COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM (83) 236 final

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EXTENSION BEYOND 1 JULY 1983 OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED UNDER ARTICLE 58

SURVEY OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLES 58 AND 60 OF THE ECSC TREATY (up to 15 April 1983)

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE ARTICLE 58 MEASURES FOR THE YEAR 1982

(Communication from the Commission to the Council)

COM (83) 236 final

CCM 236

EXTENSION BEYOND 1 JULY 1983 OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED UNDER ARTICLE 58

I.- RENEWAL AND DURATION

1.1. "The Community shall progressively bring about conditions which will of themselves ensure the most rational distribution of production at the highest possible level of productivity, while safeguarding continuity of employment and taking care not to provoke fundamental and persistent di· turbances in the economies of Member States."
(Article 2 of the ECSC Treaty).

Because of the state of manifest crisis, the Commission established a system of production quotas after consulting the Consultative Committee and with the assent of the Council.

As the manifest crisis is persisting, it is necessery to extend the period of validity of the system in order to enable supply to adjust to the reduction in demand. In addition, the firms' structural overcapacity has led the Member States to take coordinated action, within the framework of the Community, with a view to restructuring their industries, and the vulnerability of certain firms during the period of adjustment necessitates market control measures which should also make it easier for the industry to adjust to the new economic conditions.

The Community must succeed in its restructuring efforts.

The vast majority of the parties concerned (producers, dealers, consumers and workers) agree that an extension is needed. The European Parliament is also in favour.

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The Commission therefore intends to submit to the Council a proposal to extend the market control measures adopted under Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty.

1.2. As already mentioned, these measures provide vital support for the restructuring policy, and it is therefore proposed that they should be extended for two and a half years, i.e. until the end of 1985, which coincides with the end of the period of validity of the Aids Code (*). In this event, it would of course be necessary to verify each year that the state of crisis was persisting, particular attention being paid to the products covered, the operating procedures and all the specific problems to which the continuation of the system could give rise.

1.3. The new system should be based largely on the present system, which has operated satisfactorily in general, but should bring out to a greater extent the close links with the restructuring policy, take into account certain new features and be more transparent.

II - LINKS WITH THE RESTRUCTURING POLICY

2.1. There should not be any fundamental changes to the system, since it has proved effective and has encouraged firms to restructure.

(*) Commission Decision n° 2320/81/ECSC of 7 August 1981 establishing Community rules for aids to the steel industry (OF n° L 228 of 13 August 1981).

In particular, no new capacity should receive quotas in the context of the new Decision, and there should be no increase in the reference figures overall, exceptin the case of products where the General Objectives - as part of their periodic updating - indicated that this was not incompatible with existing Community production potential.

2.2. However, firms should be given the opportunity <u>of adjusting their reference figures to their restructured apparatus</u> of production, since the reference figures are based on a period which is becoming increasingly distant, and technological and market developments have resulted in a number of discrepancies between the quotas allocated to firms and their actual production potential.

It is already possible to make adjustments by means of <u>exchanges of quotas between firms</u>. These represent approximately 6% of the total amount of quotas allocated. <u>Exchanges of reference</u> figures between firms should continue to be permitted and encouraged, but this by itself does not seem to be sufficient.

2.3. <u>Firms should be allowed, whithin the overall framework</u> of the reference figures allocated to them, for flat products on the one hand and long products on the other, <u>to indicate the changes which they would like to see made to the reference figures for the different product categories</u>. These changes should take into account relative value and the fact that, as a result of developments, there is to some extent a process of substitution, where certain markets are concerned, towards other product categories.

After verifying that total production in the various categories is still compatible with the market trend, the Commission could adopt the changes in question.

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The proposals in question by the firms should be made within three months of the implementation of the new Decision, and the Commission would adopt the new reference figures for the calculation of the quotas in question with effect from 1 January 1984.

2.4. The present system enables firms to keep their base reference figures whatever structural changes they undergo. This obviously encourages restructuring and should be maintained, since it is quite normal that a firm which has made an effort to reduce its surplus capacity in order to use its apparatus of production more efficiently should be able to rely on the maintenance of its reference figures so as to be able to attain this objective. This possibility should be maintained. However, it is clear that it benefits above all the integrated works of an adequate size which can turn to account the closure of their least efficient plants.

