

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

COMMISSION

Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries

REPORT ON THE 1974 SURVEY

Position as at 1 January 1974

in the nine countries of the enlarged Community

SEPTEMBER 1974

Report on the 1974 Investment Survey

We have pleasure in enclosing a copy of our Report of Investments in coal and steel industries of the enlarged Community.

It is unfortunately necessary for us to draw to your attention the following errors which we were unable to correct before publication:-

CORRIGENDUM

Page 35	3rd line	read "248 millions" in place of "242 millions"
Page 36	Table 30	continuous casting production eur-6 potential for 1969: read "5,0" in place of "15,0"
Page 38	Table 32	Rate of decrease of open-hearth furnace potential in eur-6 1969-1973: read "-8.0%" in place of "-0.8%"
Page 43	1st line	read "18.4 million tonnes" in place of "19.5 million tonnes"
Annex III	Table XXIIIf	Total crude steel production potential:-
		1976 1977
		Wales 9.2 8.9
		England (other regions) 4.1 3.2

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I—INTRODUCTION

1. Scope and definitions

This report contains the results of the European Commission's 1974 survey of past and future investment by coal and steel enterprises in the enlarged European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and of the impact of such investment on production potential. The survey is based on figures supplied by ECSC enterprises which account for 95% of total coal production, 99% of crude steel production and 98% of rolled product output.

Previous surveys covering the industries in the six countries of the original Community for the years 1954-1965 and 1966-1973 are summarized in two reports issued respectively in 1966 and 1974 and entitled 'Investment in the Community coal mining and iron and steel industries—recapitulative report on the 1956-1966 surveys' and 'Recapitulative report on the 1966-1973 surveys in the six countries of the original Community'.

To preserve some continuity, the statistical annexes to this survey show figures from 1971 onwards, while the data on which the graphs and the tables in the text are based go back at least to 1960.

The 1974 survey is the first to include coverage of the industries of the three new member countries of the ECSC, namely Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The tables therefore include :

- (a) under the heading 'EUR 6', aggregate figures for the original six countries of the Community and
- (b) under the heading 'EUR 9', aggregate figures for the nine countries of the enlarged Community.

In view of the confidential nature of information supplied by the enterprises, figures on production, expected production potential and capital expenditure of Ireland and Denmark have been added together.

Each of the chapters of this report concerns first and foremost the nine countries of the Community; however, to preserve continuity and to allow comparison with previous reports, data on the six original countries and the three new countries are commented upon separately.

In some instances it has not been possible for this report to contain sequences of figures for the industries of the new Member States which would be exactly comparable with those available in the annual surveys covering the original six countries. However, where they were available, figures for capital expenditure and actual production in the new countries have been included in tables and graphs in the text and the statistical annexes. These are accompanied by notes showing where the figures depart from strict ECSC product definitions. In particular, comparisons with capital expenditure figures for the United Kingdom before 1972 can only be made subject to certain reservations, as these figures include expenditure on production not subject to the treaty establishing the ECSC, such as steel tubes and certain cold rolled products. The sources of past figures for the three new Member States are given in **Annex II**.

The basic definitions adopted in this report are set out in **Annex I**. It should be borne in mind that the report only includes figures for investment projects which have been completed or are in progress (A) or have been approved (B) as at 1 January 1974. A breakdown by region of past and future investment

and trends in production potential is given in **Annex III**. In this year's survey the British coal industry has only provided overall figures, with no regional breakdown concerning future investments and production potential. Furthermore, in the United Kingdom, figures for the capital expenditure of coal mines, mine-owned coking plants and coal briquetting plants relate to years beginning 1 April and ending 31 March and not to calendar years.

2. Conversion rates between the unit of account and national currencies

The capital expenditure figures supplied by the enterprises in terms of national currencies have been converted into units of account.

Up to 31 December 1973, the conversion was carried out according to the same procedure as that used for the last survey :

- (a) until the end of 1970 the unit of account adopted was successively the unit of account of the European Payments Union (EPU), and that of the European Monetary Agreement (EMA);
- (b) for 1971 the unit of account adopted was the EUR unit of account, as defined by the Statistical Office of the European Communities; the conversion rates between this unit and the national currencies were determined in accordance with the weighted average of the official rates in force before and after 18 December 1971 (rates in force in 1970 considered valid until the Washington Agreement of 18 December 1971 and, for the period from 19 December to 31 December 1971, new central rates resulting from these agreements);
- (c) for 1972 and 1973 conversion rates between the unit of account and the national currencies continued to be calculated at central rates.

From 1 January 1974 the rates used were those which were valid at this date pursuant to Commission decision of 19 December 1973 relating to the unit of account to be used in Decisions, Opinions and Communiqués for the purposes of the Treaty establishing the ECSC.

At first sight, in view of the depreciation of the Italian lira since February 1973 relative to the currencies in the 'snake', the conversion of figures supplied by enterprises in national currencies on the basis of the former central rate may appear to lead to overvaluation of some figures. However, it did not seem advisable, at least for the past year, to use a conversion rate which differed from the central rate. The floating of the lira would have made the choice of a weighting formula difficult. Moreover, in view of the impact of inflation throughout the Community, an appreciable rise in amounts of expenditure, recorded in some cases before accounts were closed, is still possible. In any event the level of investments by the Italian iron and steel industry was high enough for precise information about trends to be inferred.

The rates used from 1 January 1974—i.e. the rates fixed pursuant to the abovementioned Commission decision of 19 December 1973 and which were valid at that date—probably do not yet reflect the most recent fluctuations in the value of the lira, the pound and French franc relative to the currencies in the 'snake'. They would nevertheless appear to present a more realistic picture than the former central rates.

3. The rise in capital goods prices

Although conversion into units of account reflects the decrease in value of certain currencies relative to others, it does not take into account the appreciable rise, in monetary terms, in the cost of capital goods used in the coal and steel industries:

Community capital spending figures, expressed solely in current prices, may be misleading. To correct this, and as an indicator, the weighted index of Community capital goods prices has been applied to several series of expenditure figures in the report.

4. Interpretation of figures for 1972 and 1973

The figures in the present survey relating to 1972 and 1973 are somewhat different from those in the 1973 report, as follows :

- (a) for 1972, revisions have been able to be made in respect of expenditure recorded before the closing of accounts;
- (b) for 1973, actual spending departed somewhat from expenditure estimates submitted at 1 January. This point will be discussed further in the sections on the various industries covered by the survey.

The following organizations helped to provide statistics on British, Danish and Irish industries for past years :

- (i) UK Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau, Croydon,
- (ii) National Coal Board, London,
- (iii) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris,
- (iv) Department of Trade and Industry, London,
- (v) The Danish and Irish enterprises covered by this survey.

II—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The returns from coal mining enterprises suggest that the production of coal in the nine countries will not remain at its 1973 level between now and 1977 unless there is a significant change in investment intentions.

TABLE 1
Actual Production and Production Potential in the Community Coal Industry

Product	Actual Production			Production potential					
	1960 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%) ⁽¹⁾	1973 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	1969 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1973 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1977 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	
Coal ⁽²⁾	Eur 6	232.9	— 3.9	133.6	192.9	— 5.2	154.9	— 5.4	124.1
	Eur 9	429.8	— 3.9	262.1	*	*	*	*	264.1

⁽¹⁾ The rates of growth of actual production between 1960 and 1973 are calculated on the basis of a regression line.

⁽²⁾ Excluding the small mines in the Federal Republic of Germany and the licensed mines in the United Kingdom.

* Figures not available.

Annual extraction potential in **the Six**, which fell from 166 to 155 million tonnes between 1972 and 1973, is expected to decrease by a further 31 million tonnes to a level of only 124 million tonnes in 1977. Moreover, experience in previous surveys has shown that actual reductions are generally larger than those forecast. The year 1974 provides a typical example: extraction potential declared for this year is nearly 23 million tonnes below that forecast three years ago.

On the other hand, estimates for the **United Kingdom** show an increase in extraction potential which should rise from 130 to 140 million tonnes between 1974 and 1977.

TABLE 2
Capital Expenditure in the Community Coalmining Industry 1954-1975

^{'000 000 units of account}

Sector	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)		
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Coal mines	Eur 6	297	219	189	159	150	101	108	136	151	148	206	104
	Eur 9 ⁽¹⁾	546	450	422	371	278	228	258	288	335	335	394	271

