (%)
EUR15	49162.7	3.8	50309.2	2.3	53448.8	6.2	61980.3	16.0	69102.1	11.5
B / L	2413.3	6.2	2233.7	-7.4	2355.1	5.4	2960.4	25.7	3697.3	24.9
share (%)	4.9		4.4		4.4		4.8		5.4	
DK	998.8	34.2	817.0	-18.2	1183.0	44.8	1079.4	-8.8	1246.9	15.5
share (%)	2.0		1.6		2.2		1.7		1.8	
D	21918.3	7.6	21214.7	-3.2	21513.0	1.4	23634.8	9.9	28113.0	18.9
share (%)	44.6		42.2		40.2		38.1		40.7	
GR	21.3	26.8	28.7	34.7	37.0	28.9	65.5	77.0	63.7	-2.7
share (%)	0.0		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
E	1724.4	10.5	1934.8	12.2	2288.4	18.3	2700.0	18.0	3238.4	19.9
share (%)	3.5		3.8		4.3		4.4		4.7	
F	12471.7	-5.3	15109.8	21.2	16830.8	11.4	17409.2	3.4	18687.0	7.3
share (%)	25.4		30.0		31.5		28.1		27.0	
IRL	63.6	27.2	74.1	16.5	83.2	12.3	117.2	40.9	114.1	-2.6
share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.2		0.2		0.2	
I	4795.1	15.3	4840.6	0.9	4781.1	-1.2	5574.0	16.6	6188.1	11.0
share (%)	9.8		9.6		8.9		9.0		9.0	
NL	1509.0	0.8	1702.6	12.8	2369.0	39.1	2704.7	14.2	2042.4	-24.5
share (%)	3.1		3.4		4.4		4.4		3.0	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	119.9	-36.0	79.7	-33.5	173.3	117.4	197.8	14.1	186.5	-5.7
share (%)	0.2		0.2		0.3		0.3		0.3	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	5455.5	-0.5	4867.2	-10.8	4580.7	-5.9	7365.4	60.8	8325.8	13.0
share (%)	11.1		9.7		8.6		11.9		12.0	

Extra-EUR12 exports
(million ECU)

SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 3.1.6

	1991	t/ t-1 (%)	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)	1995	t/ t-1 (%)
EUR15	35196.4	1.9	42482.2	20.7	39964.3	-5.9	40463.0	1.2	41896.0	3.5
B / L	3833.7	13.3	4787.2	24.9	4255.3	-11.1	3669.6	-13.8	4232.1	15.3
share (%)	10.9		11.3		10.6		9.1		10.1	
DK	1327.8	7.4	1363.2	2.7	1054.9	-22.6	973.1	-7.8	1282.6	31.8
share (%)	3.8		3.2		2.6		2.4		3.1	
D	9798.7	14.4	12408.7	26.6	12254.7	-1.2	10964.8	-10.5	10953.1	-0.1
share (%)	27.8		29.2		30.7		27.1		26.1	
GR	909.8	-11.2	1458.5	60.3	1338.1	-8.3	1934.1	44.5	964.0	-50.2
share (%)	2.6		3.4		3.3		4.8		2.3	
E	2248.7	6.3	2130.4	-5.3	2174.8	2.1	2172.7	-0.1	2570.9	18.3
share (%)	6.4		5.0		5.4		5.4		6.1	
F	7418.7	1.8	10079.3	35.9	9334.1	-7.4	9315.1	-0.2	9408	1.0
share (%)	21.1		23.7		23.4		23.0		22.5	
IRL	609	12.4	560	-8.0	338	-39.7	512	51.4	538	5.0
share (%)	1.7		1.3		0.8		1.3		1.3	
I	2577	7.2	3335	29.4	3399	1.9	2936	-13.6	3008	2.5
share (%)	7.3		7.8		8.5		7.3		7.2	
NL	2914	13.8	3842	31.9	3940	2.5	3362	-14.7	3605	7.2
share (%)	8.3		9.0		9.9		8.3		8.6	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	372	-9.3	397	6.6	553	39.4	494	-10.6	621	25.6
share (%)	1.1		0.9		1.4		1.2		1.5	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	4745	-17.5	4653	-1.9	4977	7.0	7964	60.0	9019	13.3
share (%)	13.5		11.0		12.5		19.7		21.5	

Extra-EUR12 imports
(million ECU)

SOURCE:  eurostat

FIGURE 3.2.1

EUR15 production and
producer price indexes
(1990 = 100)

— Index of production
— Producer price index

SOURCE:  eurostat

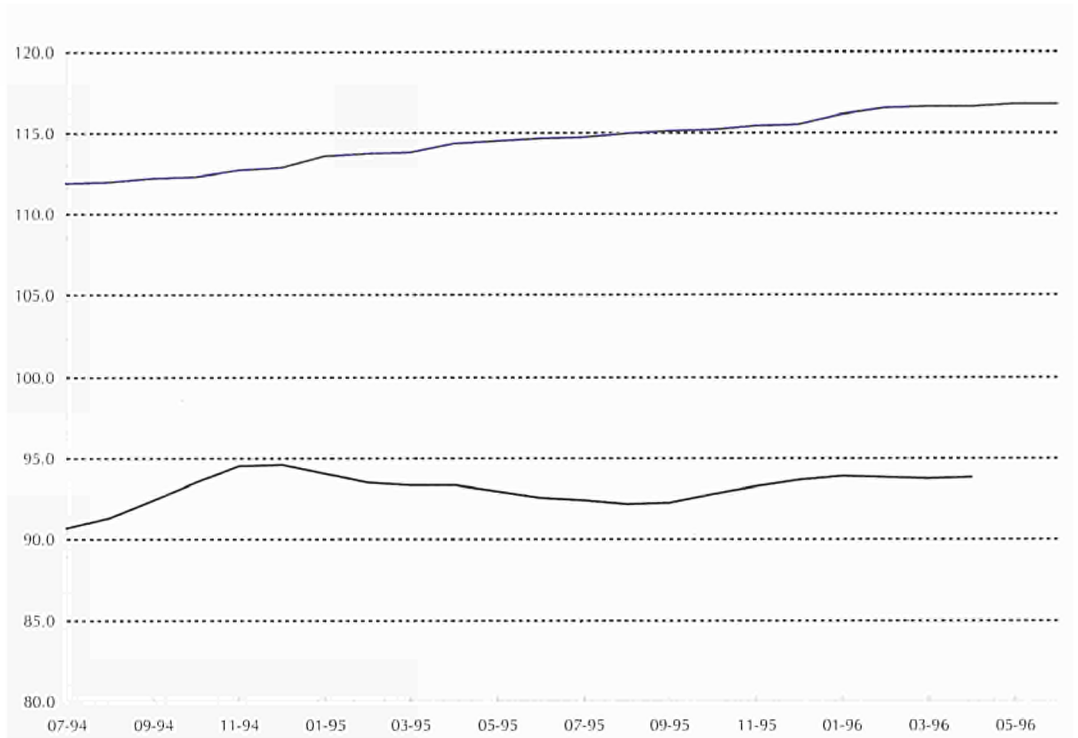


TABLE 3.2.1

Three month on three
month and year on
year growth rates for
production and
producer prices
(%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

	Latest quarter available			Production index		Latest quarter available			Producer price index	
	t-3	t-2	t-1	t / t-1	t / t-4	t-3	t-2	t-1	t / t-1	t / t-4
EUR15	03-96	⇄	05-96	-0.1	0.3	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.2	1.9
B	03-96	⇄	05-96	0.9	-3.1		⇄		N/A	N/A
DK	03-96	⇄	05-96	0.7	-5.8	03-96	⇄	05-96	1.1	3.7
D	04-96	⇄	06-96	1.8	-0.6	03-96	⇄	05-96	0.4	1.3
GR	03-96	⇄	05-96	2.3	0.1	03-96	⇄	05-96	1.5	7.9
E	03-96	⇄	05-96	-0.8	-0.2	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.4	3.1
F	03-96	⇄	05-96	-0.7	-2.7	10-95	⇄	12-95	-0.1	2.1
IRL	01-96	⇄	03-96	0.2	13.7		⇄		N/A	N/A
I	03-96	⇄	05-96	1.8	2.9		⇄		N/A	N/A
L	03-96	⇄	05-96	-5.5	-14.6		⇄		N/A	N/A
NL	01-96	⇄	03-96	1.9	10.6	03-96	⇄	05-96	0.2	1.0
A		⇄		N/A	N/A		⇄		N/A	N/A
P	10-95	⇄	12-95	3.9	7.9		⇄		N/A	N/A
FIN	07-94	⇄	09-94	7.7	28.6	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.3	4.5
S	02-96	⇄	04-96	-3.2	-2.2	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.2	2.1
UK	03-96	⇄	05-96	2.5	1.7	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.4	3.2

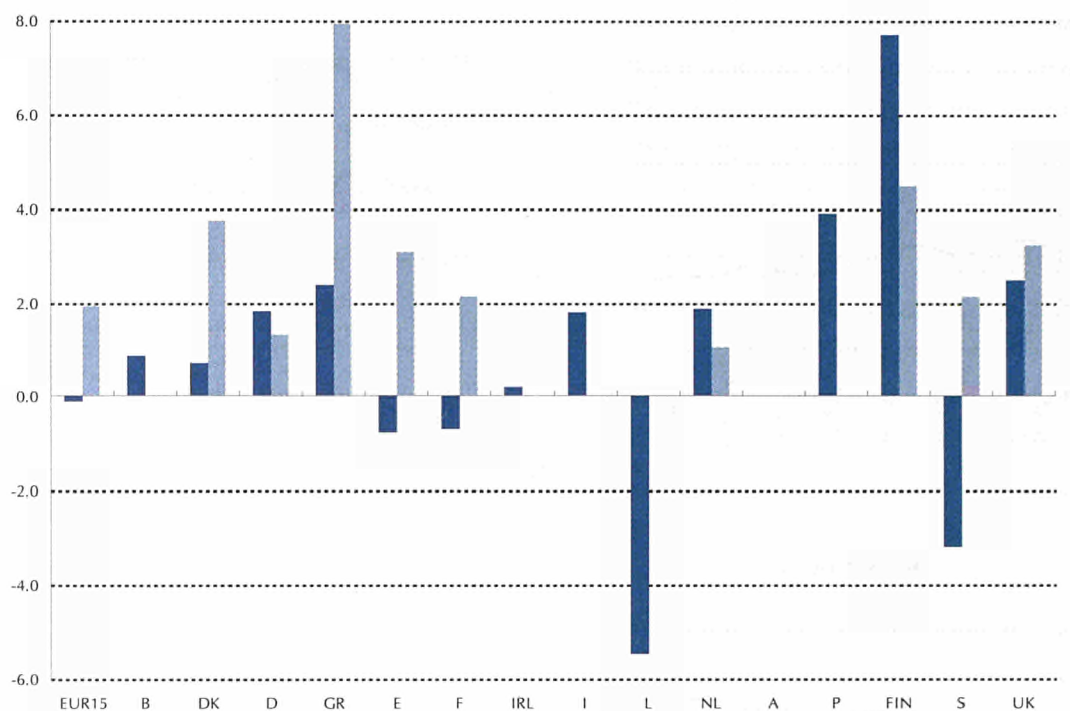


FIGURE 3.2.2

Year on year growth rates for production and producer price indexes, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

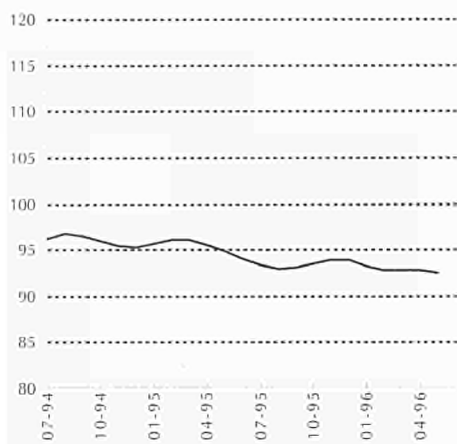
■ Production
 ■ Producer prices

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 3.2.3

Production and
producer price indexes
(1990 = 100)

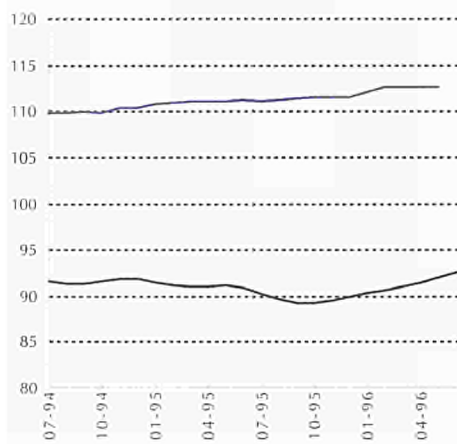
BELGIQUE/BELGIË



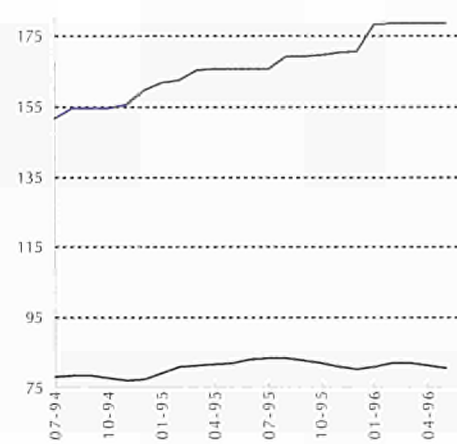
DANMARK



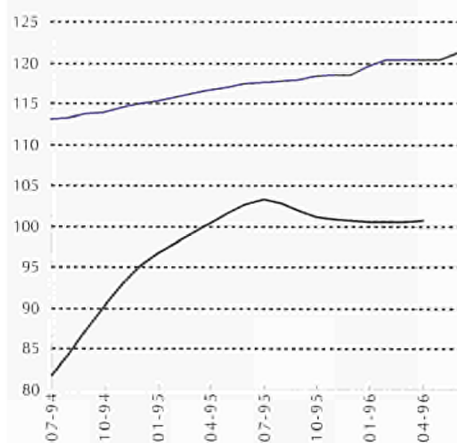
DEUTSCHLAND



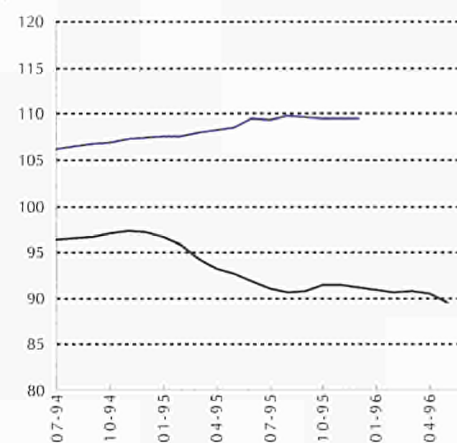
ELLADA



ESPAÑA



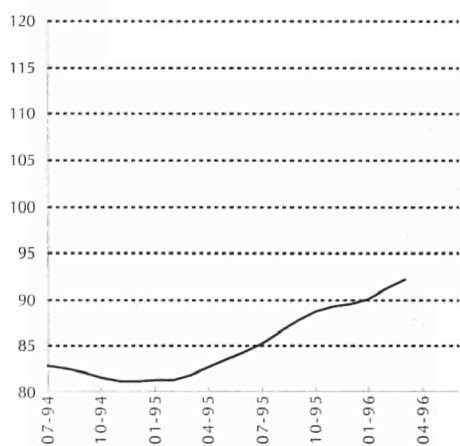
FRANCE



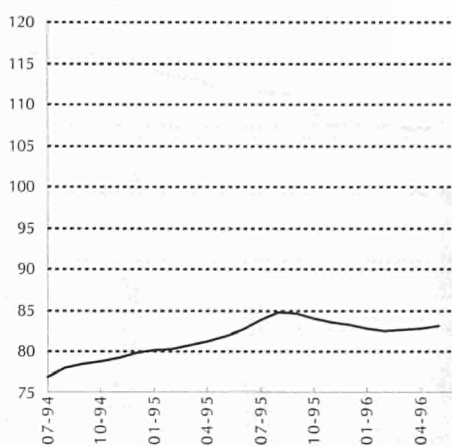
— Index of production
— Producer price index

SOURCE: eurostat

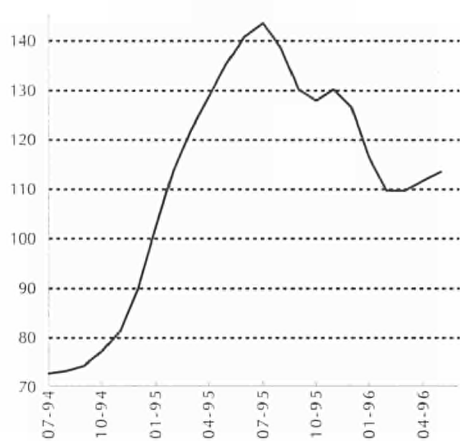
IRELAND



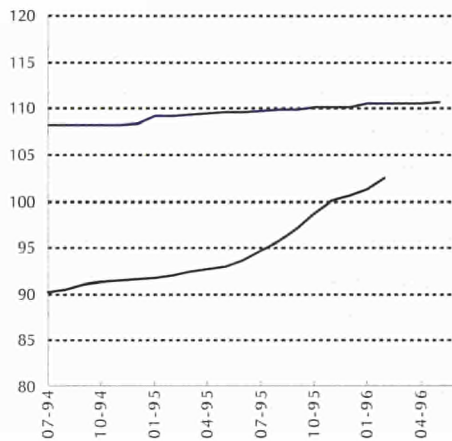
ITALIA



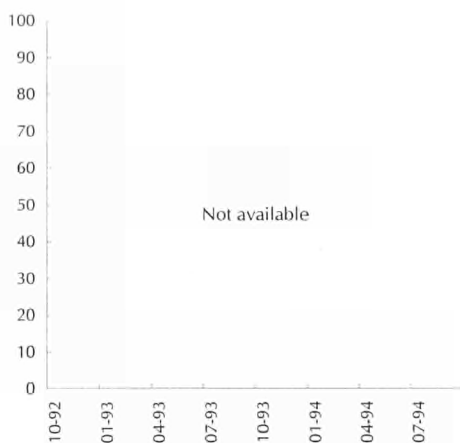
LUXEMBOURG



NEDERLAND



ÖSTERREICH



PORTUGAL

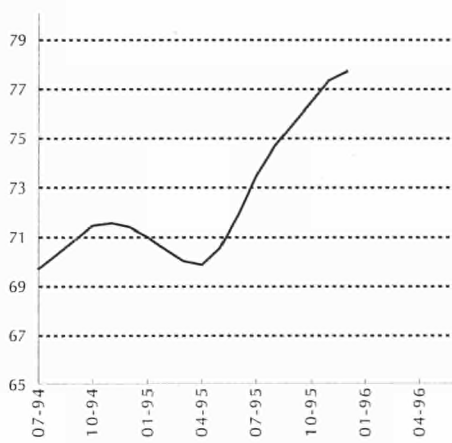


FIGURE 3.2.3

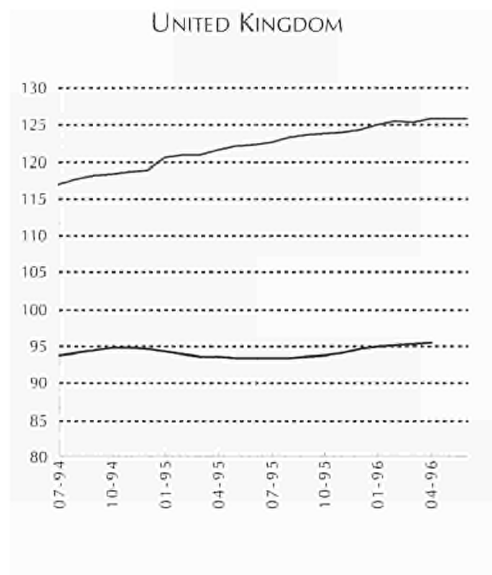
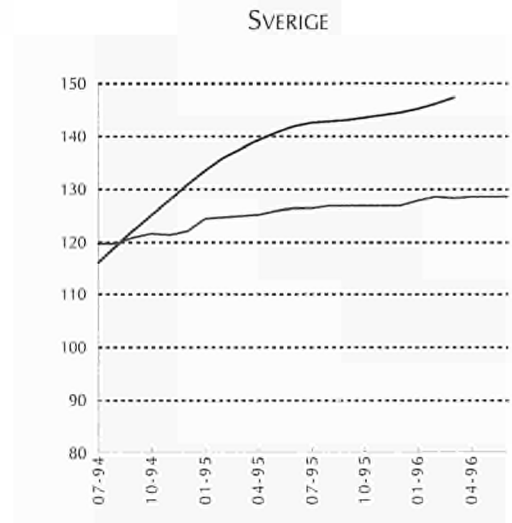
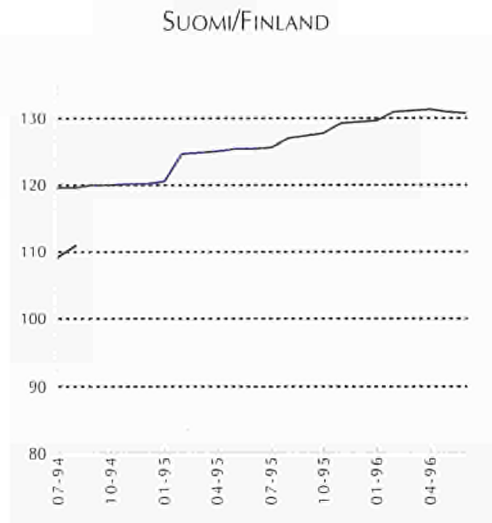
Production and
 producer price indexes
 (1990 = 100)