The smaller firms are not as flexible, particularly the single-product firms. If they are modern, appropriately structured and do not receive any aid, they will inevitably suffer the full impact of the abatement rates. It is then permissible to adapt their reference figures in order to help them to weather the storm when the abatement rates become unbearable.

This was the intended aim of Article 14 of the present Decision, but it is necessary to devise a method which demonstrates more explicitly the links with the restructuring policy.

2.5. In this area there is a structural difference between flat products, over 90% of which, and in some cases 95% of which, are produced by integrated works, and long products, most of which are produced by small independent producers - which in this area more often than not have production processes which are significantly more compe-tititive for ordinary steels, which represent by far the biggest proportion of this product category.

There is therfore greater overcapacity in the Community where long products are concerned than where flat products are concerned.

Consequently, it would seem to be easier to solve the problem in the flat products sector, since a reduction in the abatement rates for modern, unaided small firms when the rates exceed a level of x%, alters the relativities between the different categories of firm to only a very small extent.

2.6. The problem is more difficult where long products are concerned, particularly in sectors such as concrete reinforcing bars, where the works which might benefit from such adjustments are very numerous; in order to bring supply into line with demand, it will be necessary to achieve through higher abatement rates what could have been achieved through additional quotas.

It is therefore necessary to set at a higher level than in the case of flat products the abatement rate from which firms will be able to enjoy a reduction in the rate, and to make provision for additional adjustments, as indicated below :

2.7. Where a firm goes out of business, there are several possibilities. If it is purchased by another firm, the reference figures and corresponding quotas obviously remain with the purchaser. In the case of bankruptcy, at least part of the remaining reference figures should be made available to the Commission for allocation to efficient, unaided firms.

These marginal adjustments should not call into question the balance of the system, but should help firms to weather the storm, at a time when some of them, if they cannot make the requisite internal cuts in capacity, are being placed in intolerable

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situations, even if they have modern, competitive plants.

III.- PRODUCTS COVERED

It is necessary to update the system :

(a) in respect of its duration, and

(b) in respect of the strengthening of the links with the restructuring policy.

For example, the updating of the reference figures and the exchanges between firms may be totally distorted if certain basic products remain subject to restrictions under voluntary agreements, while the majority are covered by the measures adopted under Article 58. In this context, it is appropriate, initially at least, to include the category II products "heavy plate and wide flats" and category III products "beams", which are at present the subject of voluntary agreements, in the Article 58 system.

3.2. As mentioned in Section I of this Memo, the products covered by the system should be reviewed each year, and the Commission does not rule out the possibility that there will be changes in the products covered by the end of 1985, and if the market so permits, that there will be a reduction in the number of products covered.

IV. - TRANSPARENCY

4.1. It is essential that all interested parties should be kept informed of developments in the system and that they should be able to understand the way in which it develops and the way in which the Commission administers it.

This is all the more necessary with a system established for a period of 30 months.

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In this context, it is the Commission's intention that the criteria for allocating additional quotas should be made more specific, and that the methods to be followed should be laid down clearly and brought to the attention of the representatives of the governments and of the steel industry.

4.2. The Commission will submit an annual report on the results obtained, containing the relevant figures. In addition, every three months, within the framework of the discussions concerning the forward report and the presentation thereof, the Commission will keep interested parties informed of the information at its disposal in order to enable all concerned to carry out a continuous examination of the measures adopted and their impact on the steel industry.

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Brussels, ...

SURVEY OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLES 58 AND 60 OF THE ECSC TREATY

(Up to 15 April 1983)

Statistics on the inspections made under Articles 58 and 60, and on their repercussions, are set out in the tables annexed.

I. Quotas

One general point is that the 114 undertakings monitored (satisfying the definition in Article 2(4) of Decision No 1696/82/ECSC) account for 93 % of Europe's output of the products covered by the rules based on Article 58.

As to the effectiveness of the system, it is reasonable to assume that the infringements remaining undetected by our inspections were strictly marginal. In very many cases the quality and thoroughness of our inspectors' on-the-spot checks have reduced the number of incidents of overproduction. In any case, the cost (in terms of resources mobilized) of absolute effectiveness would be out of all proportion to the likely results.

