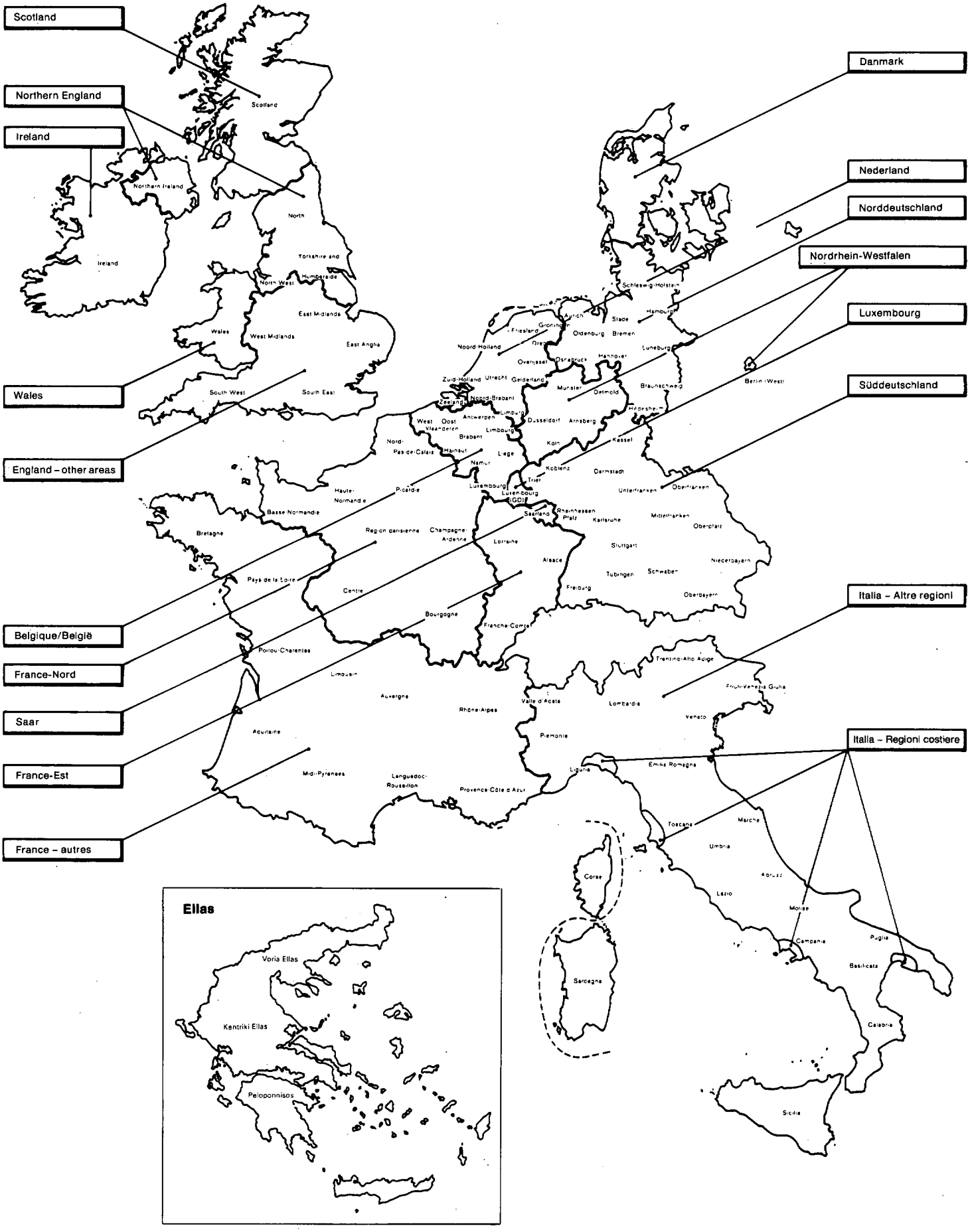
European Coal and Steel Community
COMMISSION

Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries

REPORT ON THE 1982 SURVEY
Position as at 1 January 1982

December 1982

Iron and steel regions in the Community



Contents

ECU

The monetary unit used in this report until 1980 was the European unit of account (EUA).[1]

Following the establishment of the European Monetary System (EMS) (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978), the ECU replaces the EUA from 1 January 1982.[2]

The average values of the unit of account used for the conversion of figures for the years 1979 to 1981 are given in the table below. Figures for 1982 and after are converted at the value of the European currency unit in national currency as at 4 January 1982, also shown in the table below.

Country	Currency	1979 EUA	1980 EUA	1981 ECU	1982 and after ECU
BR Deutschland	DM	2,51087	2,52421	2,51390	2,44519
Belgique/België Luxembourg	BFR/LFR	40,1651	40,5979	41,2946	41,6756
France	FF	5,82945	5,86895	6,03992	6,19298
Italia	LIT	1 138,498	1 189,205	1 263,180	1 306,440
Nederland	HFL	2,74864	2,76027	2,77510	2,68192
United Kingdom	UKL	0,646392	0,598488	0,553110	0,566557
Danmark	DKR	7,20911	7,82736	7,92255	7,97892
Ireland	IRL	0,669482	0,675997	0,691021	0,688445
Ellas	DR	50,77377	59,32280	61,62410	62,7079

1 cf. Article 2(2) of Council Decision 75/250/EEC of 21 April 1975 and Article 2(2) of Commission Decision 3289/75/ECSC of 18 December 1975.
2 cf. Article 2 of Council Regulation No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ L 379, 30. 12. 1978).
Note: For technical reasons the Continental practice of using a comma instead of a decimal point has been adopted in this publication.

Introductory note

This report presents the results of a European Commission survey, undertaken essentially in the first half of 1982, of past and future investment by coal and steel enterprises in the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and of the impact of such investment on production potential.

Since then a number of enterprises have made new decisions, either closures, cancellations or postponements of investment projects, measures which were not planned when the replies to the enquiry were formulated.

In these circumstances, the figures for production potential for the period to 1985 do not entirely reflect the situation at the date of publication of this report.

For a number of products the production potential in 1985 will be lower than the figure given by the enterprises in 1982, remaining none the less very much above the level of forecast demand given in the General Objectives. However, it is necessary to note that all steel industry restructuring programmes must, in accordance with the aids code, be subject to a definitive decision at the Community level by 30 June 1983. It is certain that decisions concerning additional capacity reductions will be made during 1983, thus contributing to a better equilibrium in the period to 1985.

The Commission maintains close contact with the enterprises and their associations to ensure that the production potential figures published are as realistic as possible within the framework of the survey.

I — Summary and conclusions

In 1981 capital expenditure in the **coalmining industry** amounted to 1 750,9 million ECU. This represents an increase of 6% over the 1980 figure of 1 645,9 million ECU and thus a substantial reduction in the rate of growth of investment from those in recent years (1978/79: +23%, 1979/80: +43%). In real terms, that is after allowing for inflation, capital expenditure in 1981 fell from the 1980 level of 509,3 million ECU to 482,3 million ECU. Overall, investment for the year was at about the level planned at the beginning of the year. The companies expect a small increase in investment in 1982, to 1 833,2 million ECU on the basis of projects approved by company boards and to 1 927,0 million ECU if all planned projects are included.

Extraction potential in the Community's coalmines fell slightly to 244,2 million tonnes; in 1980 extraction potential was 246,4 million tonnes. Over the period to 1985 extraction potential is expected to fall to 243,0 million tonnes. In the previous survey the forecast extraction potential for 1984 was only 238,5 million tonnes. The major cause of the upward revision is the intention of the French mines to maintain extraction potential at approximately the current levels, whereas earlier estimates had anticipated a substantial reduction.

The very substantial investments made in the coalmining industry in recent years are apparently only sufficient to maintain extraction, and extraction potential will remain at a level a little over 240 million tonnes a year, any increase being inhibited by the reduced demand for total energy and the difficulties in substantially increasing the demand for coal, particularly among industrial users.

Extraction in 1981 was 243,9 million tonnes, a slight decrease from the 1980 level of 245,4 million tonnes.

At 184,4 million ECU, expenditure in the Community's **coking plants** in 1981 was 31% higher than the revised figure for 1980, indicating that the rapid decline in expenditure in this sector has been reversed. However, with the increasing average age of coke-oven batteries in the Community, current levels of expenditure will not be sufficient to ensure that the necessary future capacity is modernized.

Production potential fell by 4% in 1981 to 73,3 million tonnes despite forecasts by the enterprises that capacity would stabilize at approximately 76 million tonnes. Indeed, production potential has been falling at this rate of 4% per annum for a number of years. Production potential for 1985 is forecast by the enterprises to be 71,9 million tonnes.

Capital expenditure in 1981 in the Community's **iron-ore mines** fell by 23% to 12,7 million ECU and the forecast expenditure for 1982 of 9,1 million ECU represents a further fall of 28%.

Extraction potential in 1981 was 32,5 million tonnes, 1,6 million tonnes lower than forecast in the previous survey and 20% or 8,5 million tonnes lower than the extraction potential realized in 1980. For 1985 the anticipated extraction potential is only 27,1 million tonnes. Given the very low levels of investment in recent years and the likely continuation of the trend for a more rapid reduction of extraction potential than forecast, it seems that the Community production of iron ore will cease to be significant in all countries except France where, by 1985, over 90% of extraction potential will be concentrated. In France the extraction potential expected to be available in 1985 will be sufficient for only about one-third of the available iron-making capacity, without allowing for the traditional exports to Luxembourg.

In 1974 approximately 20% of the Community's requirements for iron units were supplied from its own resources; in 1981 the figure was 8% and by 1985 it will be 7%.

In the **steel industry,** 1981 and 1982 have been characterized as periods of great uncertainty and of considerable change. The principal causes have been not only the continuing recession which has substantially reduced steel demand but also the effect of changes in the pattern of supply on a world-wide basis. The deterioration of the situation has led to the Member States granting larger aids than in the past. In order to present these aids in a particular framework, a new State aids code has been established (Decision ECSC/2320/81); it requires that all steel enterprises receiving State aids reduce their capacity. The decision which established the State aids code for the steel industry stipulated that by 30 September 1982 the governments of Member States must have notified the Commission of any aids to be granted to their steelmaking enterprises and must have given details of the associated restructuring plans and reductions in capacity. As a result of the necessity to finalize their long-term plans by the end of September and also in a situa-

tion where medium and long-term prospects were particularly unclear, enterprises found it difficult to formulate their responses to the enquiry. In many cases the replies to the 1982 enquiry are a repetition of those in earlier years taking no account of alterations known to be necessary; in other cases the replies to the enquiry have already been superseded by changed proposals.

Given the levels of overcapacity for crude steel and for rolled products many enterprises have already made considerable changes to their existing plans and further modifications are expected. Some of these changes are already known and are discussed in the succeeding parts of this report. However, even after these changes, the prospect of substantial overcapacity remains. For this reason the Commission will be forced, in discussions about State aids, to ask for additional restructuring efforts so that production capacities will be progressively reduced to a level closer to equilibrium by 1985.

Although the trading conditions for steel companies did not improve to any marked degree during 1981, capital expenditure at current prices was maintained at approximately the same level as in the previous year; it amounted to 2 492,5 million ECU against 2 474,7 million ECU in 1980. However, in terms of constant 1980 prices investment fell by 10% from 1 008,8 million ECU to 904,7 million ECU.

Compared with a 1974 high of 11,4 ECU invested per tonne of crude steel capacity (at constant 1970 prices) the 1981 figure of 4,6 ECU is extremely low. Furthermore, it should be understood that a part of the Community's investments in the steel industry is intended to extend the life and improve the performance of obsolete installations whose long-term profitability remains problematic.

Finally, because of the very substantial overcapacity forecast for 1985, there is a risk that part of this investment expenditure will be wasted to the extent that, in the absence of adequate reductions in capacity, installations would only be able to operate at utilization rates too low to earn a satisfactory return. Furthermore, such expenditure dilutes the already scarce resources available to steel companies.

According to the enterprises production potential for crude steel in 1981 was 197,9 million tonnes compared with 202,5 million tonnes in 1980, due to substantial reductions in France and the United Kingdom. A fall to 187,6 million is forecast for the period to 1985. The rate of reduction of capacity is increasing as can be seen by the examination of the forecast figures for 1983 in each of the last three surveys; in the survey of 1980 a production potential of 200,8 million tonnes was forecast, in 1981 the figure was 197,9 million tonnes and in 1982 it was 190,5 million tonnes.

The 1982 survey indicates that 15% of works reporting crude steel production expect their production potential to increase, while 26% expect a fall; in the previous enquiry the figures were 23% and 14% respectively.

The reductions planned for the period 1981–85 are split more or less evenly over the four steelmaking processes in tonnage terms. However, in terms of the proportion to be closed as opposed to the proportion remaining open, there are marked variations; for open-hearth steelmaking the reduction will amount to 64% and it seems likely that the remaining 1,3 million tonnes will also be closed although this has not yet been announced. The reduction rate for OBM and similar bottom-blown processes will be 17%, while the reductions in production potential for electric and top-blown steels, including LD, are forecast at 6,5% and 2,0% respectively.

Over 26 million tonnes (13,2%) of crude steel capacity were operated at a utilization rate of less than 50%, and of this amount almost 5,0 million tonnes were operated at less than 10%. As the break-even point for even the most effectively managed plants is above 60%, it is apparent that a considerable proportion of the Community's crude steel capacity is being operated at a loss.

Continuous casting production potential rose by 10,6 million tonnes or 15% in 1981 to 81,5 million tonnes. In 1985 production potential is forecast to reach 109,9 million tonnes. Investment in continuous casting amounted to 455,5 million ECU or 18% of the total expenditure in the steel industry. This development is not surprising given the great savings in yield and energy which can be achieved and the improvements in quality that can accrue. However, the improvements in yield have an adverse effect on capacity, both of crude steel, where without any change to the steelmaking plant there are 10–15% more semi-finished products available, and of the production potential for rolled products where, as is most common, the availability of steel rather than the technical capacity of the mill has constrained production potential, and the increased availability of steel allows increased production.

In 1981 the production potential for hot-rolled finished products was 166,1 million tonnes against 165,0 million tonnes the previous year. This is forecast to fall to 162,8 million tonnes in 1985. However, since the date of the survey, enterprises have announced additional closures of hot-rolling capacity amounting to 6,8 million tonnes, giving a revised figure of 156,0 million tonnes. Although this is the first major decrease in production potential for hot-rolled products that has been forecast, these reductions are inadequate to close the gap between supply and demand.

According to the General Objectives, the production potential necessary to meet the demand for these products in 1985 is forecast to be only 122,4 million tonnes so that despite the reductions currently forecast, additional closures must be made before 1985 if supply and demand are to be balanced. These additional closures could amount to over 20% of the capacity forecast for 1985, which implies a quadrupling of the effort (10,1 million tonne capacity reduction) planned for the period to 1985.

The following paragraphs outline the development of production potential for each of the major rolled products until 1985.

Flat products

Hot-rolled wide strip: According to the survey production potential increased from 72,9 million tonnes in 1980 to 73,4 million tonnes in 1981 and is forecast to increase further to 74,3 million tonnes in 1985. The forecast of capacity for 1985 is below the 76,5 million tonnes forecast for 1984 in the previous survey. Developments and closures announced since the date of the survey reduce the forecast figure for 1985 to 72,6 million tonnes, leaving an excess capacity of 7,5 million tonnes.

Medium and narrow hot-rolled strip: A fall in production potential of over 5% from 11,6 million tonnes to 10,9 million tonnes was recorded in 1981. By 1985, according to the survey, production potential would be only 9,7 million tonnes. To the fall in the share of production potential from specialized mills, from 7,1 million tonnes in 1981 to 5,7 million tonnes in 1985, must be added the additional

closures recently announced of 1,1 million tonnes, reducing the forecast production potential for specialized mills to 4,6 million tonnes and that for medium and narrow strip in total to 8,6 million tonnes. As the capacity required in 1985 is estimated at 6,1 million tonnes, it would be necessary to reduce production potential by a further 2,5 million tonnes to contribute to a better equilibrium between supply and demand.

Plates and sheet: At 27,6 million tonnes production potential in 1981 showed little change from the previous year (1980: 27,5 million tonnes). The reduction forecast at 1 January 1982 for the period to 1985 is 1,2 million tonnes to which must be added a further 1,1 million tonnes for closures announced since that date, giving a revised figure for 1985 of 25,3 million tonnes. As demand in 1985 is estimated at 12,7 million tonnes, requiring a capacity of 15,9 million tonnes (assuming an 80% rate of utilization), the excess capacity forecast for 1985 will be of the order of 9,4 million tonnes.

Cold-rolled sheet: Production potential for cold-rolled sheet will rise slightly from its 1981 level of 44,0 million tonnes to 44,7 million tonnes. A considerable tonnage, of the order of 8,6 million tonnes of production capability, would need to be taken out of service to ensure the viability of the remainder.

Long products

Heavy sections (excluding rolled tube semi-products): Production potential in 1981 was 16,0 million tonnes. It is scheduled to fall to 15,9 million tonnes by 1985 according to the enquiry, and to 14,7 million tonnes if account is taken of later notifications. The available production potential in 1985 would be some 63% or 5,7 million tonnes higher than that required to meet the forecast demand.

Light sections: Production potential increased to 31,5 million tonnes in 1981 from its 1980 level of 30,3 million tonnes. The survey indicates that by 1985 this would fall to 31,0 million tonnes and additional reductions amounting to 1,7 million tonnes have been announced since the date of the enquiry giving a final figure of 29,3 million tonnes, 7,5 million tonnes above the estimated 1985 requirements.

Wire rod: Production potential remained at the 1980 level of 19,1 million tonnes in 1981. Taking into account reductions, totalling 1,2 million tonnes, announced after the survey, the production potential for 1985 is forecast at 17,5 million tonnes. Some progress has been made in this sector although much more remains to be done if the forecast 3,6 million tonnes of excess capacity are to be eliminated.

Table I:

Production and production potential for rolled products

(million tonnes)

	Production	Production potential		
	1981	1981	1985	Revised forecast 1985
Hot-rolled coils	46,8	73,4	74,3	72,6
Heavy sections	8,7	16,0	15,1	14,7
Light sections	16,9	31,5	31,0	29,3
Wire rod	10,5	19,1	18,7	17,5
Medium and narrow strip (ex specialized mills)	3,4	7,1	5,7	4,6
Plate and sheets (ex specialized mills)	10,4	19,0	18,0	16,9
Total hot-rolled products (EUR 9)	96,7	166,1	162,8	155,6
Cold-rolled sheet	26,1	44,0	44,7	44,7
Medium and narrow strip (from coils)	1,7	3,7	4,0	4,0
Plate and sheets (from coils)	4,0	8,6	8,4	8,1

II — Coalmining industry

1. Capital expenditure

(Tables 1 and 2)

1.1. Expenditure in 1981

☐ Expenditure at current prices was 6% higher in 1981 at 1 750,7 million ECU, against 1 645,9 million ECU in 1980.

☐ In real terms, that is at constant 1970 prices, the total expenditure fell by 5% from 509,3 million ECU in 1980 to 482,3 million ECU in 1981 (Figure 1).

☐ The rapid rate of increase (43% at current prices terms) of the previous year has not therefore been repeated.

☐ Although expenditure in the United Kingdom fell slightly it still accounted for 71,0% of the Community total (1980: 77%) and two coalfields — Yorkshire and the Midlands — accounted for over half of coalmining capital expenditure in the Community.

☐ In the Federal Republic of Germany overall expenditure increased by 39%, the increases being particularly marked in the Aachen and Saar coalfields, +67% and 94% respectively.

☐ The expenditure in France also showed a substantial increase of 40% with the bulk of the increase in Lorraine.

☐ Belgian expenditure remained at approximately the same level as in 1980.

☐ Expenditure per tonne of coal extracted rose slightly overall and in all countries except the United Kingdom, where it remained at the 1980 level of 10 ECU/tonne. However this level remains more than twice that of any other country (Figure 2).

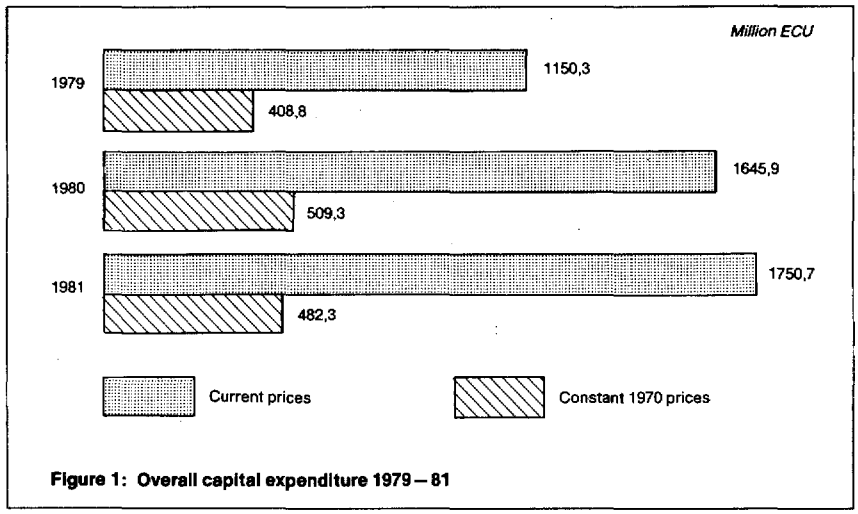


Figure 1: Overall capital expenditure 1979 – 81

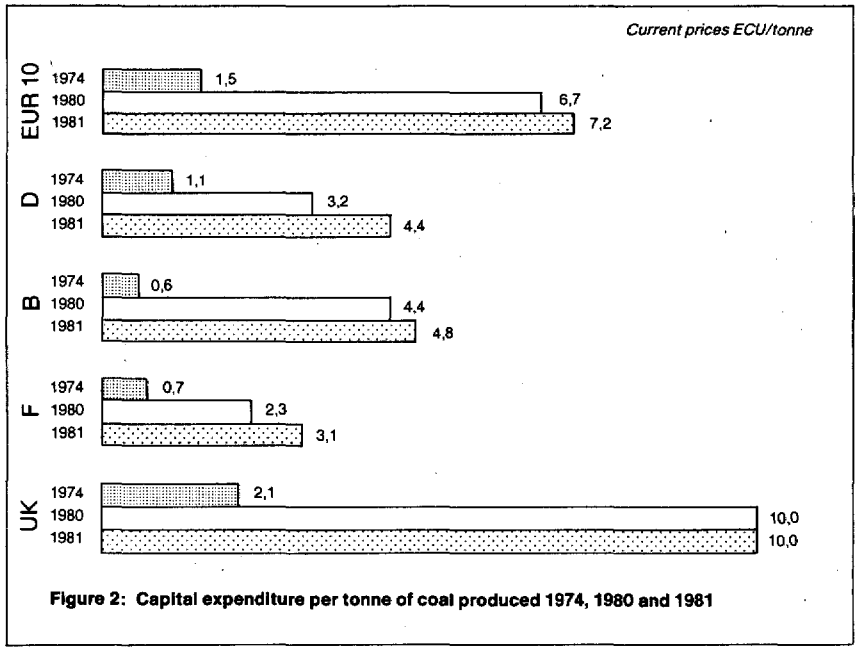


Figure 2: Capital expenditure per tonne of coal produced 1974, 1980 and 1981

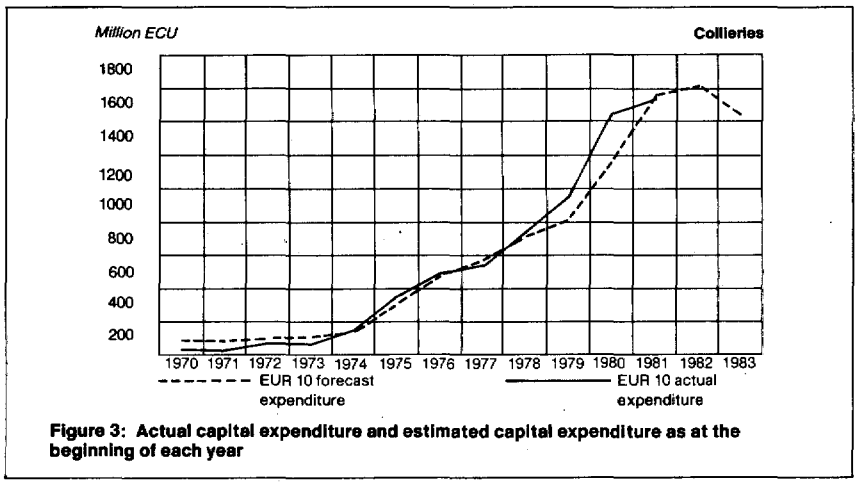


Figure 3: Actual capital expenditure and estimated capital expenditure as at the beginning of each year

1.2. Forecast capital expenditure for 1980 and 1981

□ The 1981 expenditure was in line with the forecast made at the beginning of the year, 1 750,7 million ECU realized against 1 766,7 million ECU forecast.

□ The expenditure forecast for 1982 at 1 833,2 million ECU is approximately 5% more than that achieved in 1981.

□ It would appear from these figures that capital investment in the Community's coalmines is beginning to level off after rapid growth between 1977 and 1980 (Figures 3 and 4).

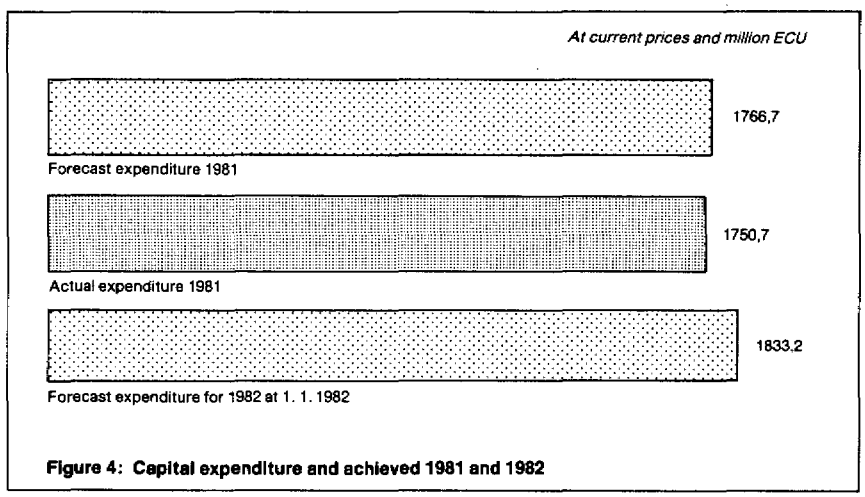


Figure 4: Capital expenditure and achieved 1981 and 1982

1.3. Analysis of expenditure

□ In 1981 the largest part (29%) of the total expenditure was for underground machinery.

□ However, the proportion of the total expenditure attributed to underground machinery has been falling for a number of years as expenditure was oriented towards surface installations, buildings, and screening and washing facilities and away from the mine itself. The estimates for 1982 show a continuation of this trend (Figure 5).

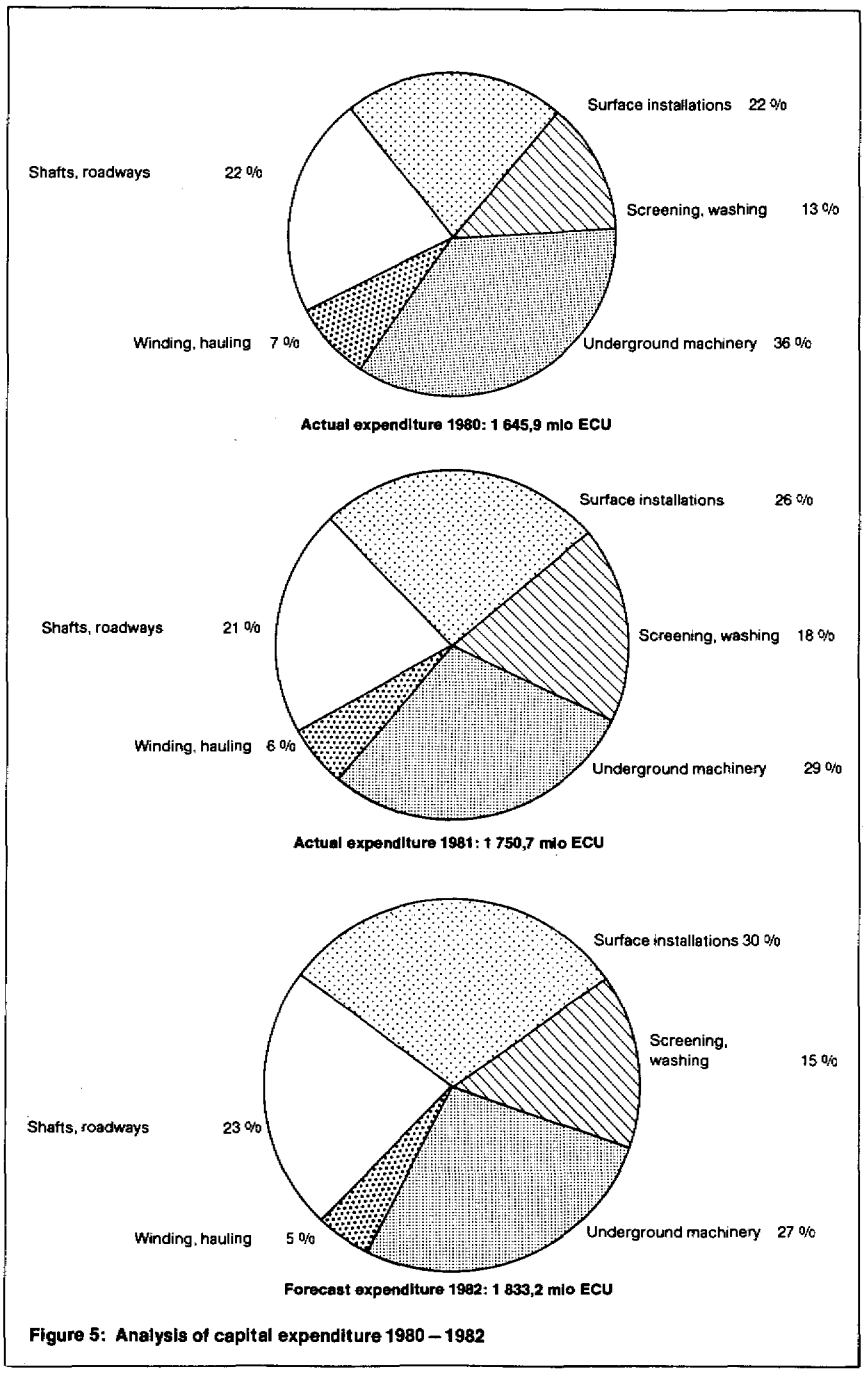


Figure 5: Analysis of capital expenditure 1980 – 1982

2. Extraction and extraction potential

(Table 3)

2.1. Extraction in 1981

☐ The extraction in 1981 amounted to 243,9 million tonnes, 0,6% lower than that achieved in 1980, i.e. 245,4 million tonnes.