— Index of production
 — Producer price index

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 3.2.3

Production and
producer price indexes
(1990 = 100)



— Index of production
— Producer price index

SOURCE: eurostat

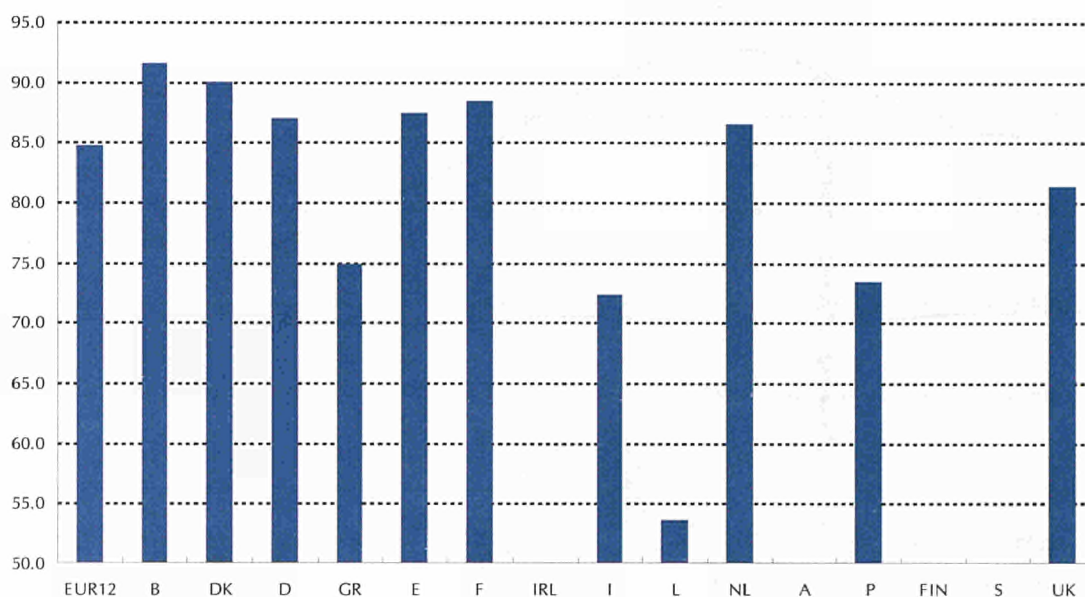


FIGURE 3.2.4

Capacity utilisation rates, second quarter 1996 (%)

SOURCE: DGII, BUSINESS SURVEY

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	First quarter 1996	Second quarter 1996
EUR12	0.5	85.0	84.5	85.4	84.7
B	-2.0	91.4	90.0	93.1	91.5
DK	5.9	92.0	88.0	91.0	90.0
D	3.5	87.3	87.6	90.0	86.9
GR	-7.6	75.6	86.1	86.0	74.9
E	0.2	89.3	88.0	84.7	87.4
F	1.3	85.1	84.5	86.9	88.4
IRL	-50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	N/A
I	-0.8	72.2	71.3	71.3	72.3
L	-32.5	70.0	60.0	76.0	53.6
NL	-3.0	84.9	86.9	87.3	86.5
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	-5.3	85.2	81.0	77.6	73.4
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	-4.1	85.0	84.8	84.4	81.3

TABLE 3.2.2

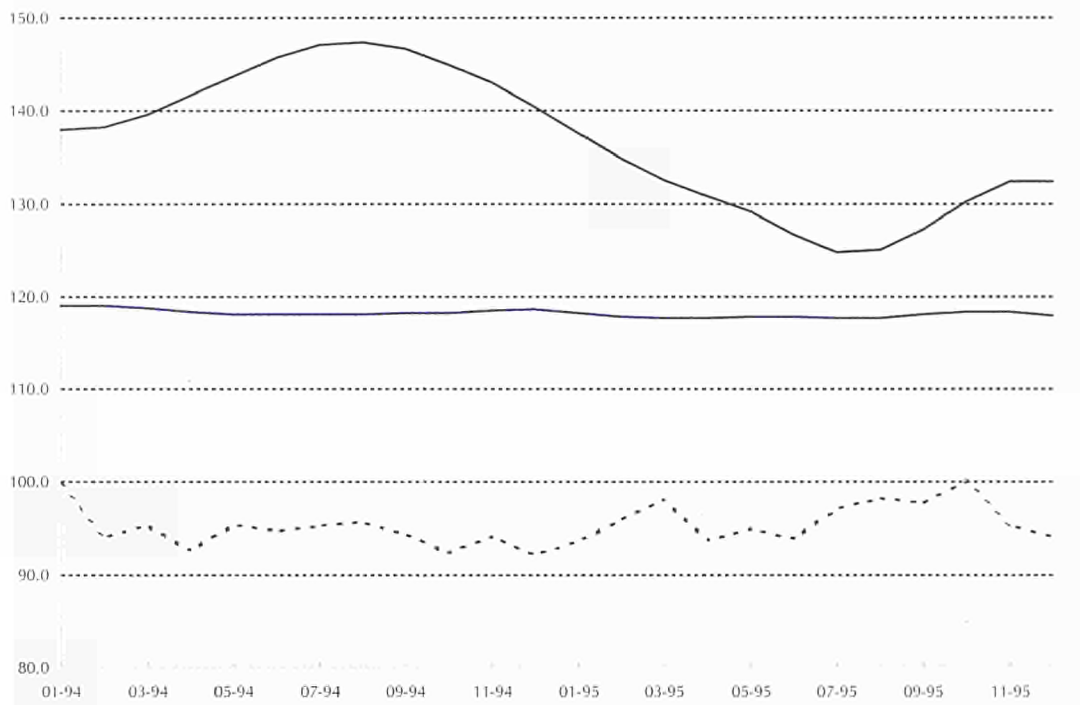
Capacity utilisation rates (%)

SOURCE: DGII, BUSINESS SURVEY

FIGURE 3.2.5

Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

— Export value
— Import value
- - - Terms of trade



SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 3.2.3

Three month on three
month growth rates
for trade indicators,
in ECU terms
(%)

	Latest quarter available		Value	Exports Volume	Value	Imports Volume	Terms of trade
EUR12	10-95	⇌ 12-95	14.2	14.7	10.8	11.6	-1.2
B / L	09-95	⇌ 11-95	1.4	3.0	-0.5	-0.2	2.2
DK	10-95	⇌ 12-95	16.1	18.3	5.4	8.1	0.5
D	10-95	⇌ 12-95	5.6	5.0	9.1	7.7	-3.7
GR	09-95	⇌ 11-95	-31.6	-22.8	11.8	8.2	-8.2
E	10-95	⇌ 12-95	2.4	1.6	5.0	6.0	1.9
F	10-95	⇌ 12-95	12.5	13.9	5.9	6.9	0.1
IRL	08-95	⇌ 10-95	6.7	-8.7	-2.0	15.6	10.9
I	10-95	⇌ 12-95	3.4	-1.6	4.2	3.7	-0.9
NL	10-95	⇌ 12-95	-2.6	-3.1	1.5	0.6	2.2
A		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	10-95	⇌ 12-95	50.4	39.7	9.9	7.5	10.2
FIN		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	10-95	⇌ 12-95	1.3	-1.3	-4.0	-6.4	-3.8

SOURCE: eurostat

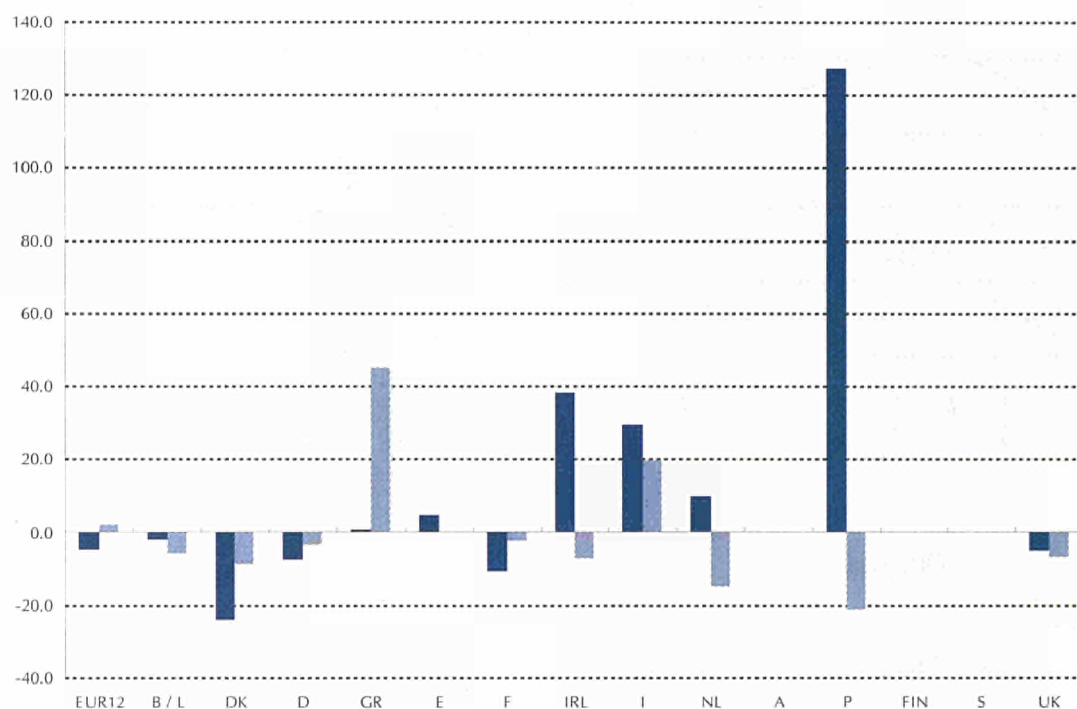


FIGURE 3.2.6

Year on year growth rates for trade indicators, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in ECU terms (%)

■ Export value
■ Import value

SOURCE: eurostat

	Latest quarter available	Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR12	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	-4.9	-6.7	1.8	3.3	3.8
B / L	09-95 ⇌ 11-95	-2.3	1.3	-6.2	-15.2	-9.9
DK	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	-24.2	-22.7	-8.9	-5.4	4.0
D	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	-7.8	-6.3	-3.8	-4.3	-3.4
GR	09-95 ⇌ 11-95	0.5	1.3	44.8	30.6	-7.5
E	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	4.4	2.8	-0.3	-8.0	-6.9
F	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	-11.1	-12.8	-2.6	-1.3	3.4
IRL	08-95 ⇌ 10-95	38.0	23.9	-7.4	-7.1	1.6
I	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	29.3	16.3	19.4	11.4	3.9
NL	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	9.5	6.8	-15.2	-14.7	8.9
A	⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	126.9	148.4	-21.6	-24.0	-6.6
FIN	⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	10-95 ⇌ 12-95	-5.5	-10.6	-7.0	-15.1	-2.9

TABLE 3.2.4

Year on year growth rates for trade indicators, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in ECU terms (%)

SOURCE: eurostat

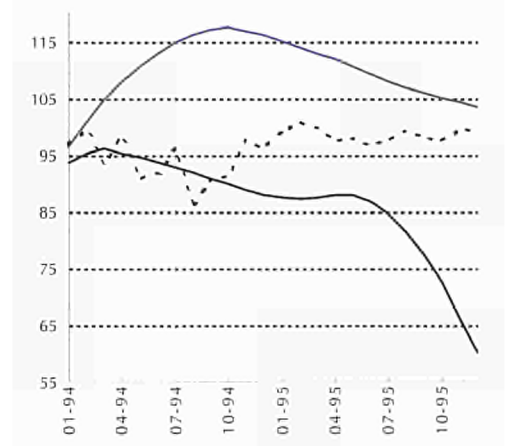
FIGURE 3.2.7

Trade indicators, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

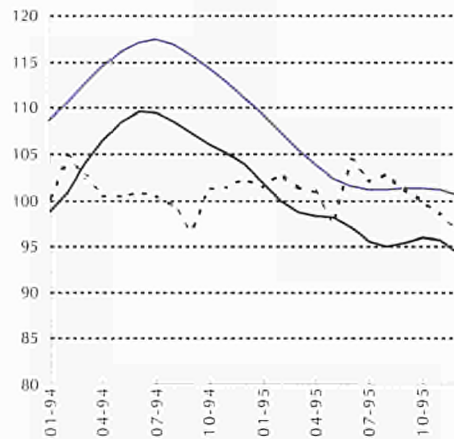
BELGIQUE/BELGIË, LUXEMBOURG



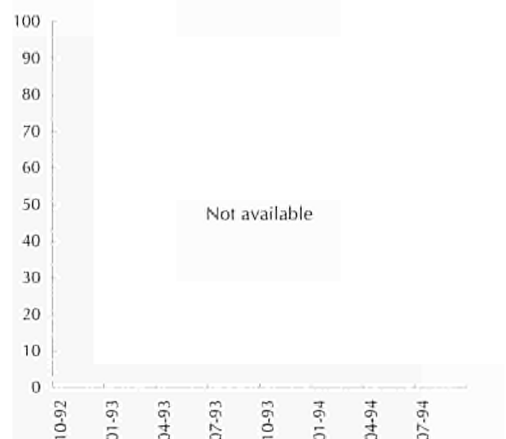
DANMARK



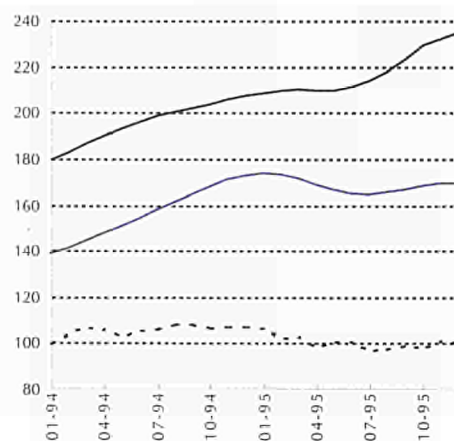
DEUTSCHLAND



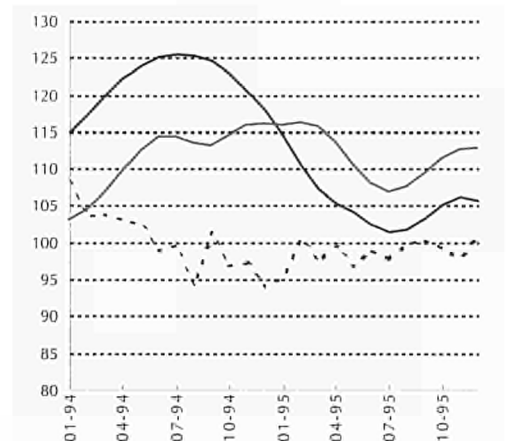
ELLADA



ESPAÑA



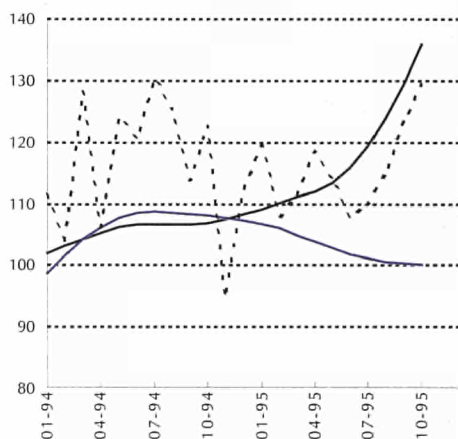
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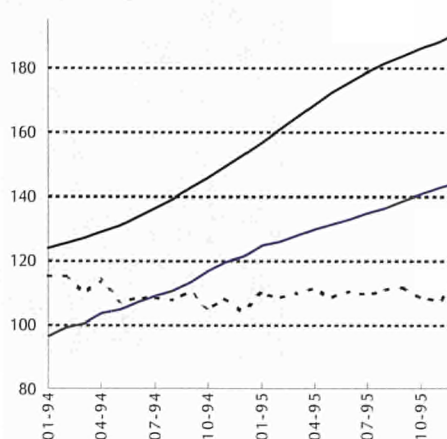
— Export value
— Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE:  eurostat

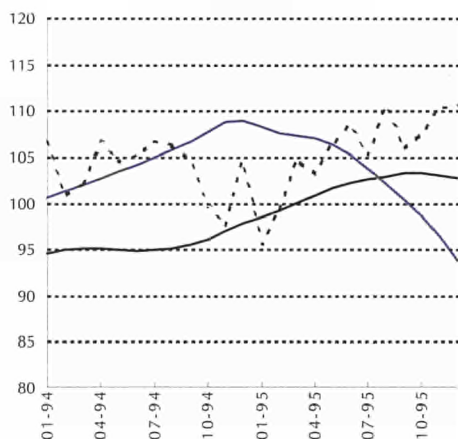
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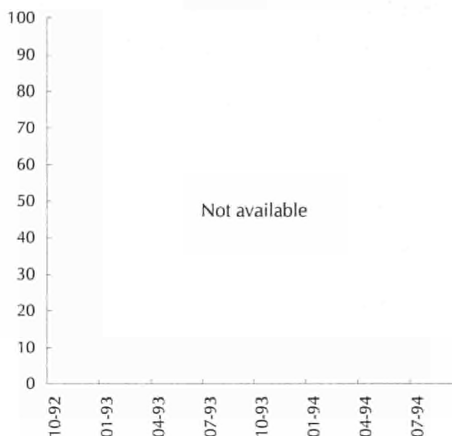
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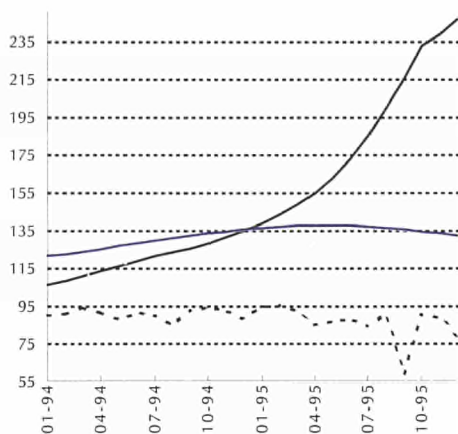
NEDERLAND



ÖSTERREICH



PORTUGAL



SUOMI/FINLAND

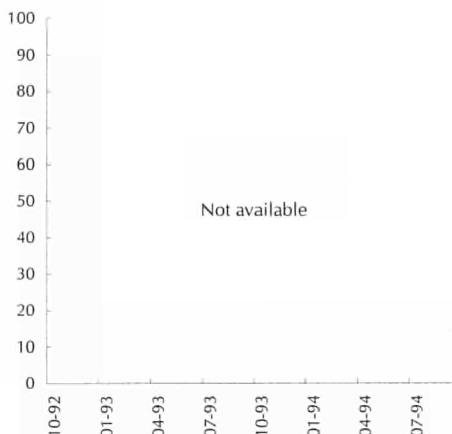


FIGURE 3.2.7

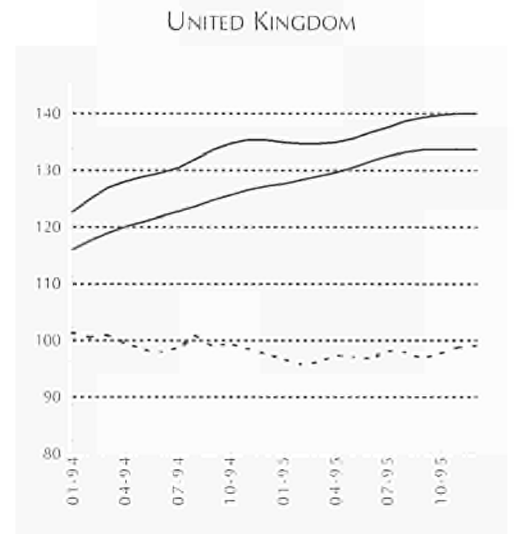
Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

- Export value
- Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 3.2.7

Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)



— Export value
— Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE: eurostat

After the sharp recovery in 1994, the figures for the iron and steel industry in 1995 show a continuation of this trend although at a slower rate. Growth in production in 1994 was 5% for EUR12, and in 1995 2.6% for EUR15 as well as for EUR12. The growth rates varied widely between the countries, from -16% for Luxembourg to +16% for Ireland. Because of transitional difficulties in adjusting the statistical systems of the new member countries to the Eurostat definition, most comparisons have to be restricted to EUR12. Figures relating to EUR15 will be explicitly mentioned as such.