Three points emerge on analysis of the procedures initiated for infringement of the rules laid down by Article 58 (i.e. for exceeding the quotas):

1) the number of infringements has remained stable since the system started. At most there is likely to have been a slight reduction over the first quarter of 1983, though operations such as verification, registration of quota transfers and so forth have yet to be completed, making it impossible to give precise figures on this point at this stage;

2) there have been few cases of second offences; without a doubt the level of the fine deters most undertakings from recidivism; for many the persistent slump in the market must act as an added deterrent;

3) however high the total of over 100 million ECU in fines may appear, the infringements detected are equivalent to only about 0.5% of the total production monitored (setting the volume of overproduction on which penalties were imposed against the total volume monitored).

II. Prices

Announcements of penalties are now starting, and are bound to increase. A sharp increase has been made in the level of the fines to enhance their deterrent effect. (The series of decisions now in the process of being adopted will impose fines totalling over 10 million ECU under Articles 47 and 60 of the ECSC Treaty.)

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However, one should not overestimate the effectiveness of penalties in dealing with pricing, since infringements move more or less in line with demand, with the rules being observed more closely as soon as demand picks up. Accordingly, the Commission expects that the best means to attain its objectives will be to strike the closest possible balance between supply and demand.

Annexes: 3

SURVEY OF THE QUOTA SYSTEM SET UP UNDER ARTICLE 58 OF THE ECSC TREATY

1. Number of letters (of grievance) based on Article 36

1.1. System I*	56
1.2. System II*	125
TOTAL	181

2. Number of hearings held (for undertakings' oral comments)

2.1. System I	30
2.2. System II	57
TOTAL	87

3. Penalties

3.1. Number of decisions imposing fines

3.1.1. System I:	28.10.1981	1	
	11.06.1982	4	
	13.08.1982	4	
	24.11.1982	3	
	SUBTOTAL		12
3.1.2. System II	13.08.1982	4	
	24.11.1982	6	
	24.03.1983	12	
	SUBTOTAL		22
3.1.3. Total number of decisions imposing fines			34

3.2. Total fines (in ECU)

3.2.1. System I	18 644 302
3.2.2. System II	91 831 391
3.2.3. TOTAL	ECU 110.475.693

(*) System I : system set up by Decision No 2794/80/ECSC
System II : system set up by Decision No 1831/81/ECSC

SURVEY OF THE PRICING RULES BASED ON ARTICLES 60 AND 47 OF THE ECSC TREATY

1. Number of inspection reports by 1 April 1983: 294

2. Number of letters (of grievance) based on Article 36 and sent by 1 April 1983: 67

3. Number of hearings held (for undertakings' oral comments) 23

4. Penalties

4.1. Number of decisions imposing fines before 9 December 1982: 4
in April 1983: 10
14

4.2. Total (in ECU) before 9 December 1982: 179 843
in April 1983: approximately 9 000 000

4.3. Aggregate total (in ECU): approximately 10 000 000

Inspections (of producers) under Articles 60 and 61 of the ECSC Treaty in 1981 and 1982

	Inspections		
Country	1981	1982	Total
Germany	6	2	8
Belgium	4	4	8
France	2	6	8
Italy	20	30	50
Luxemburg	-	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	2
United Kingdom	7	3	10
Denmark	-	-	-
Ireland	1	-	1
Greece	-	-	-
Total	41	47	88

Inspections (of steel dealers) under Decision No 1836/81/ECSC in 181 and 1982

	Inspections		
Country	1981	1982	Total
Germany	10	62	72
Belgium	11	26	37
France	7	31	38
Italy	7	54	61
Luxemburg	-	1	1
Netherlands	-	4	4
United Kingdom	3	30	33
Denmark	-	2	2
Ireland	-	2	2
Greece	-	-	-
Total	38	212	250

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Inspections (on crude-steel producers' premises) under Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty between 1 January 1981 and 31 December 1982

Country	1981 Number of undertakings inspected	1981 Production in the country concerned	1982 Number of undertakings inspected	1982 Production in the country concerned
Germany	6	41 610 000	2	35 880 000
Belgium	3	12 283 000	4	9 895 000
France	2	21 245 000	5	18 421 000
Italy	14	24 778 000	17	24 003 000
Luxembourg	-	3 790 000	1	3 510 000
Netherlands	1	5 472 000	1	4 353 000
United Kingdom	3	15 321 000	3	13 747 000
Denmark	-	612 000	-	560 000
Ireland	1	33 000	-	61 000
Greece	-	909 000	-	933 000
Total	29	126 053 000	33	111 363 000

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Brussels, ...