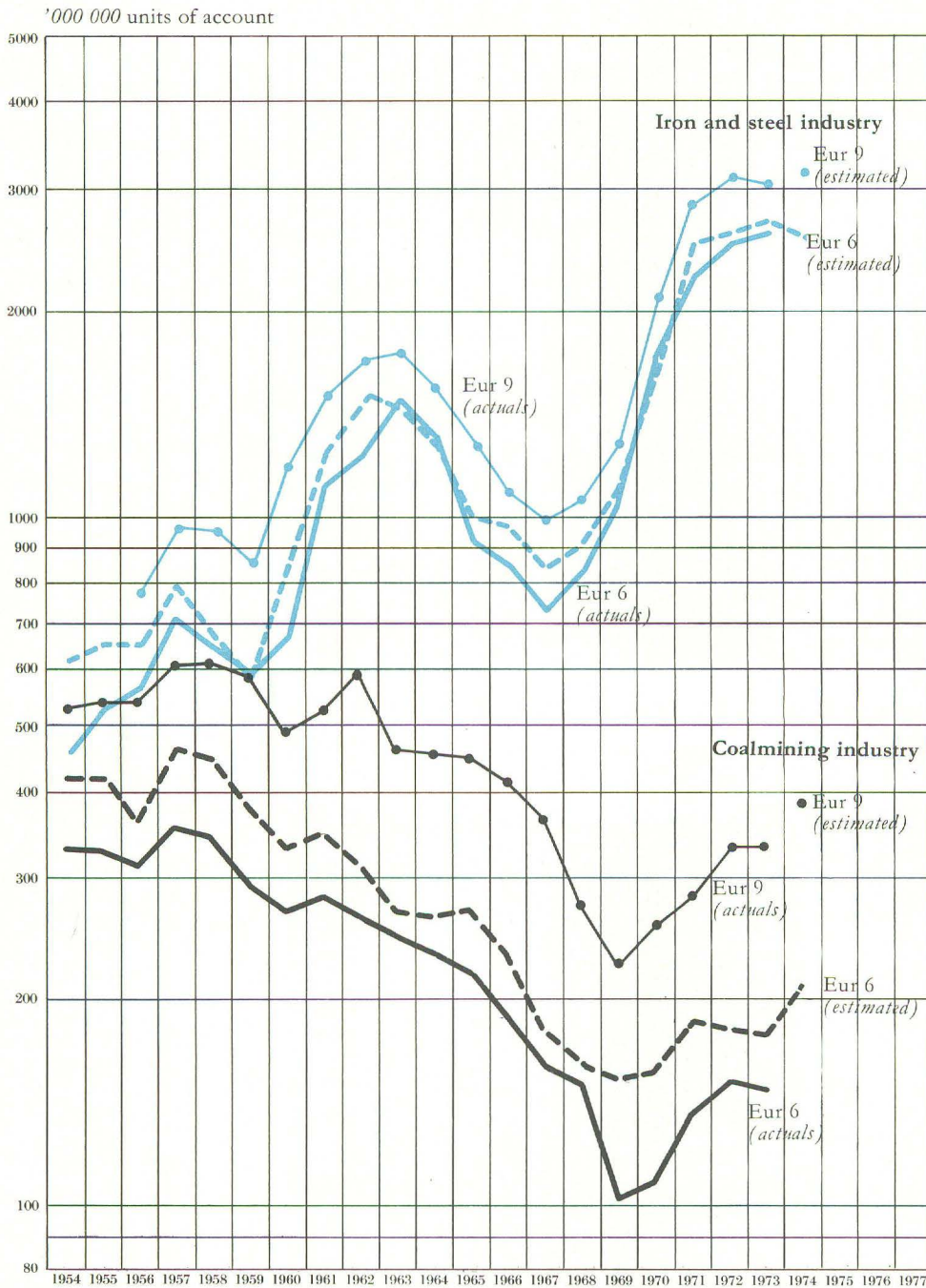
⁽¹⁾ Up to 1971 U.K. Capital Expenditure is National Coal Board only. Excludes expenditure of U.K. independent coking companies up to and including 1972.

⁽²⁾ For Eur 3 average of years 1956-1964.

FIGURE 1

Comparison of Actual Capital Expenditure
and Estimated Capital Expenditure as at the Beginning of Each Year

Coalmining and Steel Industries



(¹) Capital expenditure included for the United Kingdom before 1973 is not strictly comparable to that declared for the other Member countries since it includes expenditure on activities outside the ECSC, in particular on steel foundries, steel tubeworks and miscellaneous cold-working plants.

Capital expenditure declared for coal mines in the Community as a whole remains at a low level: for 1974, 158 million u.a. in the Six and 183 million in the United Kingdom. In the case of the latter country a proportion of expenditure in 1974 and in 1975 is allocated to projects which would not result in the entry into operation of new extraction potential until the early 1980s. Furthermore, many enterprises in the Community—often for reasons of a social or regional nature—have not declared the withdrawal of certain capacities between now and 1977 which may prove to be inevitable, in view of geological or economic factors.

Therefore, in the absence of any new investment decisions it is to be feared that coal extraction in the Community of the Nine will fall, at least in the short term, to a level still lower than that shown in the present survey. Coal producers are probably not unaware of the extent of investments which are needed. But they are clearly confronted with difficulties raised by the financing of expenditure which can only be depreciated over a long period. With such a perspective in mind, the attitude of the enterprises may be explained by the element of uncertainty which is still apparent in the development of the market for fuels.

In the **coke-making sector**, potential in the nine countries is expected to rise from 91 million tonnes in 1973 to 95 million tonnes in 1977. This increase will be brought about by projects in the iron and steel industry and will be confined chiefly to coastal plants. Nevertheless, many enterprises clearly base their forecasts on the assumption that a number of batteries which appeared to be approaching the end of their working life will remain in operation. In these conditions it is very doubtful whether the level of 95 million tonnes in 1977 can actually be achieved in the absence of new investment decisions.

TABLE 2a
Actual Production and Production Potential for Coke in the Community

million tonnes

Product	Actual Production			Production potential				
	1960 (^{000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%) (2)	1973 (^{000 000} tonnes)	1969 (^{000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%)	1973 (^{000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%)	1977 (^{000 000} tonnes)
Coke.....	73.9	— 0.7	63.8	69.2	+ 0.4	70.7	+ 1.0	73.6
Eur 6	95.2	— 1.4	81.6	*	*	*	*	95.0
Eur 9								

(2) The rates of growth of actual production between 1960 and 1973 are calculated on the basis of a regression line.

* Figures not available.

Any assessment of the likely balance between supply and demand for coke in 1977 must take into account the probable trends in the quantities of coke used by blast furnaces as well as the requirements for coke from uses outside the iron and steel industry, both of which depend to a certain extent on market trends for fuel oil. In this connection it is interesting to note that the fall in the blast furnace coking rate was checked during 1973 and appeared even to have increased slightly at the beginning of 1974 both in the Six and in the United Kingdom. With this in mind, the forecast annual rate of increase of around 1% for coking potential appears very low in comparison to the forecast rate of increase of 4.2% for pig iron production potential.

TABLE 2b
Actual Production and Production Potential for Iron ore in the Community

Product	Actual Production			Production potential					
	1960 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%) ⁽¹⁾	1973 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	1969 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%)	1973 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%)	1977 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	
Iron ore	Eur 6	95.9	— 3.1	65.7	80.2	— 2.3	73.2	— 1.7	67.0
	Eur 9	113.3	— 3.2	72.8	*	*	82.2	— 1.9	75.2

⁽¹⁾ The rates of growth of actual production between 1960 and 1973 are calculated on the basis of a regression line.

* Figures not available.

In the **iron ore mines** of the Community of the Nine capital expenditure remains at a modest level. Extraction potential has continued to decline. The favourable market situation in 1973 and the increase in pig iron production do not appear to have a positive effect on the outlets for Community iron ore. According to the producers, extraction potential is expected to decrease further from 73 to 67 million tonnes in the Six and from 9 million to 8 million tonnes in the United Kingdom.

Furthermore in this industry, similarly to that of coal, experience from previous surveys shows that the actual decline in extraction potential often proves much faster than that forecast by the producers.

In the **iron and steel** industry of the enlarged Community capital expenditure in 1973 amounted to 3 038 million u.a. in current prices—very close to its 1972 total. Spending is expected to remain at this level in 1974. However, on the basis of 1963 prices expenditure in 1973 will probably be some 10% below the figure for 1972.

TABLE 3
Capital Expenditure in the Community Iron and Steel Industry 1954-1975

^{'000 000 units of account}

Sectors	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)	
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Iron and steel industry	855	932	848	730	802	1 039	1 706	2 266	2 522	2 623	2 523	1 664	
	Eur 6	1 167 ⁽²⁾	1 774	1 083	990	1 054	1 277	2 073	2 851	3 112	3 038	3 140	2 187