In 1995 the German steel industry maintained its position as the leading producer with an unchanged share of 29.4% of EUR12 production. No fundamental changes occurred, although Italy has enlarged its share of EU production by 0.6% at the expense of Luxembourg with -0.4% and France -0.3%.

Capacity utilisation for the production of crude steel in EUR12 reached 75.3%, the highest level since 1974, slightly higher than the previous peak in 1989. Because of a number of capacity increases, in the case of Belgium, Denmark, Spain and the Netherlands, the 1994 level could not be surpassed, although even for these countries, 1994/1995 shows the best result since 1974. Only Germany, Luxembourg and Portugal could not equal the level of 1989. For Germany, reunification with the former G.D.R. has led to an increase in capacity that as yet is not fully used. For EUR12, the second quarter of 1995 showed the best capacity utilisation rate (79.8%), with six out of the twelve countries above 80%, and with 98.3% for the Netherlands.

Towards the end of the year, production growth in EUR15 declined sharply. As compared to the corresponding quarters of the previous year, the growth rates for the four quarters of 1995 were respectively +7.3%, +4.4%, +3.8% and -4.6%, a trend that has continued in the first quarter of 1996 with -7.4%. For the latest three months, April to June, the decline in steel production as compared to the same period of 1995 was 8.8%.

In the first quarter of 1995, new orders for non-alloy steel surpassed production capacity and there was a strong incentive for hedge buying. At the same time there was a strong increase of imports from outside the EU. Both effects combined have led to a considerable increase in inventories, for traders as well as for end consumers. As a consequence, orders from the EU market in the second quarter started to diminish and as from the third quarter, dropped sharply below the level of 1994.

Steel production in EUR15
increased 2.6% in 1995

IN THIS SECTION:

COMMENTARY	53
STRUCTURAL INDICATORS	57
SHORT-TERM INDICATORS	60

FIGURE 4.1.1

EUR12 production
(mio tonnes)



SOURCE: eurostat

This discrepancy between the supply of steel on the market and the real consumption of steel is also reflected in the statistics on consumption. The apparent consumption of steel (deliveries plus imports minus exports) increased by 15% in the two first quarters of 1995 as compared to the first half of 1994. On the other hand, the activity of the most important steel consuming branches grew far less quickly. The mechanical engineering industry grew by 8%, the manufacture of motor vehicles by 7% and the figures for the building industry even indicate a contraction, notably in Germany. Provisional figures for the third and fourth quarter of 1995 show a continuation of the growth of apparent steel consumption in the third quarter but a slight decrease of 1.9% in the fourth quarter. Calculations based on the delivery statistics for

FIGURE 4.1.2

Share of value-added
at factor cost, 1995



SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

the EU, and as such reflecting the impact of the inventory changes, show an even larger decrease of 8.8% in the same period.

Growth of apparent steel consumption in 1995 for EUR12 is calculated at about 10% and varied between the countries from -2% in Denmark to more than 20% in Spain. In the latter country and also in Greece, the growth of apparent consumption in the fourth quarter remained positive. In all other countries the growth rate became negative.

Producer prices in EUR15 reflect the development of bookings of new orders. They reached a high in September but then started to decline. In March 1996 they dropped below the level of the previous year. Overall, producer prices in 1995 expressed in national currencies still show a growth of 8.6% after an increase with 5.9% in 1994. The highest growth rates have been recorded by Sweden and Italy with 15.8% and 12% respectively, the lowest by Portugal, France and Germany with 5.3%, 5.6% and 6.2% respectively.

The sharp increase in imports from outside the EU reflects the different developments in domestic steel prices and the price of the imported steel. In 1995 the weighted unit value of final steel products traded within the EU increased by about 14%, after an increase with 6.5% in 1994. The unit value of imported steel, which in 1994 increased by 2.2%, rose 17.5% in 1995. Thus for the two years combined, the rise in the price of imported steel was only slightly less than that for internal prices. The weighted unit value of the exports to third countries increased by about 21% in 1995, and unusually was even higher than the unit value of the internal trade. The last time this occurred was at the previous peak year for the steel industry, 1989, but in that year only for one quarter.

Prices quotations for steel in international trade, expressed in US Dollars, reached a high in August 1995 but then started to fall sharply. At the end of the year, the quotations were as much as 15%

lower. In the months up to June 1996 there was a further decrease by about 2%. However because of the increase recorded in the exchange rate with the US Dollar, prices measured in ECU in this period have recovered slightly after a low point in February.

Imports into the EU have increased dramatically. After an increase of 42.6% in volume in 1994, the figure for EUR12 in 1995 was 33.7%, nearly a doubling in two years. The increase was the strongest for semis and ingots. The share of these products in imports has increased from 13.7% in 1994 to 26.4% in the first half of 1995. The increase was very strong for coils as well. Because of this change in the import mix, the unit value of total imports increased by only 7.4%. As a result the increase in imports in value was about 10% less than the increase in volume, 33.6% instead of 43.6%.

The geographical structure of the imports did not change much. The share of Eastern Europe remained constant at about 40%. Within this group, the Czech Republic lost considerable ground to Russia. The growth of imports has been extremely high for Spain and Portugal, by 291% and 233% respectively, mainly due to import growth of semis and ingots. In Germany and France the growth of the imports was more moderate at 8% and 10%.

New orders for steel products from third countries started to decline in the middle of 1994. The decline was entirely at the lower end of the quality range. So, whereas the share of alloyed steel in the total deliveries of the EU steel industry has increased from 10.6% in 1993, and 12.1% in 1994 to 13.2% in 1995, for exports, these figures were respectively 8.7%, 11.3% and 14%.

As a result of the shift to higher qualities, the unit value of total exports in 1995 increased by 26%, 5% higher than the increase of the weighted unit value of final steel products. So after the decline of the value of the exports by 0.1% in 1994, they

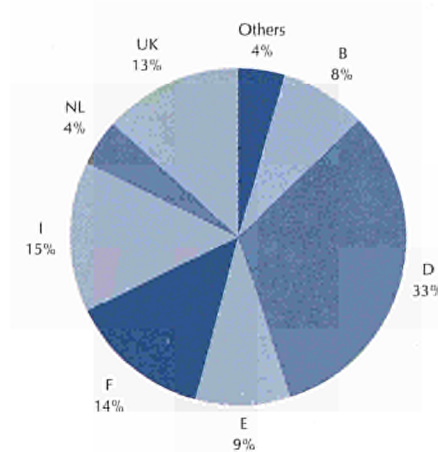


FIGURE 4.1.3

Share of number of employees, 1995

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

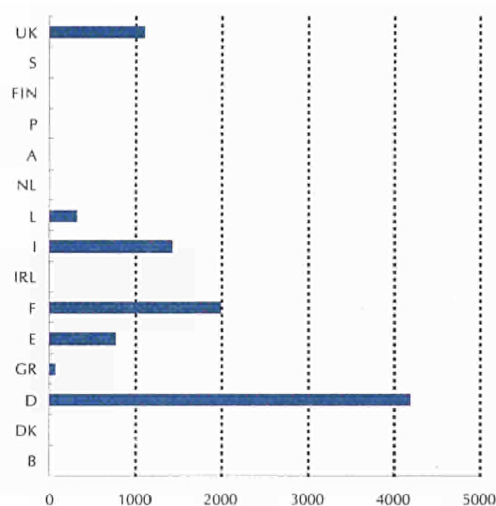


FIGURE 4.1.4

Labour costs, 1994 (million ECU)

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE



FIGURE 4.1.5

Production in constant prices, 1995 (million ECU)

SOURCE: DEBA GEIE

FIGURE 4.1.6

Share of EUR 12 exports, 1995



SOURCE: eurostat

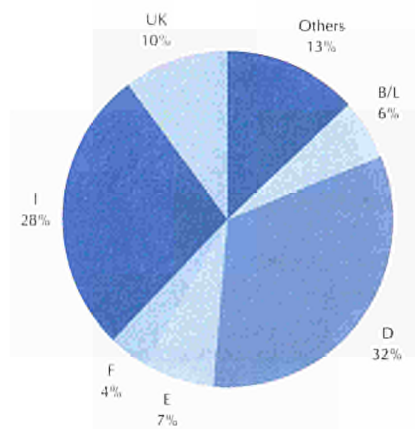
increased by 3.8 %, whereas exports in volume have declined by 13 % in 1994 and by 17.7 % in 1995. So in spite of a decrease in net exports in volume in 1995 by 80 %, net exports in value terms have decreased by 39 %.

The reduction in exports was most severe for Spain (-42%). For Germany it was only -1%, whereas Denmark and Ireland even had positive growth. The share of exports in production declined to 17.1%, still 1% higher than the previous low of 16% in 1989.

The fall in exports in 1994 was largely due to a drop in exports to China, from 4 million tonnes in 1993 to 1 million tonnes in 1994. In the first half of 1995, the drop in exports to China continued.

FIGURE 4.1.7

Share of EUR 12 imports, 1995



SOURCE: eurostat

Also exports to the USA declined. The share of the USA in EUR15 exports was reduced to 24% in the first half of 1995.

The increase of deliveries and of steel prices in first three quarters of 1995 has led to a further increase in turnover for the year as a whole. In spite of the decrease in production in the last months of the year, growth in 1995 for EUR12 has been more than in 1994, +12.1% against +10.8%. The greatest improvement has been in Italy where turnover grew with 19.2%. There was also considerable growth in Belgium and Denmark, at 17%. Only in Luxembourg, where production has been reduced, was there a decrease in turnover, of around 11%.

Gross operating surplus in 1994 nearly tripled. In Germany, France and Belgium the negative figures of the year before turned positive. In the UK, Italy and Luxembourg there was growth of about 30%. For 1995, the only available figures show a further growth in the UK of 13.4%.

The reduction of employment continued in 1995, albeit at a slower pace than in 1994, down 5.5% as against 9.8%. The reduction in employment was most severe in Germany where more than 25,000 jobs were shed, or in percentage terms, declines of 15.9% in 1994 and 7.5% in 1995. The reduction has also been steep in Ireland, at 17% and 20%. The result has been a strong reduction in labour costs by 5.2% in 1994 in EUR12. For 1995 the limited available information shows a further decrease of 10.6% in Luxembourg and 2.1% in the UK.

The increase of steel production and at the same time the reduction of the labour force has been made possible by a strong increase in labour productivity. Production of steel per capita increased from 394 tonnes in 1993 to 460 tonnes in 1994 and 498 tonnes in 1995, an increase of 17% and 8% respectively, and nearly a doubling in 10 years. Growth in Germany in the last two years has been especially impressive, from 316 tonnes in 1993 to 452 tonnes in 1995. Although the level of production per capita is strongly influenced by structural factors in the industry, such as product and quality mix, and therefore a comparison of the absolute levels by country is less significant, the figures show a rather divergent development of relative positions. Productivity growth in Belgium and Luxembourg was clearly less than in the other Member States, whilst over a longer period, Spain has improved its position considerably.

In 1993 and 1994 there had been a strong reduction in investment. It declined by 27.7% and 15% respectively. The improvements in steel technology are a strong motive for continuing investment. As a consequence, there has been a recovery in investment activity in 1995 by 10%. Investment in the steel industry was mainly used to lower costs and to increase the quality of the steel produced. The increased use of coal injection at the same time lowers costs and saves future investment in very expensive coke facilities. A considerable amount of investment was for increasing the value added of the products produced.

Because of the strong dependence of investment on big projects such as coal injection, it fluctuates strongly from year to year. Investment in 1995 was still 26% below the average level of the last 5 years. The reduction was strongest in Italy and the Netherlands, with declines of 54% and 52% respectively. In only four countries was investment in 1995 higher than the 5 year average: Denmark (108%), Luxembourg (21%), Spain (8%) and the UK (5%).

Sometimes investment in new or improved technology may bring small capacity increases, as in 1995 in Belgium with 600,000 tonnes, in Spain with 1 million tonnes and in the Netherlands with 300,000 tonnes. As a result there was a slight increase in EUR12 capacity in 1995 of 1.4 million tonnes. However for 1996 a reduction is again expected, of some 1.9 million tonnes.

The growth of production in the EU in 1995 was about equal to the growth in world steel production, 2.7%. The same growth rate occurred in Asia and the Middle East. In Eastern Europe growth was slightly higher, 5.4%, and in North America 4.1%. Only growth in Latin America has been negative. In the C.I.S, the continuous fall in production that had started in 1988 came to an end, with a rise of 0.8%. Since 1988, production in the former USSR has more than halved, from 163 to 79 million tonnes.

Although the development of steel production runs parallel in the large steel producing regions of the world, the development of steel consumption is marked by different phases between regions. In the USA, 1991 was the low point, and 1994 the high point. The trough was one year earlier for Latin America, but the peak was also 1994. In Japan, 1993 was the low point, whereas consumption at the moment is slowly growing. The trough for EUR15 was also 1993. The uneven development of steel production and consumption has led to important changes in the composition of the world trade. The share of world trade in world production reached 35.7% in 1994 and continued to grow in 1995.

FIGURE 4.1.8

Development of steel prices, 1988 - 1995 (ECU/t)

— Intra-EU trade
— Extra-EU exports
- - - Extra-EU imports



SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 4.1.1

Development of apparent steel consumption (1000 t)

	Latest quarter available		Quarterly		Annual	
	10-95	12-95	Volume	t / t-4 (%)	Volume	t / t-4 (%)
EUR12	10-95	⇌ 12-95	32,439	-1.9	138,684	10.2
B	10-95	⇌ 12-95	1,558	64.7	5,818	18.8
DK	10-95	⇌ 12-95	418	-21.6	1,869	-2.5
D	10-95	⇌ 12-95	8,974	-9.3	41,071	6.8
GR	10-95	⇌ 12-95	564	22.9	2,038	9.1
E	10-95	⇌ 12-95	3,746	5.7	14,468	22.2
F	10-95	⇌ 12-95	3,604	-15.4	16,633	1.9
JRL	10-95	⇌ 12-95	140	-4.8	510	1.6
I	10-95	⇌ 12-95	7,961	7.0	33,011	16.3
L		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NL	10-95	⇌ 12-95	1,220	-16.9	5,158	7.6
A		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	10-95	⇌ 12-95	479	-10.6	2,194	14.3
FIN		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	10-95	⇌ 12-95	2,775	-2.2	15,914	6.2

SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 4.1.2

Value-added at
factor cost
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	17094.7	-14.0	15425.0	-9.8	13476.4	-12.6	15179.0	12.6	16712.6	10.1
B	1391.7	-11.1	1202.6	-13.6	1117.7	-7.1	1605.4	43.6	1855.1	15.6
share (%)	8.1		7.8		8.3		10.6		11.1	
DK	89.3	-2.3	93.9	5.2	81.9	-12.8	96.1	17.3	116.4	21.1
share (%)	0.5		0.6		0.6		0.6		0.7	
D	5838.7	-8.5	5483.1	-6.1	4032.2	-26.5	4492.2	11.4	4989.5	11.1
share (%)	34.2		35.5		29.9		29.6		29.9	
GR	80.6	-28.5	56.6	-29.8	59.7	5.5	62.3	4.4	71.7	15.1
share (%)	0.5		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4	
E	1339.8	-23.6	1104.0	-17.6	1020.8	-7.5	1150.3	12.7	1291.2	12.2
share (%)	7.8		7.2		7.6		7.6		7.7	
F	2444.2	-18.6	2209.0	-9.6	1948.5	-11.8	2126.3	9.1	2193.2	3.1
share (%)	14.3		14.3		14.5		14.0		13.1	
IRL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
I	2545.0	-15.4	2386.1	-6.2	2253.5	-5.6	2436.7	8.1	2843.4	16.7
share (%)	14.9		15.5		16.7		16.1		17.0	
L	417.6	-24.0	410.0	-1.8	403.1	-1.7	406.7	0.9	368.6	-9.4
share (%)	2.4		2.7		3.0		2.7		2.2	
NL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	74.4	-45.6	59.5	-20.0	60.2	1.2	57.9	-3.8	64.1	10.7
share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	2130.0	-12.1	1762.9	-17.2	1774.4	0.7	1988.5	12.1	2071.9	4.2
share (%)	12.5		11.4		13.2		13.1		12.4	

SOURCE: DEBA GIE

TABLE 4.1.3

Production in
current prices
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	61515.9	-8.9	56212.8	-8.6	51893.8	-7.7	58261.7	12.3	64068.3	10.0
B	4662.1	-10.9	4015.0	-13.9	3731.8	-7.1	5360.3	43.6	6194.2	15.6
share (%)	7.6		7.1		7.2		9.2		9.7	
DK	254.6	-13.3	230.2	-9.6	191.6	-16.8	210.2	9.7	238.0	13.2
share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4	
D	18684.7	-7.7	17498.0	-6.4	14520.2	-17.0	16176.6	11.4	17861.7	10.4
share (%)	30.4		31.1		28.0		27.8		27.9	
GR	667.5	-15.5	606.2	-9.2	556.7	-8.2	541.0	-2.8	623.7	15.3
share (%)	1.1		1.1		1.1		0.9		1.0	
E	5414.4	-10.5	4417.5	-18.4	4316.4	-2.3	4974.5	15.2	5591.7	12.4
share (%)	8.8		7.9		8.3		8.5		8.7	
F	9556.7	-6.1	8908.2	-6.8	8381.9	-5.9	9146.6	9.1	9766.0	6.8
share (%)	15.5		15.8		16.2		15.7		15.2	
IRL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
I	10127.1	-10.4	9495.0	-6.2	8967.0	-5.6	9651.9	7.6	11239.3	16.4
share (%)	16.5		16.9		17.3		16.6		17.5	
L	1667.7	-12.8	1537.4	-7.8	1511.3	-1.7	1524.8	0.9	1382.0	-9.4
share (%)	2.7		2.7		2.9		2.6		2.2	
NL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	337.5	-25.7	361.8	7.2	365.9	1.1	343.4	-6.1	385.4	12.2
share (%)	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.6		0.6	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	8088.6	-8.7	7274.5	-10.1	7304.9	0.4	8186.2	12.1	8413.8	2.8
share (%)	13.1		12.9		14.1		14.1		13.1	

SOURCE: DEBA GIE

TABLE 4.1.4

Number of employees

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	395964	2.9	369048	-6.8	335500	-9.1	302317	-9.9	286325	-5.3
B	26520	-2.5	25899	-2.3	24983	-3.5	24100	-3.5	23717	-1.6
share (%)	6.7		7.0		7.1		8.0		8.3	
DK	1434	-3.7	1292	-9.9	1183	-8.4	1100	-7.0	1100	0.0
share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.3		0.4		0.4	
D	150462	18.6	137398	-8.7	118950	-13.4	100050	-15.9	92517	-7.5
share (%)	38.0		37.2		33.9		33.1		32.3	
GR	3272	-3.6	3097	-5.3	2498	-19.3	2410	-3.5	2372	-1.6
share (%)	0.8		0.8		0.7		0.8		0.8	
E	36061	-2.3	34697	-3.8	30108	-13.2	26717	-11.3	25300	-5.3
share (%)	9.1		9.4		8.6		8.8		8.8	
F	45286	-5.4	43935	-3.0	41242	-6.1	40408	-2.0	39333	-2.7
share (%)	11.4		11.9		11.7		13.4		13.7	
IRL	644	-4.6	559	-13.2	600	7.3	500	-16.7	400	-20.0
share (%)	0.2		0.2		0.2		0.2		0.1	
I	55556	-2.1	51976	-6.4	50367	-3.1	45500	-9.7	42108	-7.5
share (%)	14.0		14.1		14.3		15.1		14.7	
L	9017	-5.5	8100	-10.2	7158	-11.6	6700	-6.4	6117	-8.7
share (%)	2.3		2.2		2.0		2.2		2.1	
NL	16944	-2.1	16298	-3.8	14592	-10.5	13142	-9.9	12642	-3.8
share (%)	4.3		4.4		4.2		4.3		4.4	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	3752	-9.5	3430	-8.6	2498	-27.2	2410	-3.5	2372	-1.6
share (%)	0.9		0.9		0.7		0.8		0.8	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	47017	-10.3	42369	-9.9	40208	-5.1	38483	-4.3	37933	-1.4
share (%)	11.9		11.5		11.5		12.7		13.2	

SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 4.1.5

Labour costs
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	13771.7	-0.3	13633.9	-1.0	12400.7	-9.0	11758.4	-5.2	N/A	N/A
B	1088.7	-1.0	1201.4	10.4	1198.9	-0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	7.9		8.8		9.7		N/A		N/A	
DK	60.4	-1.6	57.9	-4.1	58.3	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.5		N/A		N/A	
D	5010.9	1.4	5077.8	1.3	4621.6	-9.0	4193.9	-9.3	N/A	N/A
share (%)	36.4		37.2		37.3		35.7		N/A	
GR	69.2	-0.4	73.8	6.6	68.3	-7.5	66.4	-2.8	73.5	10.7
share (%)	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.6		N/A	
E	1172.4	5.5	1143.4	-2.5	879.6	-23.1	772.9	-12.1	729.9	-5.6
share (%)	8.5		8.4		7.1		6.6		N/A	
F	2072.8	-2.8	2042.7	-1.5	2046.2	0.2	1994.6	-2.5	2032.3	1.9
share (%)	15.1		15.0		16.5		17.0		N/A	
IRL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
I	2051.7	-2.3	1909.1	-7.0	1497.3	-21.6	1433.3	-4.3	1272.0	-11.3
share (%)	14.9		14.0		12.1		12.2		N/A	
L	343.6	-2.6	336.2	-2.2	323.7	-3.7	318.5	-1.6	292.9	-8.0
share (%)	2.5		2.5		2.6		2.7		N/A	
NL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	79.3	0.0	88.2	11.2	81.2	-7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	0.6		0.6		0.7		N/A		N/A	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	1306.1	-3.8	1157.0	-11.4	1094.9	-5.4	1103.4	0.8	1120.0	1.5
share (%)	9.5		8.5		8.8		9.4		N/A	

SOURCE: DEBA CEIE

TABLE 4.1.6

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	19914.5	2.9	20482.8	2.9	30613.7	49.5	26537.5	-13.3	N/A	N/A
B / L	13124.1	-1.7	11788.1	-10.2	13025.3	10.5	13787.0	5.8	14309.3	3.8
share (%)	65.9		57.6		42.5		52.0		N/A	
DK	481.7	5.2	484.0	0.5	507.5	4.9	574.3	13.2	643.2	12.0
share (%)	2.4		2.4		1.7		2.2		N/A	
D	14714.7	7.3	14674.8	-0.3	15939.2	8.6	16319.3	2.4	16777.1	2.8
share (%)	73.9		71.6		52.1		61.5		N/A	
GR	559.7	47.8	651.0	16.3	533.1	-18.1	572.3	7.4	557.0	-2.7
share (%)	2.8		3.2		1.7		2.2		N/A	
E	4117.2	11.1	4080.1	-0.9	5004.8	22.7	5141.3	2.7	4034.1	-21.5
share (%)	20.7		19.9		16.3		19.4		N/A	
F	9998.9	6.2	9790.4	-2.1	10704.2	9.3	11085.9	3.6	11092.2	0.1
share (%)	50.2		47.8		35.0		41.8		N/A	
IRL	284.3	-5.1	245.9	-13.5	336.9	37.0	250.4	-25.7	273.3	9.2
share (%)	1.4		1.2		1.1		0.9		N/A	
I	5480.3	-3.8	6039.5	10.2	9121.4	51.0	7750.7	-15.0	7129.4	-8.0
share (%)	27.5		29.5		29.8		29.2		N/A	
NL	4810.8	-2.9	5017.2	4.3	5117.7	2.0	6028.0	17.8	5779.9	-4.1
share (%)	24.2		24.5		16.7		22.7		N/A	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	115.2	-13.8	175.1	52.0	322.0	83.8	296.6	-7.9	302.1	1.9
share (%)	0.6		0.9		1.1		1.1		N/A	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1844.0	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2598.3	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	6800.7	12.7	6975.2	2.6	7358.3	5.5	7749.9	5.3	7517.3	-3.0
share (%)	34.1		34.1		24.0		29.2		N/A	

Extra-EUR12 exports
(million ECU)

SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 4.1.7

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	10709.2	-7.9	12580.2	17.5	10296.6	-18.2	14535.5	41.2	N/A	N/A
B / L	4268.0	0.3	4091.7	-4.1	4376.0	6.9	4968.4	13.5	6159.9	24.0
share (%)	39.9		32.5		42.5		34.2		N/A	
DK	1381.7	5.0	1659.4	20.1	1231.7	-25.8	1601.7	30.0	1727.0	7.8
share (%)	12.9		13.2		12.0		11.0		N/A	
D	13682.1	9.7	14445.0	5.6	12057.1	-16.5	14665.4	21.6	16056.6	9.5
share (%)	127.8		114.8		117.1		100.9		N/A	
GR	1930.8	31.2	1461.0	-24.3	1290.7	-11.7	1455.3	12.8	1735.1	19.2
share (%)	18.0		11.6		12.5		10.0		N/A	
E	3108.7	4.0	3207.9	3.2	2723.0	-15.1	3352.7	23.1	4801.7	43.2
share (%)	29.0		25.5		26.4		23.1		N/A	
F	8356.8	2.9	8054.3	-3.6	7652.4	-5.0	9402.5	22.9	10054.2	6.9
share (%)	78.0		64.0		74.3		64.7		N/A	
IRL	279.1	-19.4	276.0	-1.1	324.8	17.7	397.5	22.4	409.7	3.1
share (%)	2.6		2.2		3.2		2.7		N/A	
I	8784.7	-9.5	9253.5	5.3	7515.9	-18.8	9687.2	28.9	11806.9	21.9
share (%)	82.0		73.6		73.0		66.6		N/A	
NL	3699.9	3.5	3596.0	-2.8	3315.3	-7.8	4395.2	32.6	4669.1	6.2
share (%)	34.5		28.6		32.2		30.2		N/A	
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
P	1187.6	14.8	1213.7	2.2	1075.7	-11.4	1342.9	24.8	1942.3	44.6
share (%)	11.1		9.6		10.4		9.2		N/A	
FIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1218.8	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2067.3	N/A
share (%)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
UK	4081.5	-4.9	4319.4	5.8	4255.5	-1.5	5104.0	19.9	5552.3	8.8
share (%)	38.1		34.3		41.3		35.1		N/A	

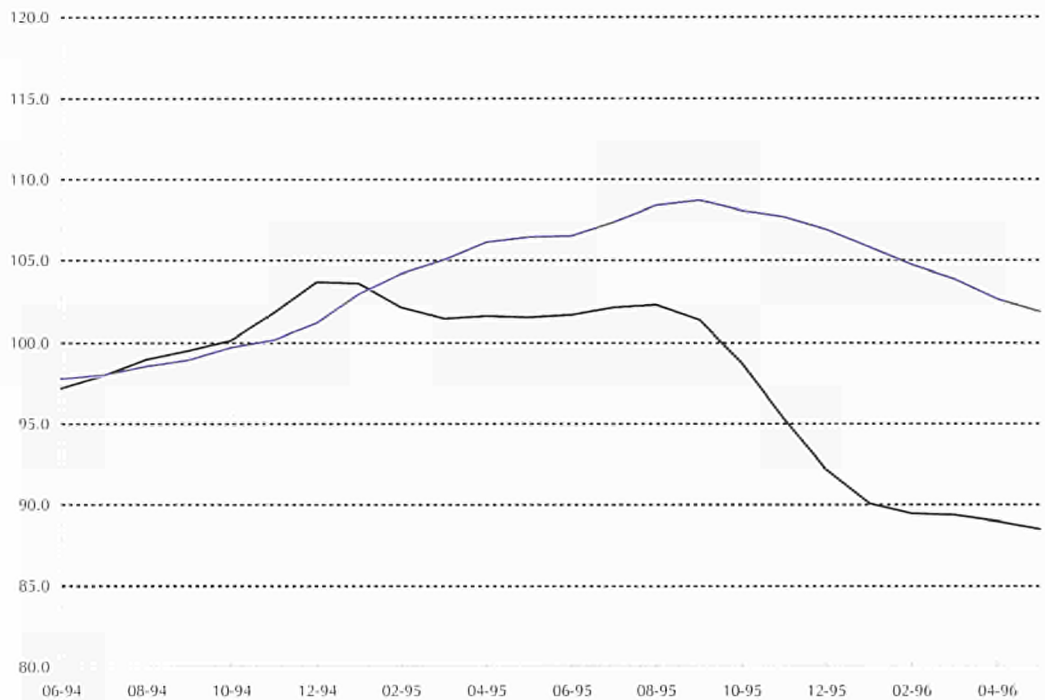
Extra-EUR12 imports
(million ECU)

SOURCE:  eurostat

FIGURE 4.2.1

EUR15 production and
producer price indexes
(1990 = 100)

— Index of production
— Producer price index



SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 4.2.1

Three month on three
month and year on
year growth rates for
production and
producer prices
(%)

	Latest quarter available		Production index		Latest quarter available		Producer price index			
	t / t-1	t / t-4	t / t-1	t / t-4	t / t-1	t / t-4	t / t-1	t / t-4		
EUR15	03-96	⇄	05-96	-0.6	-11.9	03-96	⇄	05-96	-2.9	-2.9
B	04-96	⇄	06-96	-1.6	-12.3	03-96	⇄	05-96	0.3	-1.3
DK	04-96	⇄	06-96	-1.6	11.3		⇄		N/A	N/A
D	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.2	-9.7	03-96	⇄	05-96	-4.1	-6.0
GR	04-96	⇄	06-96	-3.4	-12.3	01-96	⇄	05-96	0.3	6.2
E	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.4	-7.7	04-96	⇄	06-96	-4.5	-7.6
F	04-96	⇄	06-96	0.1	-7.8	04-96	⇄	06-96	-2.9	-8.0
IRL	04-96	⇄	06-96	7.2	10.5		⇄		N/A	N/A
I	04-96	⇄	06-96	-7.4	-14.5	03-96	⇄	05-96	-2.7	1.3
L	04-96	⇄	06-96	-1.1	-4.0		⇄		N/A	N/A
NL	04-96	⇄	06-96	3.6	-3.7	10-93	⇄	12-93	0.6	10.1
A	04-96	⇄	06-96	N/A	-15.3		⇄		N/A	N/A
P	04-96	⇄	06-96	-7.5	-12.3	02-96	⇄	04-96	1.6	5.0
FIN	04-96	⇄	06-96	N/A	-17.3	04-96	⇄	06-96	-5.0	-7.2
S	04-96	⇄	06-96	N/A	3.3	04-96	⇄	06-96	-2.9	-4.9
UK	04-96	⇄	06-96	1.2	-1.1	04-96	⇄	06-96	-0.7	-1.9

SOURCE: eurostat

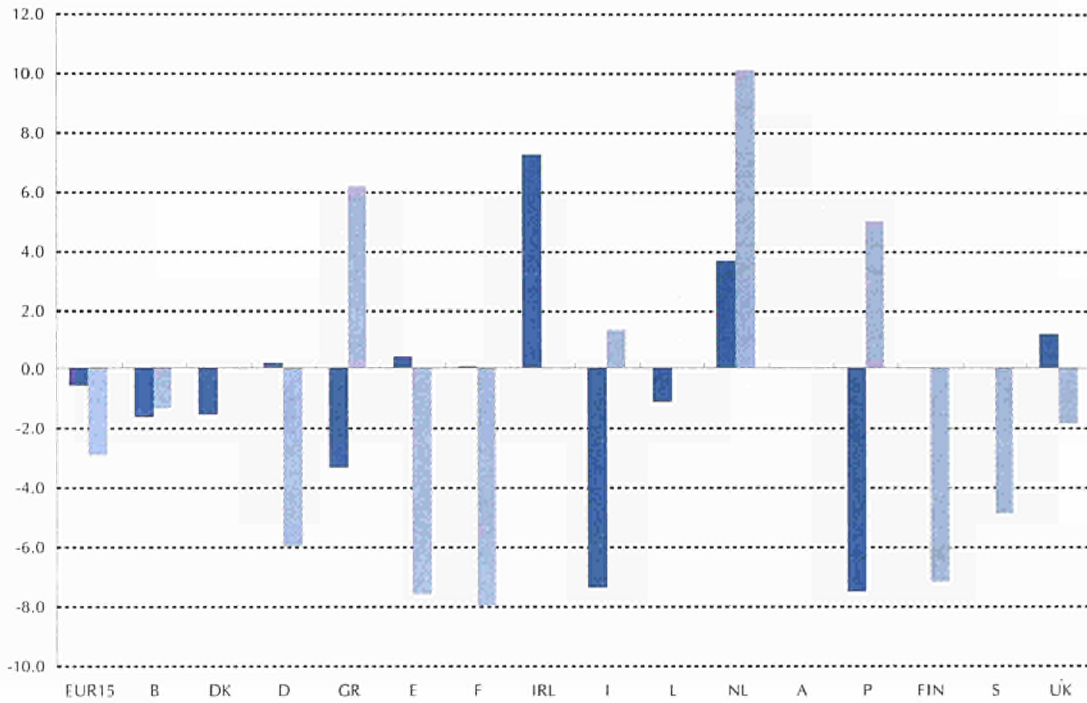


FIGURE 4.2.2

Year on year growth rates for production and producer price indexes, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

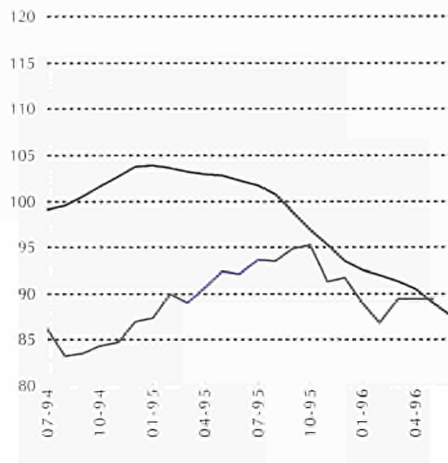
■ Production
 ■ Producer prices

SOURCE:  eurostat

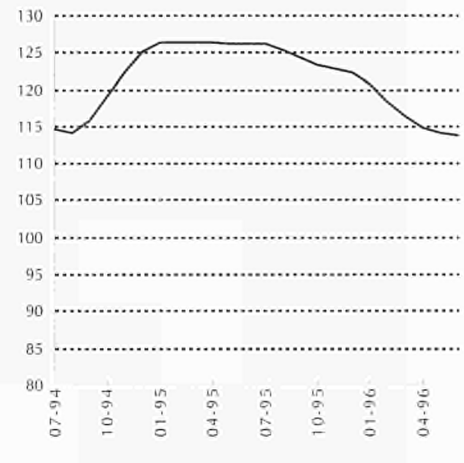
FIGURE 4.2.3

Production and
producer price indexes
(1990 = 100)

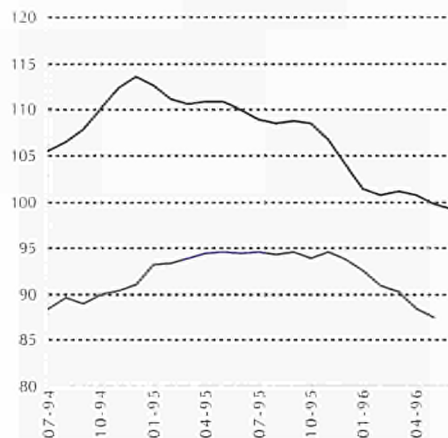
BELGIQUE/BELGIË



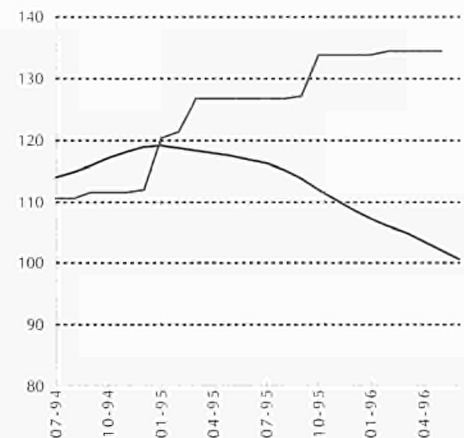
DANMARK



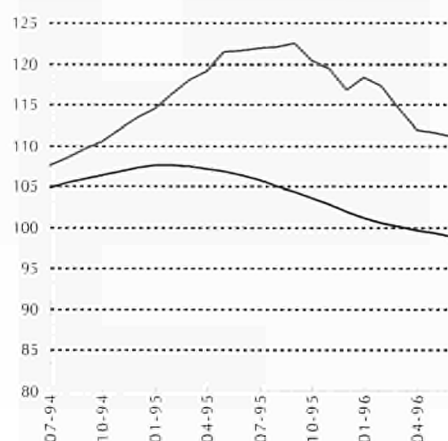
DEUTSCHLAND



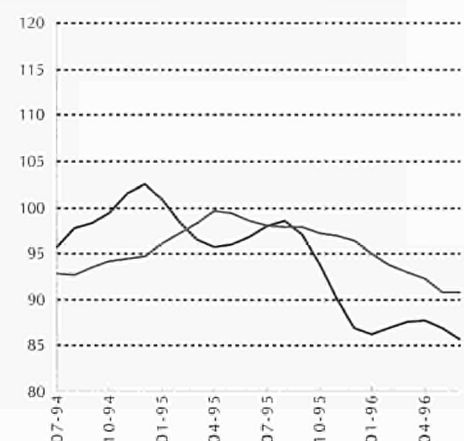
ELLADA



ESPAÑA



FRANCE



— Index of production
— Producer price index

SOURCE: eurostat

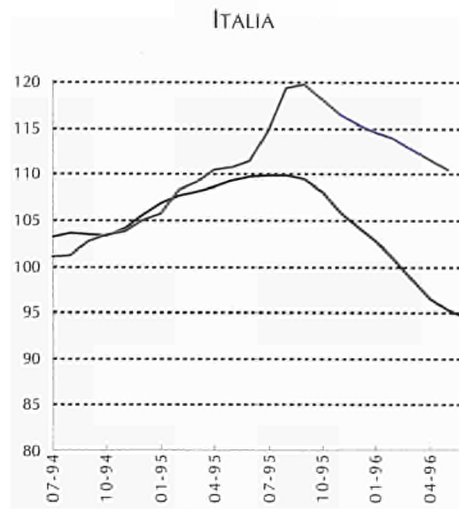
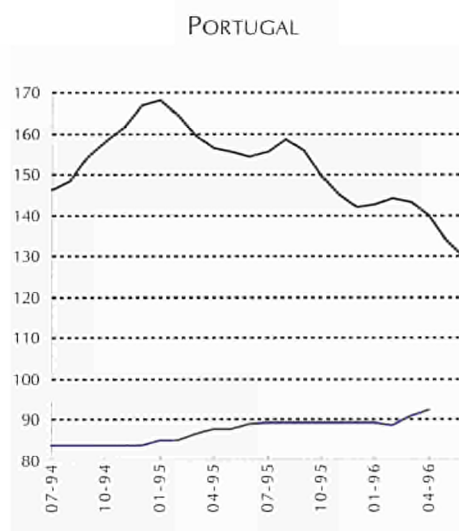
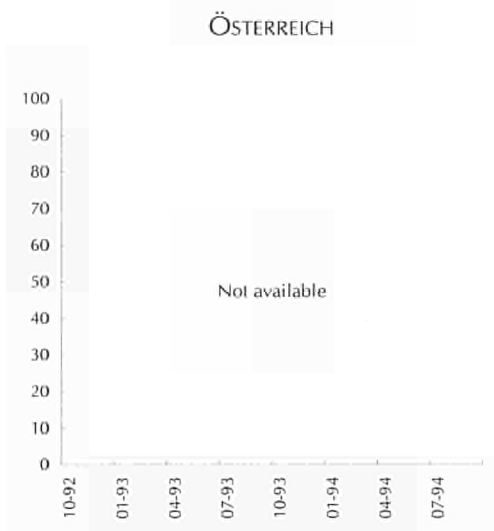
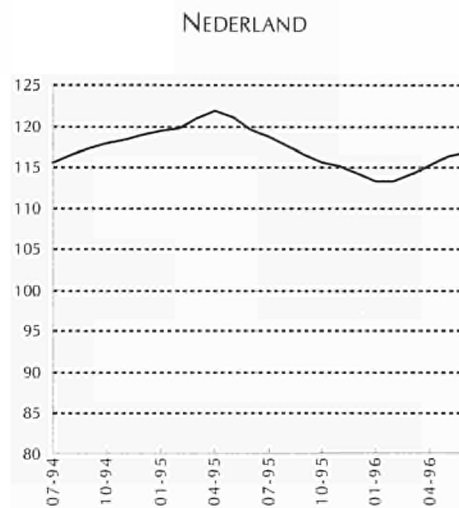
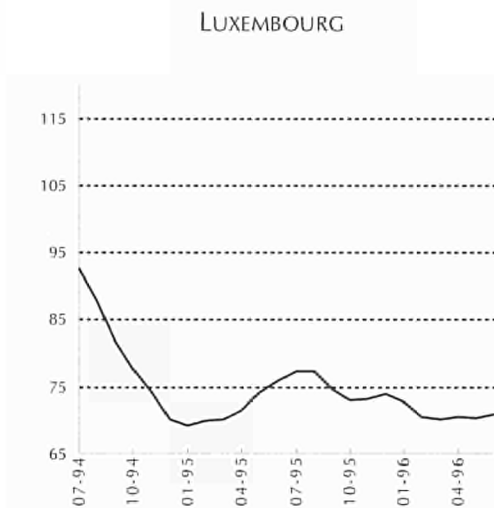