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE ARTICLE 58 MEASURES FOR THE YEAR 1982

The quota system, established in October 1980, has been modified since that date in order that the market might be controlled more efficiently and also to take account of changing conditions and lessons learned during its life.

In 1982 the previous system was extended at the beginning of July. In the new system, effective until 30 June 1983, the number of products in the system has been increased by the inclusion of wire rod. The reliability of the production programmes has been improved by a more flexible method for fixing the abatement rates.

Significant results have been achieved in maintaining price levels and encouraging the restructuring of companies without modifying the relative position of the various Member States to any appreciable extent. The attached tables for finished products show that the relative changes have not been very substantial although some cases of increase (Italy) or decrease (UK) have been evident.

The most important feature that has emerged within the group of products subject to the rules of the system has been the further development of the production of the mini-steelworks in the field of long products.

In terms of actual production the system covers about 70% of the total finished products.

During 1982 the production quotas allocated to Community companies and the production outturn have been as follows:

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		Millions of tonnes	
		Outturn	Quota
Ia	Hot rolled coil	19.0	20.3
Ib	Cold rolled sheet	13.2	14.3
Ic	Galvanised sheet	3.6	3.9
Id	Other coated sheet	2.2	2.6
IV	Wire rod	9.7	9.0[1]
V	Reinforcing bar	6.1	7.0
VI	Merchant bar	8.0	9.6
		61.8	66.7

[1] Half-year quota adjusted to an annual figure.

Community producers have used up 93% of the quotas allocated, taking account of the amendments granted during the period.

In practice the system allows the allocation of supplementary quotas to small companies and those located in Greece, in order that they may adapt to any serious problems caused by the operation of the system.

In addition, extra quotas can be granted for products used in the fabrication of small diameter tubes under certain circumstances.

Supplementary quotas granted in 1982 for production of small diameter tubes (Article 10) for exceptional difficulties (Articles 14 and 16)

Community Total

000 tonnes

Categories / Extra Quota		Raw material for tubes (Art 10)	Exceptional difficulties (Art 14 and Art 16)	Total
Ia	Hot rolled coil	1 331	131	1 462
Ib	Cold rolled sheet	-	242	242
1c	Galvanised sheet	-	9	9
Id	Other coated sheet	-	-	-
IV	Wire rod	-	133	133
V	Reinforcing bar	-	345	345
VI	Merchant bar	-	124	124
Tota;		1 331	984	2 315

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The above table shows that these amendments have amounted to 2.3 m.T. in 1982 of which 1.3 m were for the raw material for small diameter tubes and 1.0 m for exceptional difficulties.

These amendments only represented 1.9% and 1.5% respectively of the total quotas allocated.

Detailed product tables (by category) are attached.

Nevertheless the principal element of flexibility within the system remains the rights of companies to transfer or exchange their quotas.

Total transfers and exchanges amounted to 4.5 m.t. in 1982, some 6.5% of quotas allocated (including amendments and supplements).