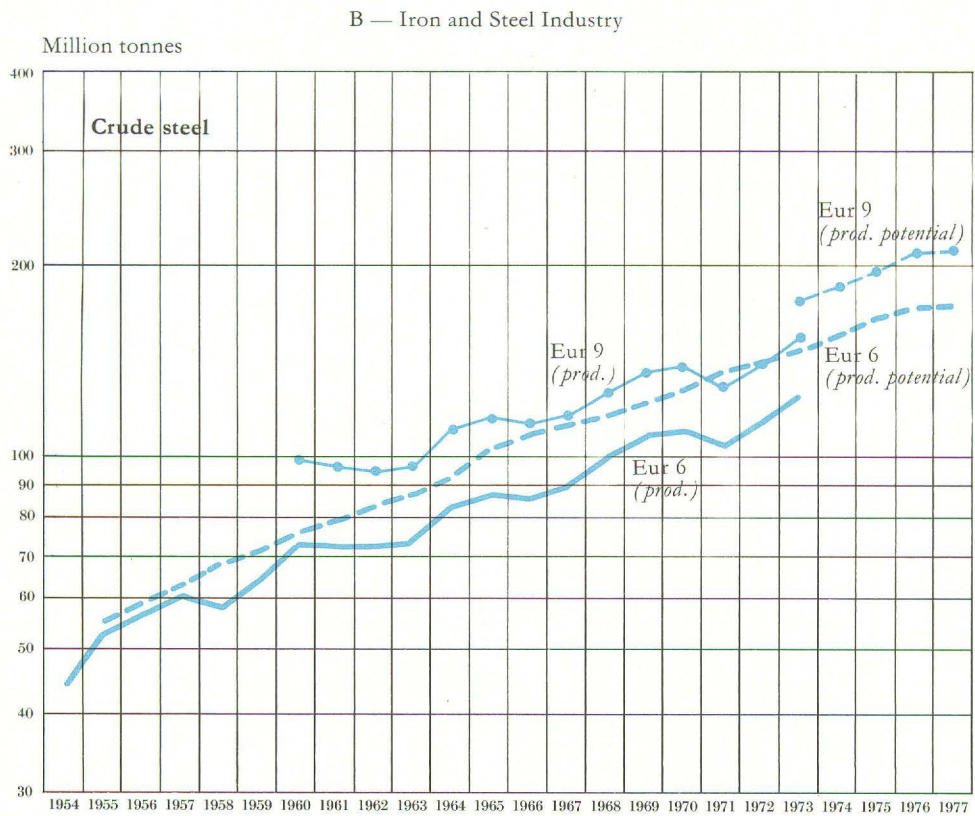
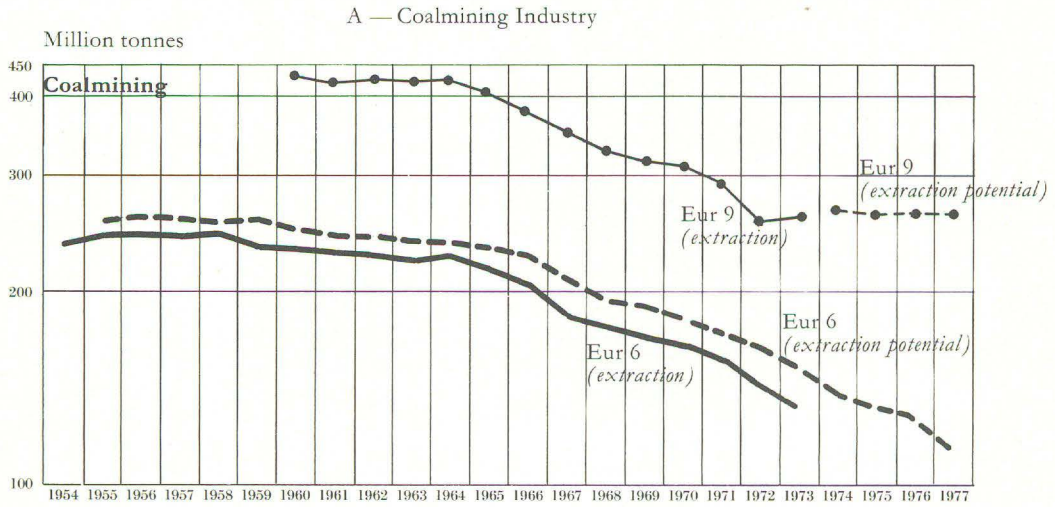
⁽¹⁾ Capital expenditure figures for Denmark not included before 1971, and for Ireland not included before 1959. During that period, investment spending in the Danish and Irish industries combined has never exceeded 1 % of total investment spending in the iron and steel industries of the nine ECSC countries. Before 1973 U.K. figures include spending on installations for some non-Treaty products, notably on foundries, cold-rolling and tubemaking equipment.

⁽²⁾ For Eur-3 average of years 1956-64.

Capital expenditure in the Six, which had increased considerably for five successive years, was, at 2 600 million u.a. almost equal at current prices to the figure for 1972. Though relatively modest in the German Federal Republic, Belgium and the Netherlands, it remained at a very high level on the South coast and in the North of France as well as in coastal regions of Italy. In 1973 outlays approved in these

FIGURE 2

Production and Production potential



regions represented, as in 1972, around 60% of total investments in the Six. Thus, the major decisions on investments taken in 1970 have had their most significant effect on expenditure after a three year timelag similar to the one during the implementation of the vast programmes decided on in 1960.

In the United Kingdom capital expenditure amounted to 401 million u.a. in 1973 and is expected to rise to around 600 million in 1974. The increased level of expenditure in the United Kingdom recorded since 1971 arises chiefly from extension and modernization projects in the five major production centres, the current phase of which includes a high level of spending on sinter and coking plant. The extent of investment in electric steel plants in the United Kingdom should also be emphasized.

This trend is admittedly in evidence today in a number of countries, particularly in Italy, in conjunction with the rapid spread of mini-mills. In the Community as a whole, electric steel plants are expected to absorb more than a third of total investment expenditure in steel plants in 1973 as 1974.

The production potential declared by iron and steel enterprises continues to show fairly divergent structures and tendencies among the old and new member countries of the Community.

TABLE 3a

Actual Production and Production Potential For Iron and Steel in the Community

Product	Actual Production			Production potential					
	1960 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%) ⁽¹⁾	1973 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	1969 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%)	1973 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	Average annual move- ment (%)	1977 (^{'000 000} tonnes)	
Pig-iron	Eur 6	54.0	+ 4.5	89.8	88.4	+ 4.8	106.5	+ 4.5	126.9
	Eur 9	70.1	+ 3.6	106.8	*	*	126.5	+ 4.2	149.4
Crude steel	Eur 6	72.8	+ 4.4	122.9	120.9	+ 4.6	144.9	+ 4.6	173.3
	Eur 9	98.1	+ 3.7	150.1	*	*	174.5	+ 4.3	206.1

⁽¹⁾ The rates of growth of actual production between 1960 and 1973 are calculated on the basis of a regression line.

* Figures not available.

The production potential for **pig iron** in the enlarged Community should rise from 126 million tonnes in 1973 to 149 million tonnes in 1977, when it would amount to 127 million in the Six and 22 million in United Kingdom. In the Six the forecast rate of increase for production potential between now and 1977—4.5%—is identical to the rate of actual production since 1960. The rate forecast is admittedly liable to appreciable differences from region to region. The increase will be rapid in France and Italy but slower in the other four countries. In the United Kingdom production potential is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3% between now and 1977, whereas since 1960 actual production has hardly increased faster than at the rate of 0.5%. Thus, as a result in particular of the effort recently undertaken in the United Kingdom, the production potential of pig iron for the Nine as a whole is likely to grow at an appreciably faster rate than that recorded for output since 1960.

The increase in the production potential of **sinter** is expected, on the whole, to follow that declared for pig iron. It should however be quicker in the United Kingdom where the sinter/pig iron ratio, at present lower than the average in the Six, should draw much nearer to the forecast average.

The production potential for **crude steel** in the enlarged Community is expected to increase from 174 to 206 million tonnes by 1977, when it should amount to 173 million tonnes in the six original countries and 33 million in the three other Member countries. Thus the trends outlined above with regard to pig iron can also be found in the steel sector: a faster growth rate of overall production potential in the Nine than the rate of production since 1960, the decisive factor in this being developments in the United Kingdom where production potential is expected to rise at an average annual rate of 2.4% while since 1960 production had hardly increased at more than 1% per year. On the other hand the expansion of production potential in the Six is likely to be of the same order as the trend in EUR 6 production since 1960. At the same time there will be marked differences from region to region with the increase expected to be faster in France and Italy than in the other countries.

The decline of basic **Bessemer steelworks** is expected to continue at a faster rate as a result both of withdrawals and, even more often than in recent years, of adaptation of converters to bottom-blown oxygen processes.

These processes—**OBM, LWS and others**—which are beginning to be applied in new specially designed steelworks, should continue to expand with production potential rising from 7 million to 12 million tonnes between 1973 and 1977.

As regards top-blown oxygen processes—**LD and similar processes**—their expansion should be maintained. Production potential should increase from 98 to 127 million tonnes by 1977.

Open hearth steelworks will probably see their production potential drop from 29 to 20 million tonnes per year by 1973. This decline, which will still be fast in the Community as a whole, should nevertheless be distinctly slower in the Six.

As already shown in the results of the previous survey, **electric steel plants** are experiencing a particularly rapid growth to which attention must again be drawn. Their production potential is expected to rise from 26 million tonnes per year in 1973 to 38 million in 1977. This increase should take place chiefly in Italy and the United Kingdom, in some cases in areas which do not appear to present particularly favourable conditions for scrap metal supplies or outlets for production. Current estimates for this sector may even be raised following next year's survey.

This expansion of electric steel plants is also in evidence in countries outside the Community and comes at a time when there appears to be some slowing down in the decline of open hearth steelworks, which might have been an appreciable factor in increasing scrap availability. These two trends will not fail to influence the demand for scrap, a raw material for which supply is not particularly elastic. In addition, the direct reduction of iron ore does not seem likely to supply substitute products in appreciable quantities in the medium term. In these circumstances one can hardly expect the current tensions affecting the scrap market to disappear in the course of the next few years.

At the metal conversion stage, **continuous casting** is expected to continue its remarkable expansion and plant capacity should double by 1977, when it should reach nearly 50 million tonnes per year and thus cater for the conversion of more than 20% of steel production. This development bears witness to the extent of modernization in progress in the Community iron and steel industry. It will certainly have a beneficial effect on the competitiveness of the plants using this technique. On the other hand the reduction in in-process scrap which this technique implies will contribute to a reduction in the availability of scrap for supply to steelworks.