FIGURE 4.2.3

Production and
producer price indexes
(1990 = 100)



— Index of production
— Producer price index

SOURCE: eurostat

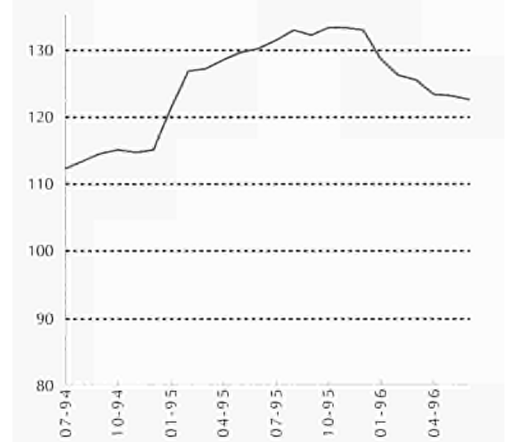
FIGURE 4.2.3

Production and
producer price indexes
(1990 = 100)

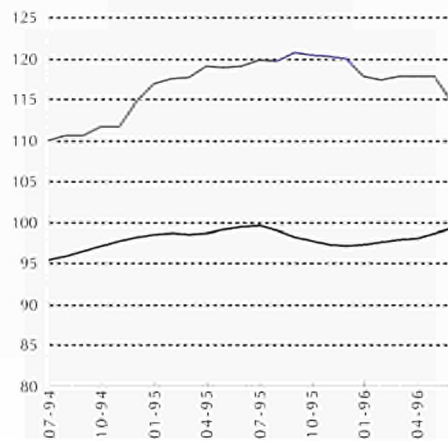
SUOMI/FINLAND



SVERIGE



UNITED KINGDOM



— Index of production
— Producer price index

SOURCE:  eurostat

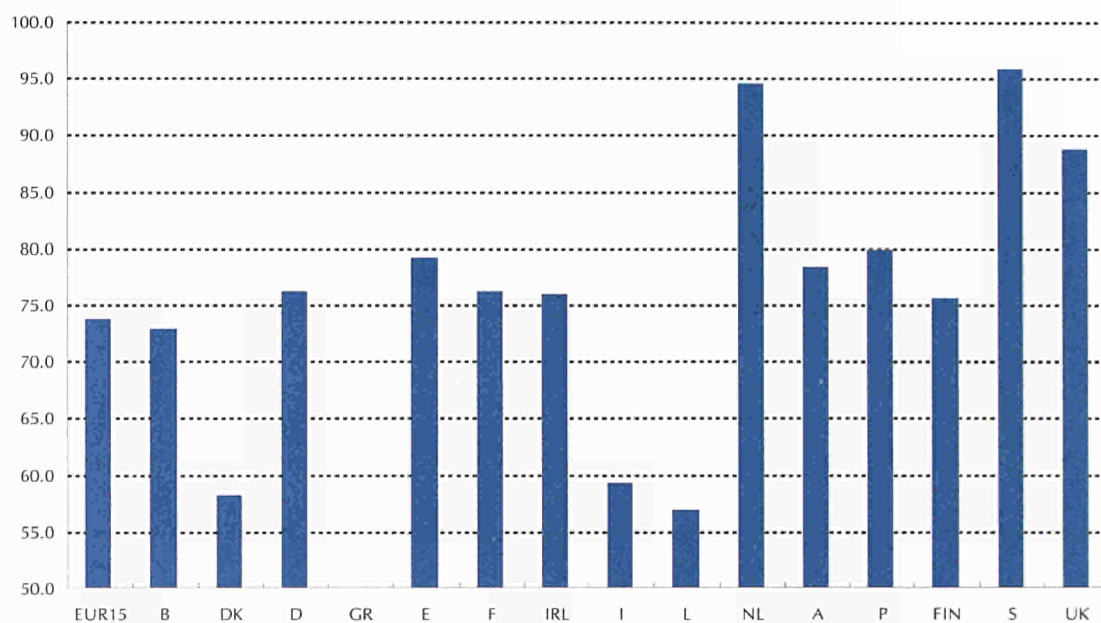


FIGURE 4.2.4

Capacity utilisation
rates, second quarter
1996
(%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	First quarter 1996	Second quarter 1996
EUR15	-9.0	73.6	72.8	72.9	73.7
B	-13.5	79.3	70.4	74.4	72.9
DK	-22.0	55.4	79.8	86.4	58.2
D	-10.6	81.8	75.9	75.7	76.2
GR	-15.6	18.8	28.3	24.5	22.1
E	7.5	62.6	70.0	65.3	79.1
F	-10.2	77.9	70.2	72.1	76.2
IRL	10.5	54.4	55.2	72.0	76.0
I	-17.1	62.2	63.1	64.0	59.2
L	-3.9	60.4	59.3	57.3	56.9
NL	-3.8	95.5	89.9	86.0	94.6
A	-15.4	87.4	86.4	82.3	78.3
P	-1.5	89.1	84.1	84.5	79.8
FIN	-24.1	74.6	N/A	N/A	75.6
S	-3.7	67.6	N/A	99.3	95.9
UK	-1.1	82.5	80.2	82.7	88.8

TABLE 4.2.2

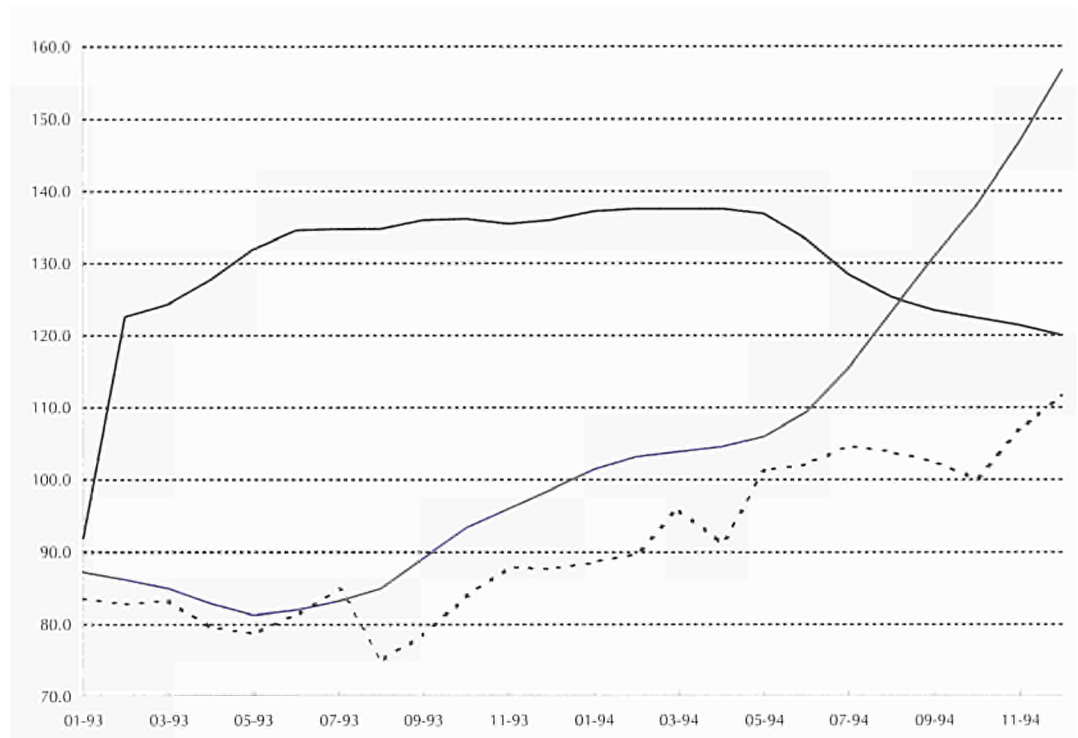
Capacity utilisation
rates
(%)

SOURCE:  eurostat

FIGURE 4.2.5

Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(%)

— Export value
— Import value
- - - Terms of trade



SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 4.2.3

Three month on three
month growth rates for
trade indicators, in ECU
terms
(%)

	Latest quarter available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
			Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR12	10-94	⇌ 12-94	-3.5	2.6	19.5	18.6	2.5
B / L	03-96	⇌ 05-96	-55.5	-41.7	-62.7	-53.2	-2.3
DK	02-96	⇌ 04-96	-6.2	6.2	-7.1	-6.5	-1.5
D	01-96	⇌ 03-96	-9.5	-15.9	-0.3	-18.7	-8.3
GR	12-95	⇌ 02-96	-9.3	-18.9	-19.4	-35.7	-14.5
E	03-96	⇌ 05-96	-2.8	18.1	-5.9	-11.3	-12.9
F	12-95	⇌ 02-96	-9.0	-13.7	-6.2	-11.4	4.6
IRL	12-95	⇌ 02-96	-67.8	-71.2	-63.5	-67.3	-70.8
I	03-96	⇌ 05-96	9.1	27.8	-3.5	-14.3	2.2
NL	03-96	⇌ 05-96	1.0	-3.4	-13.6	-3.4	0.8
A		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P	02-96	⇌ 04-96	5.2	-60.9	-84.6	-94.5	-44.3
FIN		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S		⇌	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UK	04-96	⇌ 06-96	-0.7	-48.0	-6.0	-57.5	22.5

SOURCE: eurostat

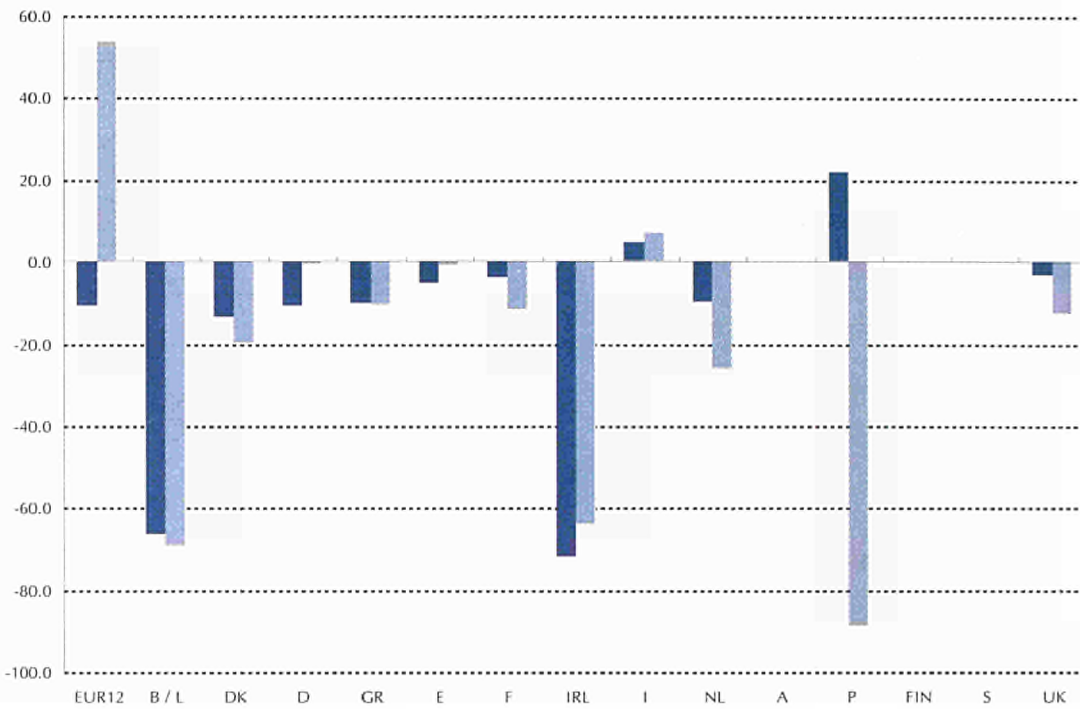


FIGURE 4.2.6

Year on year growth rates for trade indicators, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in ECU terms (%)

■ Export value
■ Import value

SOURCE: eurostat

	Latest quarter available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume			
EUR12	10-94 ⇔ 12-94	-10.7	-24.7	53.4	58.2	22.8	
B / L	03-96 ⇔ 05-96	-66.6	-61.6	-69.1	-67.6	-2.7	
DK	02-96 ⇔ 04-96	-13.5	-22.1	-19.7	-31.7	6.4	
D	01-96 ⇔ 03-96	-10.9	-16.1	-0.6	-33.7	-14.1	
GR	12-95 ⇔ 02-96	-10.2	-26.5	-10.5	-20.3	-0.8	
E	03-96 ⇔ 05-96	-5.1	-0.4	-1.0	-9.2	-8.2	
F	12-95 ⇔ 02-96	-4.1	-11.5	-11.7	-16.7	6.5	
IRL	12-95 ⇔ 02-96	-72.2	-69.4	-64.0	-67.8	-76.3	
I	03-96 ⇔ 05-96	4.7	1.1	6.7	-31.5	-19.2	
NL	03-96 ⇔ 05-96	-9.8	-10.9	-25.9	-26.7	-8.8	
A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
P	02-96 ⇔ 04-96	21.9	-68.1	-88.8	-92.5	28.5	
FIN		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
S		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
UK	04-96 ⇔ 06-96	-3.3	-46.2	-12.6	-63.4	5.6	

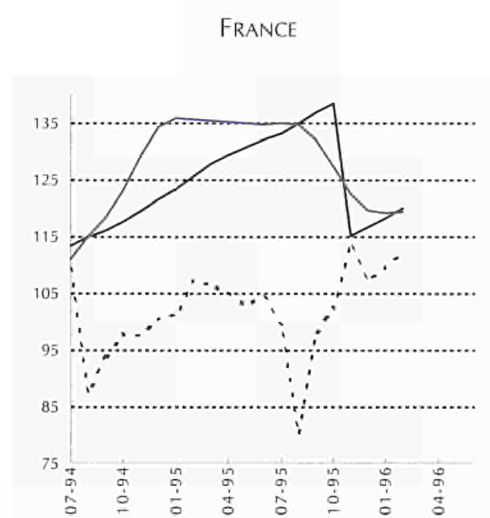
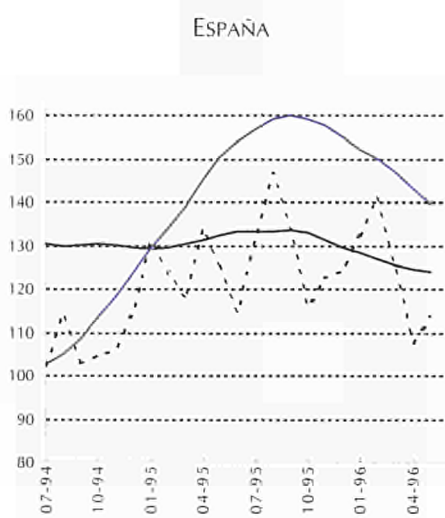
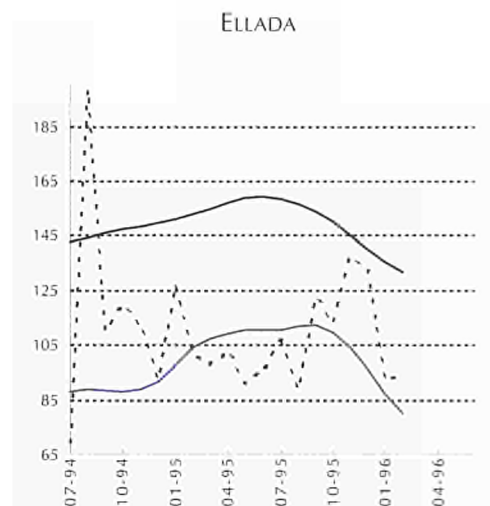
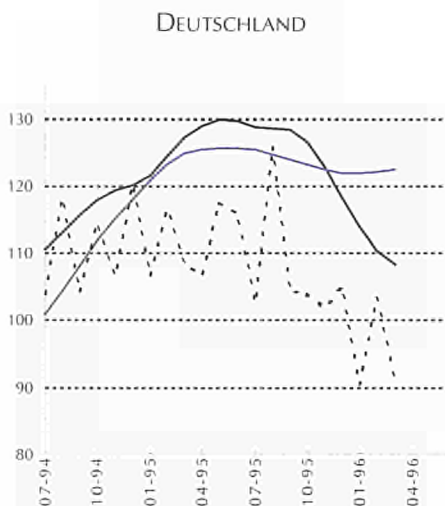
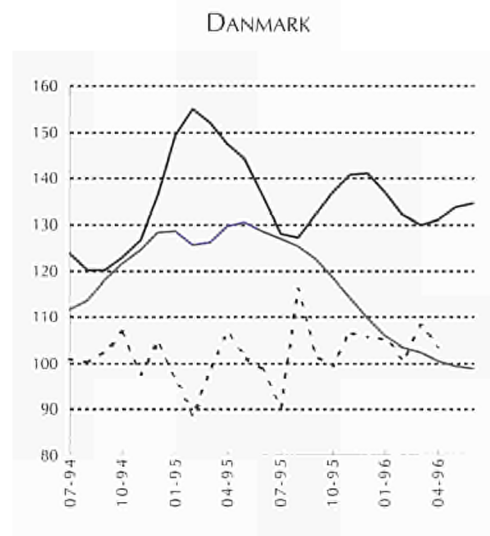
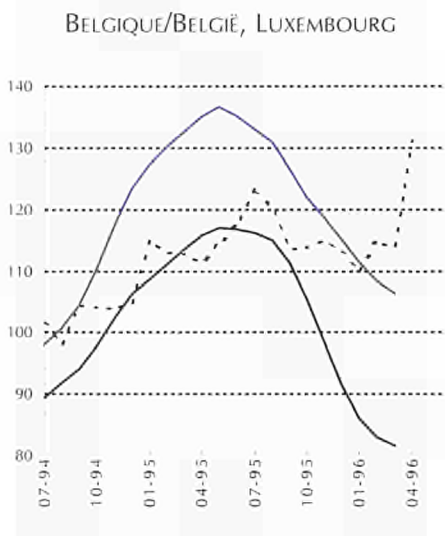
TABLE 4.2.4

Year on year growth rates for trade indicators, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in ECU terms (%)

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 4.2.7

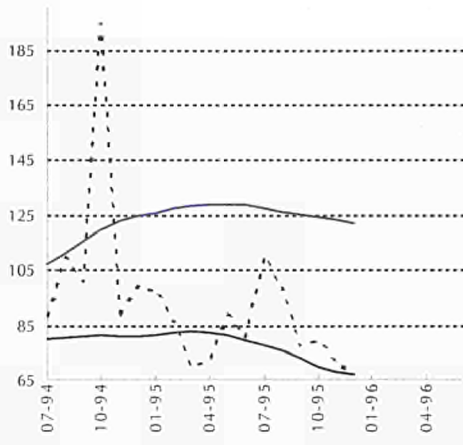
Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)



— Export value
— Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE: eurostat

IRELAND



ITALIA

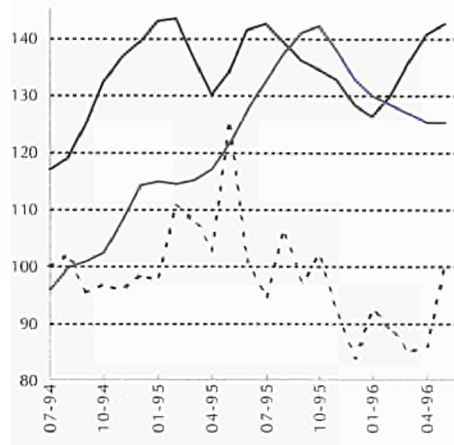
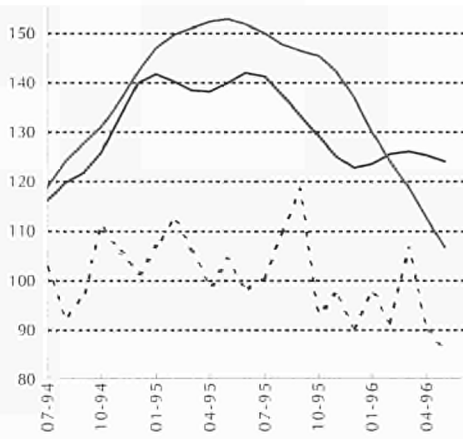