PRODUCTION — CRUDE STEEL

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	53232	34,2	38985	30,9	41253	31,1	46040	32,8	43838	34,3	41610	33,2	35876	32,5
FRANCE	27020	17,4	22089	17,5	22837	17,2	23360	16,7	23172	18,1	21245	17,0	18427	16,7
ITALIE	23798	15,3	23333	18,5	24283	18,3	24250	17,3	26501	20,8	24778	19,8	24003	21,7
PAYS-BAS	5840	3,7	4923	3,9	5583	4,2	5805	4,1	5272	4,1	5472	4,4	4353	3,9
BELGIQUE	16225	10,4	11256	8,9	12601	9,5	13442	9,6	12321	9,7	12283	9,8	9895	9,0
LUXEMBOURG	6448	4,2	4329	3,4	4790	3,6	4950	3,5	4619	3,6	3790	3,0	3509	3,2
UK	22318	14,4	20474	16,2	20302	15,3	21472	15,3	11278	8,8	15321	12,3	13753	12,4
IRLANDE	110	0,1	47	0,1	68	0,1	72	0,1	2	0,0	33	0,0	61	0,1
DANEMARK	535	0,3	685	0,6	863	0,7	804	0,6	734	0,6	612	0,5	560	0,5
GRECE											909		933	
EUR 9	155526	100,0	126121	100,0	132580	100,0	140195	100,0	127738	100,0	125144	100,0	110437	100,0
EUR 10											126053		111370	

PRODUCTION - FINISHED STEEL

PAYS \ ANNEE	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	38859	33,6	28758	30,0	31288	30,5	33940	31,5	32774	33,0	32175	32,6	27583	31,6
FRANCE	20594	17,8	18010	18,7	19372	18,9	19894	18,5	19657	19,8	18310	18,6	16119	18,5
ITALIE	18378	15,9	18762	19,5	19641	19,2	20067	18,7	21106	21,3	20679	21,0	19550	22,4
PAYS-BAS	3884	3,4	3417	3,5	3692	3,6	3755	3,5	3176	3,2	3317	3,4	3026	3,5
BELGIQUE	12137	10,5	8615	9,0	9593	9,4	10259	9,5	9412	9,5	8824	8,9	7295	8,4
LUXEMBOURG	4515	3,9	3150	3,3	3435	3,3	3595	3,4	3570	3,6	3004	3,0	2743	3,1
UK	16576	14,4	14799	15,4	14855	14,5	15421	14,3	8816	8,9	11737	11,9	10396	11,9
IRLANDE	76	0,1	28	0,0	55	0,0	50	0,0	22	0,0	18	0,0	61	0,1
DANEMARK	457	0,4	553	0,6	639	0,6	676	0,6	649	0,7	556	0,6	462	0,5
GRECE											1180		1196	
EUR 9	115474	100,0	96012	100,0	102570	100,0	107656	100,0	99182	100,0	98620	100,0	87235	100,0
EUR 10											99800		88431	

PRODUCTION — HOT ROLLED COIL (AS FINISHED PRODUCT) 5

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	3936	46,8	3139	31,3	3625	30,3	4030	32,0	3897	32,7	4437	31,4	3589	30,2
FRANCE	708	8,4	2106	21,0	2692	22,5	2687	21,3	2875	24,1	3120	22,1	2441	20,6
ITALIE	1493	17,8	2154	21,5	2231	18,7	2272	18,0	2535	21,3	2964	21,0	2814	23,7
PAYS-BAS	466	5,5	635	6,4	662	5,5	689	5,5	464	3,9	636	4,5	633	5,3
BELGIQUE	841	10,0	1202	12,0	1847	15,4	1925	15,3	1627	13,7	1663	11,7	1319	11,1
LUXEMBOURG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0,0	3	0,0	29	0,2
UK	965	11,5	781	7,8	910	7,6	1001	7,9	516	4,3	1321	9,3	1056	8,9
IRLANDE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DANEMARK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GRECE														
EUR 9	8409	100,0	10017	100,0	11967	100,0	12604	100,0	11915	100,0	14144	100,0	11881	100,0

PRODUCTION HOT ROLLED NARROW STRIP (AND COILS FOR TUBES)

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	2.994	36,4	2.329	36,5	2.330	35,4	2.654	37,4	2.516	42,1	2.384	46,2	2.115	47,7
FRANCE	1.538	18,7	1.213	19,0	1.306	19,9	1.300	18,3	1.125	18,8	892	17,3	807	18,2
ITALIE	1.153	14,0	812	12,7	806	12,2	865	12,2	863	14,4	769	14,9	575	13,0
PAYS-BAS	205	2,5	171	2,7	222	3,4	288	4,1	232	3,9	236	4,6	202	4,5
BELGIQUE	205	2,5	99	1,6	87	1,3	37	0,5	26	0,4	66	1,3	62	1,4
LUXEMBOURG	1.018	0,3	629	9,8	682	10,4	811	11,5	770	12,9	496	9,6	349	7,9
UK	1.121	13,6	1.134	17,7	1.144	17,4	1.134	16,0	450	7,5	315	6,1	322	7,3
IRLANDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DANEMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRECE														
EUR 9	8.234	100,0	6.387	100,0	6.576	100,0	7.089	100,0	5.982	100,0	5.160	100,0	4.432	100,0