Between now and 1977 the production potential of **finished rolled products** in the enlarged Community is expected to grow faster for flat products than for long products. There is likely to be a marked expansion of plate and heavy sheet mill capacity while the expansion in other sheet mill capacity should slow down. Production potential for long products is expected to expand at a somewhat faster rate than in the past in France, Italy and the United Kingdom. In the latter country, the increase should even

exceed that expected for flat products. It does not seem that this is necessarily the sign of a real reversal of trend. It is rather more the result of a conjunction of several factors, namely the expansion of small plants producing reinforcing bars and wire rod; the accelerated replacement of obsolete rolling mills which have become uncompetitive by new mills with higher production performance; and various measures intended to ensure the maximum use of rolling plants still hampered by bottlenecks.

The results of this survey confirm that the iron and steel industry in the Community is pursuing the implementation of major programmes approved in 1970 and 1972, as well as a number of smaller scale projects. They also evidence the increasing spread of mini-mills which itself reflects a propensity to invest in plants capable of operating at low costs per tonne and offering the prospect of an appreciable return over a relatively short period. However, apart from the British iron and steel industry which has entered a phase of extension, in particular modernization in order to adapt to the more competitive market which the United Kingdom has entered, it would not appear that the Community's major producers in general are responding as quickly as in the past to the incentives provided by the favourable market situation. Some of them are admittedly in the process of completing vast programmes involving financial outlays which are sharply reflected in their balance sheets. However, other major enterprises seem to be showing in their more or less long-term forecasts a degree of reserve which might be explained if one takes into account :

- (a) the uncertainties overshadowing trends in demand for steel, in particular with the possibility of a slowing down in the expansion affecting certain branches of steel consuming industries which are exposed either to fluctuations in consumption or to a level of international competition;
- (b) the prospect of major increases in the supply of iron and steel products as a result of the start-up of new plants in construction in the Community and of plants planned in many overseas countries;
- (c) the trend of increases in the prices of principal raw materials and intervening changes on the energy market;
- (d) the worsening of inflation and monetary insecurity affecting international and even inter-Community trade and making economic calculations based on the expansion of markets more and more uncertain;
- (e) the rise in interest rates and a general deterioration of the debt and equity markets, which are making it difficult to resort to loans or increases in capital, and the generally restrictive attitude of the authorities in credit policy;
- (f) the increased requirements of the authorities in terms of environmental protection which oblige enterprises to allocate money to pollution control which only a few years ago could have been assigned to exclusively productive ends.

These new conditions certainly require special attention by the enterprises when drawing up their investment projects and deciding on their location. However, it would be rather surprising if the favourable period which the iron and steel industry has been experiencing for more than a year should be prolonged without giving rise to the initiation of new major programmes. In the absence of such decisions the growth of Community production potential could not be maintained until the end of the decade at the sustained rate forecast for the next three years.

III—COAL INDUSTRY

In 1973, **total capital expenditure** for the coal industry in the Community of the Nine—excluding expenditure in mine-owned and independent coking plants—increased slightly at current prices, compared to 1972. It reached 292 compared with 271 million u.a. the previous year. In view of the increase in capital goods prices during the year, the level of expenditure calculated at constant prices has probably remained unchanged. For 1974 the enterprises have declared that their capital expenditure at current prices will increase by 12% compared to 1973.

TABLE 4
Capital Expenditure in the Coalmining Industry 1954-75 ⁽¹⁾

'000 000 units of account

Sectors	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)		
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Collieries	Eur 6	238.7	190.4	162.8	139.9	127.9	86.2	85.4	93.1	97.9	110.5	157.6	68.4
	Eur 9	474.2	403.0	389.0	345.3	252.9	207.8	223.4	228.4	267.8	289.3	340.5	233.2
Coking plants, mine-owned	Eur 6	44.9	15.8	13.2	10.2	16.6	10.0	18.7	37.8	48.8	34.1	40.3	31.0
	Eur 9	54.8	16.9	14.0	11.3	17.1	11.9	25.4	50.5	57.2	38.1	42.0	31.1
Coking plants, independent ⁽²⁾ ...	Eur 6	7.5	5.0	5.3	3.8	4.6	4.4	2.4	4.7	3.9	2.5	7.6	4.9
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9	4.5	10.6	6.9
Briquetting plants ⁽³⁾	Eur 6	5.8	7.5	7.3	4.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
	Eur 9	9.2	25.4	13.2	10.1	3.8	6.9	7.2	4.3	2.7	3.7	0.8	0.2
Total	Eur 6	296.9	218.7	188.6	158.7	150.0	101.3	107.7	136.5	151.2	147.6	206.1	104.5
	Eur 9	545.7	450.3	421.5	370.5	278.4	228.0	258.4	283.9	334.6	335.6	393.9	271.4

⁽¹⁾ Figures for new members: until 1971 National Coal Board only.

⁽²⁾ Less the French nationalized gas industry (gaz de France) from 1957 onwards.

⁽³⁾ For figures on plants producing B.K.B. see statistical Annex Table XIIIa.

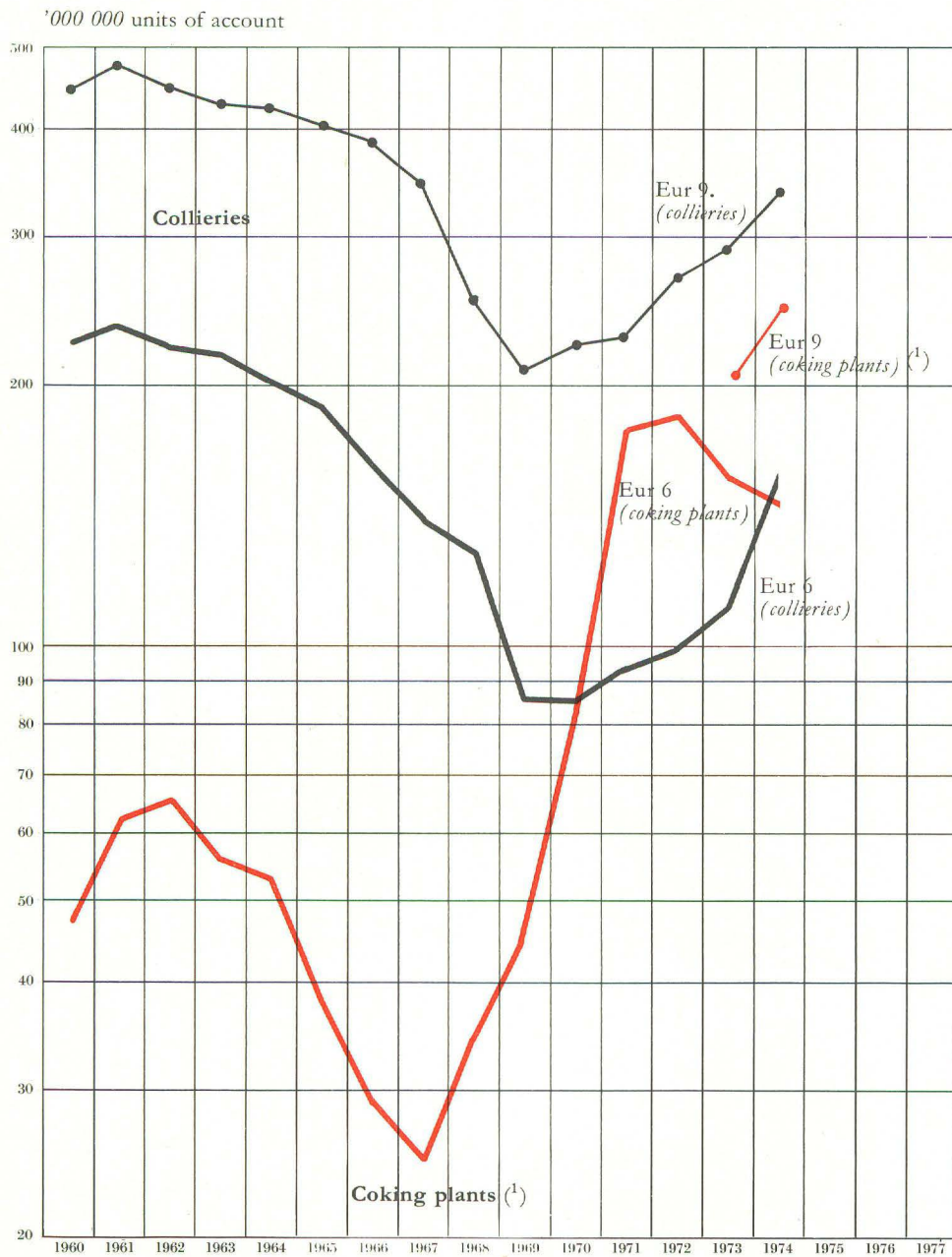
* Figures not available.

In the six countries, despite a slight increase for coal mines, capital expenditure for 1973 has not even reached the level recorded for the previous year, which was itself only half the level of the early 1960s. The enterprises did not succeed in completing all the work planned at the beginning of the year, although the projects were only basically concerned with strict rationalization measures in relatively low-cost workings. As in previous years, this gap would appear to result chiefly from delays in the completion of the work.

Spending forecasts made by the enterprises in the six countries for 1974 are admittedly higher than those made at the beginning of 1973 for last year. However, the increase is modest and in these conditions

FIGURE 3

Capital Expenditure in the Coalmining Industry



(1) Mine-owned, steelworks-owned and independent coking plants.

production could not be maintained at its present level even in the most productive basins. In Germany the increase in expenditure is to be found principally in the Ruhr; in the other countries, 1974 forecasts are similar or below expenditure recorded in 1973.

United Kingdom expenditure amounted to 182 million u.a. in 1973, against 172 million in 1972. Part of this expenditure will be allocated to the sinking of new pits which will not have any effect on extraction potential until the 1980s.