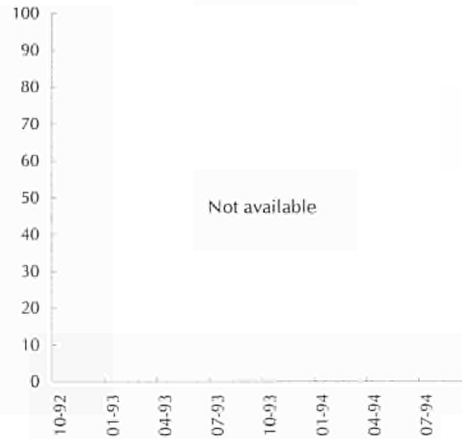
FIGURE 4.2.7

Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

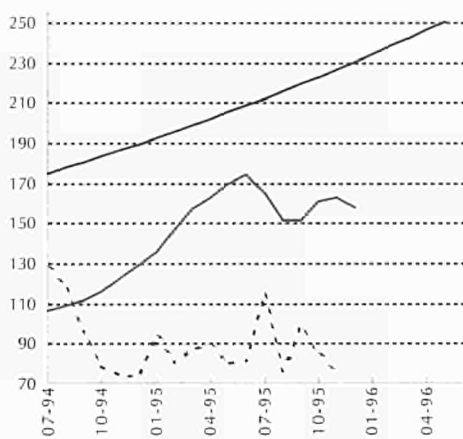
NEDERLAND



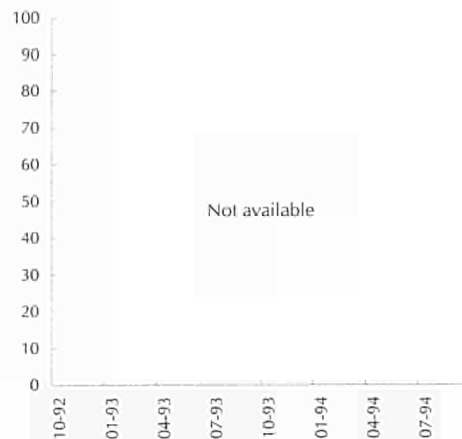
ÖSTERREICH



PORTUGAL



SUOMI/FINLAND

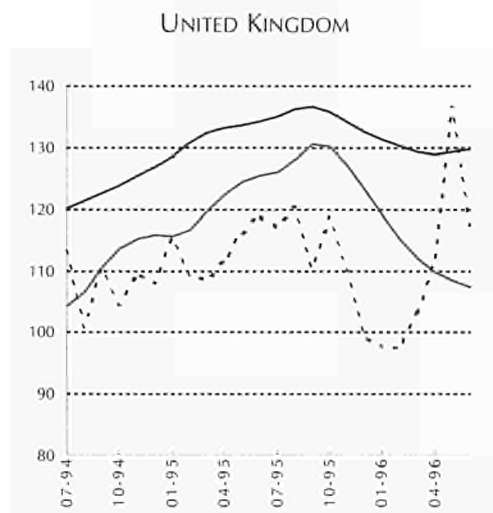
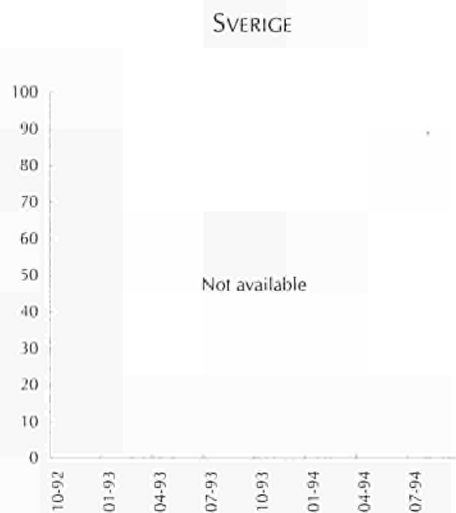


— Export value
— Import value
- - - Terms of trade

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 4.2.7

Trade indicators,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)



- Export value
- - - Import value
- · · · Terms of trade

SOURCE: eurostat

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The economic activities used in this publication are defined in the revised Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities, Nace Rev.1. This classification was laid down in a Council Regulation in 1990 (OJ L293 24th October 1990). It should be noted that many series before 1990 and a large amount of annual data even between 1990 and now had to be converted from the old classification Nace 1970. This estimation process can reduce the reliability of the data. Broad industrial groups that are used in Section 2 of this publication have the following definitions in terms of NACE Rev.1.

TOTAL INDUSTRY

C + D + E

INTERMEDIATE GOODS INDUSTRIES

13.1, 13.2, 14.1-14.5, 15.6, 15.7, 17.1-17.3, 20.1-20.5, 21.1, 21.2, 24.1-24.3, 24.6, 24.7, 25.1, 25.2, 26.1-26.8, 27.1-27.5, 28.4-28.7, 31.2-31.6, 32.1, 34.3, 37.1, 37.2, 41.0

CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES

28.1-28.3, 29.1-29.6, 30.0, 31.1, 32.2, 33.1-33.3, 34.1, 34.2, 35.1-35.3

DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES

29.7, 32.3, 33.4, 33.5, 35.4, 35.5, 36.1-36.3

NON DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES

15.1-15.5, 15.8-16.0, 17.4-17.7, 18.1-18.3, 19.1-19.3, 22.1-22.3, 24.4, 24.5, 36.4-36.6

STATISTICAL SOURCES

Most of the data in this publication is harmonised data supplied to Eurostat by the EU Member States. The exceptions are:

- 1) The capacity utilisation series which come from the business surveys carried out on behalf of the Directorate General for Economic Affairs of the Commission (DG II).
- 2) The estimates for the latest years' structural data, which are supplied by the DEBA European Economic Interest Group:
DEBA GEIE, EBBC F, 4-6, Route de Trèves, L-2633, Senningerberg, Luxembourg;
tel: (352) 34 10 40 01.
- 3) The data for the USA and Japan, which are supplied by the OECD.

Data sources are indicated for each statistical table. Every effort has been made to include data for the EUR15 Member States. The indices from 1991 onwards are on a post-unification basis and include East-Germany. However the structural data is still on a pre-unification basis.

SHORT TERM INDICATORS

The index of production measures changes in the volume of the gross value added created by industry, the branch indices being aggregated by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added (in principle, at factor cost). The indices are adjusted in two stages; firstly to take account of the varying number of working days in the month and secondly by seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS - the adjustment also takes account of one-off fluctuations.

The index of producer prices shows (in national currencies) the changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic markets of the various countries. The EU indices refer to overall weighted price changes. There are not yet indices for Austria. No seasonal adjustment is carried out on these indices.

For the indices of imports and exports, external trade data of 9000 industrial products were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev.1 branch to which they belong. This grouping can cause certain inaccuracies in the data, which may reduce the reliability of foreign trade series. The value indices are all in ECU terms.

The indices for the EU refer only to extra-community trade.

The capacity utilisation series come from quarterly European Union business surveys, and are not seasonally adjusted.

GROWTH RATES

The changes which are given in the tables show two different growth rates. The first being for the latest three months data compared to the previous three months data - here a seasonally adjusted series is used. The second growth rate is for the latest three months data compared to the same three months of the previous year - here a series only adjusted for the number of working days is used. Estimates are sometimes made (especially to create a EUR15 total).

GRAPHS

The graphs show the trend cycle, i.e. seasonally adjusted series where additionally the irregular fluctuations have been excluded (using the program TRAMO / SEATS).

STRUCTURAL DATA

Data for structural statistics are in current ECU unless otherwise stated.

Data for value added at factor cost, production, labour costs and employment come from annual enquiries conducted by Member States involving all enterprises with 20 or more employees. The exceptions to this are Spain and Portugal (up to 1990) where the coverage is for local units of all sizes.

The employment data relates to the number of persons employed excluding home workers. The definitions are standardised and so the figures are comparable across industries and countries.

Estimates are not supplied to Eurostat by Member States for the smaller firms not covered by the enquiries, and hence the figures under-report the actual values. In certain industries this may be a serious problem in the interpretation of series, especially when comparing with other industries.

Gaps in Eurostat's data have been filled by estimates supplied by DEBA GEIE and by Eurostat for the three new Member States. Thus EUR15 totals often contain estimates for missing countries. Estimates are again shown in bold.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EUR15: European union of 15

EUR12: European union of 12

B / L: Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union

ECU: European currency unit

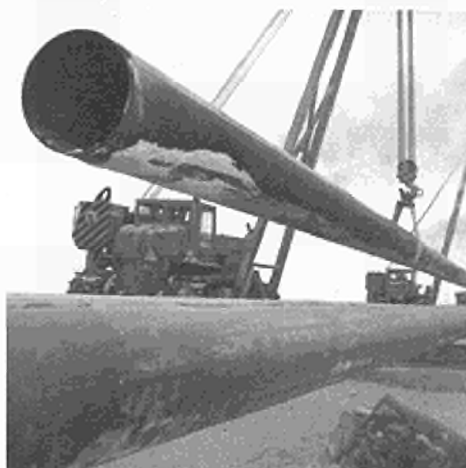
Billion: thousand million

N/A: not available

%: percent

1990 = 100: reference year





Successive recessions in the Community's iron and steel industry during the last 20 years have forced companies to undertake fundamental restructuring by closing obsolete factories and facilities, modernizing their tools as a means of improving productivity, creating new, modern units, continuing their research into improved, more powerful technologies, and seeking mergers.

It is therefore necessary to take regular "snapshots" of existing facilities, as was last done at the beginning of 1993. Of the 460 steelmaking plants which existed in the European Union (EUR12) at the time, 436 (95% of the total, accounting for about 98% of capacity), responded to the request for information. What follows is based on that 1993 survey. It should be borne in mind that the survey did not include the 38 works in the three new Member States.

Iron- and steel-making comprises two main stages: the production of crude steel (ingots and semi-finished products) followed by the manufacture of hot- and cold-rolled and coated products. Each of these two stages can be undertaken in either of two ways.

Ore-based steelmaking takes place in oxygen steel plants preceded by the production of cast iron in blast furnaces and coke production, while scrap-based steelmaking takes place in electric arc furnaces. Both of these techniques can be followed by continuous casting so as to obtaining semi-finished products directly, thus making it possible to by-pass the intermediate rolling of ingots.

Hot-rolled products are of two types: long products, or "longs" (heavy sections, merchant bars, reinforcing bars, wire rod) and flat products, or "flats" (hot-rolled coil, hot-rolled strip, sheets); these last can be cold-rolled to obtain finer thicknesses and coated with other metals (tin, zinc, aluminium, etc.) or organic matter (paint, varnish, etc.).

Steelmills fall into several categories: in addition to 11 mills specializing in foundry pig iron or ferro-alloys, and 12 limited to the production of hot metal, 40 mills produce oxygen steel. Seven of these 40 produce only crude steel, 15 specialize in flats, eight in longs and 10 produce both longs and flats. Two mills produce both oxygen-blown and electric steel. In addition, 178 mills produce electric steel; 53 of them produce only crude steel, 19 specialize in flats, 96 in longs and 10 make

The Community

Iron and Steel industry

is continually updating

its technology

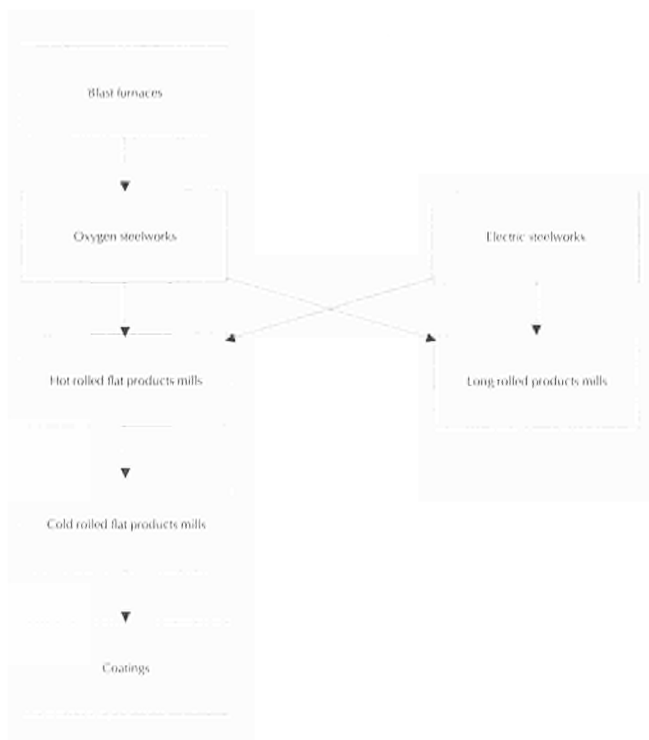
IN THIS SECTION:

**STRUCTURE OF THE
COMMUNITY IRON AND
STEEL INDUSTRY**

75

FIGURE 5.1

The iron- and steel-making process



SOURCE: eurostat

both flats and longs. Finally, 217 mills have neither oxygen-steel plant nor electric steel plant and are restricted to hot- or cold-rolling or coating; 100 of these specialize in flats, 116 in longs and one produces both.

35% of the mills (163) are in Italy, a figure which clearly reflects the large number of smaller-scale mills in that country; next come Germany, with 80 mills (17%), France with 68 (15%), the United Kingdom with 60 (13%) and Belgium with 19 (4%).

TABLE 5.1

Number of iron- and steel-making plants, by Member State and type of production

	B	D	E	F	I	UK	Others	EUR 12
Foundry pig iron and ferro-alloys	1	2		3	4	1		11
Coke, sinter, steelmaking iron	3	2		5		1	1	12
Oxygen steel, long & flat rolled products	1	2	2			2	3	10
Oxygen steel, long rolled products	1	3		2	1		1	8
Oxygen steel, flat rolled products	3	4	1	3	2	2		15
Oxygen steel		4			2		1	7
Oxygen & electric steel, long & flat rolled products							1	1
Oxygen & electric steel, long rolled products		1						1
Oxygen & electric steel, flat rolled products								-
Oxygen & electric steel								-
Electric steel, long & flat rolled products		3	1	2	1	2	1	10
Electric steel, long rolled products	1	10	21	13	38	7	6	96
Electric steel, flat rolled products	2	5	3	4	4	1		19
Electric steel	1	9	2	5	29	6	1	53
Long & flat rolled products						1		1
Long rolled products		13	9	12	58	19	5	116
Flat rolled products	6	22	6	19	24	18	5	100
Total	19	80	45	68	163	60	25	460

SOURCE: eurostat

In 1993, annual technical capacity for crude steel production in the whole of EUR12 was 214.6 million tonnes, comprising 66% oxygen-blown steel and 34% electric steel. The leaders were Germany with 30%, Italy (21%), France (12%), the United Kingdom (11%) and Spain (9%), followed by Belgium (7%), the Netherlands (4%) and Luxembourg (2%). Crude steel production amounted to 142.6 million tonnes in 1995, to which should be added 13.1 million tonnes (9.2% of the total for EUR12) in the three new Member States.

The technical capacity for hot-rolled products in EUR12 was 32.20 kt/h, comprising 49.5% longs and 50.5% flats. The leading country was Germany, with 26%, followed by Italy (25%),

France (12%), the United Kingdom (11%), Spain (11%), Belgium (7%), the Netherlands (3%) and Luxembourg (2%). Production of hot-rolled products in 1995 was 122.6 million tonnes, to which should be added 12.0 million tonnes (9.8% of the total for EUR12) in the three new Member States.

70% of the mills producing oxygen-blown steel have a technical capacity for crude steel in excess of 2 million tonnes per annum (two mills have a capacity of more than 10 million tonnes per annum). All of these mills have a capacity exceeding 0.5 million tonnes per annum. By contrast, only 35% of electric steel mills have a crude steel technical capacity of more than 0.5 million tonnes per annum.

Crude steel technical capacity (Mt/year)	Oxygen steel		Electric steel	
	n	capacity	n	capacity
≥ 10	2	24.70		
5 - 10	5	31.20		
3 - 5	11	42.09		
2 - 3	12	29.22	1	2.27
1 - 2	8	12.39	9	12.64
0,5 - 1	4	2.37	53	36.06
< 0,5			117	21.62
Total	42	141.97	180	72.59

TABLE 5.2

The size of iron- and steel-making plants, EUR 12

SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 5.3

Main iron- and steel-making plants: number and technical capacity

		B	D	E	F	I	UK	Others	EUR 12
Blast furnaces for steelmaking iron	n	15	36	8	12	12	12	13	108
	kt/day	33.85	121.98	21.70	51.15	50.40	46.72	42.10	367.90
	Share (%)	9.2	33.2	5.9	13.9	13.7	12.7	11.4	
Oxygen steelworks	n	5	15	3	5	6	4	7	45
	Mt/year	13.15	51.68	7.47	10.85	19.05	16.57	15.20	141.97
	Share (%)	9.3	36.4	5.3	13.3	13.4	11.7	10.7	
Arc furnaces	n	5	31	36	32	98	22	16	240
	Mt/year	2.39	12.06	12.70	7.53	25.94	6.60	5.37	72.59
	Share (%)	3.3	16.6	17.5	10.4	35.7	9.1	7.4	
Continuous castings	n	13	47	34	26	97	23	22	262
	Mt/year	13.63	54.26	21.10	23.16	45.00	19.87	16.09	193.11
	Share (%)	7.1	28.1	10.9	12.0	23.3	10.3	8.3	
Long rolled product mills	n	4	47	41	38	120	58	27	335
	kt/hour	0.41	3.01	2.22	1.39	5.43	1.95	1.54	15.95
	Share (%)	2.6	18.9	13.9	8.7	34.0	12.2	9.7	
Hot rolled flat product mills	n	7	25	8	12	14	13	5	84
	kt/hour	1.86	5.45	1.19	2.35	2.65	1.59	1.16	16.25
	Share (%)	11.4	33.5	7.3	14.5	16.3	9.8	7.1	
Cold rolled flat product mills	n	7	28	16	29	23	15	10	128
	kt/hour	0.77	2.33	0.77	1.28	1.23	1.05	0.90	8.33
	Share (%)	9.2	28.0	9.2	15.4	14.8	12.6	10.8	
Electrolytic lines for tinning and ECCS (TFS) lines	n		8	4	6	5	6	8	37
	kt/hour	N/A	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.11	0.13	0.20	0.94
	Share (%)		22.3	9.6	21.3	11.7	13.8	21.3	
Other hot and electrolytic metallic coatings	n	10	19	5	18	15	9	8	84
	kt/hour	0.40	0.88	0.12	0.54	0.32	0.27	0.17	2.70
	Share (%)	14.8	32.6	4.4	20.0	11.9	10.0	6.3	
Organic coatings	n	7	5		6	6	10	3	37
	kt/hour	0.11	0.10	N/A	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.64
	Share (%)	17.2	15.6		25.0	18.8	18.8	4.7	

SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 5.4

Hot-metal blast furnaces

		B	D	E	F	I	UK	Others	EUR 12
< 6	n	7							7
	kt/day	4.80							4.80
6 - 9	n	3	15	3	6	5	4	8	44
	kt/day	7.25	23.83	5.70	14.90	12.40	9.30	14.20	87.58
> 9	n	5	21	5	6	7	8	5	57
	kt/day	21.8	98.15	16.00	36.25	38.00	37.42	27.90	275.52
Total	n	15	36	8	12	12	12	13	108
	kt/day	33.85	121.98	21.70	51.15	50.40	46.72	42.10	367.90

SOURCE:  eurostat

Ore-based steel production starts with the manufacture of cast iron in the blast furnace. In 1993, there were 108 hot-metal blast furnaces (including those in reserve), with a total technical capacity of 368 kt per day, which represents an average blast furnace capacity of 3 400 t per day.

The countries with the biggest capacities are Germany, with 33% of the Community total and 36 blast furnaces, France (14%), Italy (14%), the United Kingdom (13%), Belgium (9%) and Spain (6%), the Netherlands (6%) and Luxembourg (4%).