☐ The stabilization of coal extraction in 1981 appears to be due not only to a reduction in economic activity but also to a lower consumption of total energy (−3,9%) and of coal (−2,5%). Therefore, in spite of a reduction of coal imports from third countries (−5,3%), colliery stocks rose by 23,8%.

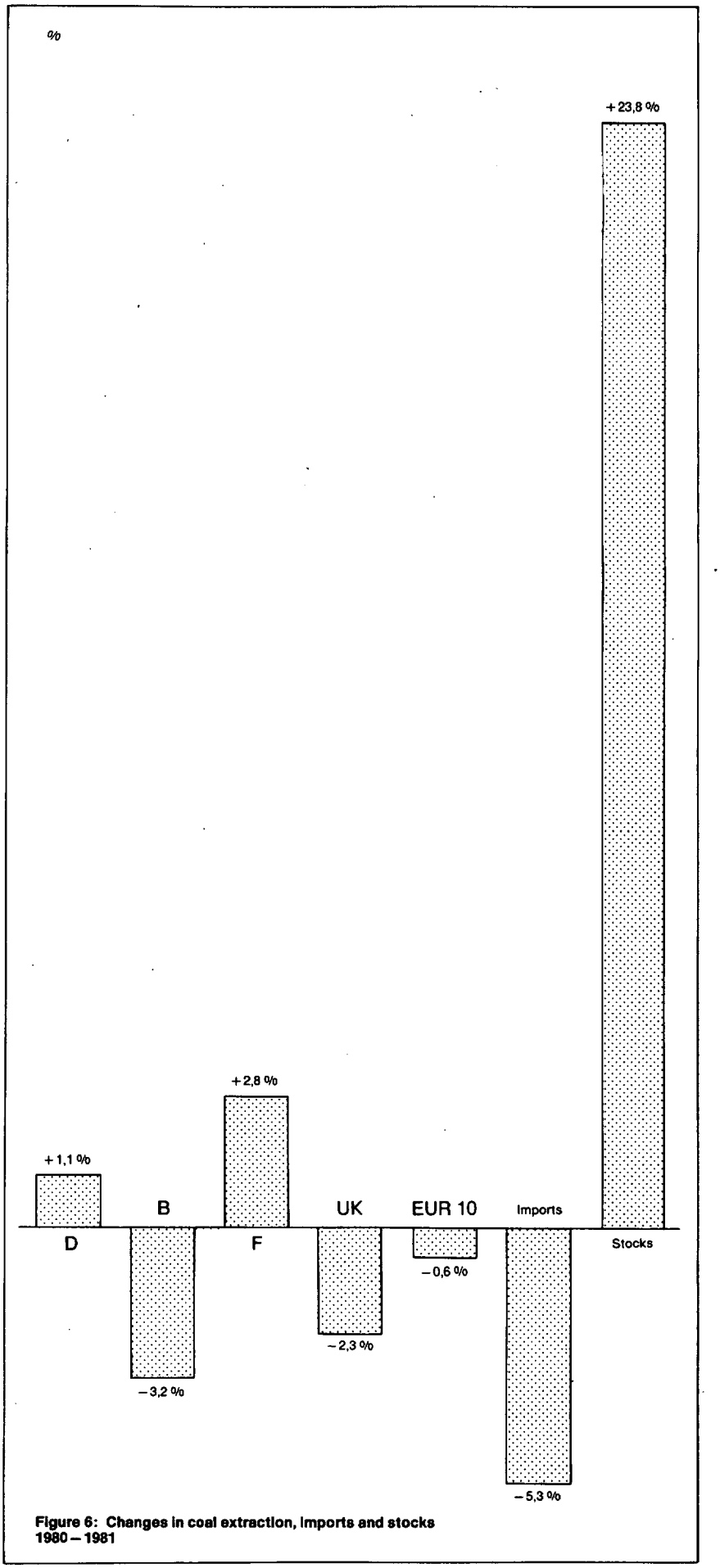


Figure 6: Changes in coal extraction, imports and stocks 1980 – 1981

2.2. Extraction potential

□ Extraction potential in 1981 was 244,2 million tonnes, a fall of 2,2 million tonnes or 0,9% from the 1980 figure of 246,4 million tonnes.

□ The major components of this fall were a drop of 3,0 million tonnes in the United Kingdom and an increase of 1,0 million tonnes in the Federal Republic of Germany.

□ In 1985 forecast extraction potential is 243,0 million tonnes; the previous survey had forecast a fall to 238,5 million tonnes for 1984 (the last year of that survey). Therefore the present estimates indicate a small upward revision of those previously made and the stabilization of extraction potential at a level above 240 million tonnes (Figure 7).

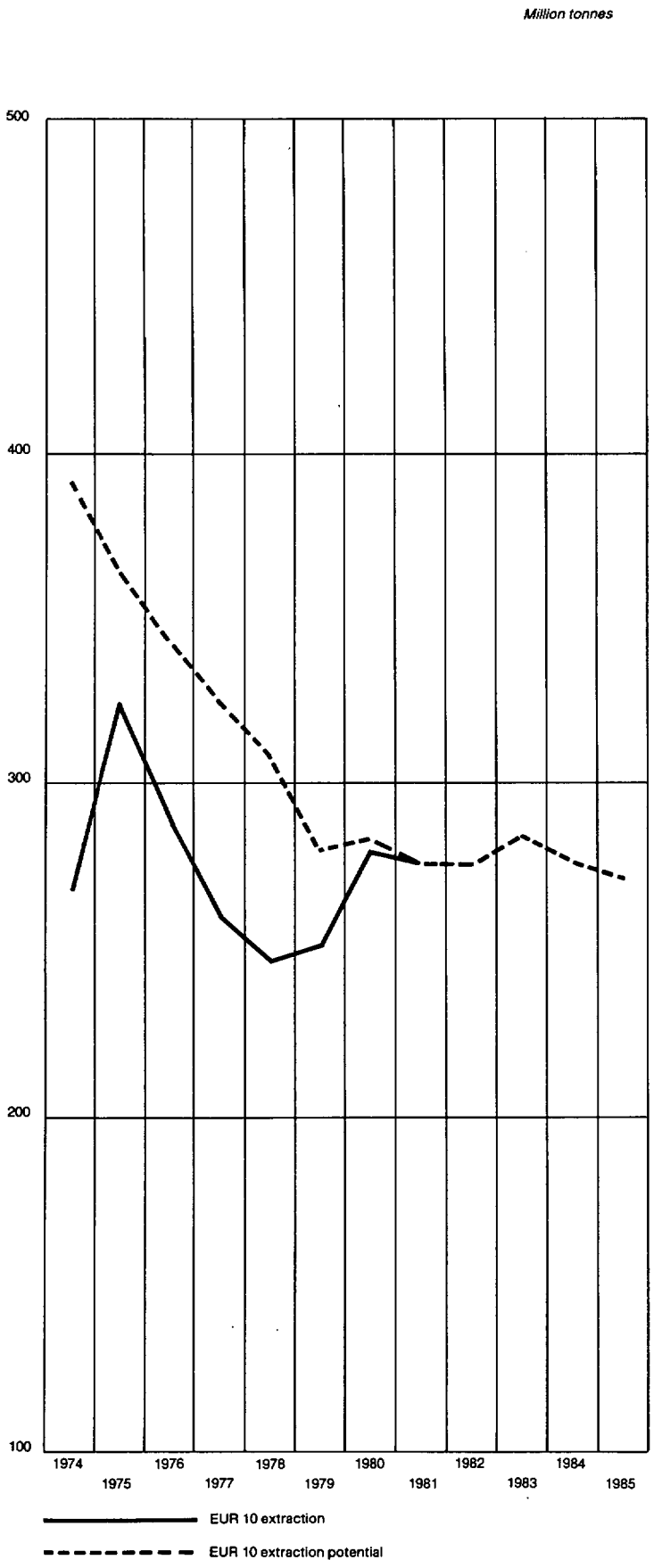


Figure 7: Historical development of extraction and extraction potential

III — Coking plants

1. Capital expenditure

(Table 4)

1.1. Expenditure in 1981

☐ Capital expenditure in 1981, at 184,4 million ECU, was 31% higher than the revised expenditure for 1980, 141,0 million ECU.

☐ In terms of constant 1970 prices the expenditure amounted to 66,9 million ECU against 57,5 million ECU in 1980 and has thus risen in real terms in each of the last two years after a steady decline from 1974 (Figure 8).

☐ Expenditure per tonne of coke production potential in mine-owned coking plants has shown strong growth and has overtaken the expenditure on steelworks-owned plant (Figure 9).

1.2. Forecast expenditure for 1981 and 1982

☐ Expenditure, at 184,4 million ECU, was slightly below the forecast of 192,7 million ECU made at the beginning of the year.

☐ For 1982 an increase of 31% in investment is anticipated giving a figure of 241,3 million ECU.

☐ The bulk of this increase will be in the steelworks-owned sector, where expenditure is expected to increase by 47% from 97,3 million ECU to 143,4 million ECU.

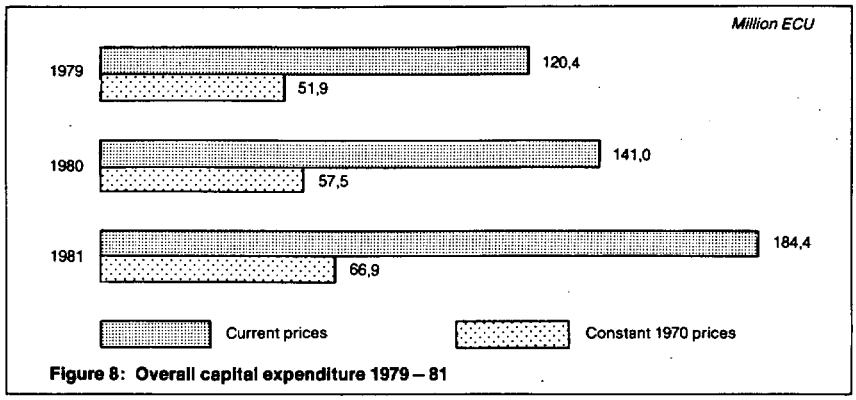


Figure 8: Overall capital expenditure 1979 – 81

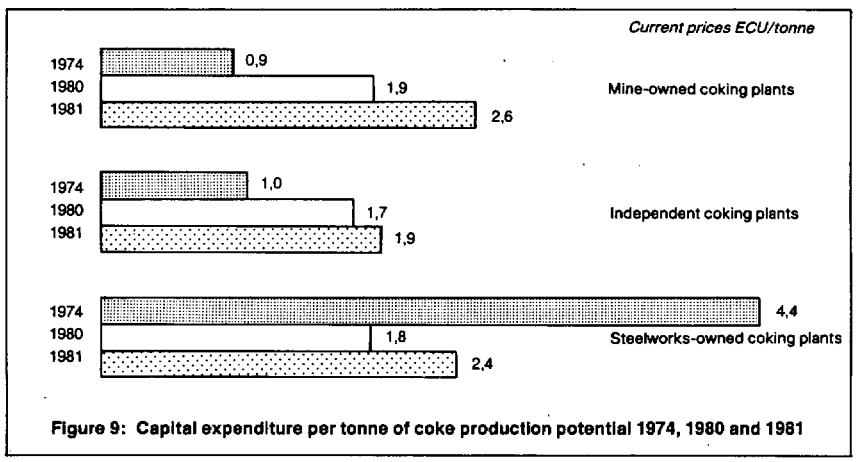


Figure 9: Capital expenditure per tonne of coke production potential 1974, 1980 and 1981

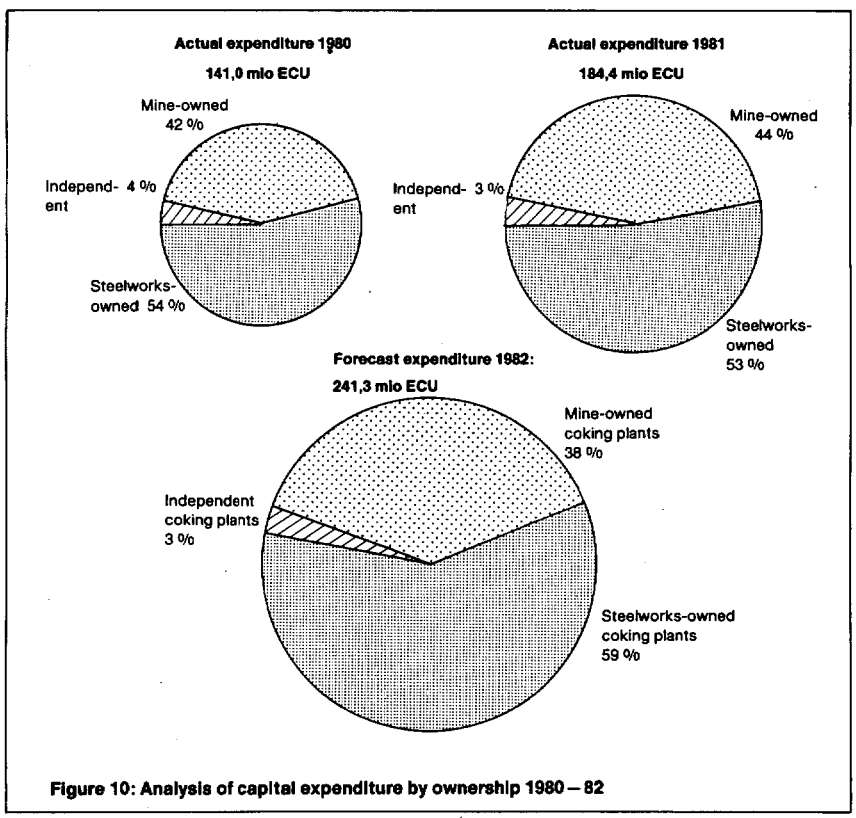


Figure 10: Analysis of capital expenditure by ownership 1980 – 82

2. Production and production potential

(Table 5)

□ Coke production in 1981 fell by 1,7 million tonnes or 2,7% to 63,3 million tonnes from 65,0 million tonnes in 1980.

□ Steelworks coking plants maintained their levels of production while those of both the independent and the mine-owned coking plants fell by 7% and 5% respectively.

□ Following the trend in recent years the production potential for coke fell by 2,4 million tonnes or 3% to 73,9 million tonnes in 1981.

□ A further fall to 71,9 million tonnes is expected by the enterprises for the period up to 1985 (Figure 11).

3. Future requirements

□ The latest estimates of the coke requirements for blast furnaces are between 38 and 42 million tonnes a year in 1985, in other industries (10 – 12 million tonnes) and for net exports (2 – 4 million tonnes), thus the total demand is likely to reach a maximum of 58 million tonnes in 1985.

□ With a utilization rate of 85% (average for the last three years), the maximum necessary production potential in 1985 is expected to be 68 million tonnes.

□ For 1985 the enterprises forecast a production potential of 71,9 million tonnes, a figure sufficient for the estimated requirements for that year.

□ However, as noted in last year's report, by 1985 almost half of this capacity will be over 30 years old, and to modernize the necessary capacity will require considerably more investment than currently planned.

□ The investment forecast for 1982 (241,3 million ECU) will allow the construction or reconstruction of a coking capacity of approximately 4 million tonnes. (The cost of modernizing coking plants is approximately 60 ECU/tonne of annual coking capacity, while the building of a new plant requires an expenditure in the region of 120 ECU/tonne of capacity.)

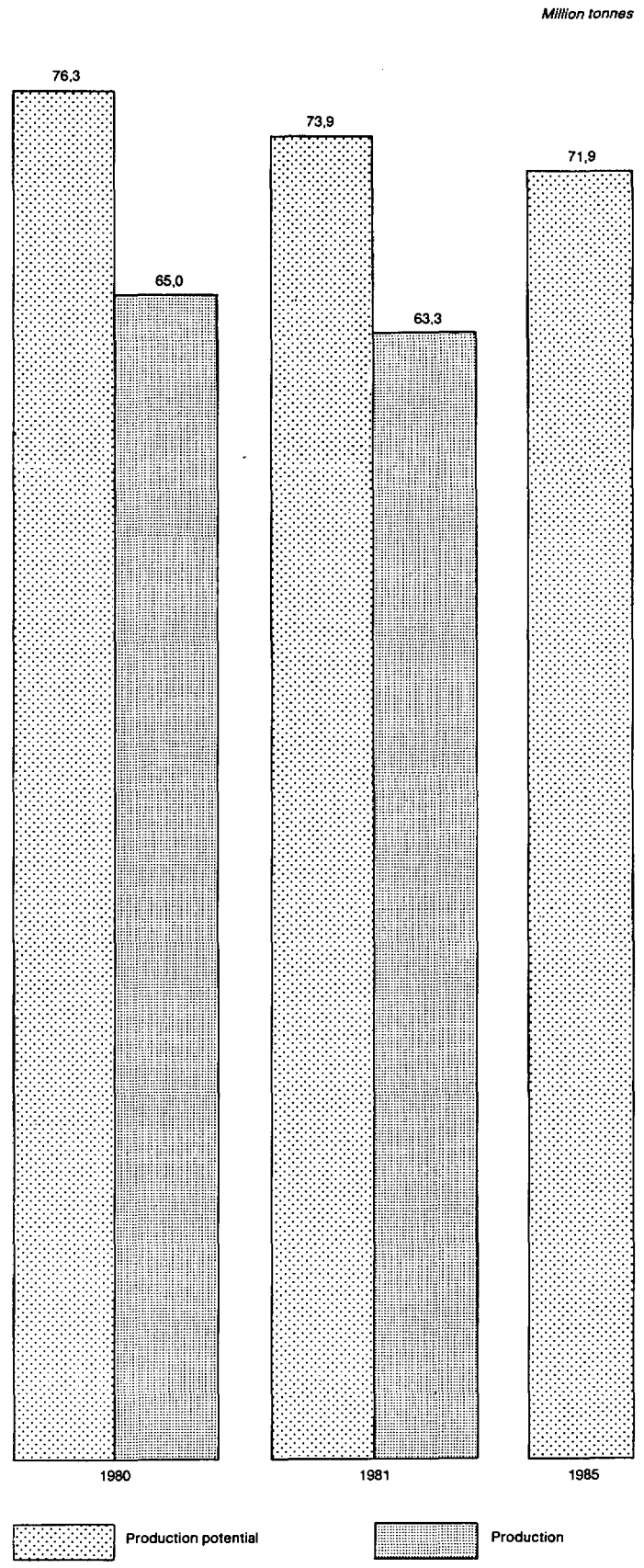


Figure 11: Production and production potential 1980, 1981 and 1985

IV — Iron-ore mines

1. Capital expenditure

(Tables 8 and 9)

1.1. Expenditure in 1981

☐ At current prices capital expenditure fell by 23% to 12,7 million ECU from the 1980 level of 16,6 million ECU (Figure 12).

☐ However, the expenditure per tonne of extraction potential remained at about the same level, 0,39 ECU/tonne (1980: 0,40 ECU/tonne), due to the substantial fall in extraction potential (Figure 13).

☐ The level of capital expenditure per tonne of extraction potential varied widely between 1,59 ECU/tonne in the Federal Republic of Germany to zero in Luxembourg, where mining has now ceased, and in the United Kingdom where extensive closures of opencast mines in recent years have given rise to a surplus of equipment. In France, where the bulk of the extraction potential is now concentrated, expenditure was 0,32 ECU/tonne compared with 0,33 ECU/tonne in 1974, which, taking into account inflation, represents a very large fall in real investment (Figure 14).

1.2. Expenditure forecasts for 1981 and 1982

☐ Actual expenditure in 1981 was 2,6 million ECU higher than forecast at the beginning of the year, due mainly to much higher than anticipated investment in the Federal Republic of Germany.

☐ The forecast expenditure for 1982 is only 9,1 million ECU.

☐ The level of investment which has been falling in real terms since the 1960s is unlikely to be sufficient to keep even the reduced capacity forecast in operation; therefore there are likely to be further reductions in extraction potential over and above those already planned.

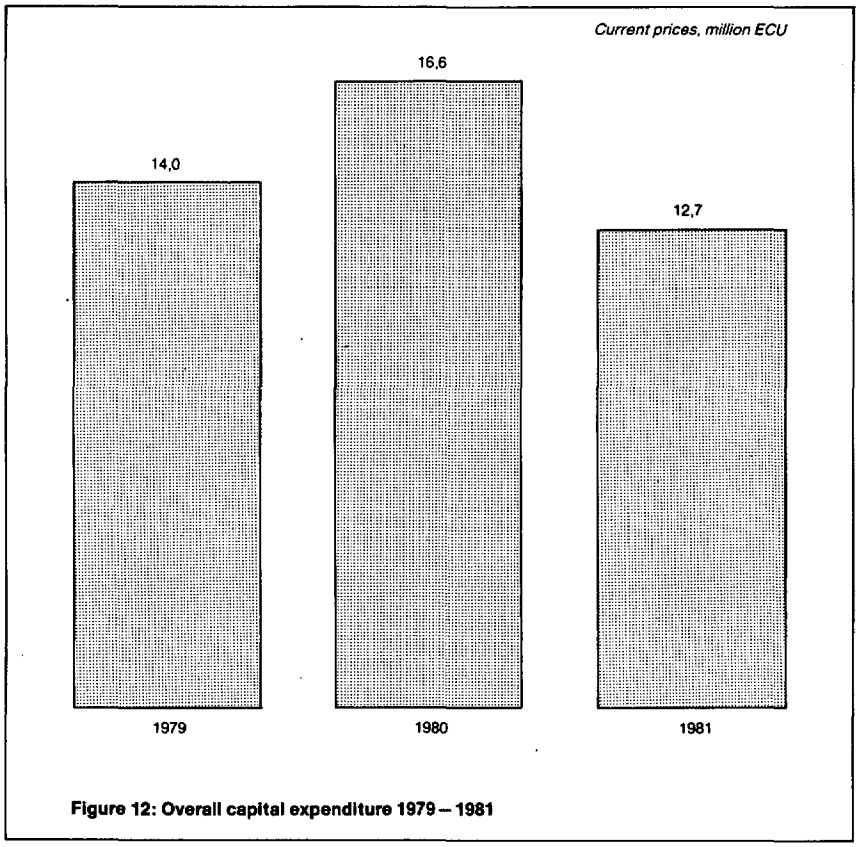


Figure 12: Overall capital expenditure 1979 – 1981

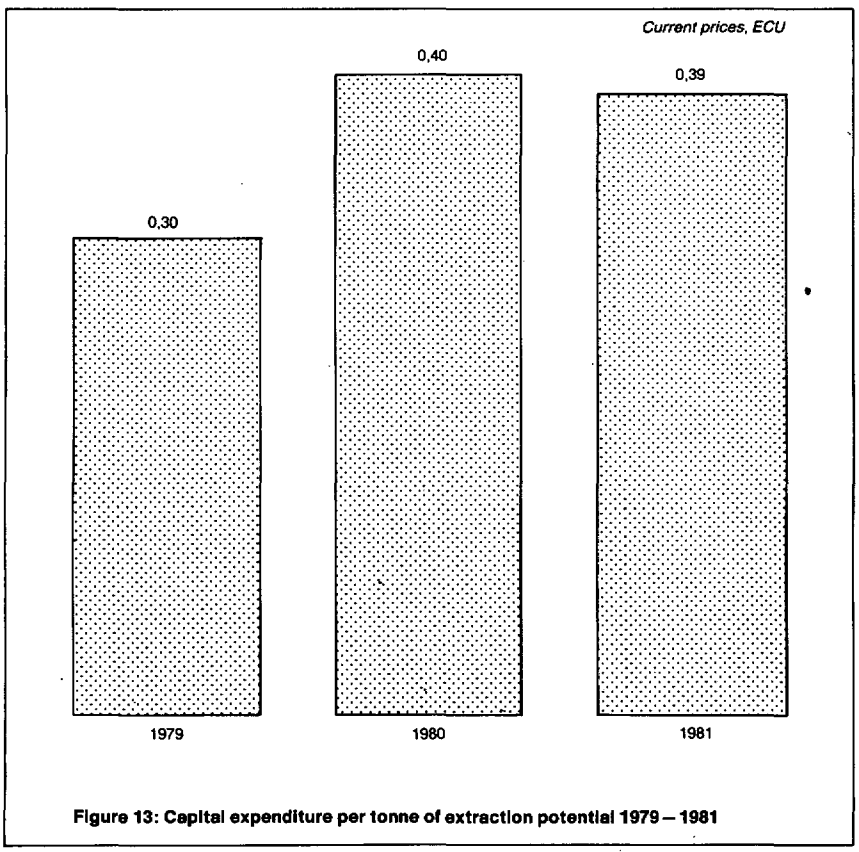


Figure 13: Capital expenditure per tonne of extraction potential 1979 – 1981

1.3. Extraction and extraction potential

(Table 10)

☐ Extraction, at 24,8 million tonnes, was 24% lower than in 1980 (32,5 million tonnes), continuing the recent trend of rapidly falling extraction (Figure 15).

☐ The rate of extraction has fallen at an average of 12,5% a year for the past eight years.

☐ The extraction potential realized in 1981 was 32,5 million tonnes as opposed to 34,1 million tonnes forecast at the beginning of the year.

☐ A further fall to 27,1 million tonnes is forecast for 1985, though recent experiences would indicate that this estimate of extraction potential is likely to be too high.

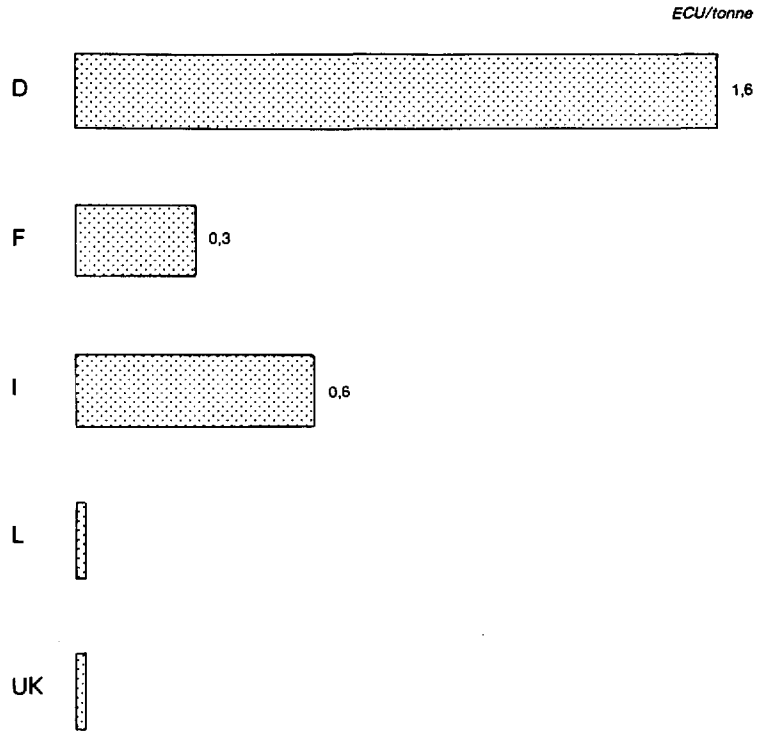


Figure 14: Capital expenditure per tonne of extraction potential — 1981

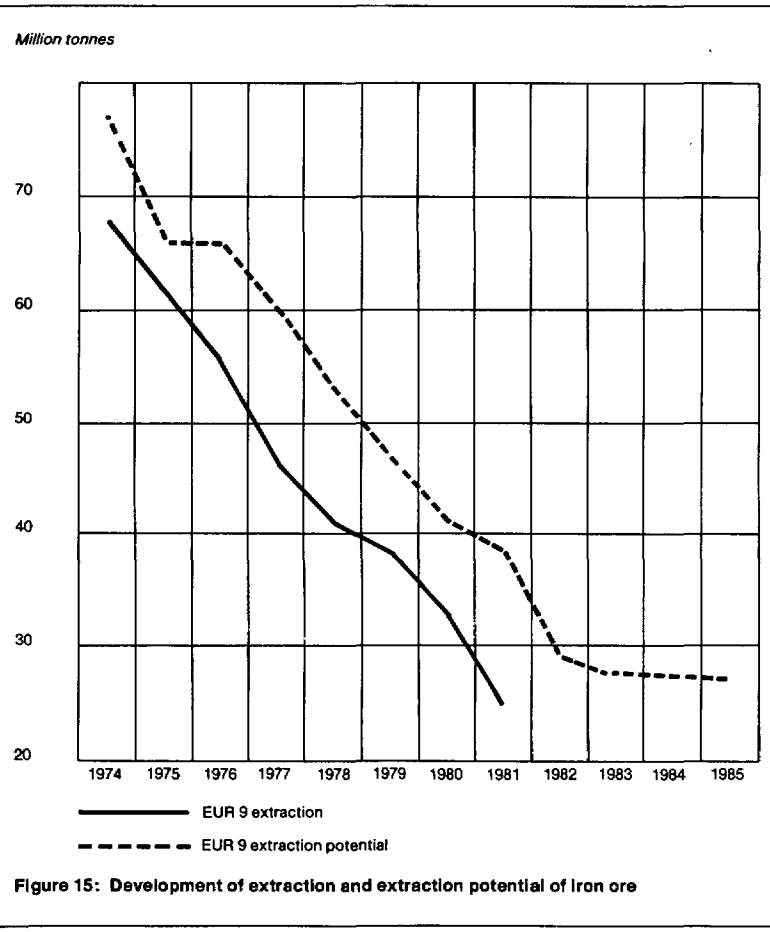


Figure 15: Development of extraction and extraction potential of iron ore

V — Iron and steel industry

1. Capital expenditure

(Tables 11 to 38)

1.1. Capital expenditure in 1981

□ Capital investment in the iron and steel industry amounted to 2 492,5 million ECU at current prices in 1981, slightly above the 1980 level of 2 474,7 million ECU (Figure 16).