After the government had adopted a new development plan for the coal industry, the National Coal Board undertook a revision of its forecasts, in particular with regard to extraction potential, which should be appreciably increased. The new figures, which are embodied in this report, do not however yet include any important changes in the amount of expenditure forecast for the next two years as the major part of the £ 600 million to be invested in the plan is likely to be expended after 1975.

(a) Coal mines

In 1973 **capital expenditure** in the coal mines of the six countries—110 million u.a.—though greater than the previous year, remained low. Increases in expenditure were appreciable only in the Ruhr, the Aix-la-Chapelle basin and in Lorraine.

Between 1954 and 1959, during which time extraction remained at a fairly stable level, expenditure averaged out at about 1.05 u.a. per tonne extracted. In 1973, although in the meantime the capital intensity of mining industries has become more marked and capital goods prices have risen sharply, expenditure was only 0.90 u.a. per tonne in Germany and in Lorraine, and only 0.50 u.a. in all the other basins of the Six.

The breakdown of expenditure in coal mines shown in table 5 brings out the moderate nature of investment on shafts and underworkings to which only 13 million u.a. were allocated in 1973 compared to an average 56 million between 1954 and 1959.

TABLE 5
Capital Expenditure on Pits 1954-73

'000 000 units of account

Type of installation	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Shafts and underground workings ...	Eur 6	49.6	35.3	25.8	20.0	18.9	11.2	8.1	10.3	12.4
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.1
Mechanical equipment below ground	Eur 6	56.8	56.6	51.4	50.5	50.4	34.4	37.5	38.1	36.8
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	127.6
Haulage and winding equipment.....	Eur 6	21.0	14.8	15.4	15.2	15.0	8.0	7.2	4.1	3.7
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.0
Screening and washing	Eur 6	51.0	32.3	29.1	20.4	13.1	10.8	8.2	11.5	15.0
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27.3
Other surface installations including buildings	Eur 6	60.3	51.4	41.1	33.8	30.5	21.8	24.4	29.1	30.0
	Eur 9 ⁽¹⁾	172.4	123.2	103.6	90.7	50.9	58.9	53.8	51.5	61.8
Total	Eur 6	238.7	190.4	162.8	139.9	127.9	86.2	85.4	93.1	97.9
	Eur 9	474.2	403.0	389.0	345.3	252.9	207.8	223.4	228.4	267.8
										110.5
										289.3

⁽¹⁾ For Eur-3, this line includes only U.K. National Coal Board expenditure on new building and civil engineering work.

* Figures not available.

Previous surveys showed an acceleration in the decrease in coal **extraction potential** declared by enterprises in the six countries. This decline is confirmed by the level of this potential in 1974, which is 18 million tonnes lower than in 1973. For the coming years, however, it would appear that this trend should weaken somewhat. Nevertheless, annual coal extraction potential which fell from 166 to 155 million tonnes between 1972 and 1973, is expected to diminish still further by some 31 million tonnes by 1977, when it would amount to only 124 million tonnes. Moreover, as previous surveys have shown, the actual declines experienced in this industry are usually greater than those forecast. Thus, extraction potential for 1974 shows a drop of more than 23 million tonnes compared to the potential announced three years earlier for the same year.

Estimates for 1975 give hardly any signs of an appreciable change in this situation. It is true that the survey was carried out at the beginning of 1974—shortly after the events which affected the energy market. The enterprises had therefore not had time to undertake large-scale revisions of programmes. However the information they supplied during the first half of 1974 gives no evidence that they have yet made any significant amendments.

TABLE 6
Movement of Extraction Potential Declared

'000 000 tonnes net extraction

Survey dates	Production potential estimated							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1970 Eur 6	183.0	181.5	175.7	173.1	...	...	...	...
1971 Eur 6	...	174.5	171.0	165.6	160.9	...	...	...
1972 Eur 6	166.0	159.7	150.4	147.0	...	...
1973 Eur 6	154.9	140.2	135.9	129.7	...
1974 Eur 6	137.3	130.7	129.4	124.1
Eur 9	267.3	262.7	264.4	264.1

Even basins with both large coal reserves and possibilities of improving productivity will not escape the decline in production, while in the least favoured basins, such as the south of Belgium and the Nord/Pas-de-Calais departments, the forecast decrease between now and 1977 is around 30%.

Judging from the decisions taken at the time of the survey and during the first half of 1974 the prospect of maintaining overall production at its 1973 level must, it would appear, be ruled out in the medium term, even in Germany. In view of shutdowns which will occur in basins where costs are highest, a recovery in the longer term would not seem foreseeable without an increased investment outlay in the most competitive basins, and even then, investment decisions would have to be taken as soon as possible, in view of the time required for implementation and other factors which influence the achievement of such an objective.

In the United Kingdom, after the adoption of the coal industry's new development scheme, the level of expenditure in coal mines is forecast to remain at approximately the same in 1974 and 1975 as in 1973—183 and 165 million u.a. against 179 million in 1973, the UK plan for the coal industry having its greatest impact after 1975. This expenditure in the United Kingdom represented 1.40 u.a. per tonne produced in 1973.

According to the most recent forecasts, extraction potential will increase from 130 million tonnes in 1973 to 140 million tonnes in 1977. This increase would include 7 million tonnes for opencast mines and—at least as far as the net increase is concerned—3 million tonnes for underground workings. In fact, the achievement of such an objective would—owing to the closure of mines whose reserves would be exhausted or whose operating costs would be too high—require a gross increase of at least 15 million tonnes by 1977. Furthermore, the implementation of programmes to sink new pits for example that at Selby in Yorkshire, would not significantly increase extraction potential until the 1980s.

In these circumstances, the level of capital expenditure recorded in the Community as a whole in 1972 and 1973, and forecast for 1974 and 1975, would hardly appear adequate, at least in the immediate years ahead to maintain overall production at its present level.

TABLE 7
Movement of Coalmining Extraction Potential

'000 000 tonnes

	Extraction		Extraction potential					
			actual		estimated			
	1960	1973	1969	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Eur 6 ⁽¹⁾	232.9	133.6	192.9	154.9	137.3	130.7	129.4	124.1
Eur 9 ⁽²⁾	429.8	262.1	*	*	267.3	262.7	264.4	264.1

⁽¹⁾ As in previous years, mines producing only small tonnages are excluded — Their combined production in 1973 amounted to 260 000 tonnes.

⁽²⁾ Excluding the 'licensed mines' in the United Kingdom. Their production in 1973 amounted to 1.7 million tonnes.

* Figures not available.

(b) Coal briquetting plants

Capital expenditure in coal briquetting plants in the Community of the Nine rose from some 3 million to around 4 million. This increase can for the most part be attributed to maintenance projects in the United Kingdom. In the Six, however, expenditure again dropped, chiefly on account of the postponement of a construction project for a new plant for the production of smokeless briquettes in the Federal Republic of Germany, the realization of which is now conditional upon the results of further studies.

Expenditure recorded in the other basins of the Six aim almost exclusively at the improvement of product quality.

The annual **production potential** of coal briquettes in the six countries should continue to decline; between 1973 and 1977 it should drop from 9 to 7 million tonnes. In the United Kingdom the production potential of 1.5 million tonnes should remain unchanged.

(c) plants producing brown coal briquettes

Capital expenditure on brown-coal-briquette plants remains relatively high, in comparison with coal briquetting. Production potential will nevertheless continue to decline, but at a slower rate than that forecast by the last survey.

IV—COKING PLANTS

Developments in mine-owned and independent coking plants are, throughout the Community, closely linked with those in the iron and steel industry, as is shown by the following table :

TABLE 8

	1950	1960	1970	1973
Share of the iron and steel industry in the final coke consumption of the nine countries of the Community	50	60	68	77

in %

In view of the increasingly important share represented by the iron and steel industry since 1972, developments in the various categories of coking plants—mine-owned, independent and steel owned—have been presented in a single chapter.

(a) Capital expenditure

For the coking plants as a whole capital expenditure, which had risen in the six countries from a minimum of some 25 million u.a. in 1967 to almost 185 million in 1972, remained at the high level of 157 million in 1973. In the United Kingdom too, spending amounted to the large total of 47 million in the same year. However, the situation is very different in mine-owned and independent coking plants on the one hand, and steelworks-owned coking plants on the other.

In the **mine-owned coking plants** of the Six, expenditure, which underwent a prolonged decline during the 1960s, gradually recovered since 1969 to almost 49 million in 1972. It did not however remain at this level in 1973. With a total of 34 million it fell below the total forecast and represented scarcely a fifth of total investments in coking plants. Expenditure in the Ruhr accounted for almost the whole of this total. In 1974 and 1975 total investments are expected to remain at the same level as in 1973, the greater part of which will still be confined to the Ruhr. As for expenditure in the other basins of the Community, it is expected to remain at the very low levels recorded in recent years, with the exception of the Aix-la-Chapelle and the Lorraine basins. As in previous surveys, no capital expenditure has been forecast for a number of obsolescent coking plants which seem likely to close down in the near future.

Capital expenditure in United Kingdom mine-owned coking plants, also very limited, represented only one tenth of total UK spending for coking plants. This percentage is likely to drop even further in coming years.

Amounts of this order will not suffice to maintain long-term production in this category of coking plants either on the Continent or in the United Kingdom.