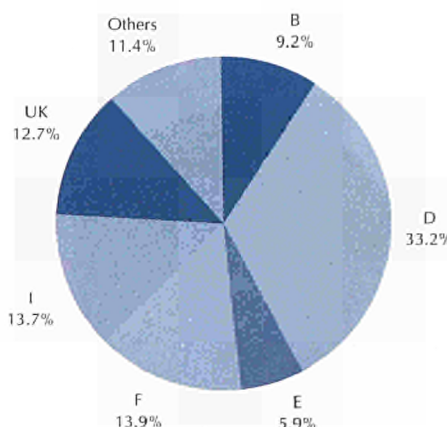


FIGURE 5.2

Hot-metal blast furnaces:
technical capacity,
EUR 12

SOURCE: eurostat

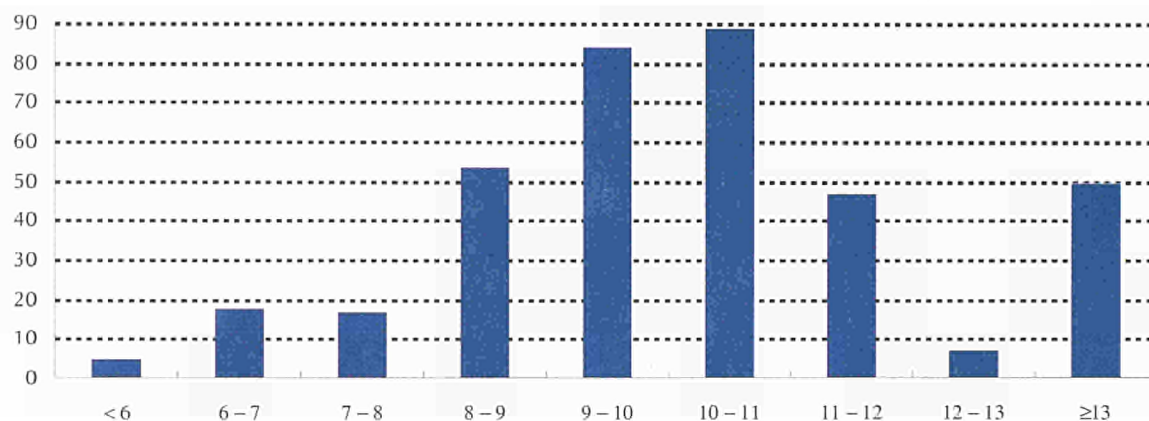


FIGURE 5.3

Hot metal blast furnaces:
technical capacity
EUR 12,
by diameter
of hearth (m),
(kt/j)

SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 5.5

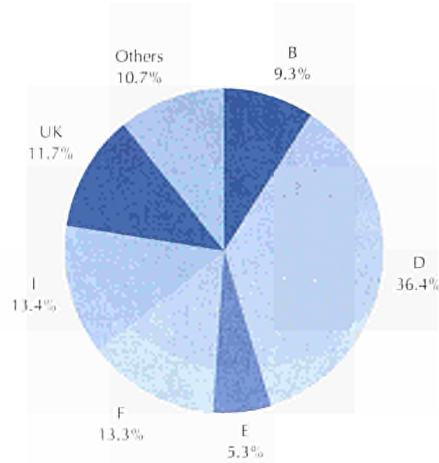
Basic oxygen
steel-making plant,
EUR 12

capacity per heat (t)	< 100	100 - 150	150 - 200	200 - 250	250 - 300	≥ 300	Total
n steelworks	9	7	8	7	6	8	45
n converters	19	19	18	18	13	20	107
Mt/year	12.50	14.59	21.23	28.21	24.92	40.52	141.97

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 5.4

Basic oxygen steel-making plant; technical capacity, EUR 12



SOURCE: eurostat

Although there are 29 blast furnaces with a hearth diameter of less than 8 metres, 90% of capacity is provided by blast furnaces with diameters with more than 8m, three-quarters by those with diameters of more than 9m and half by those of more than 10m. There are five blast furnaces with diameters of more than 13m.

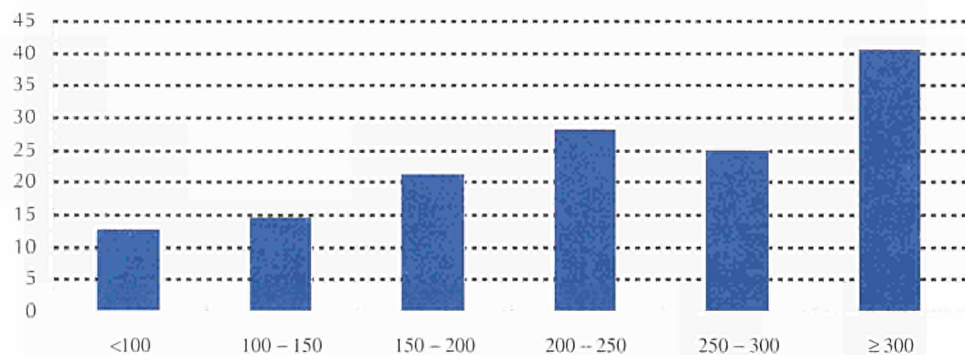
A total of 38 blast furnaces (35% of the total) is equipped for solid fuel injection (pulverized coal), others for liquid and/or gaseous fuel injection.

The hot metal is then transformed into steel in oxygen steel plants, which numbered 45 at the beginning of 1993, with 107 converters and a total technical capacity of 142 million tonnes per annum. Each steel plant has one, two or three converters. The average steel plant has 2.4 converters and a technical capacity of 3.2 million tonnes per annum.

In terms of capacity, the leader is Germany, with 36% of the total, followed by Italy (13%), France (13%), the United Kingdom (12%), Belgium (9%), the Netherlands (6%), Spain (5%) and Luxembourg (4%).

FIGURE 5.5

Basic oxygen steel-making plant; technical capacity EUR 12, by converter capacity (Mt/year)



SOURCE: eurostat

Two-thirds of total capacity is provided by converters with a unit capacity of more than 200 tonnes per unit, nearly half (46%) by converters with a capacity exceeding 250 tonnes, and more than one quarter (29%) by 8 converters with a capacity of more than 300 tonnes.

Of the 45 oxygen steelmaking plants, three use bottom-blowing of oxygen, 33 use the same process but with the addition of stirring by inert gas injected at the base, while four use combined blowing.

There are 240 electric-arc furnaces, which manufacture steel from scrap. Total technical capacity using this method is 72.6 million tonnes per annum, and the average furnace has an annual capacity of 300 kt.

In terms of capacity, the leader is Italy, with 36%, (40% of the furnaces), followed by Spain (18%), Germany (17%), France (10%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Greece (5%).

Nearly two-thirds of capacity (62%) is provided by furnaces with a unit capacity of more than 80 tonnes, and more than one-quarter (29%) by the 37 furnaces with a unit capacity of more than 120 tonnes.

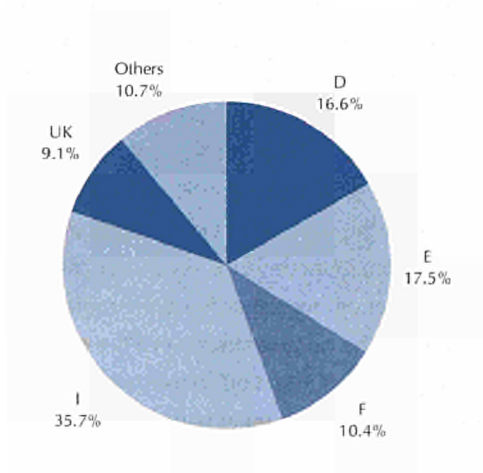


FIGURE 5.6

Electric-arc furnaces:
technical capacity,
EUR 12

10 of the 240 furnaces surveyed are equipped for the continuous charging of scrap, allowing productivity gains and energy savings; 75% of the furnaces have water-cooled walls and 60% have water-cooled roofs; finally, one-quarter of the furnaces have an offset taphole permitting separation of metal and slag during casting.

SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 5.6

Electric-arc furnaces:
number and
technical capacity

capacity per heat (t)		B	D	E	F	I	UK	Others	EUR 12
< 80	n		17	21	21	76	6	9	150
	Mt/year		3.44	4.25	2.71	14.91	0.18	2.07	27.56
≥ 80	n	5	14	15	11	22	16	7	90
	Mt/year	2.39	8.62	8.45	4.82	11.03	6.42	3.30	45.03
Total	n	5	31	36	32	98	22	16	240
	Mt/year	2.39	12.06	12.70	7.53	25.94	6.60	5.37	72.59

SOURCE: eurostat

Downstream from the oxygen converter and electric furnace, practically all the mills have secondary metallurgy facilities, thus allowing the principal functions (decarburization, desilication and dephosphorization of the cast iron for the oxygen converter, and scrap melting for the electric furnace) to be performed by the upstream furnace. The principal functions for secondary metallurgy are the vacuum for degasifying the molten metal, mixing for the homogenisation of the metal bath, heating, oxygen injection for refining and the addition of alloys to meet particular specifications.

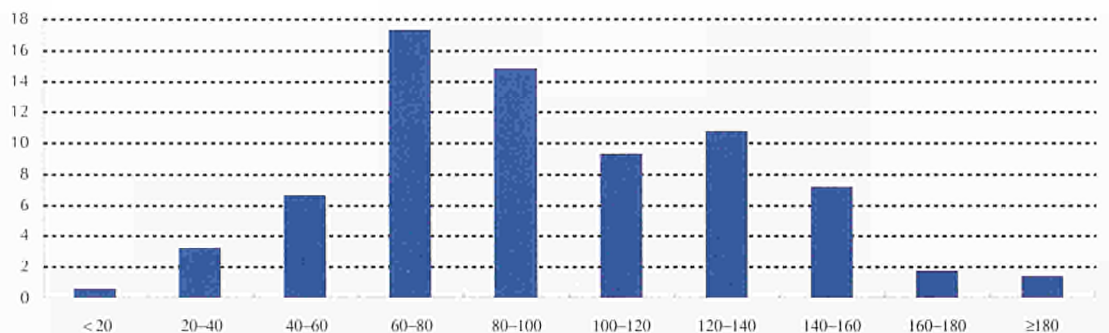
The processes used are very varied and can combine more than one of these functions. Some of the most important ones are ladle furnaces, vacuum light-arc furnaces, thorough decarburization facilities (AOD, VOD, RH-OB), vacuum circulation (RH, DH) and remelting furnaces using vacuum or electroconductive slag.

Electric steel accounts for one third of the EUR12 total, both in terms of production and capacity. The situation varies widely from one Member State to another, however. Some countries are very much focused on oxygen-blown steel (Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) while Spain, Portugal and Italy are much more focused on electric steel, while Denmark, Greece and Ireland produce exclusively electric steel.

In the last 13 years, the trend has been towards more electric steel, whose share has increased from 26% in 1984 to 34% currently. This development is due to lower investment costs, a very significant improvement in productivity and the qualities of steel produced, an increase in scrap recovery, the proximity of sources of scrap and the search for a balance between the capacities of electric steel plant and rolling mills for longs, which, in future, are likely to be made primarily from electric steel.

FIGURE 5.7

Electric-arc furnaces:
technical capacity
EUR 12, by furnace
capacity
(Mt/an)



SOURCE: eurostat

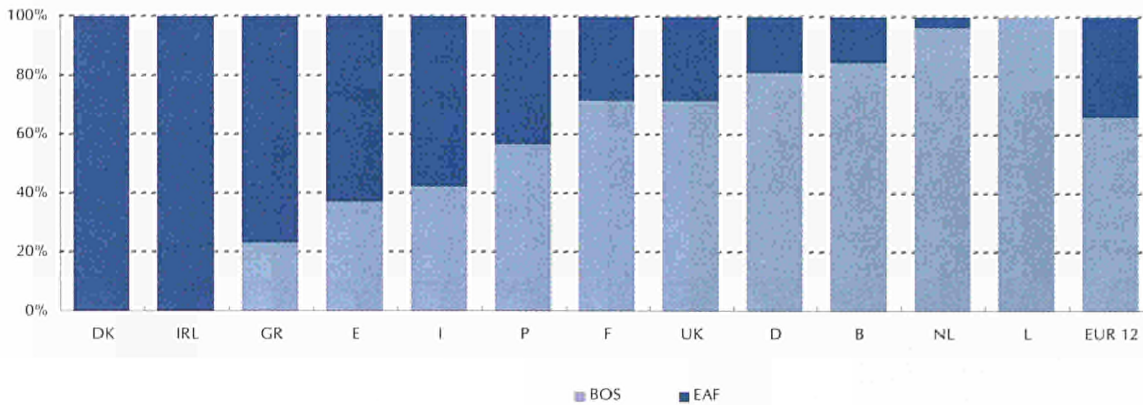


FIGURE 5.8

Crude steel;
breakdown by process,
01/01/93

SOURCE: eurostat

Almost all the molten steel thus obtained (93%), is cast continuously to obtain semi-finished products directly. By obviating the need for casting and reheating ingots and rolling them to make semi-finished products, continuous casting has yielded substantial savings in terms of productivity, energy and metal. Thus, between 1 020 and 1 040 kg of molten metal is sufficient for 1 000 kg of semi-finished product, compared with 1 150 kg using the ingot method.

The current trend in long products is towards bar casting for beams or rails. The trend in flat products is towards casting thin slabs (50-60 mm thickness) or even metal strips (5-6 mm), thus making it possible to obtain hot-drawn reels directly. There are 335 rolling mills for long products, with a combined technical capacity of 15.95 kt/h, an average of 47.6 t per rolling mill; however, sizes vary considerably, with capacities of between a few t/h and more than 140 t/h.

In EUR12, there are currently 186 continuous casting facilities for longs (semi-finished products for tubes, blooms and billets) and 76 for flats (slabs).

	Steel total		Oxygen steel		Electric steel		Share %	
	technical capacity (Mt/year)	% EUR12	technical capacity (Mt/year)	% EUR12	technical capacity (Mt/year)	% EUR12	Oxygen steel	Electric steel
B	15.54	7.2	13.15	9.3	2.39	3.3	84.6	15.4
D	63.74	29.7	51.68	36.4	12.06	16.6	81.1	18.9
E	20.17	9.4	7.47	5.3	12.70	17.5	37.0	63.0
F	26.38	12.3	18.85	13.3	7.53	10.4	71.5	28.5
I	44.99	21.0	19.05	13.4	25.94	35.7	42.3	57.7
UK	23.17	10.8	16.57	11.7	6.60	9.1	71.5	28.5
Others	20.57	9.6	15.20	10.7	5.37	7.4	73.9	26.1
EUR 12	214.56	100	141.97	100	72.59	100	66.2	33.8

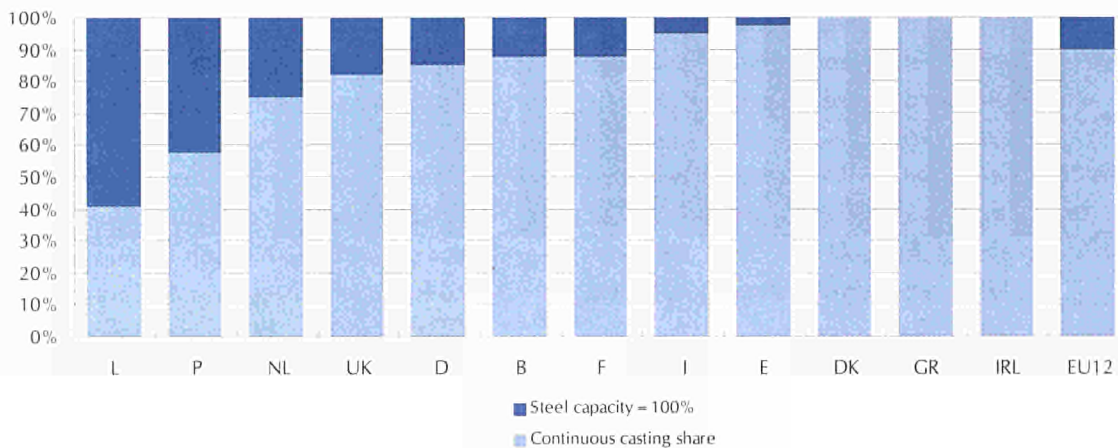
TABLE 5.7

Crude steel:
break down by process

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 5.9

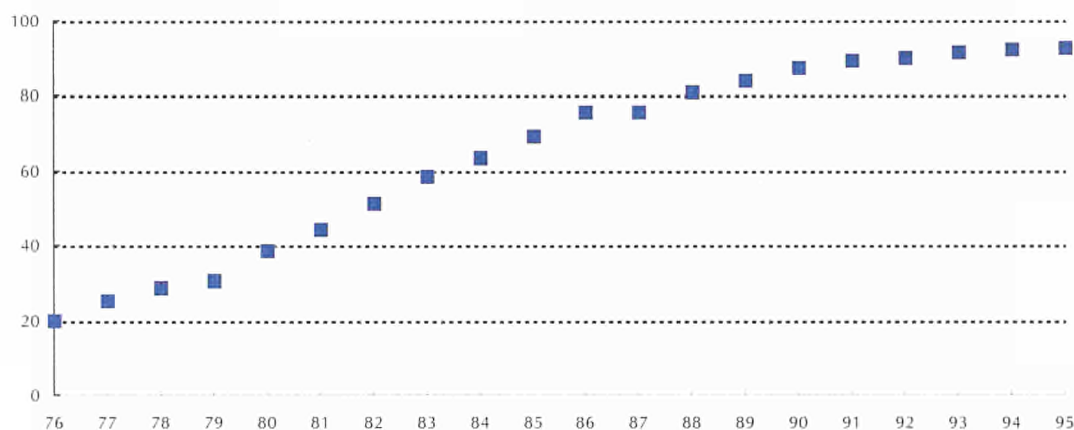
Continuous casting;
breakdown by process,
1/1/1993,



SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 5.10

Trend in the share of
continuous casting in
crude steel production
EUR 12,
(%)



SOURCE: eurostat, IISI

TABLE 5.8

Continuous casting:
breakdown by process

(1) Continuous casting capacity
was taken as being equal to
steelmaking capacity where this
was higher

	Oxygen steel			Electric steel			Steel total		
	steel capacity	continuous casting capacity	Share (1)	steel capacity	continuous casting capacity	Share (1)	steel capacity	continuous casting capacity	Share (1)
	Mt/year		%	Mt/year		%	Mt/year		%
B	13.15	11.50	87.5	2.39	2.13	89.1	15.54	13.63	87.7
D	51.68	43.62	84.4	12.06	10.64	88.2	63.74	54.26	85.1
E	7.47	8.91	100.0	12.70	12.19	96.0	20.17	21.10	97.5
F	18.85	16.82	89.2	7.53	6.34	84.2	26.38	23.16	87.8
I	19.05	16.55	86.9	25.94	28.45	100.0	44.99	45.00	94.4
UK	16.57	12.55	75.7	6.60	7.32	100.0	23.17	19.87	82.6
Others	15.20	8.85	58.2	5.37	7.24	100.0	20.57	16.09	69.1
EUR 12	141.97	118.80	82.7	72.59	74.31	95.3	214.56	193.11	87.0

SOURCE: eurostat

In terms of capacity, the leader is Italy, with 34.0% (120 rolling mills), followed by Germany (18.9%), Spain (13.9%), the United Kingdom (12.2%), France (8.7%) and Luxembourg (4.3%).

Two-thirds of capacity is provided by rolling mills of a capacity exceeding 60t/h, and nearly one-third (31%) by mills with a capacity of more than 100 t/h.

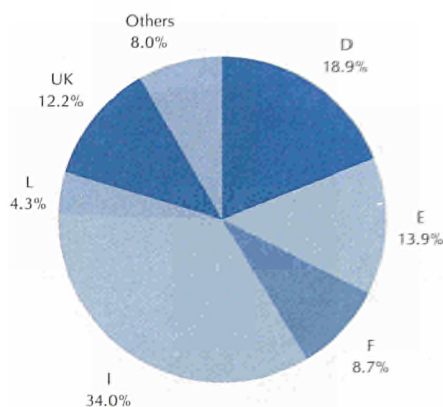


FIGURE 5.11

Long-rolled product mills: technical capacity

SOURCE: eurostat

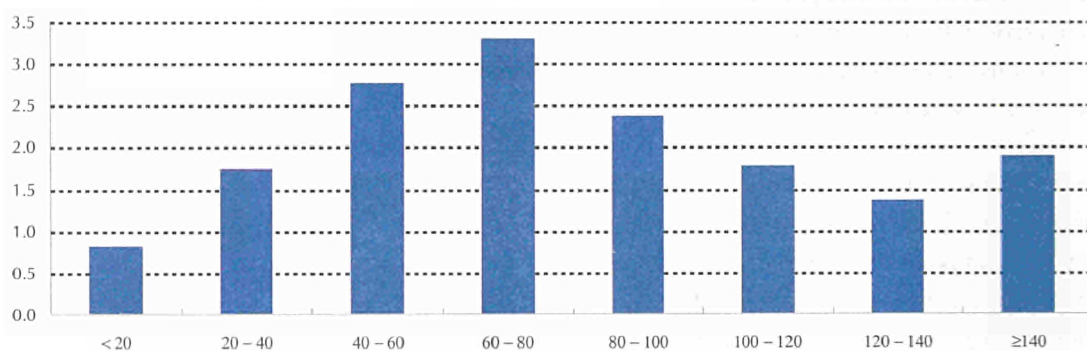


FIGURE 5.12

Long-rolled product mills by hourly technical capacity, EUR 12 (t/h), (kt/h)

SOURCE: eurostat

Hourly technical capacity (t/hour)		D	E	F	I	UK	Others	EUR 12
< 20	n	9	11	16	23	35	3	97
	kt/hour	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.19	0.04	0.81
20 - 60	n	14	15	10	61	8	13	121
	kt/hour	0.56	0.61	0.28	2.32	0.26	0.46	4.49
60 - 100	n	13	6	9	33	8	8	77
	kt/hour	0.89	0.47	0.67	2.51	0.57	0.54	5.65
> 100	n	11	9	3	3	7	7	40
	kt/hour	1.50	1.01	0.32	0.33	0.93	0.91	5.00
Total	n	47	41	38	120	58	31	335
	kt/hour	3.01	2.22	1.39	5.43	1.95	1.95	15.95

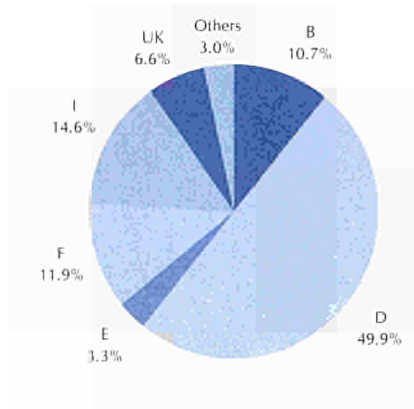
TABLE 5.9

Long-rolled product mills

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 5.13

Heavy-plate mills:
technical capacity,
EUR 12



SOURCE: eurostat

Long-product rolling mills are highly diversified, and a significant number can produce several types of product: thus, 53 rolling mills produce heavy sections, 188 merchant bars, 120 reinforcing bars and 77 wire rod.