□ At constant 1970 prices expenditure fell by 10% from 1 008,8 million ECU in 1980 to 904,7 million ECU in 1981, thereby reverting to the trend of decreasing real expenditure that has been apparent since 1974.

□ Investment at current prices was higher in the Netherlands (+9%), France (+7%) and in the Federal Republic of Germany (+5%), but declined in all other countries (Figure 17).

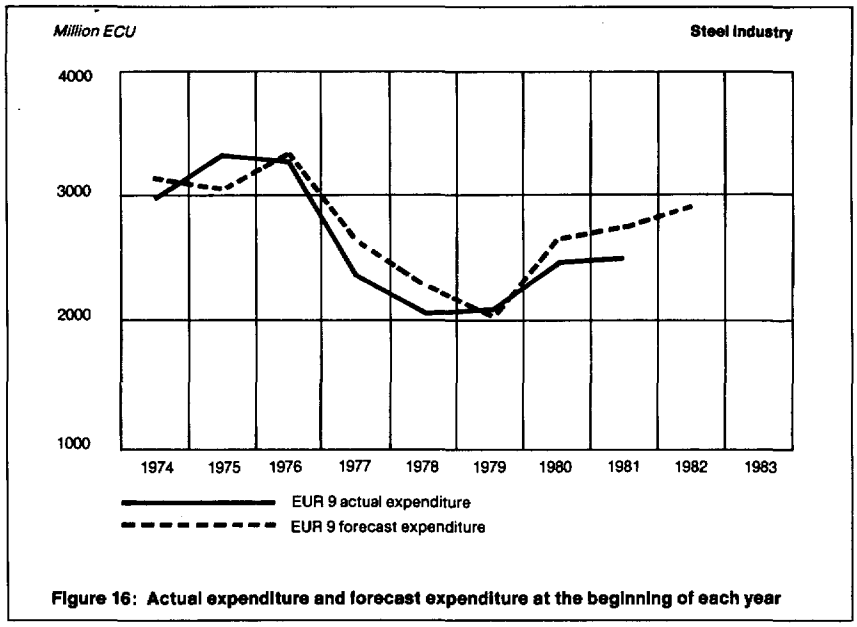


Figure 16: Actual expenditure and forecast expenditure at the beginning of each year

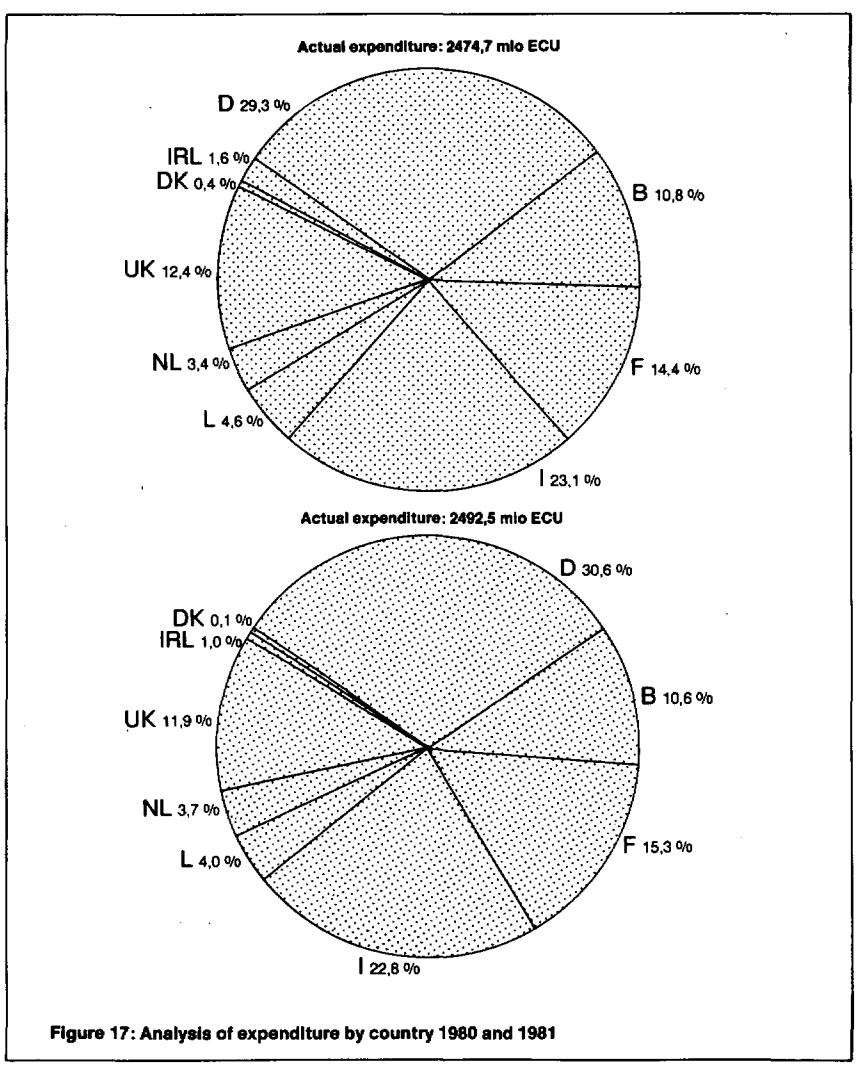


Figure 17: Analysis of expenditure by country 1980 and 1981

1.2. Expenditure forecasts for 1981 and 1982

□ The actual investment achieved in 1981, 2 492,5 million ECU, was 10% lower than the 2 761,7 million ECU forecast at the beginning of the year.

□ For 1982, expenditure is expected to rise to 2 910,2 million ECU, a rise of 17% over the investment realized in 1981 (Figure 18).

□ Particularly significant rises of 77% and 33% over the levels realized in 1981 are forecast for Italy and Belgium respectively (Figure 19).

1.3. Analysis of expenditure

□ The proportion of total expenditure allocated to continuous casting is expected to continue to grow.

□ Expenditure on ironmaking processes, as a proportion of the total and in absolute terms, is forecast to fall in 1982. Given the uncompetitive nature of a large number of the Community's blast furnaces this state of affairs cannot offer any great hope of improving the competitivity of the European industry in this important respect. Iron making accounts for approximatively 60% of the cost of liquid steel.

□ In steelmaking, expenditure is expected to remain at its present level in cash terms but to fall relative to other sectors (Figure 20).

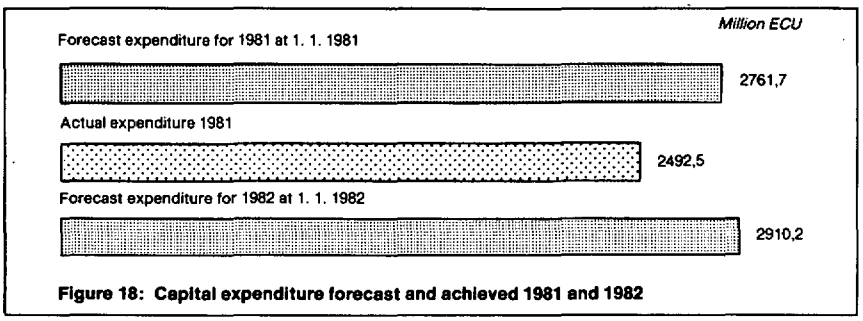


Figure 18: Capital expenditure forecast and achieved 1981 and 1982

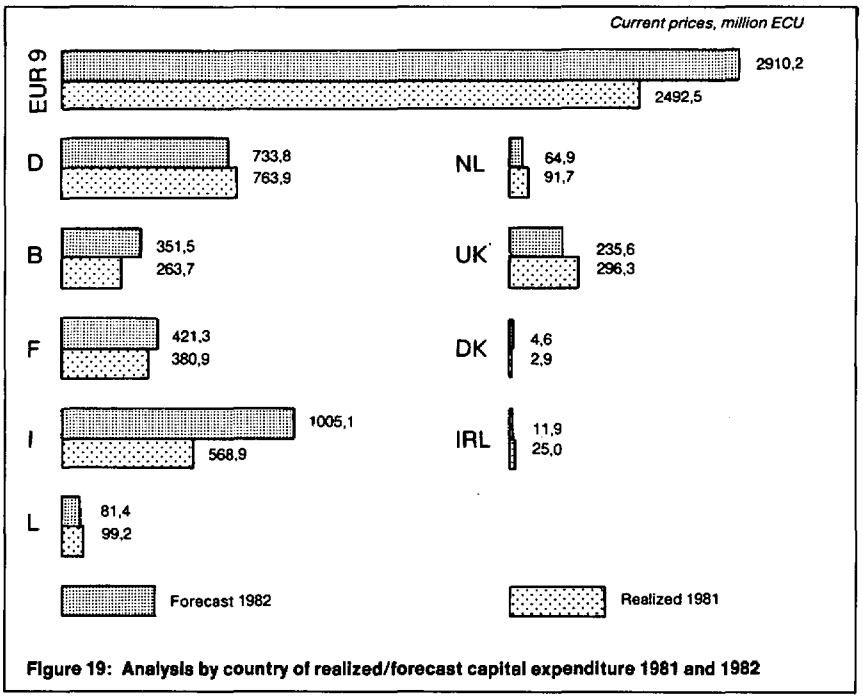


Figure 19: Analysis by country of realized/forecast capital expenditure 1981 and 1982

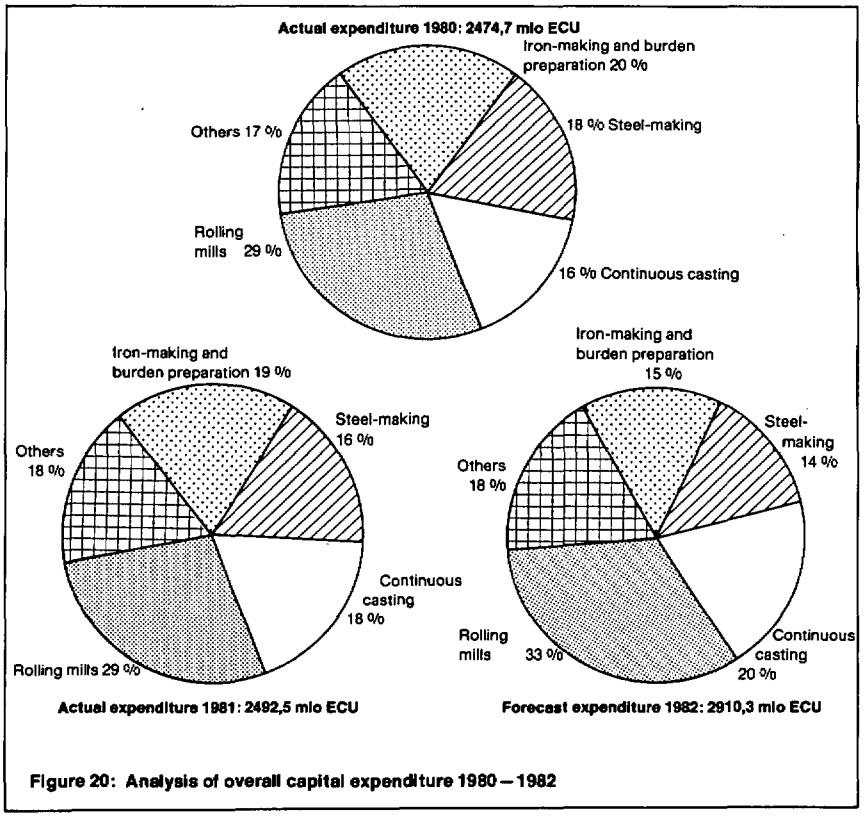


Figure 20: Analysis of overall capital expenditure 1980–1982

☐ In the primary mills area, expenditure will fall very sharply from 14% of investment in rolling mills in 1979 to only a forecast 4% in 1982.

☐ Though remaining stable in cash terms, the proportion of total expenditure for long-products investments is forecast to fall sharply in 1982.

☐ Investment in equipment for coating sheets is expected to increase very rapidly, the planned expenditure in 1982 being at twice the 1981 figure and four times that incurred in 1980. (This expenditure is included in 'Other' in Figure 21.)

☐ As a proportion of total expenditure, investment in hot narrow and medium strip mills is falling rapidly. However, in cash terms it is forecast to remain in 1982 at the levels of 1980 and 1981. This is a surprising development given the reductions in production potential for this product and the fact that all grades of material can now be produced by slitting hot wide-strip rolled on a modern mill.

☐ Expenditure on both plate mills and hot wide-strip mills is expected to double in 1982 (Figure 22).

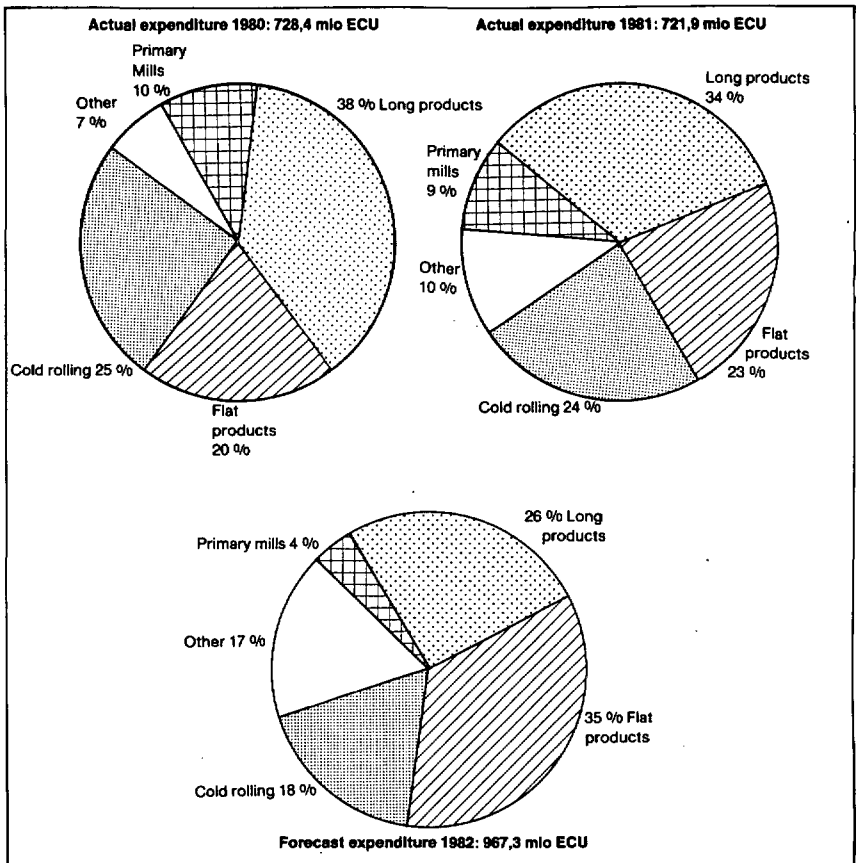


Figure 21: Analysis of rolling mills capital expenditure 1980 – 1982*
*(without continuous casting)

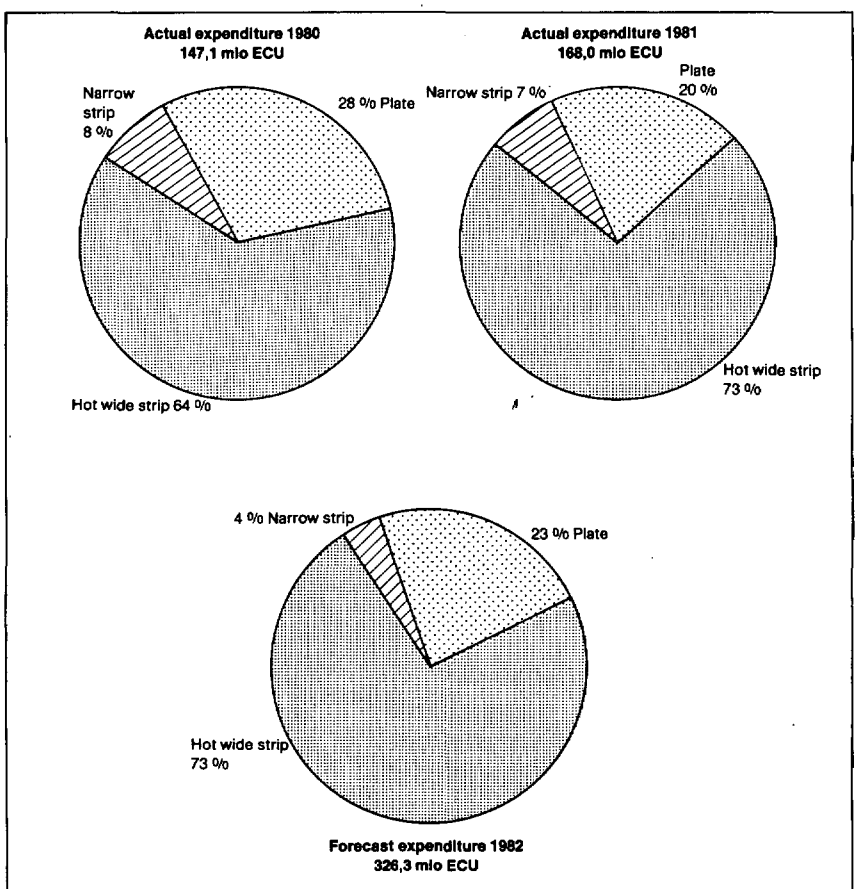


Figure 22: Analysis of capital expenditure on hot-rolled flat product mills 1980 – 82

2. Production and production potential

2.1. Sponge iron

(Table 39)

□ Sponge iron production rose by 69 000 tonnes to 519 000 tonnes in 1981.

□ Production potential was 1,2 million tonnes in 1981, well below earlier forecasts, due in part to a decision not to commission a very large installation. An increase in production potential to 1,8 million tonnes is forecast by 1985.

□ Sponge iron production is unlikely to develop in the Community, given the relatively high cost of energy and the necessity to import the raw material. Furthermore, in the current recession, the price of scrap as alternative raw material remains low while there are few problems in acquiring adequate supplies of suitable quality.

2.2. Sinter and pellets

(Table 39)

□ Production of sinter and pellets fell to 117,5 million tonnes in 1981. In 1980 production was 3% higher at 121,5 million tonnes.

□ At 167,2 million tonnes, production potential was substantially lower than in 1980 when it was 177,3 million tonnes. A further slight fall to 164,9 million tonnes is forecast during the period to 1985.

2.3. Iron

(Table 40)

□ In 1981 iron production was 88,4 million tonnes compared with 89,5 million tonnes in 1980.

□ Production potential was 134,9 million tonnes against 138,2 million tonnes in 1980. This level is actually lower than the forecasts made in the previous survey for 1984. The forecast of production potential for 1985 is 130,1 million tonnes.

□ Reductions in ironmaking production potential were made in most countries in 1981, including in particular the United Kingdom and Belgium where the reductions were over 8%.

□ During the period 1982–85, the enterprises expect production to rise in France (+2%), to remain constant in the Netherlands and to fall elsewhere, particularly in Belgium (−7%) and Luxembourg (−12%) (Figure 23).

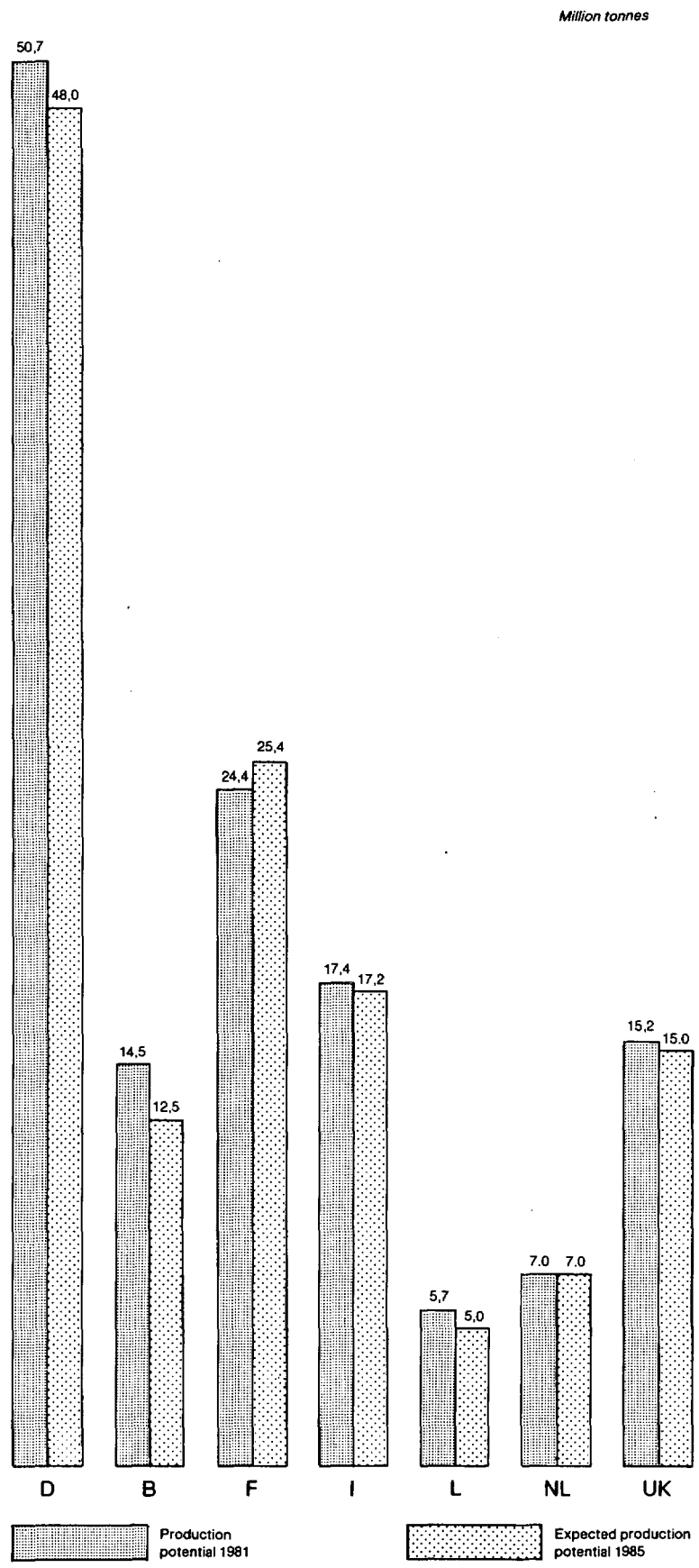


Figure 23: Development of production potential for iron 1980–1985

2.4. Crude steel

(Tables 41 to 50)

2.4.1. Production and production potential

- 1981 production of crude steel amounted to 125,5 million tonnes, slightly lower than the 1980 production of 127,8 million tonnes.
- The production potential for 1981 was 197,9 million tonnes, 2,3% lower than the previous year's total of 202,5 million tonnes.
- Major reductions in capacity were effected in 1981 in France (2,8 million tonnes, 9%), Belgium (1,8 million tonnes, 9%) and the United Kingdom (2,6 million tonnes, 9%).
- The forecast MPP for 1985 is 187,6 million tonnes against 196,8 million tonnes forecast for 1984 in the 1980 survey. The trend towards a reduced steelmaking capacity identified in the two previous reports is therefore confirmed and the rate of decrease is accelerating (Figure 24).
- According to the survey the bulk of the reduction will occur in the Federal Republic of Germany (3,3 million tonnes, 5%), Italy (4,0 million tonnes, 10%), Belgium (2,3 million tonnes, 13%) and Luxembourg (1,0 million tonnes, 16%) (Figure 25).
- In this survey the number of works expecting production potential to increase has fallen substantially from 23% in the previous survey to 15%, while 26% of those works reporting crude steel production anticipate a fall in the period 1981–85 (1980 survey: 14%).
- Although there is therefore some slight encouragement in the results of the survey as far as crude steel capacity is concerned, production potential fell by 4,6 million tonnes; a further fall of 10,3 million is forecast for the period to 1985, and there was a marked increase in the number of works who expect their capacity to fall during the period. The excess capacity in 1985 is estimated at over 45 million tonnes and very significant additional efforts will be required from the industry.

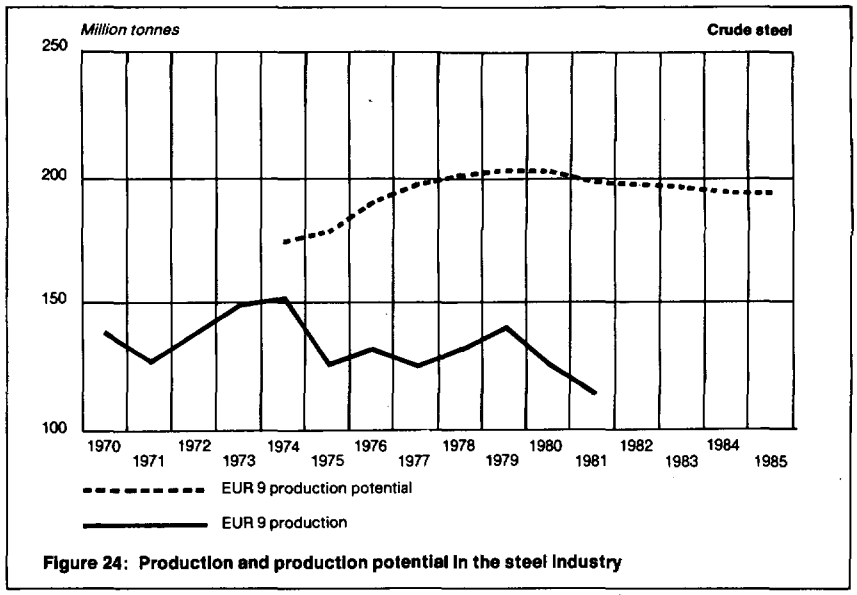


Figure 24: Production and production potential in the steel industry

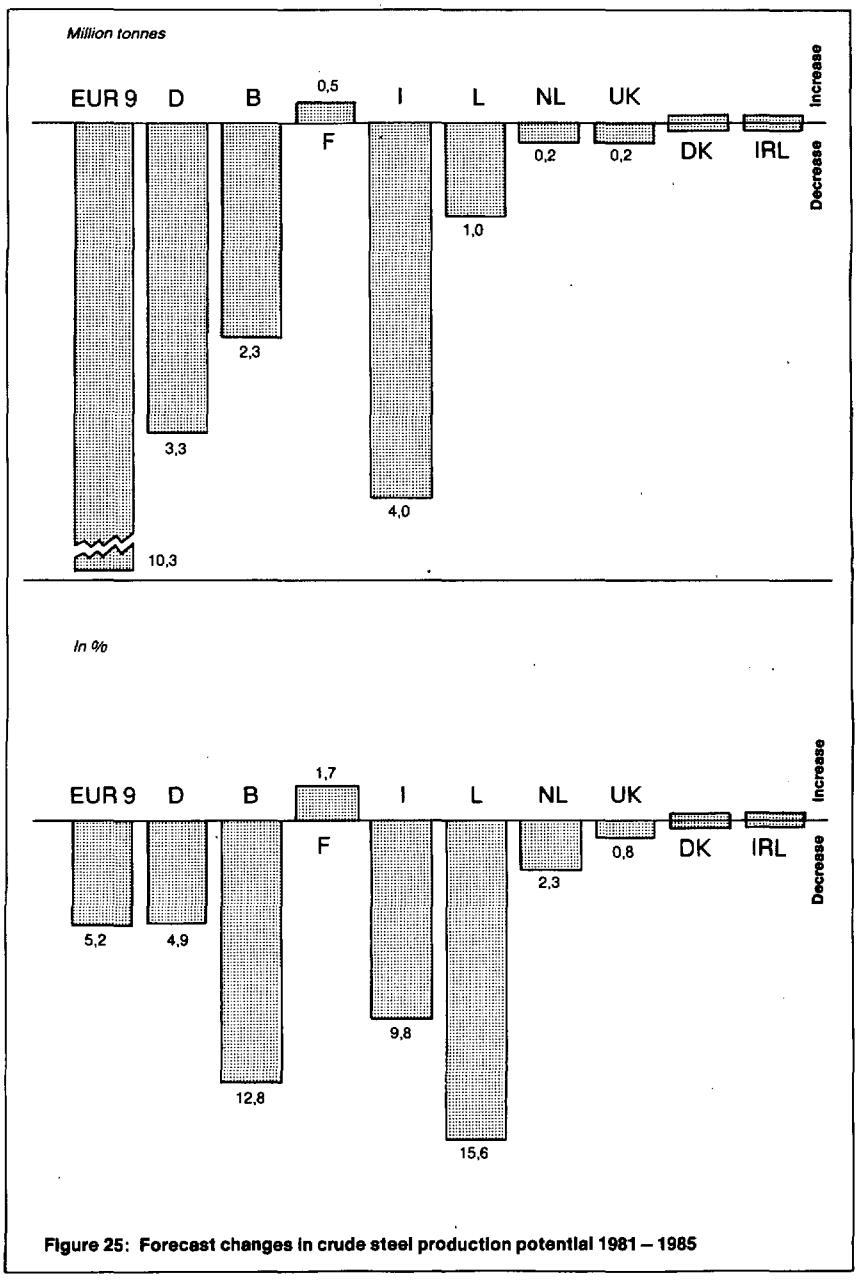


Figure 25: Forecast changes in crude steel production potential 1981 – 1985

2.4.2. *Capacity utilization*

(Table 70)

- In 1981 capacity utilization for crude steel remained at approximately the same level as in 1980 — 63,4% as against 63,1% a year earlier.
- Substantial increases in the rates of utilization were recorded in Belgium and the United Kingdom; in the latter case the improvement was due to the return to normal operation after the industrial disputes in 1980.
- Luxembourg, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany all suffered reductions in their utilization rates.
- In Ireland difficulties still persisted in the commissioning of new equipment which resulted in extremely low capacity utilization for the second successive year (Table II).
- Coastal steelworks (see 2.4.4. below) achieved a higher rate of utilization (66,4%) than either inland integrated works (62,4%) or electric steelworks (62,0%).