In **steelworks-owned coking plants** capital expenditure in the Six, after a long period of stagnation, made a rapid recovery from the end of the 1960s and reached a maximum of 137 million in 1971. It remained almost at this level in 1973. However, it seems certain that the outlay of enterprises will be reduced from 1974 on. Most of the investments in the Six concerned coastal plants, in particular on the Mediterranean coast.

TABLE 9
Capital Expenditure at Mine-Owned, Independent and Steelworks Coking Plants 1954-75

'000 000 units of account

Sectors	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)	
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Mine-owned	Eur 6	44.9	15.8	13.2	10.2	16.6	10.0	18.7	37.8	48.8	34.1	40.3	31.0
	Eur 9	54.8	16.9	14.0	11.3	17.1	11.9	25.4	50.5	57.2	38.1	41.9	31.1
Independent	Eur 6	7.5	5.1	5.2	3.8	4.6	4.4	2.4	4.7	3.9	2.5	7.6	4.9
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9	4.5	10.6	6.9
Steelworks.....	Eur 6	23.2	17.2	10.4	11.5	13.7	31.1	61.8	136.7	132.5	120.2	99.3	71.5
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	161.1	197.6	172.5
Total	Eur 6	75.6	38.1	28.8	25.5	34.9	45.5	82.9	179.2	185.2	156.8	147.2	107.4
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	203.7	250.1	210.5

* Figures not available.

In the United Kingdom the figures for capital expenditure give evidence of significant outlays by the industry both to replace worn out capacities and to install additional new plant. Spending is expected to increase from 41 million in 1973 to some 100 million in 1974 and 1975 during which years it should represent more than half of expenditure on steelworks-owned coking plants in the Nine.

TABLE 10
Breakdown of Capital Spending at Mine-Owned, independent and Steelworks Coking Plants 1954-73

'000 000 units of account

Sector	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
Coking ovens	Eur 6	31.8	12.2	9.9	10.6	19.2	30.0	60.7	129.5	134.9	114.3
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	141.6
of which:	Eur 6	(18.3)	(5.3)	(4.1)	(6.7)	(12.0)	(27.2)	(51.5)	(116.6)	(120.4)	(101.1)
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	(122.2)
New plant	Eur 6	(18.3)	(5.3)	(4.1)	(6.7)	(12.0)	(27.2)	(51.5)	(116.6)	(120.4)	(101.1)
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	(122.2)
Repairs and replacement	Eur 6	(13.5)	(6.9)	(5.8)	(3.9)	(7.2)	(2.8)	(9.2)	(12.9)	(14.5)	(13.2)
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(19.4)
Gas and by-product plant	Eur 6	22.4	9.2	6.8	4.9	4.9	6.3	10.8	19.0	22.0	12.5
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.9
Gasworks and Miscellaneous	Eur 6	21.4	16.7	12.1	10.0	10.8	9.2	11.4	30.7	28.3	29.9
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40.2
Total	Eur 6	75.6	38.1	28.8	25.5	34.9	45.5	82.9	179.2	185.2	156.7
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	203.7

* Figures not available.

In the Community as a whole the share of expenditure allocated to new constructions or rebuilding, which has increased appreciably in recent years, today represents the greater part of the total.

(b) Production potential

In the Community of the Nine production potential in **mine-owned coking plants**, which has declined consistently since the 1960s, is expected to drop from 42 million tonnes in 1973 to 38 million tonnes in 1977. In the Six, potential of 37 million tonnes in 1973 is expected to be no more than 34 million in 1977. This decline is expected to affect, to a differing extent the majority of basins: the Ruhr, the Saar, the Nord/Pas-de-Calais, Lorraine, and the Centre-Midi of France. Coking potential in the United Kingdom—5 million tonnes in 1973—is expected to be less than 4 million tonnes in 1977.

TABLE 11
Movement of Production Potential in Coking Plants ⁽¹⁾

'000 000 tonnes

Coking Plants	Production		Production potential						
			Actual		Forecast				
	1960	1973	1969	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Mine-owned coking plants	Eur 6	50.2	33.8	42.0	37.0	35.5	34.7	34.1	34.4
	Eur 9	56.9	37.6	*	*	40.0	38.8	37.9	38.2
Independent coking plants	Eur 6	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Eur 9	6.0	5.9	*	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Steelworks coking plants	Eur 6	19.8	26.8	23.5	30.0	31.4	34.7	35.5	35.5
	Eur 9	32.3	38.1	*	42.0	43.5	48.1	49.4	50.5
Total	Eur 6	73.9 ⁽²⁾	63.8	69.2	70.7	70.6	73.1	73.3	73.6
	Eur 9	95.2 ⁽³⁾	81.6	*	*	90.8	94.2	94.6	95.0

⁽¹⁾ Including production and production potential for various categories of coke breeze.

⁽²⁾ Revised figure.

⁽³⁾ Including estimated split of 0.9 m. tonnes of miscellaneous manufactured fuels in the U.K. between mine-owned and independent coke-ovens.

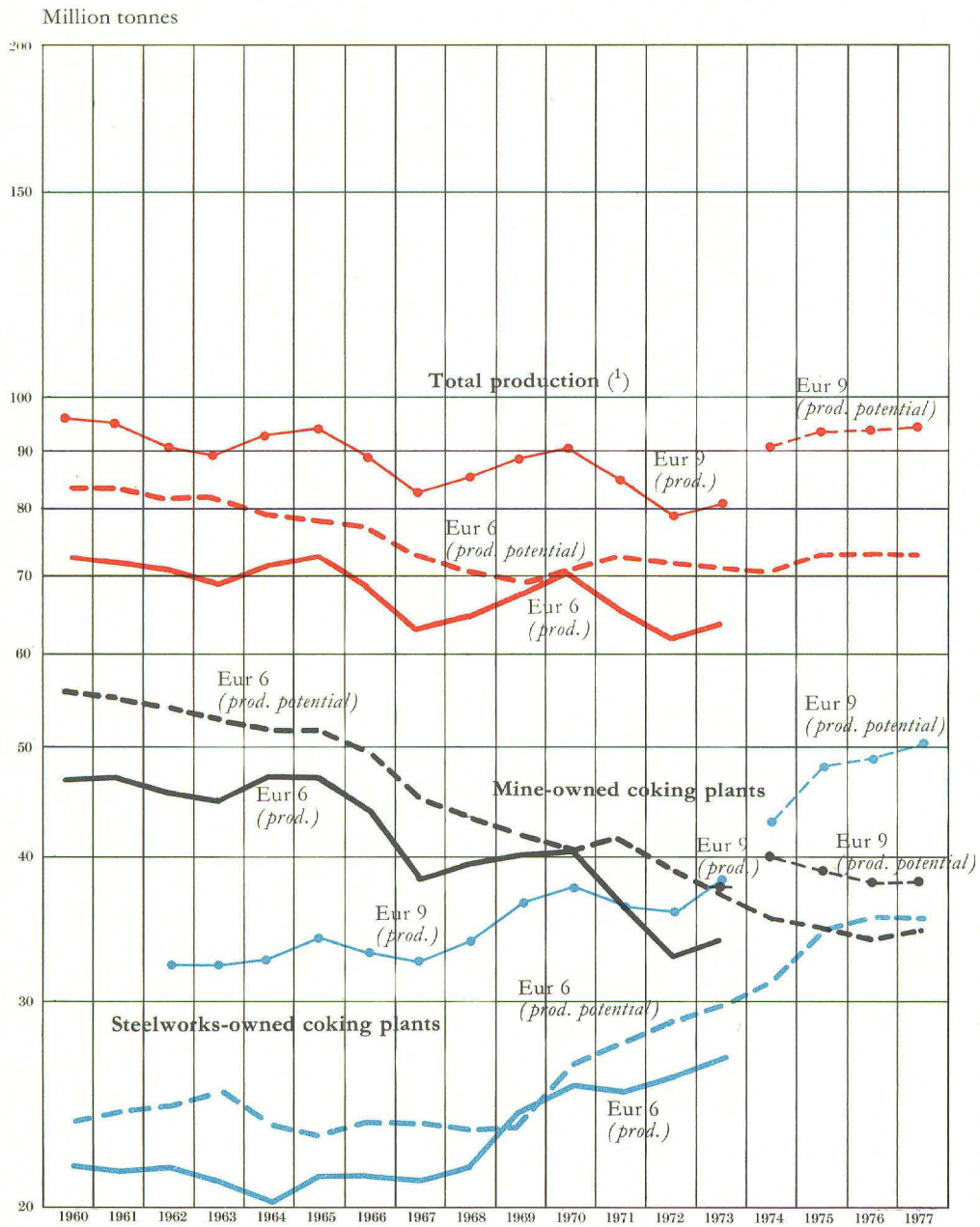
* Figures not available.

The production potential of **independent coking plants** should remain at its present level—less than 8 million tonnes—including 4 million tonnes for the Six and less than 4 million tonnes for the United Kingdom. In the latter country, however, forecast production potential had to be estimated on the basis of 1973 figures because of low participation in the survey by the enterprises concerned.

The annual production potential of **steelworks-owned coking plants** in the Nine should rise from 42 million tonnes in 1973 to 50 million tonnes by 1977. In the Six new plant currently being installed concerns almost exclusively coastal areas, in particular the Mediterranean coast. This plant will enable potential to grow from 30 to almost 36 million tonnes per year. In the United Kingdom coking potential should reach 14 million tonnes in 1977 compared to around 12 million tonnes in 1973. Potential is expected to increase by 1.6 million tonnes in the North of England and by 0.6 million tonnes in Scotland. According to the survey, potential in Wales should decline. However, certain major projects already planned but not fully decided at the time of the survey are expected to be implemented in Wales in connection with the declared increase in pig iron production potential there.