PRODUCTION WIDE FLATS

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 janvier-août	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	563	63,6	403	74,9	403	76,0	434	73,4	381	77,1	303	76,5	193	76,9
FRANCE	160	18,1	23	4,3	22	4,2	31	5,3	33	6,7	22	5,5	10	4,0
ITALIE	24	2,7	21	3,9	24	4,5	29	4,9	16	3,2	23	5,8	11	4,4
PAYS-BAS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BELGIQUE	30	3,4	13	2,4	3	0,6	1	0,2	--	-	--	--	--	--
LUXEMBOURG	6	0,7	3	0,5	2	0,4	3	0,5	2	0,4	3	0,8	--	--
UK	96	10,8	66	12,3	69	13,0	87	14,7	56	11,4	45	11,4	37	14,7
IRLANDE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DANEMARK	6	0,7	9	1,7	7	1,3	6	1,0	6	1,2	--	--	--	--
GRECE														
EUR 9	883	100,0	537	100,0	530	100,0	592	100,0	495	100,0	396	100,0	251	100,0

PRODUCTION HOT ROLLED PLATE (OVER 3 MM)

(*) janvier - Novembre

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 (*)	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	6.669	40,3	3.978	34,4	4.401	37,0	4.602	37,6	4.526	38,4	4.750	38,8	3.655	37,7
FRANCE	2.084	12,6	1.585	13,7	1.561	13,1	1.519	12,4	1.654	14,1	1.361	11,1	1.054	10,9
ITALIE	2.731	16,5	2.276	19,7	2.100	17,7	1.920	15,7	2.079	17,7	2.224	18,2	2.027	20,9
PAYS-BAS	519	3,1	339	2,9	318	2,7	333	2,7	309	2,6	301	2,5	233	2,4
BELGIQUE	1.925	11,6	1.141	9,9	1.341	11,3	1.439	11,8	1.501	12,7	1.658	13,6	1.194	12,3
LUXEMBOURG	238	1,4	178	1,5	166	1,4	190	1,6	186	1,6	196	1,6	160	1,6
UK	2.181	13,2	1.731	15,0	1.593	13,4	1.798	14,7	1.071	9,1	1.350	11,0	1.066	11,0
IRLANDE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DANEMARK	217	1,3	332	2,9	402	3,4	428	3,5	444	3,8	390	3,2	308	3,2
GRECE														
EUR 9	16.564	100,0	11.560	100,0	11.882	100,0	12.229	100,0	11.770	100,0	12.230	100,0	9.697	100,0

PRODUCTION HOT ROLLED PLATE (LESS THAN 3mm)

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 JANVIER-AOUT	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	119	21,3	85	21,8	100	22,0	42	9,3	54	16,2	50	14,7	41	17,4
FRANCE	214	38,2	128	32,8	156	34,3	164	36,4	150	44,9	113	33,2	84	35,6
ITALIE	37	6,6	34	8,7	15	3,3	6	1,3	0	0,0	1	0,3	5	2,1
PAYS-BAS	34	6,1	15	3,9	8	1,8	12	2,7	5	1,5	8	2,4	6	2,5
BELGIQUE	73	13,0	41	10,5	58	12,7	69	15,3	63	18,8	71	20,9	37	15,7
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	83	14,8	87	22,3	118	25,9	158	35,0	62	18,6	97	28,5	63	26,7
IRLANDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DANEMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRECE														
EUR 9	559	100,0	390	100,0	454	100,0	451	100,0	335	100,0	340	100,0	236	100,0

PRODUCTION COLD ROLLED SHEET (OVER 3 mm)