2.4.3. *Analysis by production process*

(Tables 42 and 43)

- The last Basic Bessemer plant in the European Community was closed in 1981.
- Virtually all Community steel is produced by either an oxygen-blown or electric process route.
- The forecast reduction in production potential for electric steelmaking from 47,9 million tonnes to 44,8 million tonnes between 1981 and 1985 is due largely to a reduction of some 3,1 million tonnes in the Italian private sector. At least half of the reduction will be dependent upon the terms of a law which will allow the Italian Government to pay a bonus to enterprises which dismantle their equipment (Figure 26).

2.4.4. *Coastal steelworks*

- The Community's coastal and quasi-coastal integrated steelworks[1] are expected to maintain their absolute production potential at about the present level of 65 million tonnes, at

Table II

Crude steel — Capacity utilization rates, 1979 to 1981 (%)

	EUR 9	D	B	F	I	L	NL	UK	DK	IRL
1979	69,2	66,8	68,4	72,9	66,9	68,3	68,9	74,4	68,1	80,0
1980	63,1	65,5	62,6	71,3	67,3	72,4	62,0	40,3	65,5	2,2
1981	63,4	61,4	68,6	71,6	60,5	59,4	63,5	61,4	70,3	11,7

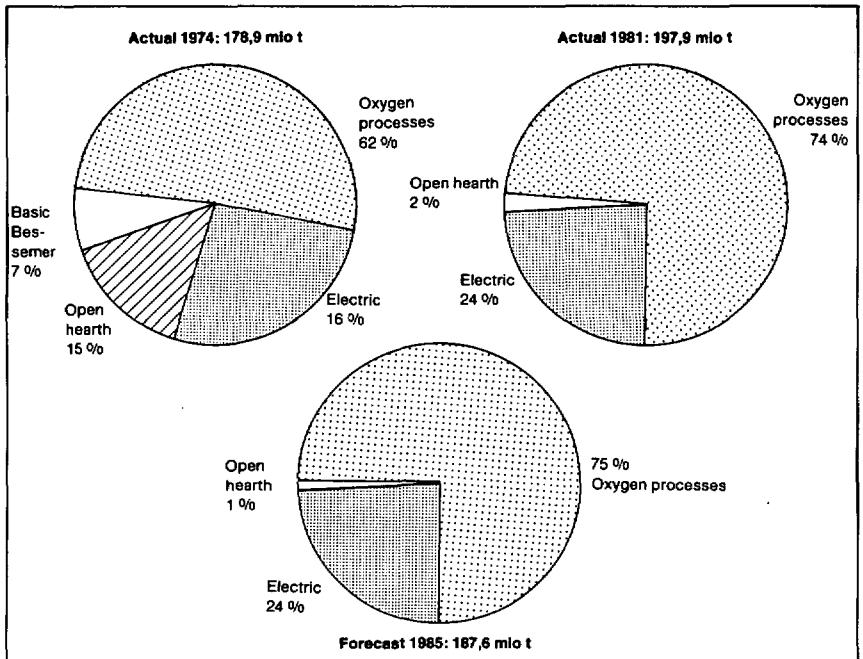


Figure 26: Analysis of crude steel production potential by process 1974, 1981 and 1985

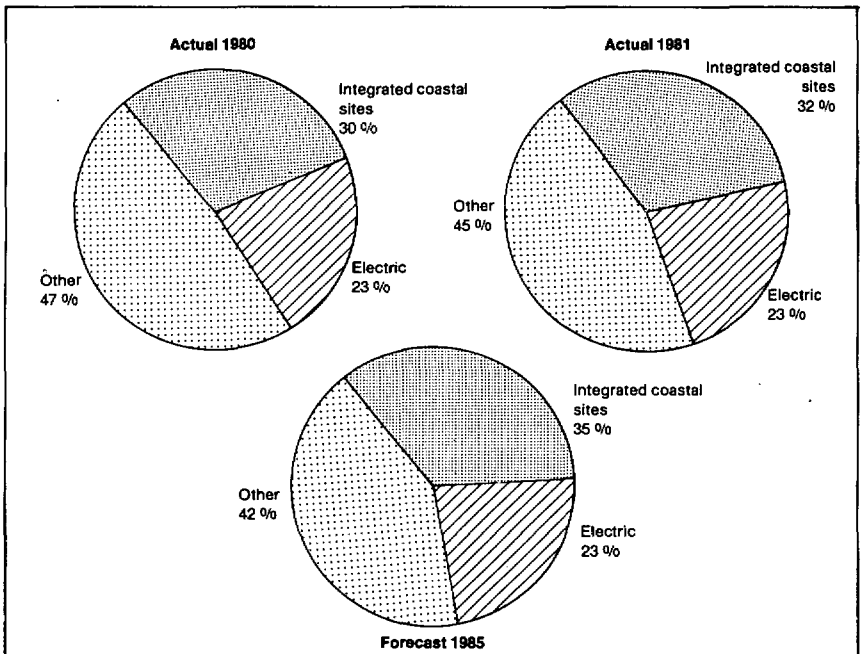


Figure 27: Analysis of crude steel production potential by type of steelworks 1979, 1981 and 1985

[1] Bremen, IJmuiden, Sidmar, Dunkerque, Mondeville, Fos, Cornigliano, Piombino, Bagnoli, Taranto, Port Talbot, Llanwern, Scunthorpe, Redcar, Teesside, Ravenscraig.

N.B. This list includes works which, although not located on the coast, nevertheless may share some of the transport costs and other location advantages of strictly coastal works.

least until 1985. As overall production potential is falling during this period the share of coastal works will rise from 32% in 1980 to 35% in 1985.

- Non-coastal integrated works will suffer a reduction of 14% (12,9 million tonnes) in their production potential between 1980 and 1985, their share of the total capacity falling from 45% in 1980 to 42% in 1985.

2.5. Continuous casting

(Table 51)

☐ In 1981 57,0 million tonnes of steel were continuously cast (45,4% of the steel produced).

☐ The steel enterprises added 10,6 million tonnes or 15% to the 1980 production potential of 70,9 million tonnes, giving a production potential of 81,5 million tonnes in 1981. This will increase to 109,9 million tonnes by 1985, allowing the industry the possibility of casting 59% of its crude steel capacity (Figure 28).

☐ All countries except Denmark and Ireland (whose steelworks are already equipped with 100% continuous casting) will significantly increase the proportion of crude steel that can be continuously cast.

☐ By 1985 it is forecast that only in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom will the ratio of continuous casting production potential to crude steel production potential be below 50%, while in Belgium and Italy it will rise to over 70% (Figure 29).

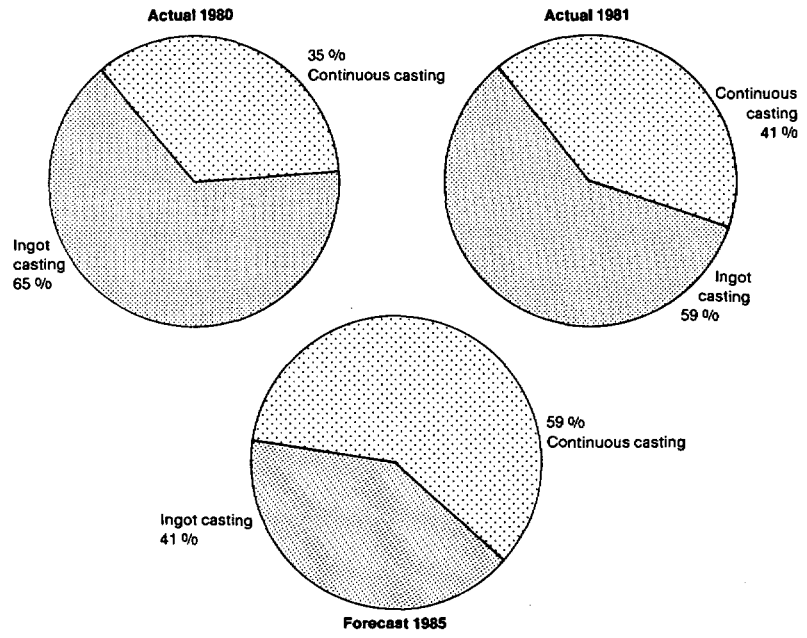


Figure 28: Ratio of continuous production potential to crude steel production potential 1980 – 1985

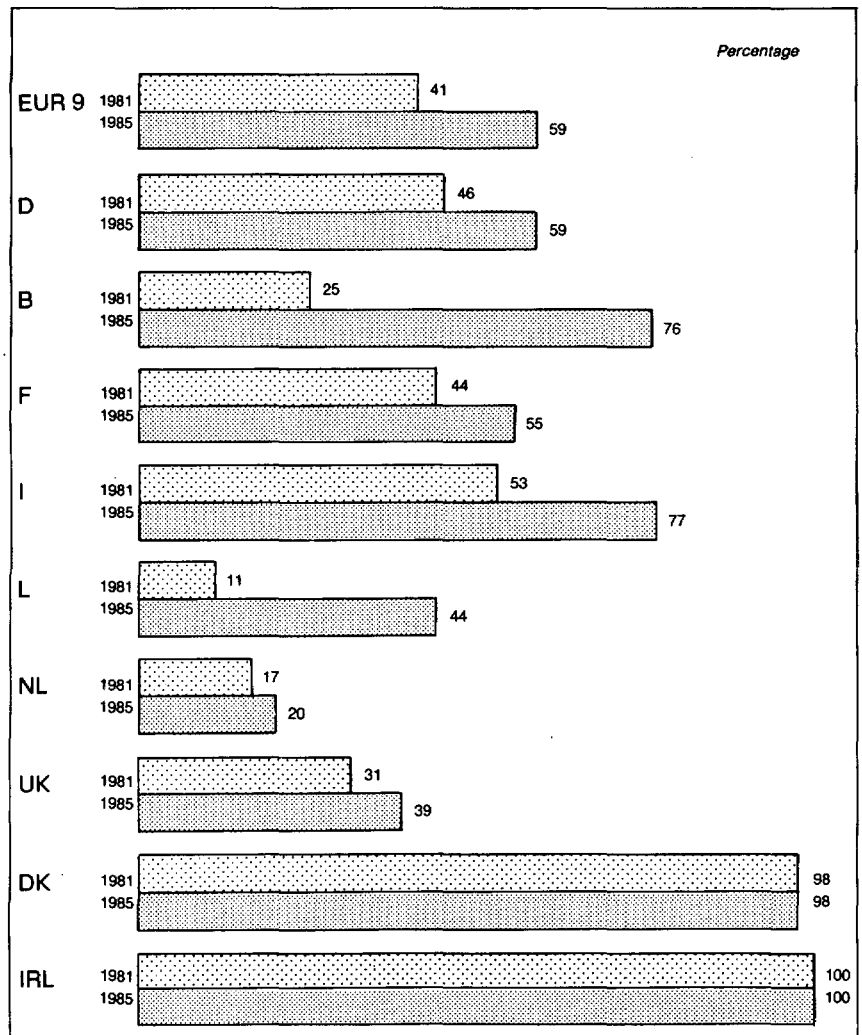


Figure 29: Development of the continuous casting ratio 1981 – 1985

2.6. Development of production potential for hot-rolled products [1]

□ Production potential in 1981 for hot-rolled products was 166,1 million tonnes compared with 165,1 million tonnes in 1980.

□ By 1985 it is anticipated that this will only fall to 162,9 million tonnes, an overall reduction of 2,0% in the four years. The situation will thus remain profoundly disturbing.

The production potential for all hot-rolled products except hot-rolled coils will fall according to the replies to the survey, the most significant forecast reductions being in narrow strip from specialized mills, 19,7%, heavy sections, 5,6%, and plate from specialized mills, 5,3%.

□ Additional closures amounting to 7,2 million tonnes have been announced by the enterprises since the date of the survey, bringing the forecast overall reduction in capacity for the period 1981 – 85 to 10,5 million tonnes or 6,2% (Figure 30).

□ The proportion of flat products production potential taken by hot-rolled wide strip continues to increase largely at the expense of medium and narrow strip produced on specialized mills (Figure 31).

□ In long products the decline in the part of heavy sections production continues (Figure 32).

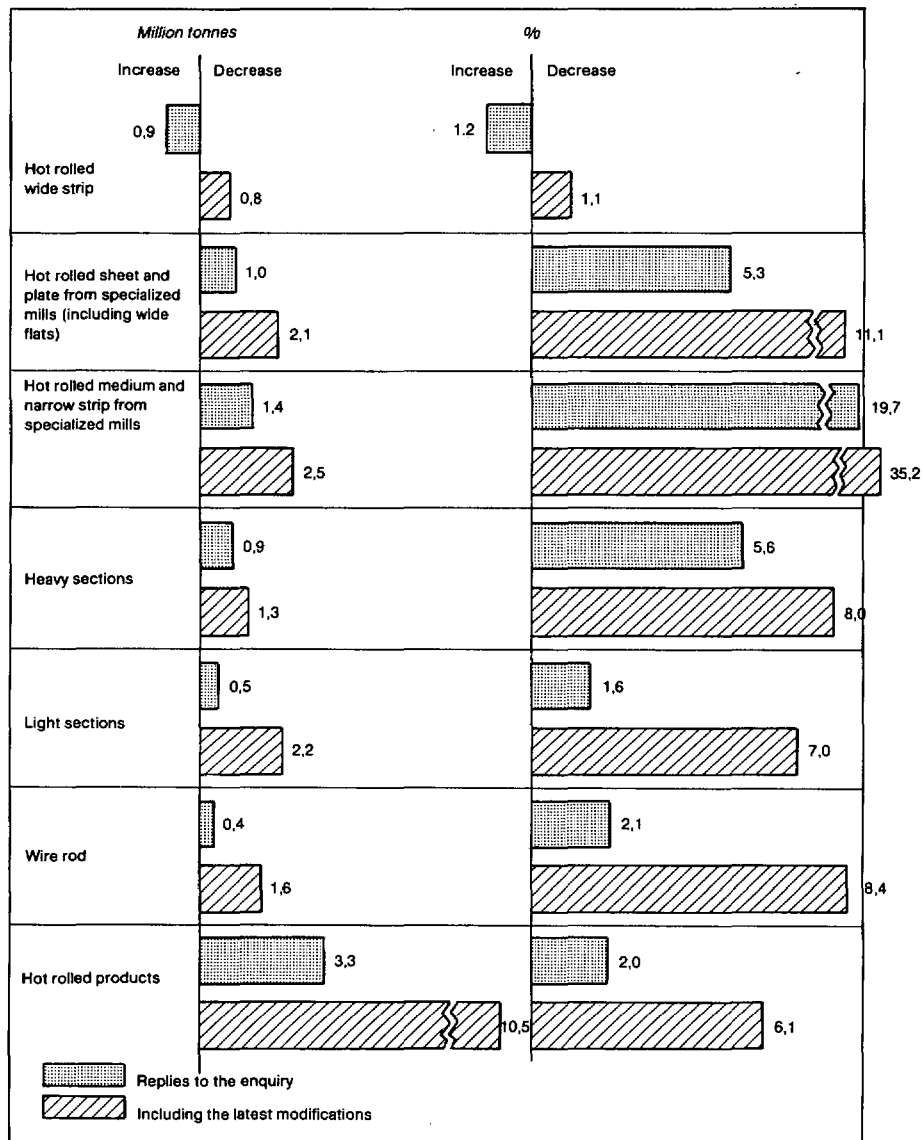


Figure 30: Development of production potential for hot rolled products 1981 – 1985

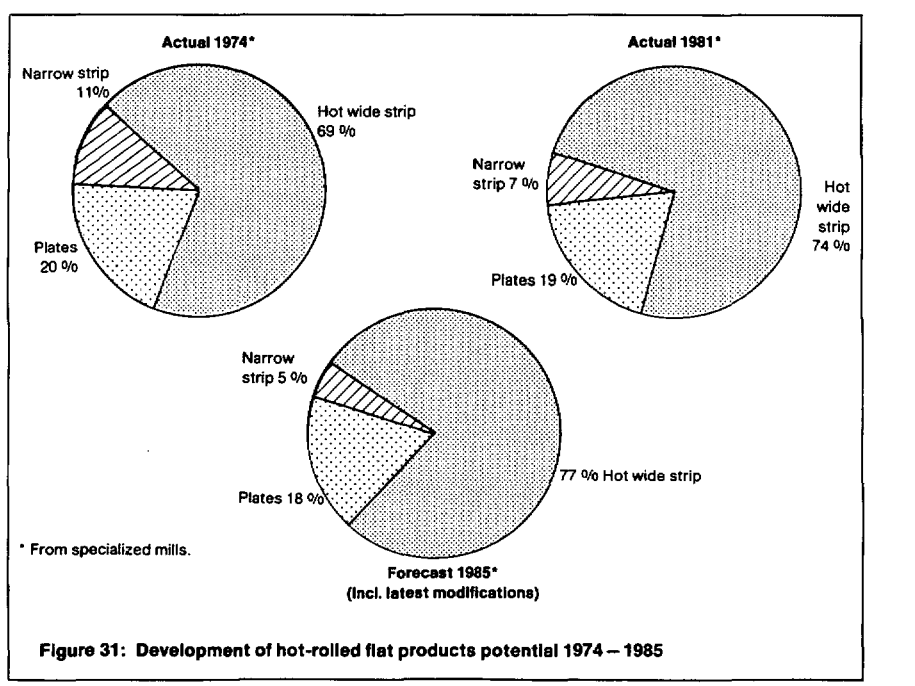


Figure 31: Development of hot-rolled flat products potential 1974 – 1985

[1] Hot-rolled products include the following products: hot-rolled coils, plate, sheet and narrow strip from specialized mills, heavy and light sections, and wire rod Semi-products for tubes and cold-rolled sheet are excluded

2.7. Hot-rolled wide strip

(Table 52)

☐ Production potential for hot-rolled wide strip in 1981 was 73,4 million tonnes, an increase of 0,7% over the previous year's figure of 72,9 million tonnes.

☐ In 1985 production potential in this key sector which accounts for some 45% of total hot-rolled production potential is expected to be 74,3 million tonnes.

☐ Reductions of capacity for hot-rolled wide strip announced since 1 January 1982, the date of the survey, indicate the production potential will fall to 72,6 million tonnes by 1985 (Figure 33).

2.8. Hot-rolled medium and narrow strip

(Table 60)

☐ Production potential for medium and narrow strip fell by 5% from 11,5 million tonnes in 1980 to 10,9 million tonnes in 1981.

☐ A further fall of 1,2 million tonnes (11%) to 9,7 million tonnes is anticipated by 1985.

☐ In absolute terms the production potential for medium and narrow strip from coils will rise from 3,7 million tonnes in 1981 (1980: 3,5 million tonnes) to 4,0 million tonnes in 1985, while the production potential of specialized mills will fall from 7,1 million tonnes (1980: 7,9 million tonnes) to 5,7 million tonnes in the same period.

☐ Additionally, further closures in specialized mills for the period to 1985 amount to 1,1 million tonnes, giving an estimated total production potential of 8,6 million tonnes (Figure 34).

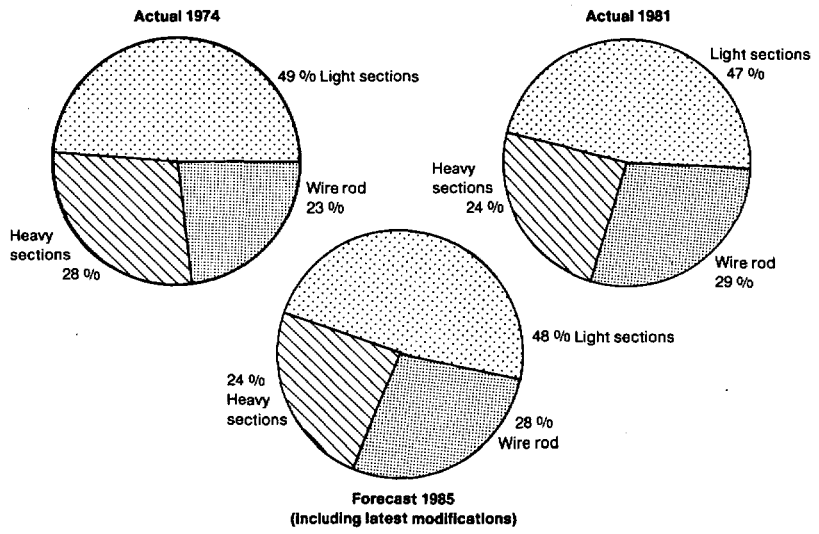


Figure 32: Development of long products potential 1974 – 85

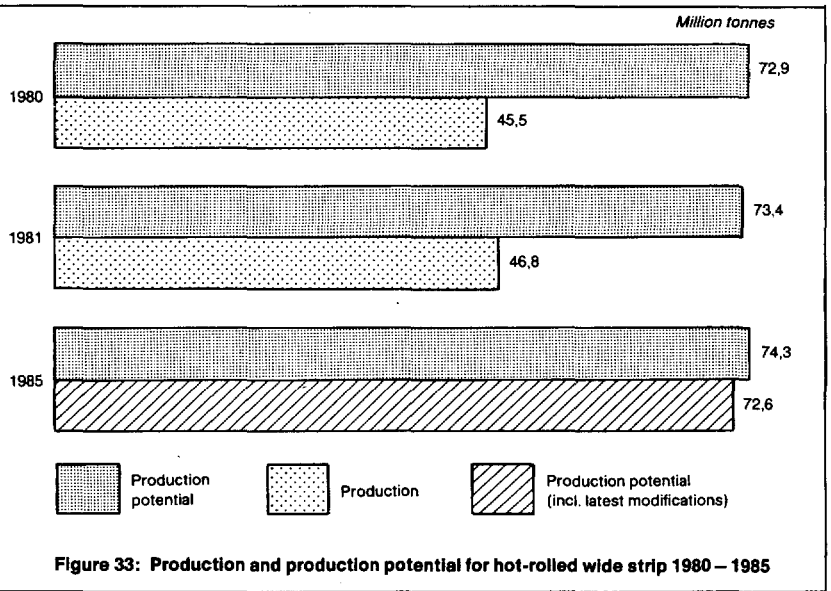


Figure 33: Production and production potential for hot-rolled wide strip 1980 – 1985

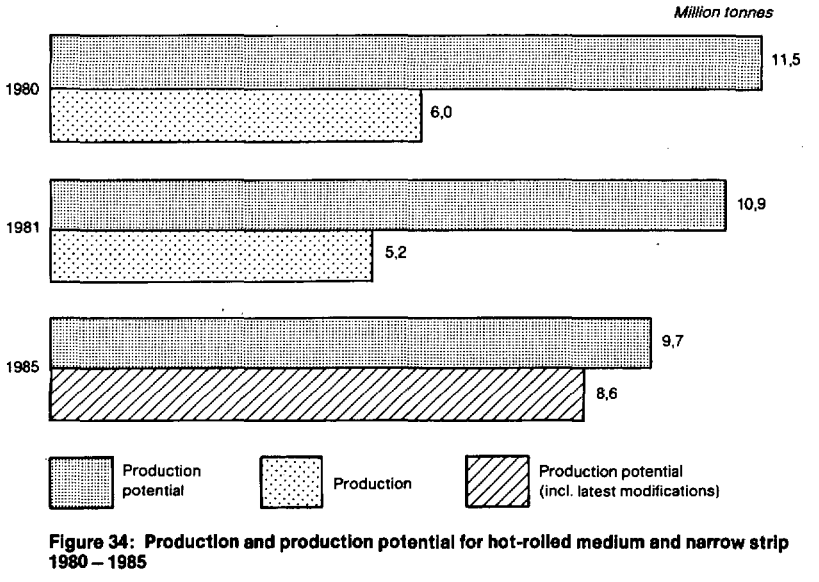


Figure 34: Production and production potential for hot-rolled medium and narrow strip 1980 – 1985

□ In 1981 34% of the production potential for medium and narrow strip was for material slit from coils (Figure 35).

2.9. Hot-rolled plate, sheet and wide flats

(Table 63)

□ Production potential remained at approximately the same level in 1981 (27,6 million tonnes) as in 1980 (27,5 million tonnes).

□ For the period to 1985 a reduction of 4% is forecast to 26,4 million tonnes.

□ Of the total reduction of 1,1 million tonnes the major part will be a reduction in capacity of specialized mills (0,9 million tonnes). There will, however, be a slight reduction (0,2 million tonnes) in the capacity to produce sheet and plate from coils.

□ Capacity utilization in this sector remains very low, 54%, and the additional closures of 1,4 million tonnes of production potential, including 1,1 million tonnes from specialized mills announced since the date of the survey, will not eliminate the necessity for further substantial reductions (Figure 36).