FIGURE 4

Production and Production Potential of Coking Plants



(1) Mine-owned, steelworks-owned and independent coking plants.

Total coke production potential in the United Kingdom—mine-owned, independent and steelworks-owned coking plants—should rise from 21 million tonnes in 1974 to more than 22 million tonnes in 1977.

Total coke production potential in the Six should increase from 70 to 74 million tonnes by 1977. Experience in recent years has shown that the decline in the coke production potential of mine-owned coking plants was much faster in these countries than had been expected by enterprises at the beginning of the 1970s. Table 11 shows that total coke making potential in the Six, according to present forecasts for 1974 and 1975, is expected to be much lower—9 million tonnes and 5 million tonnes respectively—than that declared four years ago for the same years.

Many enterprises in the Nine have clearly again based their estimates on the assumption that numerous plants, which appeared to be approaching the end of their working life, will be kept in operation. In these circumstances, unless further investments are decided upon in addition to those known at the time of the survey, it is not certain that even the declared level of 95 million tonnes can actually be achieved.

V—IRON ORE MINES

In 1973 total **capital expenditure** in iron ore mines of the Six Countries—25 million u.a.—reached the figure forecast by the previous survey.

The very limited spending forecast for 1974 and 1975 does not reflect any increase in the enterprises' propensity to invest. The increased price of imported iron ore and the possibility of an improvement in the competitiveness of Community ore do not, at least for the moment, seem to have led to a change in the trend of the last few years. Thus, to go by decisions taken at the time of the survey and during the first half of 1974, it appears that the prospect of maintaining overall production at its 1973 level would have to be ruled out in the medium term.

TABLE 12
Capital Expenditure in the Iron-Ore Industry 1954-75

'000 000 units of account

Sectors	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)	
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Extraction of ore	Eur 6	22.6	17.8	12.4	11.8	13.2	15.3	14.5	13.9	16.3	19.4	17.8	6.2
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19.5	18.4	6.3
Mine-based preparation of ore	Eur 6	7.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	4.5	1.5	2.3	3.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	—
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.5	0.8	0.1
Miscellaneous surface installations	Eur 6	8.7	5.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.4	8.6	3.7	4.8	5.7	1.9
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	5.9	1.9
Total	Eur 6	39.0	25.6	17.3	16.0	20.7	20.3	21.2	26.4	20.9	25.0	24.0	8.1
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26.2	25.1	8.3

* Figures not available.

In the longer term, owing to likely closures among mines with the highest costs or with ore of insufficient quality, a recovery does not seem likely.

In 1973, as in previous years, the competition of rich foreign iron ore had its effect on iron ore production in the Six, which remained at practically the same level as in 1972—66 million tonnes. In the same period pig iron production rose by around 9 million tonnes.

The iron ore **production potential** of the Six, estimated in 1973 at some 73 million tonnes, is expected to drop to 67 million tonnes by 1977, as a result of a number of closures, in particular, in the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg, whereas according to the previous survey it was expected to amount to 71 million tonnes for that year. The extraction potential of French mines seems likely to be stabilized at 58 million tonnes.

TABLE 13
Movement of Crude-Ore Extraction Potential

'000 000 tonnes

	Extraction		Extraction potential					
			Actual		Forecast			
	1960	1973	1969	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Eur 6	95,9	65,7	80,2	73,2	67,7	68,6	68,4	67,1
Eur 9	113,3	72,8	*	82,2	76,1	76,9	76,6	75,3

The following table shows that the decline in extraction potential was on the whole faster than anticipated by the enterprises.

TABLE 14
Movement in Crude-Ore Extraction Potential Declared

'000 000 tons

Survey dates	Production potential estimated							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1970 Eur 6	80.4	81.6	80.7	79.5	...	...	...	...
1971 Eur 6	80.3	78.4	80.2	79.7	78.4	...	...	...
1972 Eur 6	...	75.8	73.2	74.5	75.6	75.5	...	...
1973 Eur 6	...	...	72.5 (1)	70.3	71.5	70.8	70.6	...
1974 Eur 6	...	...	...	73.2	67.7	68.6	68.4	67.1
Eur 9	...	...	...	82.2	76.1	76.9	76.6	75.3

(1) Revised figure.

In the United Kingdom extraction potential, which was 9 million tonnes in 1973, for a production of around 7 million tonnes, is expected to fall to some 8 million tonnes by 1977. Spending approved for iron ore mines is also at a very low level.

VI—THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

After a period of uninterrupted growth since 1967 capital expenditure in the iron and steel industry¹ of the enlarged Community reached the level of 3 229 million u.a. in 1972. At current prices this expenditure decreased slightly to 3 038 million in 1973. It is expected to remain around 3 thousand million in 1974. On the basis of 1963 prices, capital expenditure in 1973 was probably some 12% down on the 1972 level. Forecast spending for 1974 at constant prices, is also not expected to be any nearer the 1972 figure.

TABLE 15
Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry 1954-75

'000 000 units of account

Type of installation	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (Cat. A + B)		
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
<i>Plant for production of</i>													
Pig-iron	Eur 6 Eur 9	178.6 *	160.4 *	132.5 *	130.6 *	124.3 *	188.7 *	362.6 *	583.3 *	622.1 *	645.5 808.1	493.6 744.0	332.1 557.0
steel	Eur 6 Eur 9	113.5 *	124.7 *	122.1 *	143.8 *	148.1 *	186.8 *	237.6 *	259.8 *	344.0 *	360.3 436.5	397.0 497.2	296.2 354.8
rolled products	Eur 6 Eur 9	394.5 *	425.5 *	405.0 *	317.7 *	391.1 *	504.7 *	870.5 *	1 032.0 *	1 167.0 *	1 032.5 1 169.9	1 116.2 1 296.5	783.1 916.0
General services	Eur 6 Eur 9	168.7 *	221.7 *	188.5 *	138.1 *	138.6 *	158.4 *	235.5 *	391.3 *	506.1 *	584.8 623.5	516.2 602.7	252.7 359.1
Total	Eur 6 Eur 9	855.3 1 167.3	932.3 1 174.3	848.1 1 083.1	730.2 990.2	802.1 1 054.1	1 038.6 1 277.6	1 706.2 2 073.2	2 266.4 2 851.4	2 639.2 3 229.2	2 623.1 3 038.0	2 523.0 3 140.4	1 664.1 2 186.9
Total — at constant 1963 prices	Eur 9	*	1 099.0	1 087.0	892.0	929.0	1 077.0	1 612.0	2 066.0	2 228.0	1 960.0		

* Figures not available.

Between 1972 and 1973 the respective share of the four categories of plant—pig iron, crude steel, rolled products and general services—in total expenditure remained comparatively stable, except for the share of pig iron production, which rose from 24% to 27% in one year.

¹ Capital expenditure in steelworks-owned plants, although also dealt with in the chapter of the Report on coking plants (p. 20), has been included in total expenditure in the iron and steel industry in order to give an overall view of investment in this industry.