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 janvier-août	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	41	32,8	112	67,5	122	65,3	115	62,8	109	55,6	134	63,2	83	50,6
FRANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ITALIE	53	42,4	36	21,7	38	20,3	45	24,6	50	25,5	41	19,3	25	15,2
PAYS-BAS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BELGIQUE	31	24,8	18	10,8	27	14,4	23	12,6	37	18,9	37	17,5	56	34,2
LUXEMBOURG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
UK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IRLANDE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DANEMARK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GRECE														
EUR 9	125	100,0	165	100,0	187	100,0	183	100,0	196	100,0	213	100,0	164	100,0

PRODUCTION COLD ROLLED SHEET (UNDER 3mm)

ANNÉE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	8.213	28,6	7.889	29,3	7.960	28,9	8.562	29,7	8.565	33,0	8.216	31,9	7.804	32,0
FRANCE	6.360	22,1	6.120	22,7	6.482	23,5	6.576	22,8	6.373	24,5	5.831	22,6	5.455	22,4
ITALIE	3.986	13,9	3.916	14,5	3.938	14,3	4.040	14,0	3.930	15,1	3.857	15,0	3.868	15,8
PAYS-BAS	1.901	6,6	1.650	6,1	1.826	6,6	1.760	6,1	1.570	6,0	1.602	6,2	1.484	6,1
BELGIQUE	3.750	13,1	3.298	12,2	3.366	12,2	3.640	12,7	3.412	13,1	2.929	11,4	2.584	10,6
LUXEMBOURG	309	1,1	271	1,0	287	1,0	291	1,0	274	1,1	246	0,9	245	1,0
UK	4.190	14,6	3.840	14,2	3.718	13,5	3.928	13,7	1.873	7,2	3.081	12,0	2.964	12,1
IRLANDE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DANEMARK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GRECE														
EUR 9	28.710	100,0	26.984	100,0	27.578	100,0	28.797	100,0	25.997	100,0	25.762	100,0	24.404	100,0
EUR 10														

PRODUCTION HEAVY SECTIONS

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 Janvier/Novembre	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	2545	28,5	2096	28,2	2305	28,8	2022	27,7	2209	31,4	1975	27,6	1395	26,1
FRANCE	1619	18,1	1051	14,2	1131	14,1	1014	13,9	985	14,0	877	12,3	649	12,1
ITALIE	631	7,1	732	9,9	839	10,5	679	9,3	747	10,6	914	12,8	776	14,5
PAYS-BAS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BELGIQUE	1462	16,4	1200	16,2	1254	15,7	1130	15,5	943	13,4	797	11,2	406	7,6
LUXEMBOURG	1102	12,3	922	12,4	1017	12,7	968	13,3	1095	15,6	1060	14,8	873	16,3
UK	1563	17,5	1402	18,9	1429	17,8	1463	20,1	1048	14,9	1509	21,1	1217	22,8
IRLANDE	5	0,0	10	0,1	17	0,2	7	0,1	–	–	14	0,2	33	0,6
DANEMARK	9	0,1	11	0,1	14	0,2	10	0,1	7	0,1	–	–	–	–
GRECE														
EUR 9	8935	100,0	7424	100,0	8007	100,0	7295	100,0	7035	100,0	7146	100,0	5349	100,0
EUR 10														

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PRODUCTION PERMANENT WAY MATERIEL

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 janvier-août	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	582	36,8	414	31,3	440	33,8	531	34,7	456	33,3	477	35,4	271	32,2
FRANCE	417	26,4	343	25,9	314	24,1	383	25,0	396	28,9	321	23,8	218	25,9
ITALIE	150	9,5	199	15,1	197	15,2	222	14,5	217	15,9	216	16,0	154	18,3
PAYS-BAS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BELGIQUE	10	0,6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LUXEMBOURG	138	8,7	104	7,9	117	9,0	137	9,0	123	9,0	116	8,6	77	9,1
UK	285	18,0	262	19,8	233	17,9	257	16,8	176	12,9	219	16,2	122	14,5
IRLANDE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DANEMARK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GRECE														
EUR 9	1583	100,0	1320	100,0	1301	100,0	1530	100,0	1368	100,0	1349	100,0	842	100,0
EUR 10														