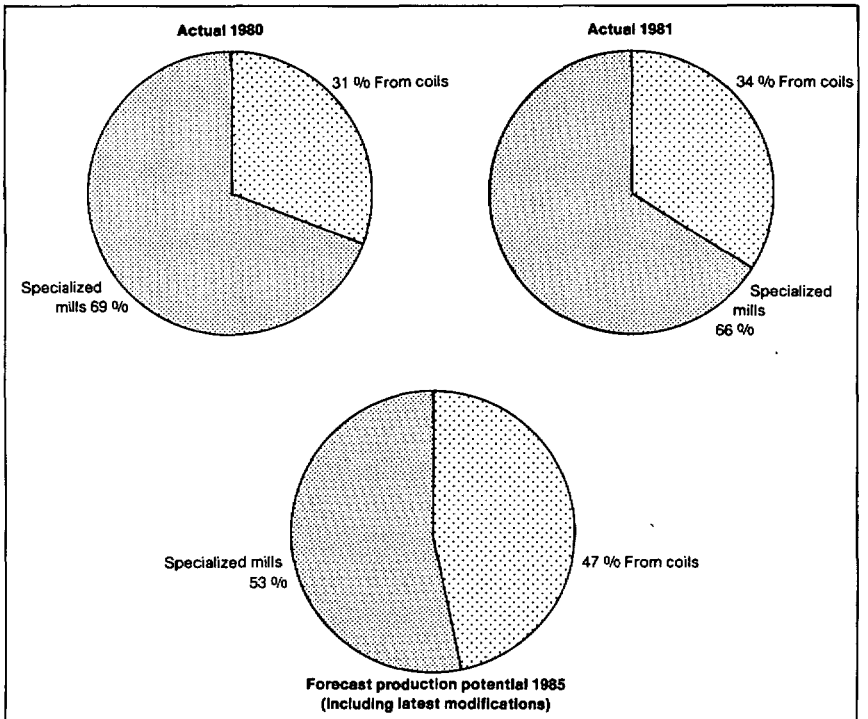


Figure 35: Analysis of medium and narrow strip production potential by process route 1980 – 1985

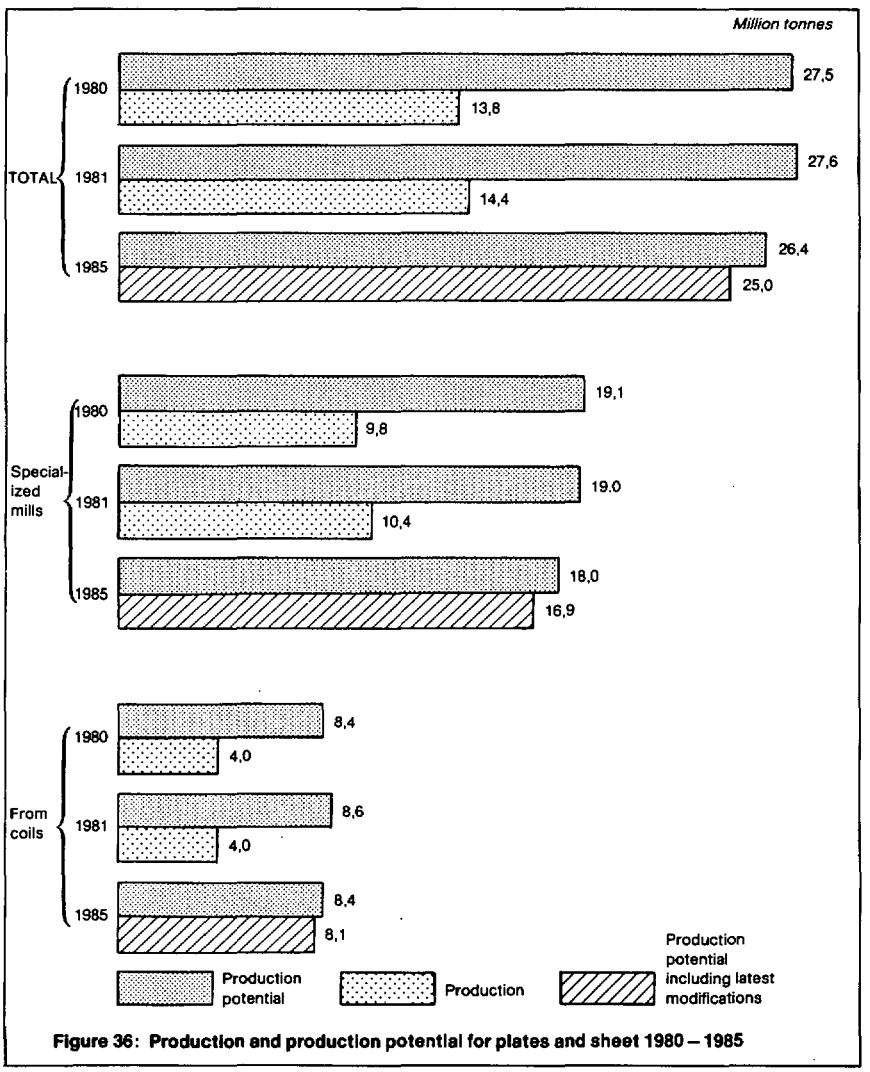


Figure 36: Production and production potential for plates and sheet 1980 – 1985

2.10 Cold-rolled sheet

(Table 64)

□ Production potential fell by 0,4 million tonnes in 1981 to 44,0 million tonnes. In 1980 it was 44,4 million tonnes.

□ The projected increase for 1985 is 0,7 million tonnes, giving a total of 44,7 million tonnes.

□ The rate of growth of production potential remains at the low level of 0,4% a year which, coupled with the slight fall in production potential registered in 1981, suggests that capacity for cold-rolling will stabilize at around 45,0 million tonnes (Figure 37).

2.11. Rounds and squares for tubes

□ Production potential rose by over 12% to 5,7 million tonnes in 1981 from its 1980 level of 5,1 million tonnes.

□ However, an increase to 6,1 million tonnes is forecast during the period to 1985 (Figure 38).

□ In 1981 production potential of rolled semi-finished products was 3,1 million tonnes and that for continuously cast products 2,6 million tonnes. By 1985 the figures will be 1,9 million tonnes and 4,2 million tonnes respectively.

2.12. Heavy sections

(Table 53)

□ Production potential for heavy sections increased slightly to 16,0 million tonnes in 1981 (1980: 15,7 million tonnes).

□ A reduction of 6% to 15,1 million tonnes in 1985 is forecast by the enterprises in their replies to the survey. Later modifications reduce the 1985 production potential to 14,7 million tonnes (Figure 39).

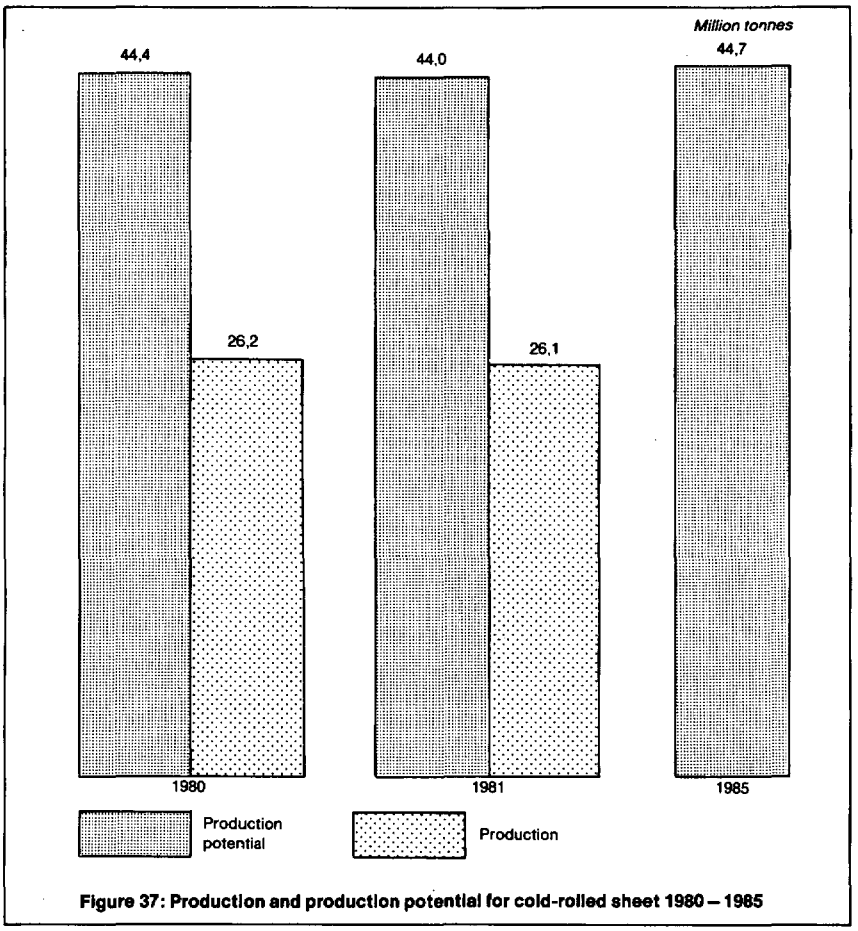


Figure 37: Production and production potential for cold-rolled sheet 1980 – 1985

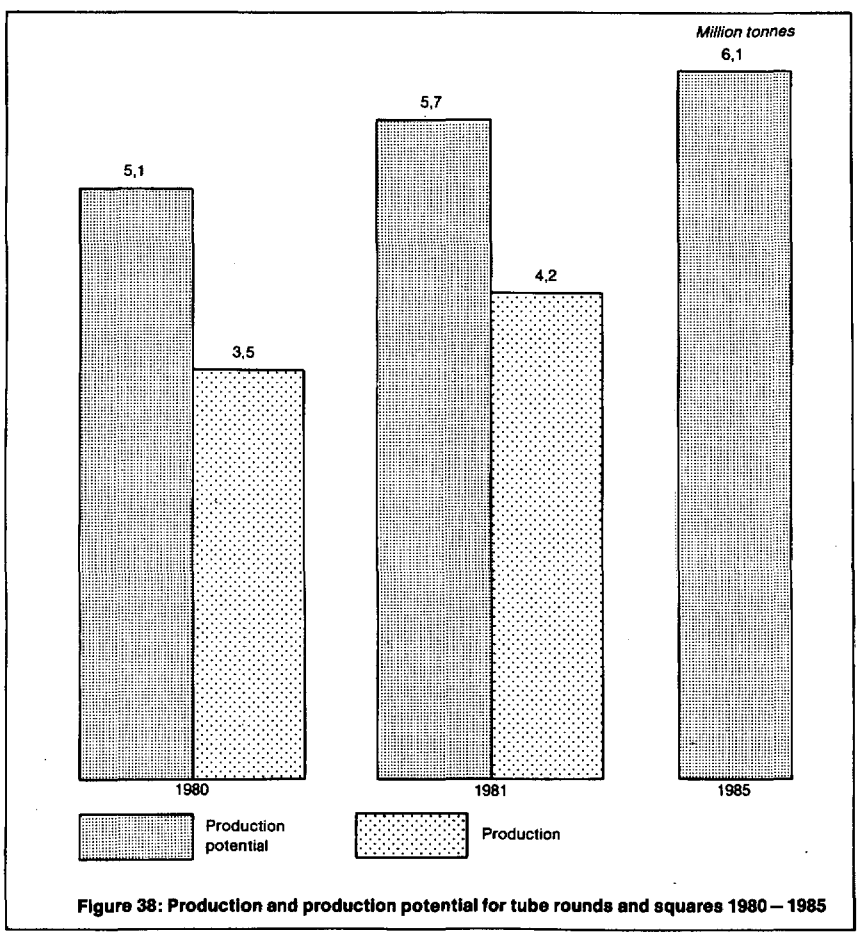


Figure 38: Production and production potential for tube rounds and squares 1980 – 1985

2.13. Light sections

(Table 54)

□ A rise in production potential of 4% from 30,3 million tonnes in 1980 to 31,5 million tonnes was registered in 1981.

□ The production potential of light sections is expected to fall to 31,0 million tonnes by 1985.

□ Additional closures amounting to 1,7 million tonnes of production potential have been announced since the date of the survey, giving a forecast production potential of 29,3 million tonnes in 1985 (Figure 40).

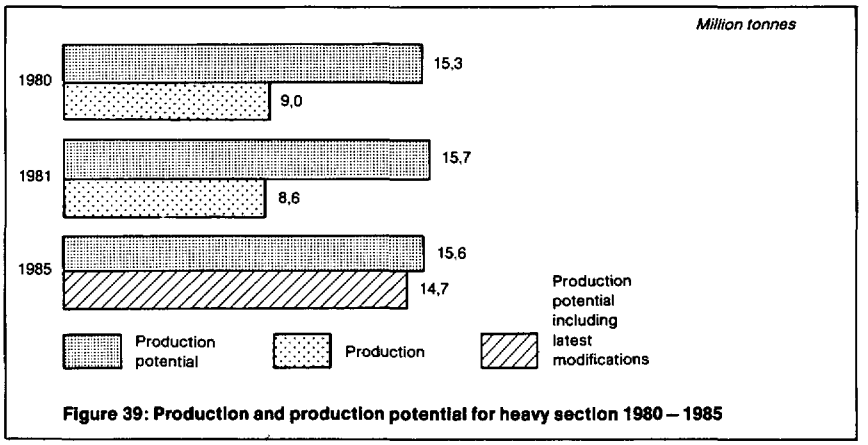


Figure 39: Production and production potential for heavy section 1980 – 1985

2.14. Wire rod

(Table 57)

□ Wire rod production potential did not change between 1980 and 1981 remaining constant at 19,1 million tonnes.

□ In the period to 1985 however, a reduction of 0,4 million tonnes (2,1%) is forecast by the enquiry, while subsequent announcements by the enterprises further reduce production potential by 1,2 million tonnes to 17,5 million tonnes (Figure 41).

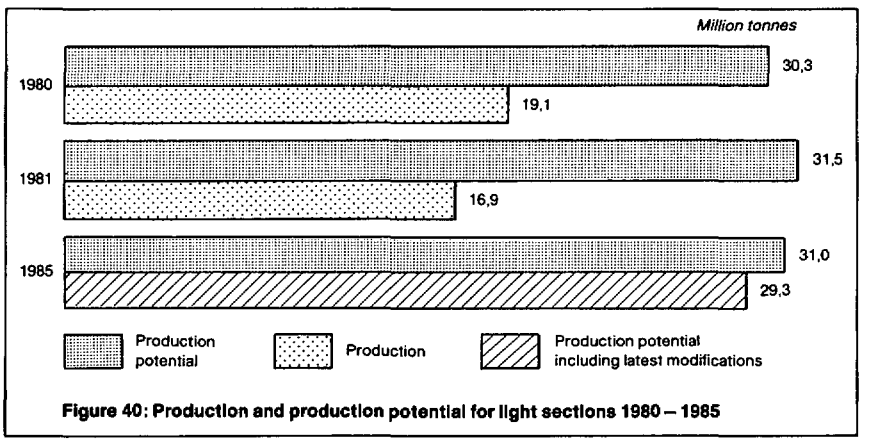


Figure 40: Production and production potential for light sections 1980 – 1985

2.15. Concrete reinforcing bars

(Table 55)

□ Figures for the production and production potential of concrete reinforcing bars are included in light sections and wire rod (see 2.13 and 2.14 above).

□ Production potential rose from 13,7 million tonnes to 14,3 million tonnes between 1980 and 1981.

□ However, production potential is forecast to fall to 14,1 million tonnes by 1985.

□ The latest indications from the enterprises give further reductions amounting to 0,8 million tonnes in production potential for concrete reinforcing bars (Figure 42).

□ The production potential for concrete reinforcing bars produced directly in straight lengths will fall from 13,1 million tonnes in 1981 to 12,5 million tonnes in 1985. This reduction will be partially offset by an increase of 0,3 million tonnes in the production of reinforcing bars from material first manufactured in coil form.

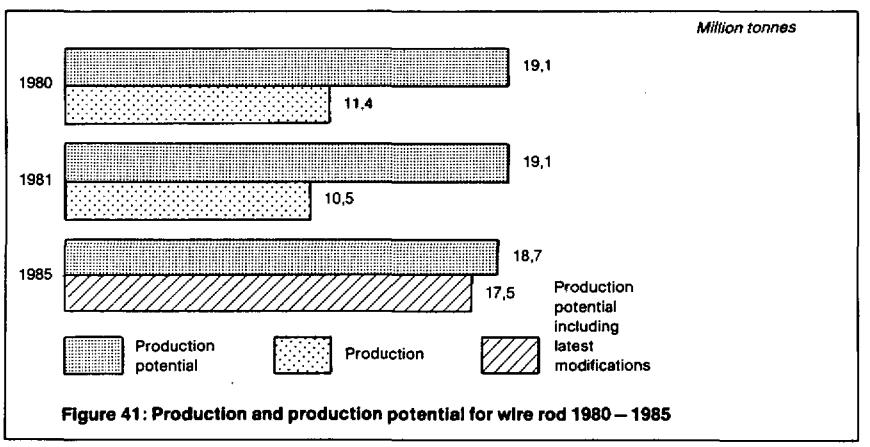


Figure 41: Production and production potential for wire rod 1980 – 1985

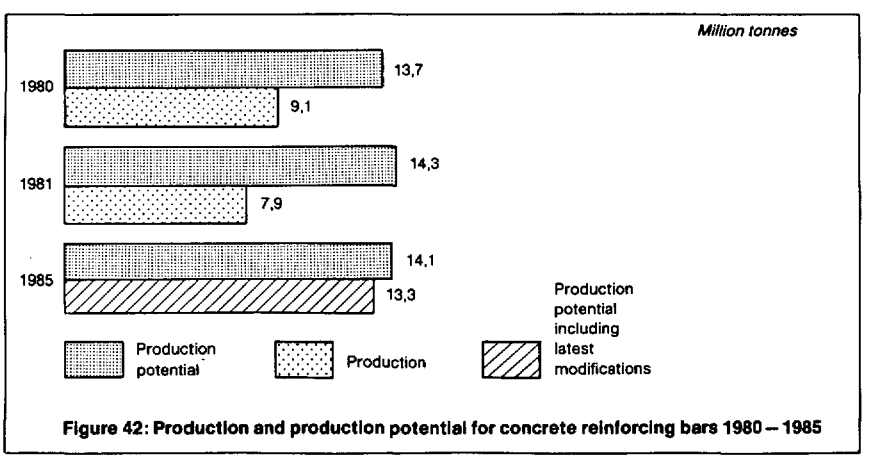


Figure 42: Production and production potential for concrete reinforcing bars 1980 – 1985

Scope and definitions

Statistical tables

IMPORTANT NOTE

Because of rounding, some columns of figures in the tables do not agree with the totals in the decimal place.

GREECE

Certain figures for the Greek coal and steel industry are included in a number of the tables in the Statistical annex. These figures are based in part on an incomplete survey of the Greek industry and in part on estimates made by the Commission's staff.

CONTENTS

Scope and definitions

I — Scope of survey

The survey is based on figures supplied by ECSC enterprises which in 1981 accounted for 99 % of total coal production, total crude steel production and total finished products designated by the Treaty establishing the ECSC.

II — Definitions

1. Classification of investment projects

In their replies to the survey, the enterprises are asked to distinguish the effects on capital expenditure and production potential of the following three categories of investment project:

— projects completed or in progress before 1 January 1982 (Category A);

— projects approved but not yet in progress on 1 January 1982 (Category B);

— other projects planned to be started between 1 January 1982 and 31 December 1985 (Category C).

2. Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure means all expenditure shown or to be shown on the credit side of the balance sheet as fixed assets in the year under review at the prices ruling in that year, but excluding the financing of workers' housing schemes, outside shareholdings and all interests not directly connected with ECSC Treaty products.

3. Coal — Extraction potential

The figures shown represent the net maximum output technically achievable, allowing for the potential of the different installations at the collieries (underground, surface, washeries), and assuming that it is not impeded by difficulties in distribution, by strikes or by manpower shortages. The extraction is expressed for all countries in tonne = tonne.

A number of mines with a low output, including the 'small mines' in the Federal Republic of Germany and the 'licensed mines' in the United Kingdom, have not been included in the survey. They accounted for an extraction in 1981 of 1.7 million tonnes.

4. Coke — Production potential

The figures shown represent the maximum annual coke production achievable with the plant in operation at a given date, taking into account the minimum coking time technically allowable for the normal composition of the coking blend, with due regard to the state of the ovens and the potential of the ancillary and auxiliary installations. It is assumed that a ready market and unlimited raw material supplies are assured.

5. Iron ore — Extraction potential

The figures shown represent the maximum continuous output which can be achieved by each mine, allowing for the potential of the different installations, for example, underground or surface ore-preparation plant where the ore is sold only after treatment.

6. Sinter, pig-iron, crude steel and finished steel products

Sinter, pig-iron, crude steel and rolled products production potential means the maximum production which can effectively be achieved by all the different sections of the plant together allowing for possible bottlenecks in one section holding up all the others. This maximum possible production is defined as follows:

'Maximum possible production is the maximum production which it is possible to attain during the year under normal working conditions, with due regard for repairs, maintenance and normal holidays, employing the plant available at the beginning of the year but also taking into account both additional production from any new plant installed and any existing plant to be finally taken off production in the course of the year. Production estimates must be based on the probable composition of the

charge in each plant concerned, on the assumption that the raw materials will be available.'

Estimates of the maximum production potential of blast-furnaces and steelworks account for deliveries of pig-iron to all steelworks, not only those, for example, on the same site as the blast-furnaces.

Estimates of the production potential of rolling-mills take into account all normal supplies of semi-products to the mills, not only those from adjacent steelworks. The production potential of rolling-mills is also governed by the shape, quality and width of the material fed into the mill and the products to be obtained. Where enterprises have not been able to forecast future demand conditions, they have been asked to assume that the mix of inputs and outputs, on any one mill and across the different types of mill, will be broadly the same as that in 1981.

III — Capital goods price indices

The enterprises declare their capital expenditure at the ruling prices for the year concerned, the figures being converted into ECU at the rates shown at the beginning of this report. In order to gain some idea of how investments have changed from year to year on a constant price basis, two capital goods price indices have been prepared — one for the iron and steel industry and the other for the mining industry. The price indices used relate to metal products and machinery and are weighted in accordance with the share of each country in total Community investment in each of the industries concerned.

The table below shows the indices calculated according to this method. These indices have been applied to the main series of expenditure figures in the report.

Community index 1970 = 100	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Iron and steel industry . . .	100	121,0	140,7	158,5	180,4	204,1	214,6	232,2	245,3	275,5[1]
Mining industry	100	123,9	142,1	160,0	182,2	205,0	242,3	281,4	323,2	363,0[1]

[1] Estimated.

IV — Interpretation of capital expenditure figures for 1980 and 1981

It should be borne in mind that even at current prices the figures given in this report for capital expenditure in 1980 and 1981 may differ from those in the 1981 report. There are three main reasons for this:

— firstly, for 1980, enterprises may revise their figures in the light of the completion of their final annual accounts;

— secondly, for 1981, actual spending by the enterprises may often depart from the expenditure estimates submitted at 1 January of that year;

— Thirdly, again for 1981, the actual rates of exchange between the national currencies and the ECU may differ from those used in the estimates of capital expenditure for the year ahead.

V — Breakdown of production potential and capital expenditure by region

In the tables, the producer regions mentioned in the statistical tables other than those mentioned by name are:

Norddeutschland	Northern Germany	Schleswig-Holstein, Niedersachsen, Hamburg, Bremen;
Süddeutschland	Southern Germany	Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Baden-Württemberg, Bayern;
France-Est	Eastern France	Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Doubs, Jura;
France-Nord	Northern France	Seine-et-Marne, Yvelines, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis, Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne, Oise, Eure, Calvados, Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire, Nord, Pas-de-Calais;
Northern England		steel-producing regions only: North-West; Yorkshire and Humberside;
England — other areas		steel-producing regions only: West Midlands, East Midlands, East Anglia, South-West, South-East.

The National Coal Board areas included in the coal-producing regions of the United Kingdom are as follows:

Scotland	Scottish;
North-East	North-East;
Yorkshire	North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Barnsley, Doncaster;
Midlands and Kent	North Nottinghamshire, South Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire, South Midlands;
Western	Western;
South Wales	South Wales.

Opencast mining has been considered as a separate category irrespective of regional locations.

For statistical purposes only, the production potential and capital expenditure of steel-producing enterprises in Berlin have been included in the totals for the region of Nordrhein-Westfalen.

Table 1

Capital expenditure by coalfield

(million ECU)

Coalfield	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure				
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for 1981 A+B	on 1 Jan. 1982 for			
					1982		1983	
	1979	1980	1981		A+B	A+B+C	A+B	A+B+C
Ruhr[1]	176,8	180,7	201,8	244,0	264,3	267,0	237,5	334,4
Aachen[2]	35,6	58,1	97,1	75,4	75,5	79,0	78,5	94,1
Niedersachsen	17,2	16,3	27,9	21,4	23,8	23,8	10,1	24,7
Saar	37,8	48,3	93,8	116,7	107,6	107,6	54,4	91,9
BR Deutschland	*267,3*	*303,4*	*420,6*	*457,5*	*471,2*	*477,4*	*380,5*	*545,1*
Kempen	24,4	27,6	29,4	46,5	47,0	47,0	6,9	42,9
Bassin du Sud	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	*24,6*	*27,9*	*29,4*	*46,5*	*47,0*	*47,0*	*6,9*	*42,9*
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	5,1	4,7	5,1	5,2	6,2	6,2	5,0	5,0
Lorraine	30,8	31,4	47,4	47,7	53,9	69,0	81,1	119,7
Centre-Midi	4,4	5,5	5,9	6,2	8,0	11,6	12,4	36,0
France	*40,2*	*41,6*	*58,4*	*59,1*	*68,0*	*86,7*	*98,5*	*160,7*
Scotland	31,5	60,7	67,0	65,6	67,4		62,6	
North-East	59,7	75,4	58,6	58,0	45,1		45,4	
Yorkshire	372,5	646,9	694,9	672,6	771,8		685,4	
Midlands and Kent	222,0	300,4	264,1	259,0	221,5		202,2	
Western	55,9	97,7	77,8	66,6	71,6		91,4	
South Wales	48,4	57,7	43,5	46,5	40,9		34,8	
Opencast	28,2	34,2	36,3	35,4	28,8		26,0	
United Kingdom	*818,2*	*1 273,0*	*1 242,3*	*1 203,6*	*1 247,0*	*1 315,9*	*1 147,6*	*1 384,5*
Total EUR 10	**1 150,3**	**1 645,9**	**1 750,7**	**1 766,7**	**1 833,2**	**1 927,0**	**1 633,5**	**2 133,2**
Total EUR 10 at constant 1970 prices	**408,8**	**509,3**	**482,3**	**486,7**	**505,0**	**530,9**	**450,0**	**587,7**

1 Without the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.
2 Includes the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

Table 2

Capital expenditure per tonne of coal produced, 1978-81

(ECU/tonne at current prices and current exchange rates)

Region	1978	1979	1980	1981
Ruhr	2,02	2,45	2,48	2,77
Aachen	1,98	4,21	6,67	10,77
Niedersachsen	6,25	7,37	7,16	12,37
Saar	4,17	3,82	4,77	8,70
BR Deutschland	*2,35*	*2,88*	*3,23*	*4,43*
Kempen	3,29	4,36	4,64	5,06
Bassin du Sud	0,56	0,40	0,80	0,05
Belgique/België	*3,03*	*4,03*	*4,41*	*4,79*
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	0,99	0,94	1,05	1,29
Lorraine	3,82	3,21	3,20	4,35
Centre-Midi	1,18	1,22	1,43	1,58
France	*2,43*	*2,16*	*2,29*	*3,14*
Scotland	3,02	3,89	7,49	9,05
North-East	2,98	4,39	5,15	4,29
Yorkshire	9,56	12,02	20,47	21,87
Midlands and Kent	4,70	6,20	7,83	6,97
Western	4,88	5,08	8,62	6,79
South Wales	7,01	6,37	7,42	5,70
Opencast	1,42	2,26	2,24	2,53
United Kingdom	*5,42*	*6,84*	*10,02*	*10,00*
Total EUR 10	**3,94**	**4,85**	**6,71**	**7,18**

Table 3

Extraction and extraction potential by coalfield

(million tonnes (t = t))

Actual extraction 1981	Coalfield	Extraction potential			Expected extraction potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
76,7	Ruhr	76,5	76,1	76,8	76,4	75,8	76,1	76,1
5,2	Aachen	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,1	5,1
2,3	Niedersachsen	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4
10,8	Saar	11,0	11,2	11,6	11,9	11,9	12,4	12,3
94,9	*BR Deutschland*	*95,4*	*95,4*	*96,4*	*96,4*	*95,8*	*96,0*	*95,9*
5,8	Kempen	6,5	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,2	6,3	6,5
0,3	Bassin du Sud	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,3	—	—	—
6,1	*Belgique/België*	*7,3*	*6,5*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*6,2*	*6,3*	*6,5*
4,0	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	5,4	4,5	4,0	3,6	3,3	2,9	2,5
10,9	Lorraine	9,8	10,3	10,9	10,5	11,1	11,2	11,9
3,7	Centre-Midi	3,7	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,7	3,7
18,6	*France*	*18,9*	*18,8*	*18,7*	*17,9*	*18,1*	*17,8*	*18,1*
7,4	Scotland	8,6	8,2	7,5	7,7	8,1	7,8	7,4
13,7	North-East	13,0	13,5	13,3	13,2	12,6	12,3	11,4
31,8	Yorkshire	32,7	32,5	31,8	32,9	34,7	35,9	38,2
37,9	Midlands and Kent	37,4	37,5	37,4	37,7	37,9	37,4	36,5
11,5	Western	11,1	11,1	10,9	10,5	10,0	9,3	9,3
7,6	South Wales	7,9	7,7	7,4	6,8	6,3	6,2	6,2
14,4	Opencast	13,0	15,2	14,4	14,8	15,8	15,5	13,5
124,2	*United Kingdom*	*123,7*	*125,7*	*122,7*	*123,6*	*125,5*	*124,3*	*122,5*
243,9	**Total EUR 10**	**245,3**	**246,4**	**244,2**	**244,3**	**245,6**	**244,4**	**243,0**