The maximum size of heavy sections is 1 100 mm (obtainable on one rolling mill), while two other rolling mills can produce sections of 1 000 mm. The minimum diameter of wire rod is 5.0 mm (obtainable on 11 trains) and the maximum speed is 100 m/s (obtainable on five mills); also, the maximum weight of coils exceeds 2 000 kg (obtainable in 12 rolling mills) and can be as much as 2 600 kg.

Rolling mills producing hot-rolled flats are of three kinds:

- There are 31 heavy-plate mills with a total technical capacity of 3.35 kt/h; the table width is generally 5 300 mm, although five mills have a table width of more than 4 500 mm. Two-thirds of total capacity is provided by rolling mills of a table width exceeding 3 000 mm.

- The 26 rolling mills producing hot-rolled wide strip have a combined technical capacity of 12.08 kt/h; the table width exceeds 2 300 mm in one installation and 2 200 mm in seven mills, which provide more than one-third (36%) of total capacity. Of the 26 rolling mills, 16 have a transverse profile correction ensuring good product flatness and 12 have at least three winders.

TABLE 5.10

Hot-rolled
flat products:
technical capacity

Type of mill		B	D	F	I	UK	Others	EUR 12
Narrow strip mills	n		6		3	4	5	18
	kt/hour		0.25		0.19	0.09	0.24	0.77
Hot wide strip mills	n	4	6	3	5	3	5	26
	kt/hour	1.50	3.50	1.94	1.97	1.28	1.89	12.08
Heavy strip mills & other mills	n	3	13	9	6	6	3	40
	kt/hour	0.36	1.70	0.41	0.49	0.22	0.22	3.40
Total	n	7	25	12	14	13	13	84
	kt/hour	1.86	5.45	2.35	2.65	1.59	2.35	16.25

SOURCE: eurostat

- The 27 hot-strip iron and other rolling mills have a combined technical capacity of 0.82 kt/h, but they are being displaced by mills producing wider coils.

- The leading overall producer of hot-rolled flat products is Germany, with 33.5% of total capacity, followed by Italy (16.3%), France (14.5%), Belgium (11.5%), the United Kingdom (9.8%) and Spain (7.3%).

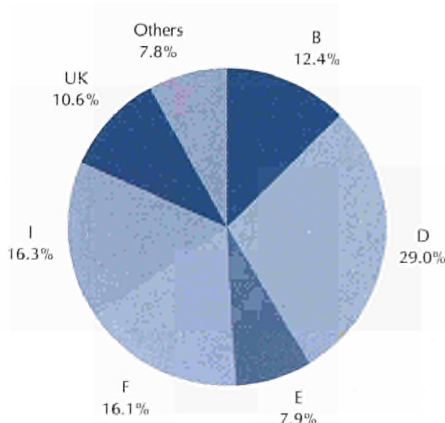


FIGURE 5.14

Hot wide strip mills,
technical capacity,
EUR 12

SOURCE: eurostat

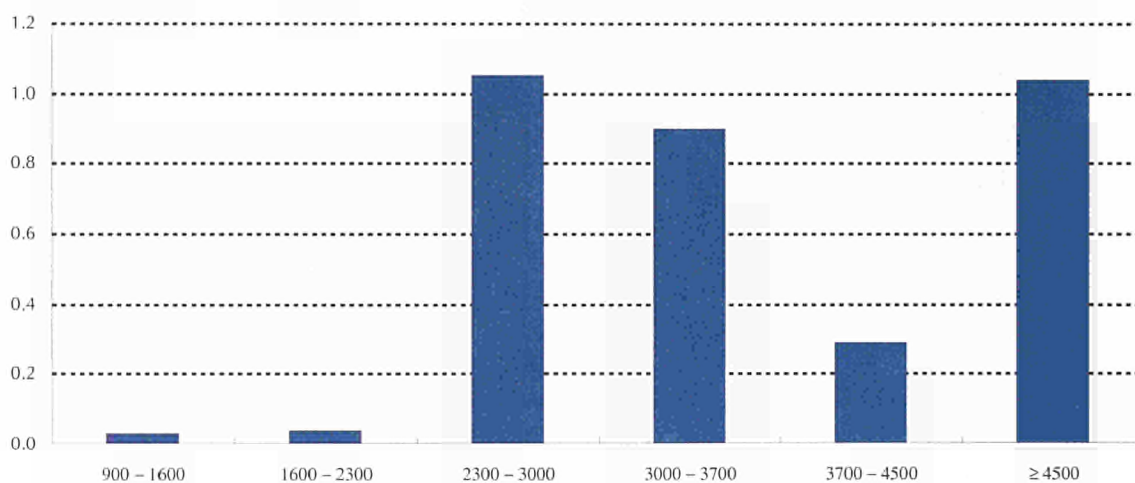


FIGURE 5.15

Heavy plate mills,
EUR12 technical
capacity by table width
(mm), (kt/h)

SOURCE: eurostat

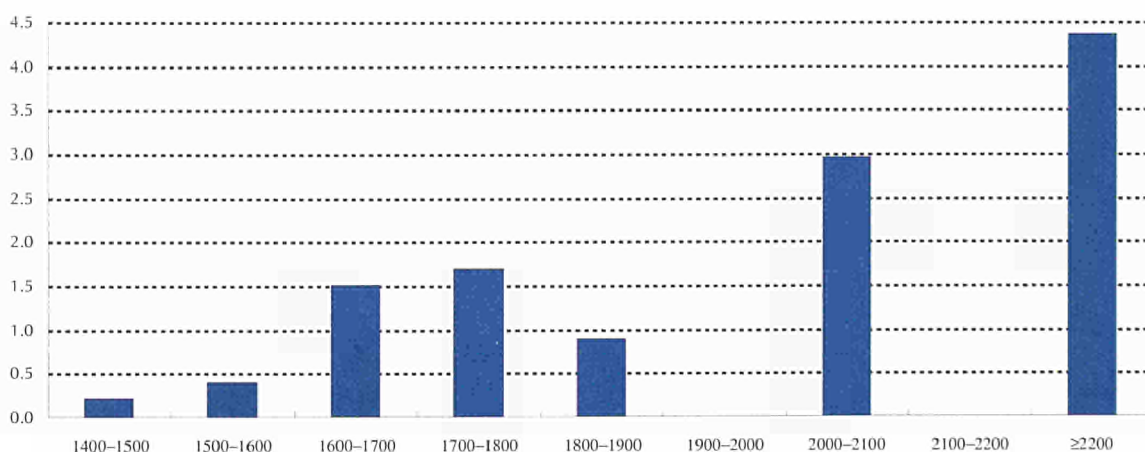


FIGURE 5.16

Hot-rolled wide-strip
mills;
technical capacity,
by table width (mm),
EUR 12
(kt/h)

SOURCE: eurostat

TABLE 5.11

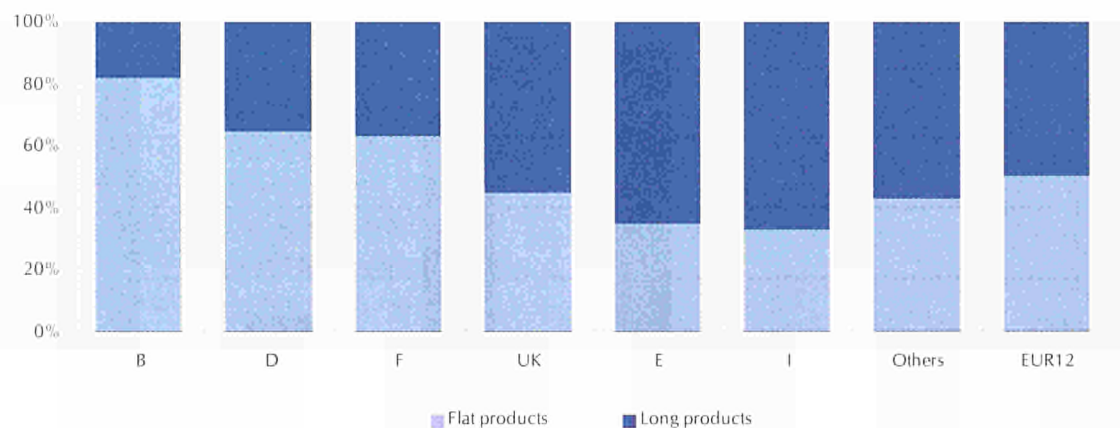
Hot rolled steel products: capacity per type of product

	Total hot-rolled steel products		Long products		Flat products		%	
	technical capacity (kt/hour)	% EUR12	technical capacity (kt/hour)	% EUR12	technical capacity (kt/hour)	% EUR12	Long products	Flat products
B	2.27	7.0	0.41	2.6	1.86	11.4	18.1	81.9
D	8.46	26.3	3.01	18.9	5.45	33.5	35.6	64.4
E	3.41	10.6	2.22	13.9	1.19	7.3	65.1	34.9
F	3.74	11.6	1.39	8.7	2.35	14.5	37.2	62.8
I	8.08	25.1	5.43	34.0	2.65	16.3	67.2	32.8
UK	3.54	11.0	1.95	12.2	1.59	9.8	55.1	44.9
Others	2.70	8.4	1.54	9.7	1.16	7.1	57.0	43.0
Total	32.20	100	15.95	100	16.25	100	49.5	50.5

SOURCE:  eurostat

FIGURE 5.17

Breakdown of technical capacity for hot-rolled steel products, 1/1/1993



SOURCE:  eurostat

TABLE 5.12

Hot-rolled steel products: production per type of product, 1994

	Total hot-rolled steel products		Long products		Flat products		%	
	Production 1994 (kt)	% EUR12	Production 1994 (kt)	% EUR12	Production 1994 (kt)	% EUR12	Long products	Flat products
B	10,980	9.2	1,415	3.0	9,565	13.3	12.9	87.1
D	33,873	28.4	10,277	21.7	23,596	32.9	30.3	69.7
E	12,103	10.2	7,011	14.8	5,092	7.1	57.9	42.1
F	14,888	12.5	4,334	9.2	10,554	14.7	29.1	70.9
I	22,775	19.1	12,429	26.3	10,346	14.4	54.6	45.4
UK	14,438	12.1	6,678	14.1	7,760	10.8	46.3	53.7
Others	10,076	8.5	5,187	11.0	4,889	6.8	51.5	48.5
Total	119,133	100	47,331	100	71,802	100	39.7	60.3

SOURCE:  eurostat

In 1995, flat products accounted for 50.5% of total hot-rolled capacity and 59.8% of hot-rolled production in EUR12 (61.3% for EUR15). However, the overall picture for EUR12 masks wide variations between Member States, some of which are very much focused on long products (Luxembourg, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Spain and Greece) while others concentrate on flats (Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Denmark and the United Kingdom). The general trend towards flats will probably continue, with the new Member States focusing initially on long products.

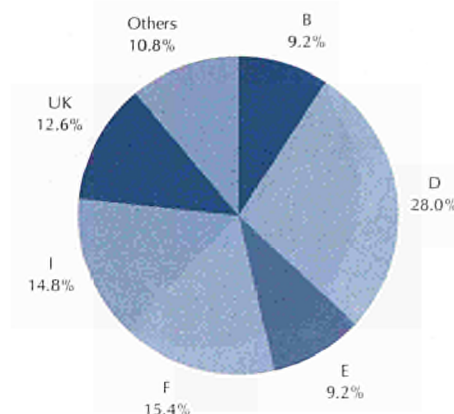


FIGURE 5.18

Cold-rolling flat-product mills: technical capacity EUR 12

SOURCE: eurostat

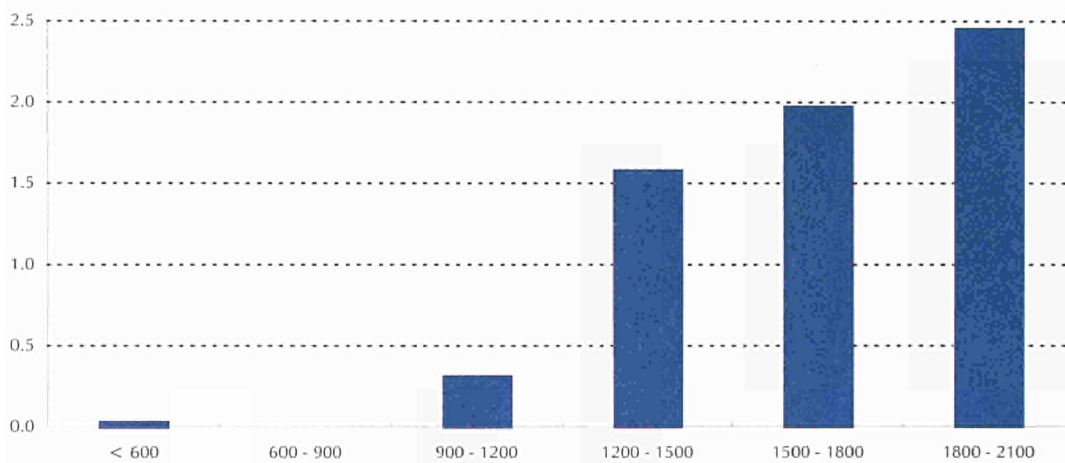


FIGURE 5.19

Tandem cold-rolling mills: EUR12 technical capacity by width of table (mm), kt/hour

SOURCE: eurostat

Type of mill		D	E	F	I	UK	Others	EUR 12
Tandem mill	n	10	3	6	7	8	10	44
	kt/hour	1.86	0.42	0.90	0.95	0.93	1.33	6.39
Reversing Quarto mill	n	6	8	5	13	3	5	40
	kt/hour	0.21	0.26	0.16	0.25	0.09	0.28	1.25
multiple-cylinder mill	n	13	5	18	3	4	2	45
	kt/hour	0.26	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.69
Total	n	29	16	29	23	15	17	129
	kt/hour	2.33	0.77	1.28	1.23	1.05	1.67	8.33

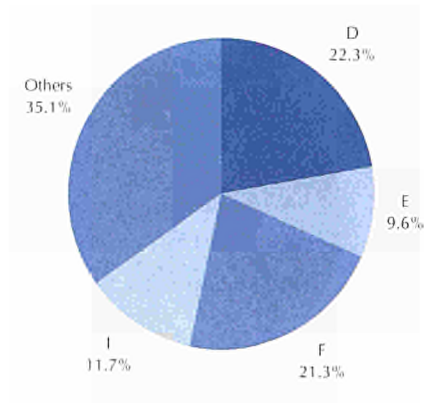
TABLE 5.13

Cold rolling mills: number and technical capacity

SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 5.20

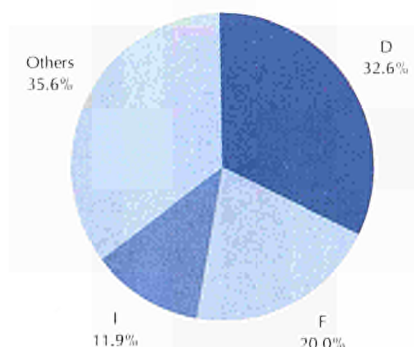
Electrolytic tinning:
technical capacity
EUR 12



SOURCE: eurostat

FIGURE 5.21

Other metal coatings
applied by electrolysis
and hot-dip:
technical capacity
EUR 12



SOURCE: eurostat

In order to obtain thinner flats (thicknesses of less than 0.50 mm), reels obtained by hot rolling are subsequently cold-rolled. In terms of technical capacity, the leading producer is Germany, with 28.0% of the total, followed by France (15.4%), Italy (14.8%), the United Kingdom (12.6%), Spain (9.2%), Belgium (9.2%) and the Netherlands (5.2%).

This operation is carried out on three main types of facility: 44 tandem continuous rolling mills, comprising 3 to 6 four-high stands and providing three-quarters of capacity; the remaining quarter is carried out on four-high stand reversing mills or those using multiple cylinders for smaller quantities or special specifications (stainless sheet, magnetic sheet). More than two-thirds of the technical capacity of tandem rolling mills (69%) is provided by mills with a table width in excess of 1 500 mm, and 38% by those with a table width in excess of 1 800 mm.

TABLE 5.14

Flat-product coating

Type of coating		B	D	E	F	I	UK	EUR 12
Electrolytic lines et ECCS	n kt/hour	N/A	8 0.21	4 0.09	6 0.20	5 0.11	NA	37 0.94
Other metallic electrolytic coating	n kt/hour	N/A	8 0.38	N/A	4 0.12	7 0.13	N/A	28 0.85
Other metallic coating	n kt/hour	6 0.30	11 0.50	N/A	14 0.42	8 0.19	7 0.20	56 1.85
Total metallic coating	n kt/hour	6 0.30	27 1.09	4 0.09	24 0.74	20 0.43	7 0.20	121 3.64
Organic coating	n kt/hour	7 0.11	5 0.10	N/A	6 0.16	6 0.12	10 0.12	37 0.64

SOURCE: eurostat

Some cold-rolled reels are subsequently coated either with tin or chromium oxide for packaging, or zinc, aluminium or other metal for the motor-car, household appliance and construction industries. Although the use of steel for packaging has reached something of a plateau, other coatings have made considerable advances in recent years.

The use of hot-rolled coils varies considerably between Member States. In EUR12 as a whole, in terms of technical capacity, 76% of hot coils are subsequently cold-rolled, 8% are electrical or stainless sheets, 9% are tinned and 25% are coated with other metals.

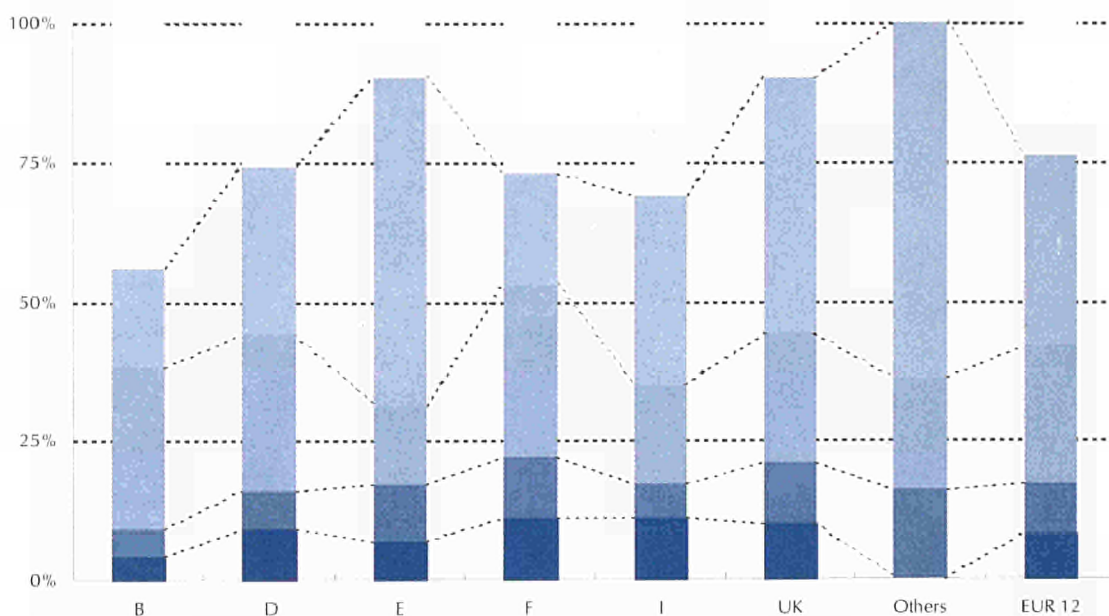


FIGURE 5.22

Availability of hot-rolled coils (volume)

- Total hot rolled wide strip
- Total cold rolled wide strip
- Other metallic coating
- Tinning
- Stainless & magnetic

SOURCE: eurostat



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