PRODUCTION WIRE ROD

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 Janvier- Novembre	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	4.730	36,8	3.247	31,7	3.379	30,4	4.016	33,2	3.626	33,6	3.384	32,2	2.665	29,9
FRANCE	3.015	23,5	2.219	21,7	2 418	21,7	2 630	21,8	2.538	23,5	2.402	22,9	2.022	22,7
ITALIE	1.334	10,4	1.484	14,5	1.775	16,0	1.758	14,5	1.933	17,9	1.936	18,4	1.948	21,8
PAYS-BAS	420	3,3	292	2,8	333	3,0	338	2,8	349	3,2	302	2,9	250	2,8
BELGIQUE	810	6,3	581	5,7	698	6,3	799	6,6	787	7,3	781	7,4	664	7,4
LUXEMBOURG	494	3,8	331	3,2	334	3,0	330	2,7	318	2,9	272	2,6	225	2,5
UK	2.000	15,6	2.088	20,4	2.178	19,6	2.221	18,4	1.252	11,6	1.429	13,6	1.147	12,9
IRLANDE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DANEMARK	39	0,3	1	0,0	5	0,0	12	0,0	6	0,0	1	0,0	–	–
GRECE														
EUR 9	12.842	100,0	10.243	100,0	11.120	100,0	12.102	100,0	10.809	100,0	10.507	100,0	8.921	100,0

PRODUCTION **MERCHANT BARS**

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 Janvier - Novembre	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	4.646	29,6	2.952	26,2	3.126	26,7	3.431	27,9	3.186	29,3	2.700	28,3	2.141	26,8
FRANCE	2.736	17,4	1.841	16,3	1.876	16,0	2.114	17,2	1.989	18,3	1.682	17,7	1.377	17,2
ITALIE	2.770	17,6	2.858	25,4	3.077	26,3	3.048	24,8	3.067	28,2	2.752	28,9	2.467	30,8
PAYS-BAS	7	0,0	10	0,1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BELGIQUE	1.488	9,5	573	5,1	540	4,6	618	5,0	493	4,5	394	4,1	258	3,2
LUXEMBOURG	711	4,5	395	3,5	427	3,7	406	3,3	363	3,3	272	2,9	359	4,5
UK	3.099	19,7	2.487	22,1	2.494	21,3	2.485	20,2	1.638	15,0	1.613	16,9	1.304	16,3
IRLANDE	71	0,5	18	0,1	38	0,3	43	0,3	23	0,2	4	0,0	17	0,2
DANEMARK	187	1,2	135	1,2	132	1,1	160	1,3	134	1,2	112	1,2	77	1,0
GRECE														
EUR 9	15.715	100,0	11.270	100,0	11.710	100,0	12.304	100,0	10.893	100,0	9.529	100,0	8.000	100,0
EUR 10														

PRODUCTION REINFORCING BARS

ANNEE / PAYS	1974		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982 Janvier - Novembre	
	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%	1.000 TONNES	%
ALLEMAGNE	2.258	23,0	1.204	15,5	1.077	14,0	1.403	15,9	1.246	14,3	1.055	14,2	815	14,0
FRANCE	1.191	12,1	865	11,2	837	10,9	913	10,4	848	9,8	862	11,6	664	11,4
ITALIE	3.627	36,9	4.001	51,7	4.049	52,6	4.605	52,3	4.968	57,1	4.146	55,8	3.180	54,8
PAYS-BAS	320	3,3	291	3,8	281	3,7	316	3,6	247	2,8	233	3,1	164	2,8
BELGIQUE	1.381	14,1	447	5,8	372	4,8	515	5,8	443	5,1	291	3,9	266	4,6
LUXEMBOURG	499	5,1	317	4,1	402	5,2	458	5,2	437	5,0	340	4,6	299	5,2
UK	545	5,5	551	7,1	602	7,8	540	6,1	461	5,3	451	6,1	374	6,5
IRLANDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DANEMARK	-	-	65	0,8	78	1,0	60	0,7	52	0,6	53	0,7	41	0,7
GRECE														
EUR 9	9.821	100,0	7.741	100,0	7.698	100,0	8.810	100,0	8.702	100,0	7.430	100,0	5.803	100,0