Table 4

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Area	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure		
				on 1. 1. 1981 for	on 1. 1. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Zechenkokereien						
Cokeries minières						
Mine owned coking plants						
Ruhr [1]	11,5	26,5	42,8	51,1	60,7	70,7
Aachen [2]	0,4	0,3	2,0	1,0	1,2	—
Saar	3,9	0,9	1,2	1,4	3,1	1,1
BR Deutschland	*15,8*	*27,7*	*46,0*	*53,5*	*65,0*	*71,8*
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	3,0	4,1	4,4	4,4	6,2	5,3
Lorraine	5,1	5,8	13,7	15,2	10,1	8,8
Centre-Midi	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,2
France	*8,0*	*9,9*	*18,1*	*19,6*	*16,3*	*14,3*
United Kingdom	*13,5*	*21,2*	*16,3*	*14,0*	*9,6*	*9,3*
EUR 10	**37,3**	**58,8**	**80,4**	**87,1**	**90,9**	**95,4**
Unabhängige Kokereien						
Cokeries indépendantes						
Independent coking plants						
Belgique & Nederland	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*
Italia	*3,5*	*4,2*	*5,9*	*8,4*	*6,9*	*2,6*
United Kingdom	*2,1*	*2,2*	*0,7*	*0,5*	—	—
EUR 10	**5,7**	**6,5**	**6,7**	**9,0**	**7,0**	**2,7**
Hüttenkokereien						
Cokeries sidérurgiques						
Steelworks-owned coking plants						
BR Deutschland	*3,2*	*3,0*	*6,9*	*11,6*	*39,0*	*48,0*
Belgique & Nederland	*12,8*	*21,1*	*53,7*	*35,7*	*53,4*	*36,9*
France	*9,7*	*15,1*	*6,2*	*6,4*	*4,7*	*4,1*
Italia	*11,9*	*13,6*	*15,3*	*21,4*	*39,6*	*23,0*
Scotland	0,3	0,3	1,9	1,1	0,9	—
Wales	14,3	15,2	12,5	8,2	5,6	0,5
Northern England	25,3	7,4	0,9	12,2	0,4	—
England - other regions	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	*39,9*	*22,9*	*15,3*	*21,5*	*6,9*	*0,5*
EUR 9	**77,4**	**75,7**	**97,3**	**96,6**	**143,4**	**112,5**
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total EUR 9	**120,4**	**141,0**	**184,4**	**192,7**	**241,3**	**210,6**
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total EUR 9 at constant 1970 prices	**51,9**	**57,5**	**66,9**	**69,9**	**87,6**	**76,4**

1 Without the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.
2 Includes the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

Table 5

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Extraction potential 1979	1980	1981	Expected extraction potential 1982	1983	1984	1985
	Zechenkokereien Cokeries minières Mine-owned coking plants							
17,2	Ruhr	18,7	18,4	17,9	17,4	17,6	17,9	18,1
1,7	Aachen	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
1,4	Saar	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
20,3	*BR Deutschland*	*22,1*	*21,8*	*21,3*	*20,8*	*21,1*	*21,3*	*21,5*
2,3	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8
2,3	Lorraine	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,5	2,0	2,0
0,3	Centre Midi	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
4,9	*France*	*5,8*	*5,7*	*5,8*	*5,7*	*5,8*	*5,3*	*5,3*
2,1	*United Kingdom*	*4,1*	*3,8*	*3,3*	*3,3*	*3,3*	*3,2*	*2,6*
27,4	**Total EUR 10**	**31,9**	**31,3**	**30,4**	**29,8**	**30,2**	**29,8**	**29,4**
	Unabhängige Kokereien Cokeries indépendantes Independent coking plants							
0,7	*Belgique & Nederland*	*0,7*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*
1,7	*Italia*	*2,5*	*2,5*	*2,3*	*2,3*	*2,3*	*2,3*	*2,3*
0,4	*United Kingdom* [1]	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*
2,8	**Total EUR 10**	**3,7**	**3,8**	**3,6**	**3,6**	**3,6**	**3,6**	**3,6**
	Hüttenkokereien Cokeries sidérurgiques Steelworks-owned coking plants							
7,8	*BR Deutschland*	*9,1*	*9,1*	*9,1*	*8,6*	*7,9*	*7,7*	*7,7*
7,6	*Belgique & Nederland*	*9,4*	*9,0*	*8,9*	*9,0*	*9,2*	*9,3*	*9,4*
5,8	*France*	*6,6*	*6,1*	*6,0*	*6,1*	*6,1*	*6,1*	*6,4*
6,4	*Italia*	*9,0*	*9,0*	*9,0*	*9,0*	*9,0*	*9,0*	*8,7*
0,7	Scotland	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,2
1,7	Wales	3,2	2,4	1,8	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,1
3,0	Northern England	4,2	4,4	4,0	3,0	2,6	3,2	3,4
—	England - other region	0,6	0,1	—	—	—	—	—
5,5	*United Kingdom*	*9,2*	*8,0*	*7,0*	*6,3*	*6,1*	*6,3*	*6,7*
33,1	**EUR 9**	**43,1**	**41,2**	**39,9**	**39,0**	**38,3**	**38,4**	**38,9**
0,0	*Ellas*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
33,1	**EUR 10**	**43,4**	**41,5**	**40,2**	**39,3**	**38,6**	**38,7**	**39,2**
63,3	**Total EUR 9**	**78,7**	**76,3**	**73,9**	**72,4**	**72,1**	**71,8**	**71,9**
0,0	*Ellas*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
63,3	**Total EUR 10**	**79,0**	**76,6**	**74,2**	**72,7**	**72,4**	**72,1**	**72,2**

1 Without LTC.

Hard coal briquettes

Production

Table 6

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Extraction potential 1979	1980	1981	Expected extraction potential 1982	1983	1984	1985
0,8	Ruhr	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
0,5	Aachen	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9
—	Niedersachsen	0,7	0,3	—	—	—	—	—
1,3	*BR Deutschland*	*2,6*	*2,2*	*1,8*	*1,9*	*1,8*	*1,8*	*1,8*
0,0	*Belgique/België*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,1*	*0,1*	—	—	—
1,0	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
0,3	Centre-Midi	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,3	0,3
0,3	Independent plants[1]	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
1,6	*France*	*2,9*	*2,7*	*2,8*	*2,8*	*2,8*	*2,3*	*2,3*
1,0	*United Kingdom*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,0*	*1,0*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,8*
4,0	**Total EUR 10**	**6,9**	**6,3**	**5,7**	**5,8**	**5,5**	**5,0**	**4,9**

[1] Estimate.

Brown coal briquettes

Production

Table 7

Production and production potential[1]

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981		Extraction potential 1979	1980	1981	Expected extraction potential 1982	1983	1984	1985
6,6	**Total EUR 10**	**6,7**	**6,9**	**6,7**	**6,5**	—	—	—

[1] Including breeze and brown coal coke.

Table 8

Capital expenditure by country

(million ECU)

Country	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1. Jan. 1981 for	on 1. Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
BR Deutschland	*1,2*	*5,3*	*3,5*	*1,1*	*0,7*	—
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	*7,8*	*10,8*	*9,0*	*8,7*	*8,2*	*3,6*
Italia	*0,4*	*0,3*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*
Luxembourg	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,0*	*0,0*	—	—
United Kingdom	*4,5*	*0,1*	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**14,0**	**16,6**	**12,7**	**10,1**	**9,1**	**3,8**

Table 9

Capital expenditure by category — EUR 9

(million ECU)

Sectors	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Extraction of ore	12,5	13,9	10,3	8,5	3,7
Mine-based preparation of ore	0,2	0,9	1,3	0,2	0,1
Miscellaneous surface	1,3	1,8	1,1	0,4	0,0
Total EUR 9	**14,0**	**16,6**	**12,7**	**9,1**	**3,8**

Table 10

Extraction and extraction potential by country

(million tonnes)

Country	Extraction		Extraction potential				
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BR Deutschland	*1,9*	*1,6*	*2,2*	*2,2*	*1,3*	*1,4*	*1,4*
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	*28,8*	*21,9*	*28,5*	*26,3*	*25,5*	*25,1*	*24,7*
Italia	*0,3*	*0,1*	*0,3*	*0,0*	—	—	—
Luxembourg	*0,6*	*0,5*	*0,5*	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	*0,9*	*0,7*	*1,0*	*1,0*	*1,0*	*1,0*	*1,0*
Total EUR 9	**32,5**	**24,8**	**32,5**	**29,5**	**27,8**	**27,5**	**27,1**
Ellas	*1,5*	*1,3*	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	**34,0**	**26,1**	.	.	.	.	.

Table 11

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	82,3	127,7	122,8	160,4	117,5	89,2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	344,6	398,8	458,8	429,5	428,8	294,4
Süddeutschland	18,4	24,3	32,2	47,7	47,7	59,9
Saar	82,2	174,1	150,1	121,2	139,8	53,1
BR Deutschland	*527,4*	*725,0*	*763,9*	*758,8*	*733,8*	*496,6*
Belgique/België	*151,4*	*267,5*	*263,7*	*386,8*	*351,5*	*297,8*
France - Est	210,6	208,0	197,5	204,6	148,0	62,1
France - Nord	77,9	109,8	117,1	126,4	174,5	139,8
France - autres régions	28,5	39,3	66,3	63,6	98,9	36,1
France	*317,0*	*357,2*	*380,9*	*394,6*	*421,3*	*237,9*
Italia - regioni costiere	236,8	347,1	351,8	501,9	691,9	615,9
Italia - altre regioni	192,6	225,1	217,1	270,1	313,2	249,8
Italia	*429,4*	*572,2*	*568,9*	*772,0*	*1 005,1*	*865,7*
Luxembourg	*113,5*	*113,4*	*99,2*	*94,5*	*81,4*	*40,0*
Nederland	*83,1*	*84,3*	*91,7*	*46,7*	*64,9*	*31,2*
Scotland	59,5	40,9	28,0	34,7	13,5	5,1
Wales	146,1	136,1	172,7	151,9	167,2	16,1
Northern England	212,3	91,9	68,7	86;1	44,2	8,1
England - other areas	29,3	37,9	26,9	10,4	10,8	7,5
United Kingdom	*447,1*	*306,8*	*296,3*	*283,0*	*235,6*	*36,8*
Danmark	*11,2*	*9,1*	*2,9*	*3,6*	*4;6*	*0,6*
Ireland	*17,8*	*39,2*	*25,0*	*21,7*	*11,9*	—
Total EUR 9	**2 098,0**	**2 474,7**	**2 492,5**	**2 761,7**	**2 910,2**	**2 006,5**
Ellas	*156,5*	·	·	*97,0*	·	·
Total EUR 10	**2 254,5**	·	·	**2 858,7**	·	·
Total EUR 9 at constant 1970 prices	**903,5**	**1 008,8**	**904,7**	**1 002,4**	**1 056,3**	**728,3**

Table 12

Capital expenditure by type of installation

(million ECU)

Type of installation	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Plant for production of:					
pig-iron	403,1	485,7	461,2	449,4	349,4
steel	423,8	443,7	392,3	408,1	228,5
rolled products	911,82	1 118,4	1 177,4	1 548,7	1 158,3
General services	359,2	426,9	461,6	504,1	270,3
Total EUR 9	**2 098,0**	**2 474,7**	**2 492,5**	**2 910,2**	**2 006,5**
Total at constant 1970 prices	**903,5**	**1 008,8**	**904,7**	**1 056,3**	**728,3**

Table 13

Capital expenditure in 1981 by stage in production

(million ECU)

Stage in production	Estimates (1)	Actual amounts spent (2)	Agreement with estimates (%) (3) = (2) : (1)
Pig-iron	508,5	461,2	90,7
Crude steel	366,5	392,3	107,0
Rolling-mills	1 464,0	1 177,4	80,4
General services	422,7	461,6	109,2
Total iron and steel industry EUR 9	**2 761,7**	**2 492,5**	**90,3**

Table 14

Capital expenditure in 1981 by country

Country	Estimated national currency (1)	Achieved national currency (2)	Rate of achievement % at current prices (3) = (2) : (1)
BR Deutschland	*in Mio DM* *1 949,9*	*in Mio DM* *1 920,4*	*98,5*
Belgique/België	*BFR (millions)* *16 006,9*	*BFR (millions)* *10 888,6*	*68,0*
France	*FF (millions)* *2 348,0*	*FF (millions)* *2 300,5*	*98,0*
Italia	*miliardi LIT* *940,0*	*miliardi LIT* *718,6*	*76,4*
Luxembourg	*LFR (millions)* *3 910,7*	*LFR (millions)* *4 098,0*	*104,8*
Nederland	*miljoen HFL* *130,3*	*miljoen HFL* *254,3*	*195,2*
United Kingdom	*UKL (million)* *154,4*	*UKL (million)* *163,9*	*106,2*
Danmark	*mio DKR* *28,4*	*mio DKR* *23,2*	*81,7*
Ireland	*IRL (million)* *15,0*	*IRL (million)* *17,3*	*115,3*
Total EUR 9	**ECU (million)** **2 761,7**	**ECU (million)** **2 492,5**	**90,3**
Ellas	*Ékat DR* .	*Ékat DR* .	.
Total EUR 10	**ECU (million)** .	**ECU (million)** .	.

Table 15

Capital expenditure by type of installation

(million ECU)

Type of installation	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Steelworks-owned coking plants	77,4	75,7	97,3	143,4	112,5
Burden preparation and direct reduction	112,2	156,8	90,9	32,5	17,6
Blast-furnaces	213,5	253,2	272,9	273,5	219,3
Total EUR 9	**403,1**	**485,7**	**461,1**	**449,4**	**349,4**

Table 16

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	3,4	1,4	9,5	9,2	3,2	2,4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	52,1	42,1	81,4	79,5	35,4	54,7
Süddeutschland	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,8	1,0
Saar	1,1	22,3	5,4	6,3	3,9	0,3
BR Deutschland	*56,9*	*65,9*	*96,4*	*95,2*	*43,2*	*58,5*
Belgique/België	*14,0*	*34,0*	*23,1*	*18,6*	*18,2*	*4,7*
France-Est	17,6	22,9	30,0	32,1	31,0	9,2
France-Nord	2,8	8,4	15,5	18,8	18,5	16,1
France - autres régions	0,3	2,5	4,9	3,4	3,8	5,2
France	*20,7*	*33,8*	*50,4*	*54,3*	*53,3*	*30,5*
Italia - regioni costiere	22,6	69,6	64,4	99,1	130,2	115,8
Italia - altre regioni	1,6	0,8	1,5	1,7	7,2	4,4
Italia	*24,2*	*70,3*	*65,8*	*100,9*	*137,4*	*120,2*
Luxembourg	*59,0*	*22,5*	*5,0*	*4,6*	*3,3*	*1,8*
Nederland	*4,6*	*8,6*	*10,1*	*6,5*	*7,4*	*2,9*
Scotland	6,5	3,2	8,0	6,3	1,5	—
Wales	3,0	14,0	12,9	5,8	8,6	0,6
Northern England	24,6	0,8	1,3	9,1	0,6	0,0
England - other areas	0,1	0,2	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	*34,2*	*18,1*	*22,1*	*21,2*	*10,7*	*0,7*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**213,5**	**253,2**	**272,9**	**301,3**	**273,4**	**219,3**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 17

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	44,9	77,0	38,3	44,4	8,2	3,6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	91,6	79,0	102,1	110,6	74,3	103,0
Süddeutschland	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,8	1,0
Saar	1,4	40,4	23,6	22,3	15,5	0,7
BR Deutschland	*138,1*	*196,5*	*164,1*	*177,6*	*98,6*	*108,5*
Belgique/België	*27,1*	*48,8*	*40,3*	*36,5*	*37,8*	*28,4*
France-Est	31,9	41,7	38,7	41,1	35,4	11,1
France-Nord	3,0	9,4	17,1	22,4	23,2	22,5
France - autres regions	0,4	2,6	5,9	4,4	5,5	5,7
France	*35,3*	*53,7*	*61,7*	*67,9*	*64,1*	*39,4*
Italia - regioni costiere	38,3	94,2	94,9	144,6	172,2	143,5
Italia - altre regioni	2,0	1,5	2,9	3,5	12,2	9,6
Italia	*40,3*	*95,7*	*97,8*	*148,2*	*184,4*	*153,1*
Luxembourg	*59,3*	*23,7*	*8,8*	*7,5*	*4,3*	*1,8*
Nederland	*8,9*	*18,6*	*49,4*	*26,7*	*41,9*	*16,8*
Scotland	15,4	7,4	10,5	7,7	2,5	—
Wales	17,7	29,6	26,1	14,2	14,3	1,1
Northern England	60,8	11,5	2,4	22,3	1,5	0,3
England - other aresa	0,1	0,2	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	*94,1*	*48,7*	*39,0*	*44,2*	*18,4*	*1,4*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**403,1**	**485,7**	**461,2**	**508,5**	**449,4**	**349,4**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 18

Capital expenditure by production process

(million ECU)

Production process	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
OBM, LWS and similar	110,2	60,4	24,4	26,4	9,9
Open hearth	2,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	—
Electric furnace	154,2	149,0	141,5	156,0	61,5
LD, Kaldo (Basic Bessemer and other)	156,9	233,6	226,4	225,7	157,2
Total EUR 9	**423,8**	**443,7**	**392,3**	**408,1**	**228,5**

Table 19

Capital expenditure total

(million ECU)

	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Total EUR 9	**2,4**	**0,6**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	—

Table 20

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	1,9	2,1	2,2	2,0	5,5	0,2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	26,8	26,8	45,3	26,2	20,9	5,5
Süddeutschland	2,3	1,6	2,9	2,2	4,6	0,2
Saar	1,1	0,5	4,6	3,0	7,3	1,5
BR Deutschland	*32,1*	*31,0*	*55,1*	*33,4*	*38,2*	*7,4*
Belgique/België	*1,6*	*2,7*	*1,2*	*5,6*	*3,0*	—
France - Est	0,1	0,8	0,9	0,3	0,7	0,0
France - Nord	13,5	17,3	16,3	10,0	13,6	8,8
France - autres régions	6,8	7,8	6,4	5,3	24,4	4,2
France	*20,4*	*25,9*	*23,6*	*15,7*	*38,8*	*13,0*
Italia - regioni costiere	11,4	4,6	3,4	2,1	1,9	1,2
Italia - altre regioni	36,9	48,4	40,7	45,1	62,9	37,0
Italia	*48,3*	*53,0*	*44,0*	*47,2*	*64,7*	*38,3*
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	*0,6*	*0,2*	—	—	—
Scotland	0,1	0,0	0,3	1,6	0,2	—
Wales	5,3	4,2	2,0	0,3	1,0	—
Northern England	24,7	10,7	5,1	5,3	6,1	0,0
England-other areas	11,9	11,9	3,6	4,3	2,0	2,7
United Kingdom	*41,9*	*26,8*	*11,0*	*11,5*	*9,2*	*2,7*
Danmark	*5,1*	*1,0*	*1,9*	*2,0*	*1,2*	*0,1*
Ireland	*4,8*	*8,2*	*4,6*	*2,9*	*0,9*	—
Total EUR 9	**154,2**	**149,0**	**141,5**	**118,1**	**156,0**	**61,5**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 21

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	10,8	16,9	12,2	20,0	13,8	12,5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	18,5	29,5	33,4	42,6	66,4	42,4
Süddeutschland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	63,6	106,7	79,5	50,7	39,4	14,1
BR Deutschland	*92,9*	*153,0*	*125,1*	*113,3*	*119,6*	*69,2*
Belgique/België	*9,9*	*17,6*	*9,6*	*11,5*	*11,0*	*3,9*
France - Est	0,7	4,9	16,5	15,2	10,5	3,4
France - Nord	1,3	3,0	3,8	5,1	15,2	32,3
France - autres régions	2,7	2,0	8,9	10,3	6,8	2,5
France	*4,7*	*9,9*	*29,2*	*30,6*	*32,6*	*38,1*
Italia - regioni costiere	8,7	9,1	25,1	23,8	38,2	31,4
Italia - altre regioni	—	—	—	—	0,3	—
Italia	*8,7*	*9,1*	*25,1*	*23,8*	*38,5*	*31,4*
Luxembourg	*6,5*	*9,5*	*4,1*	*4,8*	*4,4*	*3,0*
Nederland	*3,5*	*9,2*	*15,5*	*6,1*	*4,9*	*2,7*
Scotland	17,6	21,5	10,4	18,6	5,3	5,0
Wales	3,9	3,5	5,0	0,7	1,8	0,4
Northern England	9,2	0,3	2,4	4,7	7,4	3,6
England - other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	*30,7*	*25,3*	*17,8*	*23,9*	*14,6*	*9,0*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**156,9**	**233,6**	**226,4**	**214,0**	**225,7**	**157,2**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 22

Capital expenditure

(million ECU)

	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Total EUR 9	**110,2**	**60,4**	**24,4**	**34,4**	**26,4**	**9,9**

Table 23

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	13,8	19,3	14,5	22,1	19,4	12,7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	47,0	56,6	80,2	68,7	94,7	48,0
Süddeutschland	3,1	3,2	3,8	5,4	9,4	2,7
Saar	65,7	107,4	84,1	53,7	46,6	15,6
BR Deutschland	*129,6*	*186,4*	*182,5*	*149,9*	*170,2*	*79,0*
Belgique/België	*12,9*	*21,7*	*11,1*	*19,5*	*14,7*	*3,9*
France-Est	65,7	33,1	28,8	30,0	17,5	10,0
France-Nord	14,7	20,4	20,1	15,2	28,9	41,1
France - autres régions	9,6	9,8	15,3	15,6	31,3	6,8
France	*90,0*	*63,3*	*64,2*	*60,7*	*77,6*	*57,9*
Italia - regioni costiere	61,4	43,3	38,8	40,2	47,2	33,4
Italia - altre regioni	37,0	48,5	40,7	45,1	63,2	37,0
Italia	*98,4*	*91,8*	*79,4*	*85,3*	*110,3*	*70,5*
Luxembourg	*6,5*	*9,5*	*4,1*	*4,8*	*4,4*	*3,0*
Nederland	*3,5*	*9,8*	*15,7*	*6,1*	*4,9*	*2,7*
Scotland	17,7	21,5	10,7	20,2	5,5	5,0
Wales	9,4	7,7	7,0	1,0	2,8	0,4
Northern England	33,9	10,9	7,5	10,0	13,5	3,6
England - other areas	12,0	11,9	3,6	4,3	2,0	2,7
United Kingdom	*72,9*	*52,1*	*28,8*	*35,4*	*23,7*	*11,7*
Danmark	*5,1*	*1,0*	*1,9*	*2,0*	*1,2*	*0,1*
Ireland	*4,8*	*8,2*	*4,6*	*2,9*	*0,9*	—
Total EUR 9	**423,8**	**443,7**	**392,3**	**366,5**	**408,1**	**228,5**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 24

Capital expenditure by type of mill

(million ECU)

Type of mill	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Blooming and slabbing mills	84,4	75,3	62,8	39,0	21,3
Continuous casting plants	294,1	390,0	455,5	581,4	433,2
Total long product mills	196,5	273,3	240,2	253,5	201,1
Total flat product mills	283,2	328,4	343,6	514,9	400,7
Miscellaneous (including coating lines)	53,6	51,4	75,3	159,9	102,0
Total EUR 9	**911,8**	**1 118,4**	**1 177,4**	**1 548,7**	**1 158,3**

Table 25

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	1,3	2,1	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	11,0	13,3	29,1	22,9	13,6	4,0
Süddeutschland	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,0
Saar	5,3	7,5	5,8	2,4	2,0	0,1
BR Deutschland	*17,6*	*23,0*	*35,5*	*26,4*	*16,0*	*4,2*
Belgique/België	*4,1*	*2,6*	*1,3*	*1,2*	*2,7*	*5,6*
France - Est	1,9	1,5	2,4	0,2	0,7	0,4
France - Nord	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	—
France - autres régions	0,0	0,1	0,7	0,3	0,7	0,1
France	*2,0*	*1,9*	*3,1*	*0,7*	*1,5*	*0,5*
Italia - regioni costiere	2,1	16,9	10,1	14,1	6,5	8,9
Italia - altre regioni	8,1	0,6	0,2	0,3	1,4	0,9
Italia	*10,2*	*17,5*	*10,3*	*14,4*	*7,9*	*9,8*
Luxembourg	*4,4*	*13,8*	*0,9*	*0,2*	*1,0*	*0,2*
Nederland	*0,9*	*0,8*	*1,1*	*0,2*	*0,0*	*0,0*
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	32,2	6,8	7,7	5,7	5,8	0,6
Northern England	12,0	9,0	2,9	3,4	4,0	0,2
England - other areas	0,9	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	*45,1*	*15,7*	*10,6*	*9,1*	*9,8*	*0,8*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**84,4**	**75,3**	**62,8**	**52,3**	**39,0**	**21,3**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 26

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	1,2	6,5	35,5	64,0	53,4	42,0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	58,7	97,7	45,4	53,3	30,1	28,2
Süddeutschland	0,3	0,7	1,4	6,1	8,6	12,7
Saar	0,2	0,4	2,0	0,3	1,9	—
BR Deutschland	*60,4*	*105,3*	*84,2*	*123,8*	*94,0*	*82,9*
Belgique/België	*9,0*	*23,7*	*37,2*	*81,3*	*111,6*	*122,9*
France-Est	77,0	76,9	73,6	73,6	27,8	10,3
France-Nord	0,9	2,8	9,5	17,2	25,7	3,3
France - autres régions	0,4	1,2	10,4	8,9	30,2	9,2
France	*78,3*	*80,9*	*93,5*	*99,8*	*83,7*	*22,8*
Italia - regioni costiere	21,0	28,5	73,6	113,0	173,9	180,4
Italia - altre regioni	14,8	15,1	30,5	20,6	24,6	16,1
Italia	*35,8*	*43,6*	*104,1*	*133,6*	*198,5*	*196,5*
Luxembourg	*8,2*	*40,7*	*33,2*	*12,8*	*3,2*	—
Nederland	*41,2*	*15,4*	*2,8*	*6,5*	*6,5*	*2,3*
Scotland	3,1	2,1	0,4	0,1	0,6	—
Wales	22,0	38,7	71,1	74,2	71,0	4,8
Northern England	30,7	24,7	21,2	24,9	9,8	0,0
England - other areas	0,3	3,2	3,8	1,6	1,5	0,9
United Kingdom	*56,1*	*68,7*	*96,6*	*100,7*	*82,9*	*5,7*
Danmark	*3,0*	*6,2*	*0,6*	*0,4*	*0,6*	*0,0*
Ireland	*2,0*	*5,6*	*3,2*	*1,8*	*0,6*	—
Total EUR 9	**294,1**	**390,0**	**455,5**	**560,7**	**581,4**	**433,2**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 27

Capital expenditure by type of mill

(million ECU)

Type of mill	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Heavy and medium section mills	63,4	113,8	98,3	88,6	59,5
Light mills	70,1	78,1	79,3	80,6	80,3
Wire rod mills	63,0	81,4	62,5	84,4	61,2
Total EUR 9	**196,5**	**273,3**	**240,2**	**253,5**	**201,1**

Table 28

Capital expenditure by country

(million ECU)

Country	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
BR Deutschland	*17,9*	*12,5*	*14,2*	*14,3*	*17,6*	*17,4*
Belgique/België	*1,1*	*2,3*	*2,2*	*1,7*	*2,3*	—
France	*8,8*	*16,0*	*22,2*	*19,9*	*13,7*	*7,2*
Italia	*18,3*	*45,0*	*34,8*	*42,6*	*36,5*	*27,6*
Luxembourg	*2,0*	*5,7*	*6,1*	*8,7*	*5,5*	*3,1*
Nederland	—	*0,0*	*1,3*	—	*4,6*	*3,1*
United Kingdom	*7,5*	*14,8*	*9,2*	*4,3*	*6,6*	*1,1*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	*7,9*	*7,4*	*8,3*	*6,4*	*1,9*	—
Total EUR 9	**63,4**	**113,8**	**98,3**	**98,0**	**88,6**	**59,5**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 29

Capital expenditure by country

(million ECU)

Country	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
BR Deutschland	*16,6*	*8,3*	*13,3*	*16,4*	*9,1*	*7,4*
Belgique/België	*4,0*	*3,0*	*1,4*	*16,9*	*4,3*	*14,8*
France	*18,3*	*15,9*	*16,2*	*5,4*	*2,8*	*7,0*
Italia	*27,7*	*42,0*	*32,2*	*30,8*	*60,3*	*45,7*
Luxembourg	*0,1*	*1,6*	*7,4*	*4,0*	*1,0*	*4,8*
Nederland	*0,3*	*0,4*	*0,3*	*0,1*	*0,0*	*0,0*
United Kingdom	*2,9*	*6,4*	*8,4*	*6,9*	*3,0*	*0,5*
Danmark	*0,2*	*0,6*	*0,0*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,0*
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**70,1**	**78,1**	**79,3**	**80,8**	**80,6**	**80,3**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 30

Capital expenditure by country

(million ECU)

Country	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
BR Deutschland	*2,7*	*5,7*	*10,2*	*15,2*	*23,9*	*3,1*
Belgique/België	*15,4*	*45,8*	*22,3*	*31,5*	*9,6*	*6,2*
France	*3,6*	*6,1*	*1,9*	*5,9*	*2,5*	*9,9*
Italia	*26,2*	*18,7*	*19,2*	*21,7*	*12,7*	*13,6*
Luxembourg	*0,7*	*0,3*	*1,7*	*14,7*	*31,4*	*24,0*
Nederland	*0,0*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,0*	*0,2*	—
United Kingdom	*14,4*	*4,7*	*7,2*	*1,8*	*4,2*	*4,3*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**63,0**	**81,4**	**62,5**	**91,0**	**84,4**	**61,2**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 31

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	5,2	4,8	7,9	6,2	6,4	2,2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	25,7	10,7	10,1	7,5	14,2	11,4
Süddeutschland	5,5	10,1	6,0	11,5	8,0	9,0
Saar	0,7	0,8	13,7	20,8	22,0	5,3
BR Deutschland	*37,1*	*26,5*	*37,7*	*46,0*	*50,6*	*27,9*
Belgique/België	*20,5*	*51,1*	*25,9*	*50,1*	*16,2*	*21,1*
France - Est	5,5	20,4	19,7	20,4	9,0	4,6
France - Nord	20,3	14,6	13,3	3,5	4,4	17,8
France - autres régions	5,1	3,1	7,3	7,3	5,3	1,7
France	*30,8*	*38,1*	*40,3*	*31,2*	*18,9*	*24,2*
Italia - regioni costiere	11,6	18,0	7,0	16,3	23,5	35,0
Italia - altre regioni	60,5	87,6	79,2	79,0	85,9	51,8
Italia	*72,2*	*105,6*	*86,2*	*95,3*	*109,4*	*86,9*
Luxembourg	*2,8*	*7,6*	*15,2*	*27,4*	*37,8*	*31,9*
Nederland	*0,3*	*0,5*	*1,7*	*0,1*	*4,8*	*3,3*
Scotland	0,8	1,4	0,7	0,2	0,2	—
Wales	0,4	1,6	5,0	0,5	1,6	0,0
Northern England	10,8	9,3	15,1	9,2	6,6	2,1
England - other areas	12,7	13,5	3,9	3,2	5,4	3,8
United Kingdom	*24,7*	*25,9*	*24,7*	*13,1*	*13,7*	*5,9*
Danmark	*0,2*	*0,6*	*0,0*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,0*
Ireland	*7,9*	*17,4*	*8,3*	*6,4*	*1,9*	—
Total EUR 9	**196,5**	**273,3**	**240,2**	**269,8**	**253,5**	**201,1**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 32

Capital expenditure by type of mill

(million ECU)

Type of mill	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Hot wide strip mills	78,4	94,1	122,3	237,7	184,4
Hoop and strip mills	21,9	11,6	11,6	12,9	7,7
Plate and universal mills	33,3	41,0	34,1	75,9	37,0
Hot sheet mills	1,4	0,5	0,1	—	—
Cold strip mills	148,2	181,3	175,6	188,6	171,5
Total EUR 9	**283,2**	**328,4**	**343,6**	**514,9**	**400,7**

Table 33

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	2,6	2,9	9,2	7,5	10,9	9,6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	64,7	72,7	59,5	67,9	88,3	44,3
Süddeutschland	4,2	5,2	3,6	5,5	11,9	27,5
Saar	0,7	1,5	4,8	2,5	20,1	9,5
BR Deutschland	*72,3*	*82,2*	*77,1*	*83,3*	*131,3*	*90,8*
Belgique/België	*37,0*	*73,7*	*94,9*	*157,6*	*83,7*	*59,7*
France - Est	2,8	4,2	2,2	2,8	6,4	1,3
France - Nord	22,8	37,6	32,4	34,9	39,4	26,7
France - autres régions	2,3	5,8	10,8	11,4	8,0	3,0
France	*27,9*	*47,6*	*45,4*	*49,1*	*53,8*	*31,0*
Italia - regioni costiere	48,8	57,8	71,4	109,2	151,1	154,3
Italia - altre regioni	20,0	18,4	12,3	38,6	39,6	54,2
Italia	*68,8*	*76,2*	*83,7*	*147,8*	*190,6*	*208,4*
Luxembourg	*15,6*	*5,5*	*1,3*	*2,8*	*1,8*	*0,3*
Nederland	*14,0*	*12,6*	*9,9*	*3,0*	*3,1*	*3,7*
Scotland	6,9	4,3	2,9	0,0	3,2	0,0
Wales	32,4	21,7	20,6	17,8	41,6	4,8
Northern England	6,6	3,2	7,4	4,6	4,4	1,8
England - other areas	0,9	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,0
United Kingdom	*46,9*	*30,3*	*31,0*	*22,9*	*49,5*	*6,6*
Danmark	*0,7*	*0,3*	*0,2*	*0,8*	*1,1*	*0,1*
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**283,2**	**328,4**	**343,6**	**467,3**	**514,9**	**400,7**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Investment
(already included in capital expenditure for flat product mills: Table 33)

Table 34

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	1,4	1,0	2,5	1,3	5,6	6,0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	43,5	31,6	19,0	17,7	20,3	6,3
Süddeutschland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	*44,9*	*32,6*	*21,5*	*18,9*	*25,9*	*12,3*
Belgique/België	*12,9*	*6,8*	*19,4*	*35,8*	*44,8*	*26,5*
France - Est	—	—	—	—	—	—
France - Nord	0,9	8,0	3,6	4,3	4,6	2,7
France - autres régions	1,2	3,4	10,1	11,0	8,0	3,0
France	*2,1*	*11,4*	*13,8*	*15,2*	*12,5*	*5,7*
Italia - regioni costiere	1,7	23,8	42,7	73,4	124,6	134,3
Italia - altre regioni	9,3	8,1	7,2	1,7	0,8	—
Italia	*11,0*	*31,9*	*49,8*	*75,1*	*125,4*	*134,3*
Luxembourg	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,2*	*0,9*	*0,0*
Nederland	*4,0*	*7,7*	*4,4*	*0,5*	*1,1*	*0,8*
Scotland	0,4	0,3	1,4	0,0	1,3	—
Wales	2,8	1,8	7,5	1,7	22,8	3,1
Northern England	0,2	1,5	4,4	3,9	3,0	1,8
England - other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	*3,4*	*3,6*	*13,3*	*5,6*	*27,1*	*4,9*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**78,4**	**94,1**	**122,3**	**151,2**	**237,7**	**184,4**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 35

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	10,6	16,4	53,2	78,4	73,7	56,1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	165,5	198,8	149,9	156,2	158,2	94,8
Süddeutschland	11,9	16,6	16,8	28,7	30,8	53,5
Saar	8,8	12,2	26,8	28,7	56,3	25,5
BR Deutschland	*196,7*	*244,0*	*246,8*	*292,1*	*318,9*	*229,8*
Belgique/België	*81,2*	*155,7*	*170,7*	*305,8*	*270,0*	*239,1*
France - Est	89,2	109,4	102,3	100,5	49,8	17,1
France - Nord	48,0	62,6	60,6	60,6	82,8	55,9
France - autres régions	9,2	14,8	33,7	31,3	47,2	16,6
France	*146,4*	*186,7*	*196,6*	*192,3*	*179,8*	*88,7*
Italia - regioni costiere	83,7	122,2	162,4	255,2	355,0	378,5
Italia - altre regioni	110,3	128,5	134,6	173,2	184,3	159,8
Italia	*193,9*	*250,7*	*296,9*	*428,4*	*539,3*	*538,4*
Luxembourg	*31,6*	*71,2*	*68,9*	*73,2*	*59,0*	*32,3*
Nederland	*57,1*	*30,3*	*16,2*	*10,2*	*14,7*	*9,5*
Scotland	10,8	7,8	4,0	0,3	4,0	0,0
Wales	99,9	74,2	110,0	103,9	125,7	11,4
Northern England	65,3	50,1	46,8	43,0	25,6	4,1
England - other areas	15,0	17,7	8,0	5,2	7,1	4,7
United Kingdom	*191,0*	*149,9*	*168,9*	*152,4*	*162,5*	*20,3*
Danmark	*3,9*	*7,0*	*0,9*	*1,3*	*1,9*	*0,2*
Ireland	*9,9*	*23,0*	*11,6*	*8,3*	*2,5*	—
Total EUR 9	**911,8**	**1 118,4**	**1 177,4**	**1 464,0**	**1 548,7**	**1 158,3**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 Including ancillary plants.

Table 36

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	2,5	3,4	5,9	8,1	7,6	10,3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	7,0	14,2	23,8	19,7	35,8	18,0
Süddeutschland	0,8	1,6	6,6	5,6	1,6	1,6
Saar	0,6	0,4	1,4	0,1	1,6	—
BR Deutschland	*11,0*	*19,6*	*37,7*	*33,6*	*46,8*	*29,9*
Belgique/België	*7,6*	*5,8*	*3,4*	*5,0*	*5,3*	*0,8*
France-Est	3,3	6,4	8,6	13,4	23,3	17,6
France-Nord	1,7	3,0	4,3	10,5	14,6	13,2
France - autres régions	0,3	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,8	0,3
France	*5,3*	*10,5*	*14,0*	*25,0*	*38,7*	*31,1*
Italia - regioni costiere	0,7	2,0	0,9	1,1	0,3	0,3
Italia - altre regioni	8,0	7,4	7,3	12,6	9,5	7,2
Italia	*8,8*	*9,4*	*8,2*	*13,7*	*9,8*	*7,4*
Luxembourg	*7,4*	*1,3*	*0,6*	*1,1*	*2,5*	*0,3*
Nederland	*2,0*	*3,8*	*1,8*	*1,3*	*0,4*	*0,3*
Scotland	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,2	—
Wales	6,1	15,5	19,7	29,1	17,6	2,9
Northern England	16,9	9,5	4,9	5,8	0,1	—
England - other areas	0,5	1,7	0,4	0,8	0,3	0,0
United Kingdom	*23,7*	*26,8*	*25,3*	*35,6*	*18,2*	*2,9*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	*0,5*	*0,9*	*0,3*	*0,2*	*0,0*	—
Total EUR 9	**66,2**	**78,0**	**91,2**	**115,3**	**121,5**	**72,7**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 37

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	10,4	11,7	10,9	7,4	8,6	6,4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	33,5	50,3	102,8	74,2	66,0	30,5
Süddeutschland	2,4	2,9	4,9	7,7	5,1	1,3
Saar	5,7	13,7	14,1	16,4	19,8	11,2
BR Deutschland	*52,0*	*78,5*	*132,7*	*105,7*	*99,5*	*49,4*
Belgique/België	*22,6*	*35,5*	*38,2*	*20,0*	*23,8*	*25,7*
France - Est	20,4	17,5	19,2	19,7	21,8	6,2
France - Nord	10,5	14,4	15,0	17,8	25,0	8,1
France - autres régions	9,0	11,0	10,2	11,2	14,2	6,5
France	*39,9*	*43,0*	*44,4*	*48,7*	*61,0*	*20,9*
Italia - regioni costiere	52,8	85,4	54,9	60,7	117,2	60,2
Italia - altre regioni	35,2	39,3	31,7	35,7	44,0	36,1
Italia	*88,0*	*124,7*	*86,6*	*96,5*	*161,2*	*96,3*
Luxembourg	*8,7*	*7,7*	*16,8*	*8,0*	*11,4*	*2,5*
Nederland	*11,6*	*21,8*	*8,6*	*2,4*	*2,9*	*2,0*
Scotland	15,3	4,0	2,4	6,5	1,2	0,1
Wales	13,0	9,2	9,9	3,7	6,7	0,2
Northern England	35,4	9,9	7,1	5,0	3,5	0,0
England - other areas	1,8	6,3	14,9	0,1	1,4	0,1
United Kingdom	*65,5*	*29,4*	*34,3*	*15,3*	*12,8*	*0,5*
Danmark	*2,1*	*1,1*	*0,2*	*0,4*	*1,5*	*0,3*
Ireland	*2,6*	*7,2*	*8,6*	*10,4*	*8,4*	—
Total EUR 9	**293,0**	**348,9**	**370,4**	**307,3**	**382,7**	**197,6**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 38

Capital expenditure by region

(million ECU)

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (A + B)		
				on 1 Jan. 1981 for	on 1 Jan. 1982 for	
	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982	1983
Norddeutschland	13,0	11,7	10,9	15,5	8,6	6,4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	40,5	50,3	102,8	94,0	66,0	30,5
Süddeutschland	3,2	2,9	4,9	13,4	5,1	1,3
Saar	6,3	13,1	14,1	16,4	19,8	11,2
BR Deutschland	*62,9*	*78,5*	*132,7*	*139,3*	*99,5*	*49,4*
Belgique/België	*30,2*	*35,5*	*38,2*	*25,0*	*23,8*	*25,7*
France - Est	23,8	17,5	19,2	33,0	21,8	6,2
France - Nord	12,2	14,4	15,0	28,3	25,0	8,1
France - autres régions	9,3	11,0	10,2	12,4	14,2	6,5
France	*45,2*	*43,0*	*44,4*	*73,7*	*61,0*	*20,9*
Italia - regioni costiere	53,5	85,4	54,9	61,8	117,2	60,2
Italia - altre regioni	43,3	39,3	31,7	48,3	44,0	36,1
Italia	*96,8*	*124,7*	*86,6*	*110,1*	*161,2*	*96,3*
Luxembourg	*16,2*	*7,7*	*16,8*	*9,0*	*11,4*	*2,5*
Nederland	*13,6*	*21,8*	*8,6*	*3,7*	*2,9*	*2,0*
Scotland	15,5	4,0	2,4	6,5	1,2	0,1
Wales	19,1	9,2	9,9	32,8	6,7	0,2
Northern England	52,3	9,9	7,1	10,8	3,5	0,0
England - other areas	2,2	6,3	14,9	0,9	1,4	0,1
United Kingdom	*89,2*	*29,4*	*34,3*	*51,0*	*12,8*	*0,5*
Danmark	*2,1*	*1,1*	*0,2*	*0,4*	*1,5*	*0,3*
Ireland	*3,1*	*7,2*	*8,6*	*10,6*	*8,4*	—
Total EUR 9	**359,2**	**348,9**	**370,4**	**422,7**	**382,7**	**197,6**
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total EUR 10	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 39

Production and production potential

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981		Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
118,0	**Total EUR 9**	**177,1**	**178,1**	**168,3**	**168,5**	**169,2**	**167,2**	**166,6**

Table 40

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential 1979	1980	1981	Expected production potential 1982	1983	1984	1985
6,5	Norddeutschland	11,1	11,4	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,6	10,9
20,3	Nordrhein-Westfalen	32,2	30,5	30,3	30,3	30,4	30,3	30,3
0,8	Süddeutschland	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,1	0,9	0,9
4,2	Saar	7,7	7,7	7,5	5,9	4,5	5,9	5,9
31,9	*BR Deutschland*	*52,4*	*51,0*	*50,7*	*48,8*	*47,6*	*48,7*	*48,0*
9,8	*Belgique/België*	*15,8*	*15,8*	*14,5*	*13,5*	*13,5*	*12,5*	*12,5*
7,3	France - Est	12,5	11,2	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5
7,0	France - Nord	10,0	10,2	9,3	9,5	9,6	9,6	9,6
3,0	France - autres régions	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,9	4,3	4,3	4,3
17,3	*France*	*26,1*	*25,0*	*24,4*	*25,0*	*25,4*	*25,4*	*25,4*
11,6	Italia - regioni costiere	16,2	16,4	16,4	16,4	16,4	16,4	16,4
0,7	Italia - altre regioni	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
12,3	*Italia*	*17,1*	*17,4*	*17,4*	*17,2*	*17,2*	*17,2*	*17,2*
2,9	*Luxembourg*	*5,4*	*5,3*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,0*
4,6	*Nederland*	*7,0*	*7,0*	*7,0*	*7,0*	*7,0*	*7,0*	*7,0*
1,5	Scotland	1,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7
3,0	Wales	5,5	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3
5,1	Northern England	8,3	8,0	7,1	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9
0,0	England - other areas	1,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
9,6	*United Kingdom*	*16,7*	*16,6*	*15,2*	*15,0*	*15,0*	*15,0*	*15,0*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88,4	**Total EUR 9**	**140,5**	**138,2**	**134,9**	**132,1**	**131,4**	**131,5**	**130,1**
·	*Ellas*	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	**Total EUR 10**	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

Table 41

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
8,7	Norddeutschland	13,5	14,1	14,7	14,7	15,0	14,6	14,6
26,1	Nordrhein-Westfalen	42,3	42,0	40,9	40,0	40,2	40,2	40,2
2,2	Süddeutschland	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,5	2,9	2,9
4,7	Saar	9,1	7,1	8,5	7,7	6,7	6,7	6,7
41,6	*BR Deutschland*	*68,8*	*66,9*	*67,8*	*66,0*	*65,4*	*64,5*	*64,5*
12,3	*Belgique/België*	*19,7*	*19,7*	*17,9*	*17,2*	*16,9*	*15,9*	*15,6*
7,9	France - Est	12,8	13,3	11,7	11,2	11,3	11,3	11,3
9,3	France - Nord	13,7	13,7	12,6	12,6	12,8	12,9	12,9
4,0	France - autres régions	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,8	5,8	5,9	5,9
21,3	*France*	*32,0*	*32,5*	*29,7*	*29,6*	*30,0*	*30,1*	*30,2*
12,5	Italia - regioni costiere	19,1	19,4	19,5	19,4	19,3	19,3	19,4
12,3	Italia - altre regioni	18,0	20,0	21,5	19,8	17,8	17,6	17,6
24,8	*Italia*	*37,0*	*39,4*	*41,0*	*39,2*	*37,1*	*36,9*	*37,0*
3,8	*Luxembourg*	*7,3*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*5,4*
5,5	*Nederland*	*8,4*	*8,5*	*8,6*	*8,6*	*8,4*	*8,4*	*8,4*
1,9	Scotland	2,5	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2
4,4	Wales	9,2	9,3	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,7
8,5	Northern England	14,5	13,9	12,4	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1
0,8	England - other areas	2,8	1,6	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2
15,6	*United Kingdom*	*28,9*	*28,0*	*25,4*	*25,0*	*25,1*	*25,1*	*25,2*
0,6	*Danmark*	*1,2*	*1,1*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
125,5	**Total EUR 9**	**203,5**	**202,5**	**197,9**	**193,1**	**190,5**	**188,6**	**187,6**
·	*Ellas*	·	*2,3*	·	·	·	·	·
·	**Total EUR 10**	·	**204,8**	·	·	·	·	·

Table 42

Comparison of the forecasts of crude steel production potential given in recent surveys — EUR 9

(million tonnes)

Year of inquiry	Estimated production potential							
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1977	208,5	212,7	214,0					
1978	201,2	208,1	210,4	210,5				
1979	202,1	202,9	204,3	202,1	201,7			
1980		203,5	201,8	201,3	201,5	200,8		
1981			202,5	197,9	197,6	197,9	196,8	
1982				197,9	193,1	190,5	188,6	187,6

Table 43

Crude steel production potential according to steelmaking process

(million tonnes)

Process	Production		Production potential					
	1960	1981	1974	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Basic Bessemer and other	37,6	0,0	12,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
OBM and similar processes	—	9,1	8,4	14,7	14,0	12,7	12,4	12,4
Open hearth	48,7	1,7	26,5	3,6	1,9	1,3	1,3	1,3
Electric furnace	9,3	29,7	29,4	47,9	46,4	45,0	44,5	44,8
LD, Kaldo, etc.	2,2	84,9	102,3	131,7	130,8	131,5	130,3	129,1
Total EUR 9	**97,8**	**125,5**	**178,9**	**197,9**	**193,1**	**190,5**	**188,6**	**187,6**

Table 44

Shares of the different steelmaking processes

Process	Production		Production potential	
	1960	1981	1981	1985 estimated share
Basic Bessemer and other	38,5	—	—	—
OBM and similar processes	—	7,2	7,4	6,6
Open hearth	49,8	1,4	1,8	0,7
Electric furnace	9,5	23,7	24,2	23,9
LD, Kaldo, etc	2,2	67,7	66,6	68,8
Total EUR 9	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 45

Rate of utilization of production potential by steelmaking process in 1981

Process		Production potential	Rate of utilization			
			⩽30 %	31-60 %	61-80 %	⩾81 %
Open-hearth steel, Basic Bessemer and other	in million tonnes	3,6	0,5	2,3	0,8	—
	in %	100,0	12,9	64,6	22,5	—
Electric furnace steel	in million tonnes	47,9	5,2	15,6	16,0	11,1
	in %	100,0	10,9	32,6	33,5	23,0
Oxygen-blown steel	in million tonnes	146,4	2,6	55,4	74,2	14,2
	in %	100,0	1,8	37,8	50,7	9,7
Total crude steel EUR 9	in million tonnes	197,9	8,2	73,3	91,1	25,3
	in %	100,0	4,2	37,0	46,0	12,8

Table 46

Production and production potential

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981		Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
0,0	**Total EUR 9**	**1,2**	**1,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**

Table 47

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
0,6	Norddeutschland	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
1,1	Nordrhein-Westfalen	5,0	3,9	2,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1
—	Süddeutschland	0,5	0,4	—	—	—	—	—
—	Saar	0,2	0,2	—	—	—	—	—
1,6	*BR Deutschland*	*6,7*	*5,4*	*3,1*	*1,5*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*
—	*Belgique/België*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	France - Est	0,1	0,1	—	—	—	—	—
0,1	France - Nord	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
—	France - autres régions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,1	*France*	*0,5*	*0,3*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*
—	Italia - regioni costiere	2,3	0,4	—	—	—	—	—
0,0	Italia - altre regioni	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	*Italia*	*2,8*	*0,9*	*0,3*	*0,2*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*
—	*Luxembourg*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Nederland*	*0,1*	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Wales	1,1	0,3	—	—	—	—	—
—	Northern England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	England - other areas	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*United Kingdom*	*1,4*	*0,3*	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Danmark*	*0,5*	*0,3*	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,7	**Total EUR 9**	**12,0**	**7,2**	**3,6**	**1,9**	**1,3**	**1,3**	**1,3**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 48

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential 1979	1980	1981	Expected production potential 1982	1983	1984	1985
1,1	Norddeutschland	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,4	1,4
3,5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	4,4	5,0	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,6	5,6
1,4	Süddeutschland	1,9	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
0,6	Saar	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
6,6	*BR Deutschland*	*8,4*	*9,1*	*9,6*	*9,6*	*9,9*	*9,6*	*9,6*
0,8	*Belgique/België*	*1,3*	*1,2*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*
0,4	France - Est	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
2,2	France - Nord	2,5	2,6	2,9	2,9	3,1	3,1	3,2
1,0	France - autres régions	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6
3,7	*France*	*4,8*	*4,9*	*5,0*	*5,0*	*5,3*	*5,3*	*5,4*
0,5	Italia - regioni costiere	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,9
12,2	Italia - altre regioni	17,2	19,3	20,9	19,6	17,8	17,6	17,6
12,8	*Italia*	*18,0*	*20,1*	*21,8*	*20,4*	*18,5*	*18,3*	*18,4*
—	*Luxembourg*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,3	*Nederland*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*
0,3	Scotland	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
0,9	Wales	2,7	2,7	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,4
3,1	Northern England	5,9	5,3	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7
0,8	England - other areas	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2
5,0	*United Kingdom*	*10,8*	*9,7*	*8,7*	*8,4*	*8,5*	*8,6*	*8,6*
0,6	*Danmark*	*0,7*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
29,7	**Total EUR 9**	**44,5**	**46,3**	**47,9**	**46,4**	**45,0**	**44,6**	**44,8**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 49

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
7,0	Norddeutschland	11,1	11,7	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3
21,5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	32,8	33,1	33,3	33,4	33,5	33,5	33,5
—	Süddeutschland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,8	Saar	5,0	2,9	5,9	5,3	6,0	6,0	6,0
31,2	*BR Deutschland*	*48,9*	*47,6*	*51,5*	*51,1*	*51,8*	*51,8*	*51,8*
10,1	*Belgique/België*	*15,9*	*15,9*	*14,7*	*14,1*	*13,8*	*12,6*	*12,3*
3,2	France - Est	4,5	4,6	4,3	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,6
7,0	France - Nord	10,9	10,9	9,5	9,5	9,6	9,6	9,6
3,0	France - autres régions	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3
13,3	*France*	*19,4*	*19,4*	*17,8*	*18,3*	*18,5*	*18,5*	*18,5*
10,7	Italia - regioni costiere	16,0	16,2	16,2	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,1
0,1	Italia - altre regioni	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10,8	*Italia*	*16,2*	*16,4*	*16,4*	*16,1*	*16,1*	*16,1*	*16,1*
3,8	*Luxembourg*	*6,8*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*6,4*	*5,4*
5,2	*Nederland*	*7,9*	*8,1*	*8,2*	*8,2*	*8,2*	*8,2*	*8,2*
1,6	Scotland	2,0	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9
3,5	Wales	5,4	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3
5,4	Northern England	8,5	8,6	7,5	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4
—	England - other areas	0,9	0,2	—	—	—	—	—
10,5	*United Kingdom*	*16,8*	*18,0*	*16,7*	*16,6*	*16,6*	*16,6*	*16,6*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84,9	**Total EUR 9**	**131,8**	**131,8**	**131,7**	**130,8**	**131,5**	**130,3**	**129,1**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 50

Production and production potential

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981		Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
9,1	**Total EUR 9**	**14,0**	**16,2**	**14,7**	**14,0**	**12,7**	**12,4**	**12,4**

Table 51

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Regions	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
3,9	Norddeutschland	4,4	4,8	4,9	6,0	6,5	8,9	8,9
14,4	Nordrhein-Westfalen	13,6	17,0	20,1	21,0	21,0	21,0	21,0
1,5	Süddeutschland	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,6	2,6
2,6	Saar	3,3	3,3	3,9	4,6	5,5	5,5	5,5
22,3	*BR Deutschland*	*23,4*	*27,1*	*31,1*	*33,9*	*35,3*	*38,0*	*38,0*
3,8	*Belgique/België*	*4,2*	*4,4*	*4,4*	*4,6*	*5,7*	*8,7*	*11,8*
2,8	France - Est	0,4	2,4	3,6	5,2	5,5	5,5	5,5
6,5	France - Nord	6,2	7,3	7,5	7,6	7,9	8,0	8,6
1,7	France - autres régions	1,8	1,8	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,5
11,0	*France*	*8,4*	*11,5*	*13,1*	*14,9*	*15,6*	*15,8*	*16,6*
4,0	Italia - regioni costiere	5,2	5,9	6,6	7,1	7,8	10,4	14,2
9,0	Italia - altre regioni	11,1	13,4	15,1	14,2	13,9	14,1	14,2
13,0	*Italia*	*16,4*	*19,3*	*21,7*	*21,3*	*21,7*	*24,4*	*28,4*
0,3	*Luxembourg*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,7*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*2,4*
1,2	*Nederland*	*0,0*	*0,7*	*1,5*	*1,7*	*1,7*	*1,7*	*1,7*
1,3	Scotland	1,0	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7
0,4	Wales	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,9	2,5	2,5	2,6
2,6	Northern England	2,4	3,1	3,7	3,9	4,1	4,4	4,5
0,7	England - other areas	0,7	0,7	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1
5,0	*United Kingdom*	*5,8*	*7,0*	*7,9*	*8,5*	*9,4*	*9,7*	*9,9*
0,6	*Danmark*	*0,7*	*1,0*	*0,9*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
57,0	**Total EUR 9**	**58,7**	**70,9**	**81,5**	**87,5**	**92,0**	**101,0**	**109,9**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 52

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
4,6	Norddeutschland	7,4	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,6
10,7	Nordrhein-Westfalen	13,7	14,7	15,3	15,3	15,4	15,4	15,4
—	Süddeutschland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Saar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,3	*BR Deutschland*	*21,1*	*23,4*	*23,9*	*24,0*	*24,0*	*24,0*	*24,0*
6,3	*Belgique/België*	*9,7*	*9,7*	*9,7*	*9,5*	*9,2*	*9,2*	*9,2*
2,3	France - Est	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3
4,4	France - Nord	6,7	6,7	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5
3,0	France - autres régions	3,5	3,7	3,7	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
9,7	*France*	*13,7*	*13,9*	*13,5*	*13,8*	*13,8*	*13,8*	*13,8*
6,3	Italia - regioni costiere	10,0	10,0	10,0	9,9	10,4	10,9	10,9
0,6	Italia - altre regioni	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
6,9	*Italia*	*11,0*	*10,9*	*11,0*	*11,0*	*11,5*	*12,0*	*12,0*
0,4	*Luxembourg*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
3,1	*Nederland*	*5,3*	*5,4*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*
1,1	Scotland	1,1	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7
3,1	Wales	6,4	6,3	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0
0,9	Northern England	0,9	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
—	England - other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,0	*United Kingdom*	*8,4*	*9,0*	*8,9*	*8,9*	*8,9*	*8,9*	*8,9*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46,8	**Total EUR 9**	**69,8**	**72,9**	**73,4**	**73,6**	**73,8**	**74,3**	**74,3**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 53

Production and production potential by country

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Country	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
3,4	*BR Deutschland*	*6,4*	*6,6*	*6,6*	*5,6*	*5,6*	*5,4*	*5,4*
0,8	*Belgique/België*	*1,8*	*1,8*	*1,6*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*0,9*	*0,6*
1,7	*France*	*3,0*	*3,1*	*3,0*	*2,8*	*2,7*	*2,7*	*2,7*
1,7	*Italia*	*2,2*	*2,7*	*3,2*	*3,4*	*3,4*	*3,5*	*3,5*
1,2	*Luxembourg*	*1,7*	*1,6*	*1,7*	*1,8*	*1,8*	*1,8*	*1,8*
0,0	*Nederland*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*
2,0	*United Kingdom*	*3,2*	*2,8*	*2,7*	*2,7*	*2,7*	*2,7*	*2,7*
—	*Danmark*	*0,0*	*0,1*	—	—	—	—	—
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*
10,8	**Total EUR 9**	**18,4**	**18,6**	**19,0**	**17,8**	**17,6**	**17,2**	**17,0**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
:	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 54

Production and production potential by country

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Country	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
3,8	*BR Deutschland*	*8,1*	*7,7*	*7,6*	*7,2*	*7,3*	*7,1*	*7,1*
0,7	*Belgique/België*	*1,9*	*1,5*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,2*	*1,2*	*1,2*
2,5	*France*	*4,0*	*3,9*	*4,0*	*4,0*	*4,0*	*4,0*	*4,0*
6,8	*Italia*	*10,4*	*11,4*	*13,4*	*13,0*	*12,8*	*12,9*	*12,9*
0,6	*Luxembourg*	*1,6*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*
0,2	*Nederland*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*
2,1	*United Kingdom*	*3,9*	*3,9*	*3,5*	*3,5*	*3,6*	*3,7*	*3,7*
0,2	*Danmark*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,1*	*0,0*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*
16,9	**Total EUR 9**	**30,8**	**30,3**	**31,5**	**30,8**	**30,9**	**31,0**	**31,0**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
:	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 55

Production and production potential by country

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Country	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1,3	*BR Deutschland*	*3,0*	*2,8*	*2,6*	*2,8*	*2,8*	*2,7*	*2,7*
0,3	*Belgique/België*	*0,8*	*0,6*	*0,4*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,6*	*0,6*
0,9	*France*	*1,3*	*1,2*	*1,3*	*1,5*	*1,5*	*1,5*	*1,5*
4,1	*Italia*	*6,4*	*7,3*	*7,8*	*7,6*	*7,2*	*7,1*	*7,0*
0,4	*Luxembourg*	*0,6*	*0,5*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
0,2	*Nederland*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*
0,7	*United Kingdom*	*0,9*	*0,8*	*1,0*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*
0,1	*Danmark*	—	—	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,1*	—	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*
7,9	**Total EUR 9**	**13,6**	**13,7**	**14,3**	**14,6**	**14,2**	**14,1**	**14,1**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 Already included for rods in Table 54 'Light sections' and for coils in Table 57 'Wire rod'.

Table 56

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Regions	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1,1	Norddeutschland	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,8
3,9	Nordrhein-Westfalen	7,9	7,8	7,7	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2
1,0	Süddeutschland	1,9	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,7
1,2	Saar	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
7,2	*BR Deutschland*	*14,5*	*14,3*	*14,2*	*12,8*	*12,9*	*12,6*	*12,6*
1,5	*Belgique/België*	*3,7*	*3,2*	*2,7*	*2,2*	*2,3*	*2,1*	*1,8*
2,0	France - Est	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4
1,7	France - Nord	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4
0,5	France - autres regions	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9
4,2	*France*	*7,0*	*7,0*	*7,0*	*6,8*	*6,7*	*6,7*	*6,7*
1,0	Italia - regioni costiere	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,5	1,5
7,5	Italia - altre regioni	10,9	12,4	14,8	14,7	14,7	14,9	14,9
8,5	*Italia*	*12,5*	*14,1*	*16,6*	*16,5*	*16,2*	*16,5*	*16,5*
1,8	*Luxembourg*	*3,3*	*2,7*	*2,8*	*2,9*	*2,9*	*2,9*	*2,9*
0,2	*Nederland*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
0,1	Scotland	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
0,3	Wales	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
2,7	Northern England	4,5	4,2	4,0	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,9
1,0	England - other areas	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
4,1	*United Kingdom*	*7,1*	*6,6*	*6,2*	*6,3*	*6,3*	*6,3*	*6,3*
0,2	*Danmark*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,2*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
27,7	**Total EUR 9**	**49,1**	**48,9**	**50,5**	**48,6**	**48,5**	**48,2**	**48,0**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 57

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
0,5	Norddeutschland	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
1,4	Nordrhein-Westfalen	3,0	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
0,5	Süddeutschland	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
1,0	Saar	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6
3,4	*BR Deutschland*	*5,8*	*5,8*	*5,8*	*5,8*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*
0,8	*Belgique/België*	*1,4*	*1,5*	*1,6*	*1,5*	*1,6*	*1,6*	*1,6*
1,7	France - Est	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
0,6	France - Nord	1,1	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0
0,1	France - autres régions	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
2,4	*France*	*3,7*	*3,4*	*3,5*	*3,5*	*3,5*	*3,6*	*3,6*
0,3	Italia - regioni costiere	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,5
1,6	Italia - altre regioni	3,1	3,3	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,9
1,9	*Italia*	*3,7*	*4,1*	*4,7*	*4,6*	*4,2*	*4,3*	*4,4*
0,3	*Luxembourg*	*0,5*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,5*	*0,4*	*0,4*
0,3	*Nederland*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*	*0,8*
—	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,3	Wales	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5
1,0	Northern England	2,3	2,3	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
0,2	England - other areas	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
1,4	*United Kingdom*	*3,0*	*3,1*	*2,4*	*2,2*	*2,3*	*2,3*	*2,3*
0,0	*Danmark*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,5	**Total EUR 9**	**18,9**	**19,1**	**19,1**	**18,8**	**18,5**	**18,6**	**18,7**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 58

Production and production potential by country

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Country	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1,4	*BR Deutschland*	*2,9*	*2,8*	*2,6*	*2,7*	*2,7*	*2,7*	*2,7*
0,0	*Belgique/België*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*
0,6	*France*	*1,6*	*1,2*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*
0,7	*Italia*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*0,8*	*0,9*	*0,9*
0,5	*Luxembourg*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*0,6*
0,0	*Nederland*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*
0,3	*United Kingdom*	*1,5*	*1,2*	*0,6*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,4	**Total EUR 9**	**8,8**	**7,9**	**7,1**	**7,0**	**6,4**	**6,4**	**5,7**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 59

Production and production potential by country

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Country	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1,0	*BR Deutschland*	*1,7*	*1,8*	*1,9*	*1,9*	*1,9*	*1,9*	*1,9*
0,1	*Belgique/België*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*
0,3	*France*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
0,1	*Italia*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
0,0	*Luxembourg*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,1*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,0*	*0,4*
0,2	*Nederland*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,5*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*
0,1	*United Kingdom*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,2*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,7	**Total EUR 9**	**3,5**	**3,5**	**3,7**	**3,5**	**3,5**	**3,6**	**4,0**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 60

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
0,1	Norddeutschland	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
2,2	Nordrhein-Westfalen	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1
0,1	Süddeutschland	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
—	Saar	0,3	0,2	—	—	—	—	—
2,4	*BR Deutschland*	*4,6*	*4,6*	*4,5*	*4,5*	*4,5*	*4,5*	*4,5*
0,1	*Belgique/België*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*
0,6	France - Est	1,7	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
0,1	France - Nord	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
0,1	France - autres régions	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
0,9	*France*	*2,1*	*1,7*	*1,7*	*1,7*	*1,7*	*1,7*	*1,7*
0,2	Italia - regioni costiere	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6
0,5	Italia - altre regioni	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,5
0,8	*Italia*	*1,8*	*1,8*	*1,9*	*1,7*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,1*
0,5	*Luxembourg*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*1,4*	*1,0*
0,2	*Nederland*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,5*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*
—	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,1	Wales	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
0,2	Northern England	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
0,1	England - other areas	1,0	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
0,3	*United Kingdom*	*1,7*	*1,3*	*0,7*	*0,7*	*0,7*	*0,7*	*0,7*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,2	**Total EUR 9**	**12,2**	**11,5**	**10,9**	**10,5**	**10,0**	**10,0**	**9,7**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 61

Production and production potential by country

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Country	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
4,2	*BR Deutschland*	*8,7*	*8,7*	*8,6*	*7,7*	*7,6*	*7,6*	*7,6*
1,1	*Belgique/België*	*1,6*	*1,6*	*1,6*	*1,6*	*1,6*	*1,6*	*1,6*
1,0	*France*	*1,5*	*1,4*	*1,5*	*1,4*	*1,5*	*1,5*	*1,5*
2,2	*Italia*	*4,0*	*4,0*	*4,0*	*4,1*	*4,0*	*4,1*	*4,1*
0,1	*Luxembourg*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*
0,2	*Nederland*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
1,2	*United Kingdom*	*2,2*	*2,0*	*1,9*	*1,9*	*1,9*	*1,9*	*1,9*
0,4	*Danmark*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
0,0	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,4	**Total EUR 9**	**19,3**	**19,1**	**19,0**	**18,1**	**18,0**	**18,0**	**18,0**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 62

Production and production potential by country

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Country	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
0,9	*BR Deutschland*	*2,1*	*2,1*	*2,1*	*2,1*	*2,1*	*2,1*	*2,1*
0,6	*Belgique/België*	*1,2*	*1,1*	*1,1*	*1,2*	*1,2*	*1,2*	*1,2*
2,0	*France*	*3,1*	*3,1*	*3,2*	*2,8*	*3,0*	*3,0*	*3,0*
0,1	*Italia*	*1,2*	*1,3*	*1,2*	*1,2*	*1,2*	*1,2*	*1,2*
0,1	*Luxembourg*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*
0,1	*Nederland*	*0,2*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
0,3	*United Kingdom*	*0,6*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*	*0,5*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,0	**Total EUR 9**	**8,6**	**8,4**	**8,6**	**8,3**	**8,4**	**8,4**	**8,4**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 63

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential 1979	1980	1981	Expected production potential 1982	1983	1984	1985
0,7	Norddeutschland	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
3,4	Nordrhein-Westfalen	7,5	7,5	7,4	6,5	6,4	6,4	6,4
—	Süddeutschland	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—
1,1	Saar	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2
5,1	*BR Deutschland*	*10,8*	*10,8*	*10,8*	*9,8*	*9,8*	*9,8*	*9,8*
1,7	*Belgique/België*	*2,8*	*2,7*	*2,7*	*2,8*	*2,8*	*2,8*	*2,8*
0,3	France - Est	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
0,9	France - Nord	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
1,8	France - autres régions	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,4
3,0	*France*	*4,6*	*4,5*	*4,6*	*4,2*	*4,4*	*4,4*	*4,4*
1,8	Italia - regioni costiere	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4
0,4	Italia - altre regioni	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8
2,2	*Italia*	*5,2*	*5,2*	*5,2*	*5,3*	*5,2*	*5,2*	*5,2*
0,2	*Luxembourg*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
0,3	*Nederland*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*
0,4	Scotland	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
0,2	Wales	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
0,9	Northern England	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
0,0	England - other areas	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
1,5	*United Kingdom*	*2,7*	*2,6*	*2,4*	*2,4*	*2,4*	*2,4*	*2,4*
0,4	*Danmark*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,4	**Total EUR 9**	**27,9**	**27,5**	**27,6**	**26,4**	**26,4**	**26,4**	**26,4**
·	*Ellas*	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	**Total EUR 10**	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

Table 64

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential 1979	1980	1981	Expected production potential 1982	1983	1984	1985
1,8	Norddeutschland	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8
5,0	Nordrhein-Westfalen	8,2	8,4	8,6	8,8	8,7	8,7	8,7
1,5	Süddeutschland	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7
—	Saar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,3	*BR Deutschland*	*14,0*	*14,1*	*14,1*	*14,4*	*14,3*	*14,3*	*14,3*
3,0	*Belgique/België*	*5,5*	*5,5*	*5,5*	*5,5*	*5,3*	*5,3*	*5,3*
2,3	France - Est	3,4	3,4	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3
3,2	France - Nord	5,4	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5
0,4	France - autres régions	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
5,9	*France*	*9,3*	*9,4*	*9,3*	*9,4*	*9,4*	*9,4*	*9,4*
1,2	Italia - regioni costiere	2,3	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7
2,7	Italia - altre regioni	3,9	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,2
3,9	*Italia*	*6,3*	*6,6*	*6,8*	*6,8*	*6,8*	*6,8*	*6,9*
0,2	*Luxembourg*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,4*	*0,6*
1,6	*Nederland*	*2,9*	*3,0*	*3,0*	*3,0*	*3,0*	*3,0*	*3,0*
0,4	Scotland	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
2,6	Wales	4,7	4,6	4,1	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3
0,1	Northern England	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
—	England - other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,1	*United Kingdom*	*5,3*	*5,3*	*4,8*	*5,1*	*5,1*	*5,1*	*5,1*
—	*Danmark*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26,1	**Total EUR 9**	**43,8**	**44,4**	**44,0**	**44,5**	**44,3**	**44,3**	**44,7**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 65

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1,6	Norddeutschland	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,5
5,3	Nordrhein-Westfalen	10,9	10,4	10,3	8,7	8,7	8,7	8,7
1,4	Süddeutschland	2,4	2,6	2,6	2,9	2,9	2,6	2,6
2,3	Saar	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
10,6	*BR Deutschland*	*20,3*	*20,1*	*20,0*	*18,6*	*18,6*	*18,2*	*18,2*
2,3	*Belgique/België*	*5,1*	*4,7*	*4,3*	*3,7*	*3,9*	*3,7*	*3,4*
3,7	France - Est	6,2	6,3	6,2	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,9
2,3	France - Nord	3,5	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4
0,6	France - autres régions	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
6,6	*France*	*10,7*	*10,5*	*10,4*	*10,3*	*10,2*	*10,2*	*10,3*
1,3	Italia - regioni costiere	2,2	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,0	2,0	2,0
9,1	Italia - altre regioni	14,1	15,7	18,7	18,5	18,5	18,7	18,8
10,5	*Italia*	*16,3*	*18,2*	*21,3*	*21,0*	*20,5*	*20,8*	*20,8*
2,1	*Luxembourg*	*3,7*	*3,2*	*3,2*	*3,3*	*3,4*	*3,3*	*3,3*
0,5	*Nederland*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*	*1,3*
0,1	Scotland	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
0,5	Wales	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9
3,7	Northern England	6,8	6,5	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4
1,2	England - other areas	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2
5,5	*United Kingdom*	*10,1*	*9,7*	*8,6*	*8,5*	*8,5*	*8,6*	*8,6*
0,2	*Danmark*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,2*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
38,2	**Total EUR 9**	**68,1**	**68,0**	**69,6**	**67,3**	**67,0**	**66,8**	**66,7**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 66

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
2,6	Norddeutschland	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3
10,5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	19,6	20,0	20,1	19,4	19,3	19,3	19,3
1,6	Süddeutschland	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8
1,1	Saar	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2
15,8	*BR Deutschland*	*29,5*	*29,5*	*29,4*	*28,8*	*28,6*	*28,6*	*28,6*
4,7	*Belgique/België*	*8,6*	*8,5*	*8,5*	*8,5*	*8,3*	*8,3*	*8,3*
3,2	France - Est	6,0	5,6	5,3	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,0
4,2	France - Nord	7,2	7,1	7,2	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,3
2,4	France - autres régions	2,9	2,9	3,1	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,3
9,8	*France*	*16,0*	*15,6*	*15,6*	*15,3*	*15,5*	*15,5*	*15,5*
3,3	Italia - regioni costiere	7,5	7,7	7,9	7,9	7,8	7,8	7,8
3,6	Italia - altre regioni	5,8	5,8	6,0	5,9	5,3	5,4	5,5
6,9	*Italia*	*13,3*	*13,6*	*13,9*	*13,8*	*13,1*	*13,2*	*13,3*
0,9	*Luxembourg*	*2,0*	*2,0*	*2,0*	*2,0*	*2,0*	*2,0*	*2,0*
2,1	*Nederland*	*4,1*	*4,3*	*4,3*	*4,3*	*4,3*	*4,3*	*4,3*
0,8	Scotland	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
2,8	Wales	5,2	5,0	4,5	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,8
1,2	Northern England	2,2	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
0,1	England - other areas	1,3	0,9	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
4,9	*United Kingdom*	*9,7*	*9,1*	*8,0*	*8,2*	*8,2*	*8,2*	*8,2*
0,4	*Danmark*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*	*0,6*
—	*Ireland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45,7	**Total EUR 9**	**83,9**	**83,4**	**82,4**	**81,4**	**80,6**	**80,7**	**80,8**
.	*Ellas*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[1] Except coils finished products.

Table 67

Production and production potential by region

(million tonnes)

Actual production 1981	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
4,2	Norddeutschland	7,6	7,6	7,6	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8
15,8	Nordrhein-Westfalen	30,5	30,4	30,4	28,1	28,0	28,0	28,0
3,0	Süddeutschland	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,7	5,7	5,4	5,4
3,3	Saar	6,1	6,1	5,9	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7
26,4	*BR Deutschland*	*49,8*	*49,6*	*49,4*	*47,3*	*47,1*	*46,8*	*46,8*
7,0	*Belgique/België*	*13,7*	*13,2*	*12,8*	*12,2*	*12,2*	*12,0*	*11,7*
7,0	France - Est	12,2	11,9	11,5	10,8	10,8	10,8	10,8
6,6	France - Nord	10,7	10,4	10,5	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,7
3,0	France - autres régions	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,3
16,5	*France*	*26,7*	*26,1*	*26,0*	*25,5*	*25,7*	*25,7*	*25,8*
4,6	Italia - regioni costiere	9,7	10,2	10,5	10,5	9,8	9,8	9,8
12,8	Italia - altre regioni	19,8	21,6	24,7	24,3	23,8	24,2	24,3
17,4	*Italia*	*29,5*	*31,8*	*35,2*	*34,8*	*33,6*	*34,0*	*34,1*
3,0	*Luxembourg*	*5,8*	*5,2*	*5,2*	*5,3*	*5,4*	*5,4*	*5,3*
2,7	*Nederland*	*5,5*	*5,6*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*	*5,7*
0,8	Scotland	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6
3,4	Wales	5,8	5,9	5,2	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,6
4,9	Northern England	9,0	8,4	7,5	7,3	7,2	7,2	7,2
1,3	England - other areas	3,7	3,1	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,4
10,4	*United Kingdom*	*19,9*	*18,9*	*16,6*	*16,7*	*16,7*	*16,8*	*16,8*
0,6	*Danmark*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*	*0,9*
0,0	*Ireland*	*0,1*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*	*0,3*
84,0	**Total EUR 9**	**152,0**	**151,4**	**152,0**	**148,8**	**147,6**	**147,6**	**147,5**
.	*Ellas*	.	*2,6*	.	.	.	.	.
.	**Total EUR 10**	.	**154,0**	.	.	.	.	.

1 Except coils finished products.

Table 68

Actual and expected rates of growth of production for finished steel products

Products	Actual production			Production potential				
	1974 (million tonnes)	Average annual move-ment (%)	1981 (million tonnes)	1974 (million tonnes)	Average annual movement (%)	1981 (million tonnes)	Average annual movement (%)	1985 (million tonnes)
Heavy and light sections, including tube rounds and squares, rolled	39,2	−4,8	27,7	49,9	+0,2	50,5	−1,3	48,0
Wire rod	12,7	−2,7	10,5	15,3	+3,2	19,1	−0,5	18,7
Total long products	**51,9**	**−4,3**	**38,3**	**65,2**	**+0,9**	**69,6**	**−1,1**	**66,7**
Hoop for tubemaking	8,2	−6,3	5,2	10,9	—	10,9	−2,9	9,7
Hot-rolled sheet	18,1	−3,2	14,4	22,9	+2,7	27,6	−1,1	26,4
Cold-rolled sheet	28,7	−1,4	26,1	37,7	+2,2	44,0	+0,4	44,7
Total flats	**55,0**	**−2,6**	**45,7**	**71,5**	**+2,0**	**82,4**	**−0,5**	**80,8**
Total finished rolled products [1]	**107,0**	**−3,4**	**84,0**	**136,7**	**+1,5**	**152,0**	**−0,8**	**147,5**
Coils finished products	8,6	+5,7	12,7	11,7	+6,8	18,6	+1,3	19,6
Grand total EUR 9	**115,6**	**−2,5**	**96,7**	**148,4**	**+2,0**	**170,6**	**−0,5**	**167,1**

[1] Exclusive of coils finished products.

Table 69

Trend by stage in production — EUR 9

(%)

Stage	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Pig-iron	87,5	64,9	66,6	61,5	63,9	70,1	64,8	65,5
Crude steel	87,2	66,2	67,8	62,8	65,6	69,2	63,1	63,4
Finished products [1]	78,7	57,6	60,6	57,5	58,4	62,3	57,3	55,2

[1] Except coils finished products.

Table 70

Rate of utilization by stage of production and country, 1981

(%)

Country	Pig-iron	Basic Bessemer and other	OBM, LWS	Open-hearth	Electric	LD, Kaldo and other	Crude steel total	Continuous casting	Coils	Heavy sections	Light sections	Wire rod	Hoop and skip	Hot rolled plate	Cold-reduced sheed <3 mm	Finished rolled products Total (excl. coils — finished products)	Pro memoria finished rolled products — Total	
																	1979	1980
BR Deutschland	*62,9*	—	*59,2*	*53,1*	*68,8*	*60,6*	*61,4*	*71,7*	*64,0*	*51,9*	*49,5*	*58,8*	*52,9*	*47,4*	*59,0*	*53,5*	*57,8*	*56,0*
Belgique/België	*67,7*	—	*73,7*	—	*60,7*	*68,6*	*68,6*	*85,6*	*64,8*	*49,5*	*63,4*	*49,5*	*24,4*	*62,1*	*53,6*	*54,6*	*60,5*	*58,5*
France	*70,8*	—	*63,4*	*39,4*	*73,2*	*74,6*	*71,6*	*83,3*	*72,0*	*56,4*	*64,4*	*69,4*	*52,8*	*64,5*	*64,1*	*63,3*	*67,9*	*68,3*
Italia	*70,7*	—	*52,4*	*2,9*	*58,4*	*65,8*	*60,5*	*59,8*	*62,7*	*53,1*	*50,9*	*41,5*	*41,2*	*43,1*	*57,3*	*49,4*	*59,5*	*57,3*
Luxembourg	*50,7*	—	—	—	—	*59,4*	*59,4*	*39,0*	*63,9*	*70,9*	*55,9*	*61,8*	*36,4*	*73,7*	*61,5*	*57,4*	*62,2*	*68,8*
Nederland	*65,7*	—	—	—	*71,1*	*63,1*	*63,5*	*77,3*	*54,8*	*0,0*	*44,2*	*38,7*	*52,7*	*34,9*	*53,4*	*47,3*	*55,8*	*48,5*
United Kingdom	*63,2*	*75,0*	—	—	*57,9*	*63,3*	*61,4*	*63,3*	*56,2*	*73,3*	*59,2*	*59,6*	*46,8*	*60,2*	*63,6*	*62,5*	*72,8*	*44,0*
Danmark	—	—	—	—	*70,3*	—	*70,3*	*68,9*	—	—	*60,0*	*0,0*	—	*65,0*	—	*63,4*	*69,6*	*68,3*
Ireland	—	—	—	—	*11,7*	—	*11,7*	*11,7*	—	*7,6*	*7,7*	—	—	—	—	*7,7*	*43,9*	*49,1*
Total EUR 9	**65,5**	**75,0**	**61,9**	**47,7**	**62,0**	**64,5**	**63,4**	**70,0**	**63,7**	**56,9**	**53,7**	**55,1**	**47,7**	**52,3**	**59,3**	**55,2**	**62,3**	**57,3**
EUR 9 — P.M. 1980	**64,8**	**32,2**	**65,9**	**52,7**	**65,6**	**62,7**	**63,1**	**70,5**	**62,4**	**55,4**	**62,8**	**59,5**	**52,5**	**50,3**	**59,2**	**57,3**		
EUR 9 — P.M. 1979	**70,1**	**67,9**	**73,0**	**63,1**	**72,8**	**68,1**	**69,2**	**74,4**	**71,2**	**59,3**	**67,2**	**66,3**	**58,7**	**51,7**	**66,3**	**62,3**		

Table 71

Rate of utilization of crude steel production potential by region in 1981

(million tonnes and %)

	Unit	Production potential	Rate of utilization			
			⩽30 %	31-60 %	61-80 %	⩾81 %
Norddeutschland	million tonnes	14,7	—	10,8	3,6	0,4
	%	100,0	—	73,2	24,4	2,4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	million tonnes	40,9	0,6	21,2	8,9	10,3
	%	100,0	1,4	51,8	21,7	25,1
Süddeutschland	million tonnes	3,6	0,1	1,6	1,4	0,5
	%	100,0	3,0	44,6	37,3	15,1
Saar	million tonnes	8,5	1,5	3,1	1,7	2,2
	%	100,0	18,2	36,4	19,9	25,5
BR Deutschland	*million tonnes*	*67,8*	*2,2*	*36,7*	*15,5*	*13,4*
	%	*100,0*	*3,3*	*54,1*	*22,9*	*19,7*
Belgique/België	*million tonnes*	*17,9*	*0,0*	*5,7*	*8,8*	*3,4*
	%	*100,0*	*0,1*	*31,9*	*49,2*	*18,8*
France - Est	million tonnes	11,6	0,8	0,1	10,3	0,5
	%	100,0	6,4	1,0	88,0	4,6
France - Nord	million tonnes	12,6	0,1	0,5	10,0	2,1
	%	100,0	0,4	3,9	79,3	16,4
France - autres régions	million tonnes	5,4	—	0,5	4,4	0,5
	%	100,0	—	9,2	80,8	10,0
France	*million tonnes*	*29,7*	*0,8*	*1,1*	*24,6*	*3,1*
	%	*100,0*	*2,7*	*3,7*	*83,0*	*10,6*
Italia - regioni costiere	million tonnes	19,5	0,0	5,6	13,8	—
	%	100,0	0,2	28,8	71,0	—
Italia - altre regioni	million tonnes	21,5	3,5	8,0	6,7	3,2
	%	100,0	16,5	37,3	31,3	14,9
Italia	*million tonnes*	*41,0*	*3,6*	*13,6*	*20,6*	*3,3*
	%	*100,0*	*8,7*	*33,1*	*50,1*	*8,1*
Luxembourg	*million tonnes*	*6,4*	—	*3,4*	*3,0*	—
	%	*100,0*	—	*52,7*	*47,3*	—
Nederland	*million tonnes*	*8,6*	—	—	*8,6*	—
	%	*100,0*	—	—	*100,0*	—
Scotland	million tonnes	3,2	—	2,9	—	0,4
	%	100,0	—	88,6	—	11,4
Wales	million tonnes	8,6	1,3	6,5	0,4	0,4
	%	100,0	14,6	75,6	5,2	4,6
Northern England	million tonnes	12,4	0,1	3,5	7,5	1,4
	%	100,0	0,6	28,1	60,3	11,0
England - other areas	million tonnes	1,2	—	0,1	1,1	—
	%	100,0	—	0,6	94,0	—
United Kingdom	*million tonnes*	*25,4*	*1,3*	*12,9*	*9,0*	*2,1*
	%	*100,0*	*5,2*	*50,9*	*35,5*	*8,4*
Danmark	*million tonnes*	*0,9*	—	—	*0,9*	—
	%	*100,0*	—	—	*100,0*	—
Ireland	*million tonnes*	*0,3*	*0,3*	—	—	—
	%	*100,0*	*100,0*	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	**million tonnes**	**197,9**	**8,2**	**73,3**	**91,1**	**25,3**
	%	**100,0**	**4,2**	**37,0**	**46,0**	**12,8**

Table 72

Rate of utilization of production potential in 1981 — EUR 9

(million tonnes and %)

	Unit	Production potential	Rate of utilization			
			⩽30 %	31-60 %	61-80 %	⩾81 %
Pig-iron	million tonnes	134,9	4,1	36,2	76,2	18,4
	%	100,0	3,0	26,9	56,5	13,6
Crude steel	million tonnes	197,9	8,2	73,3	91,1	25,3
	%	100,0	4,2	37,0	46,0	12,8
Continuous casting	million tonnes	81,5	5,1	15,5	34,6	26,2
	%	100,0	6,3	19,1	42,5	32,1
Hot-rolled wide strip	million tonnes	73,4	1,1	22,9	49,3	0,0
	%	100,0	1,6	31,2	67,2	0,0
Heavy sections (including tube rounds and squares, rolled)	million tonnes	19,0	2,0	9,3	5,1	2,6
	%	100,0	10,4	48,9	27,0	13,7
Light sections	million tonnes	31,5	5,0	14,6	9,1	2,8
	%	100,0	15,7	46,5	28,9	8,9
Wire rod	million tonnes	19,1	0,8	10,5	6,1	1,7
	%	100,0	4,3	55,0	32,0	8,7
Hot strip and tube strip	million tonnes	10,9	1,9	7,1	1,6	0,2
	%	100,0	17,8	65,9	14,3	2,0
Hot-rolled sheets	million tonnes	27,6	2,2	17,5	5,6	2,3
	%	100,0	8,0	63,5	20,2	8,3
Cold-rolled sheets	million tonnes	44,0	1,2	21,4	20,0	1,4
	%	100,0	2,7	48,7	45,4	3,2

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This report has been prepared on the basis of the results of the 1982 survey of investments in the Community coal and steel industries. The survey, which is conducted annually, collects information on actual and forecast capital expenditure and production potential of coal and steel enterprises.

The introductory chapter summarizes the results of the survey and the conclusions on them.

Subsequent chapters of the report examine in detail the results of the survey for each producing sector, namely:

— the coalmining industry;
— coking plants;
— iron-ore mines;
— iron and steel industry.

The annex to the report contains a statement of the definitions under which the survey was carried out, together with tables giving a complete analysis of the results of the survey, including tables of capital expenditure and production potential by region and by category of plant for all sectors and categories of coal and steel products falling within the ECSC Treaty.