FIGURE 5

Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry

'000 000 units of account

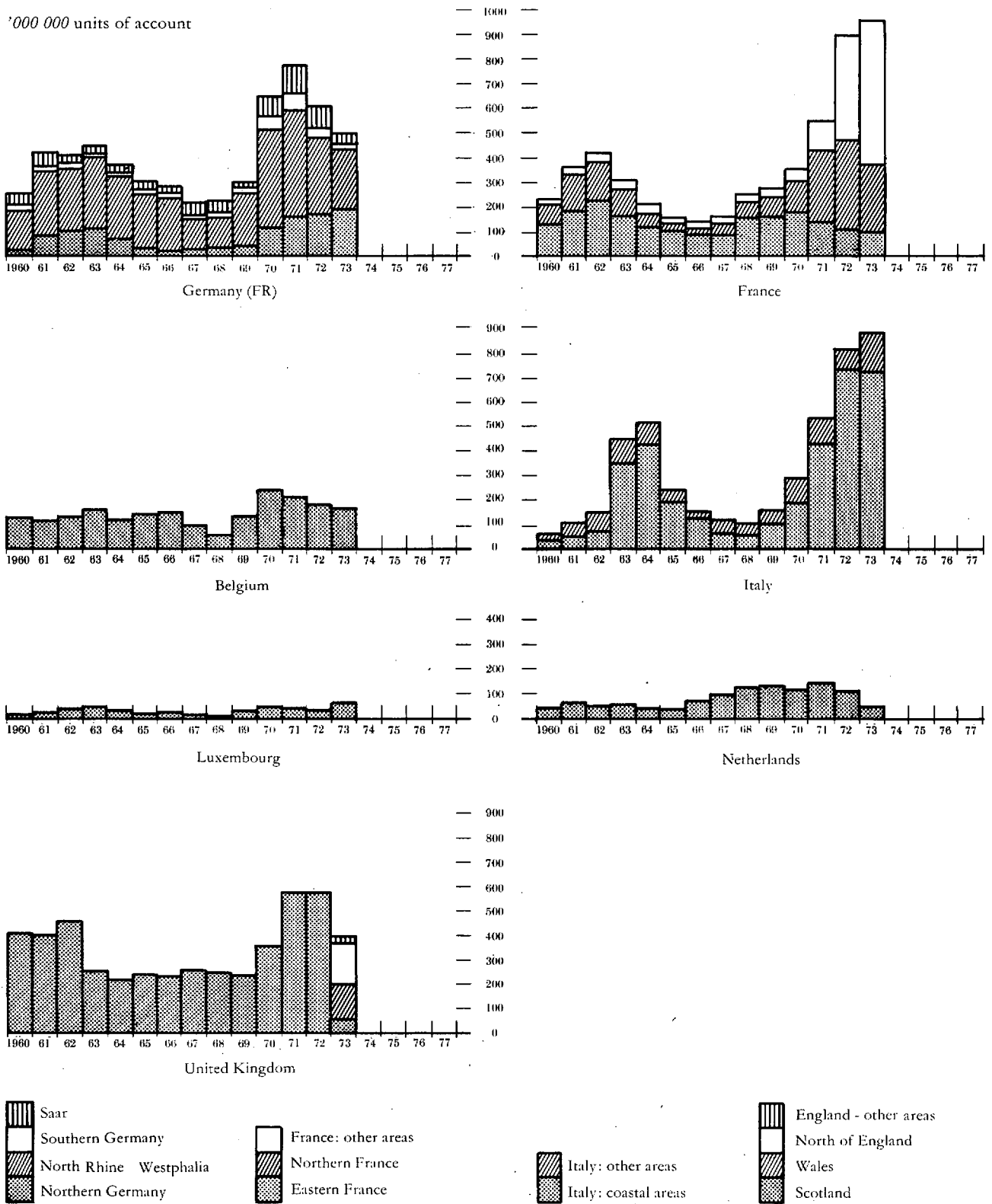


TABLE 16
Estimated Capital Expenditure in 1973 and Actual Amount Spent
in the six countries of the original Community

'000 000 units of account

Stage in production	Estimates (1)	Actual amounts spent (2)	Agreement with estimates % (3) = (2) : (1)
Pig-iron	600.2	645.5	107.6
Crude steel	387.4	360.3	93.0
Rolling mills	1 130.6	1 132.5	100.2
General services	575.0	584.8	101.7
Total iron and steel industry	2 693.2	2 623.1	97.4

Between 1971 and 1972 the implementation of major programmes decided in 1970 had been responsible for a considerable increase in capital expenditure on the north and south coasts of France and on the Italian coast. This development continued progressively in 1973 on the French Mediterranean coast with the construction of the new iron and steelmaking centre, whereas on the Italian coast expenditure appears to have reached its maximum in 1972. In 1973 the south of France and the Italian coast represented 50% of total expenditure in the six original countries—a percentage which had previously never been attained—and 40% of the total for the enlarged Community.

TABLE 17
Estimated Capital Expenditure in 1973 and Actual Amount Spent—Iron and Steel Industry
in the six countries of the original Community

'000 000 units of account

Area	Estimates (1)	Actual amount spent (2)	Agreement with estimates % (3) = (2) : (1)
Northern Germany	168.65	190.24	112.8
North Rhine/Westphalia	316.33	250.24	79.1
Southern Germany	23.33	19.91	85.3
Saar	58.17	49.08	84.4
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>566.48</i>	<i>509.47</i>	<i>89.9</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>178.45</i>	<i>169.67</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Eastern France	109.09	99.56	91.2
Northern France	300.03	276.59	92.2
France : other areas	544.74	580.56	106.6
<i>France</i>	<i>953.86</i>	<i>956.71</i>	<i>100.3</i>
Italy : coastal areas	750.54	723.18	96.4
Italy : other areas	137.58	153.52	111.6
<i>Italy</i>	<i>888.12</i>	<i>876.70</i>	<i>98.7</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>50.60</i>	<i>61.40</i>	<i>121.3</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>55.73</i>	<i>49.18</i>	<i>88.3</i>
Total	2 693.24	2 623.13	97.4

As is shown in Table 17, actual expenditure exceeded estimates only in northern Germany, Luxembourg, on the French Mediterranean coast,¹ and in the non-coastal regions of Italy.

In 1974 expenditure is expected to increase appreciably in North Rhine, Westphalia, Belgium and non-coastal regions of Italy. As regards the French and Italian coastal steelworks, the completion of a major part of the large-scale projects in progress in the early 1970s is expected to result in some decrease in expenditure.

Figure 6 shows the movement by country of capital expenditure per tonne of crude steel produced.

This type of comparison must of course be interpreted with caution, for the following reasons in particular :

- (i) capital goods prices are not strictly comparable from year. Such comparisons have proven progressively more difficult the more marked the rates of inflation;
- (ii) comparisons from country to country also involve difficulties, in particular as a result of the structures peculiar to each iron and steel industry. The choice of rates of exchange between the unit of account adopted on the one hand and the currencies on the other has proved particularly difficult since the central rates fixed on 18 December 1971 were abandoned for certain Community currencies;

Furthermore,

- (iii) many investments are aimed exclusively or principally at replacing or improving existing equipment and have little or no quantitative impact on output. This is particularly true of many projects at the more finished production stages. The relative proportions of these replacement projects and that of expansion projects varies from year to year and from country to country;
- (iv) even investments aimed at plant expansion or new construction often have no impact on the production of crude steel until after the completion and starting period which may last several years. This applies for example in the French iron and steel industry where investment spending in 1971, 1972 and 1973 will not bear its full fruit at production level until 1974 and 1975;
- (v) industrial unrest may be responsible for losses of production in certain countries which may result in an abnormal increase in capital expenditure per tonne produced.

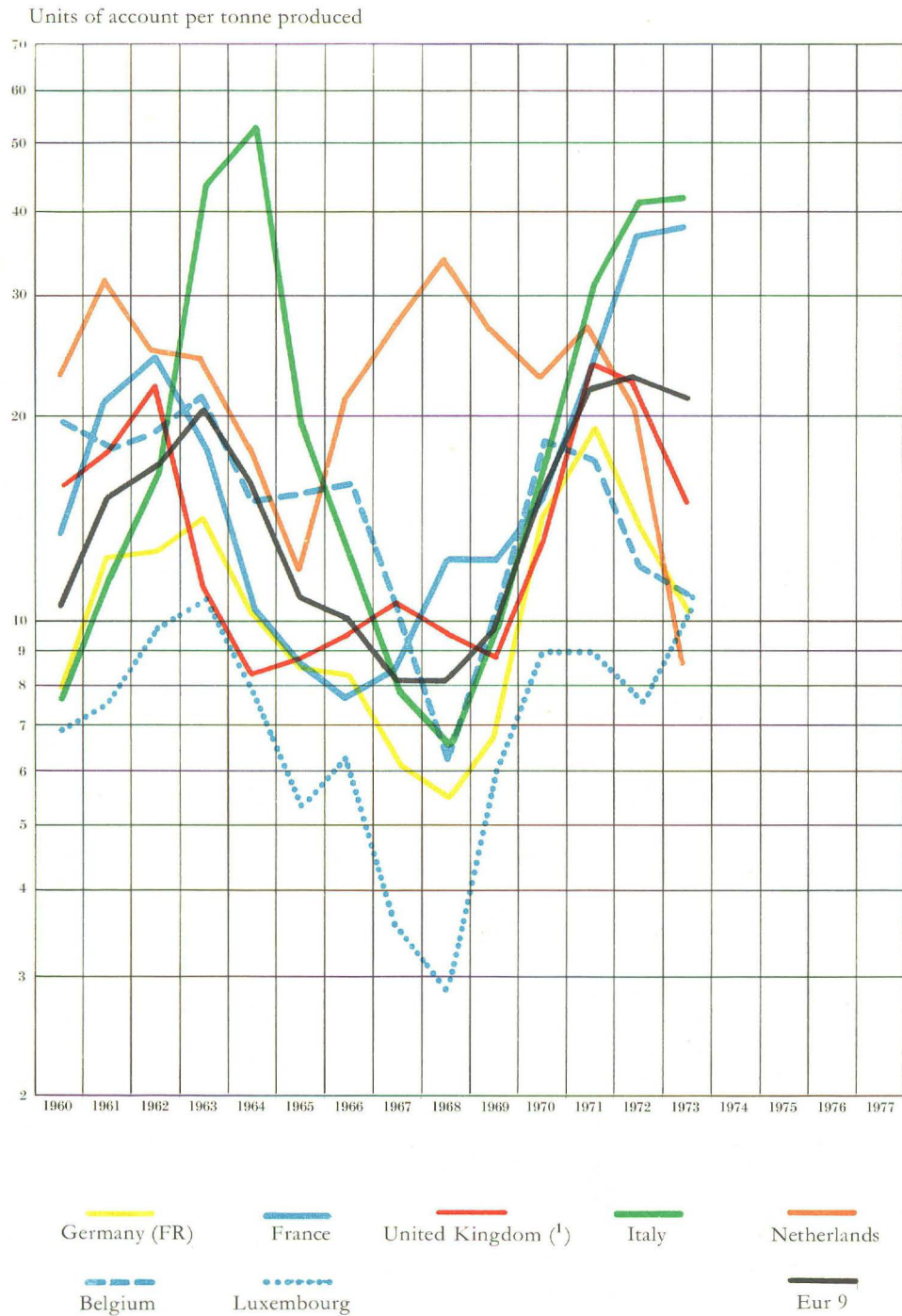
Such a comparison of capital investment per tonne does however give some idea of major trends in expenditure in each of the countries. The base year used was 1960, which was characterized by a favourable market situation in the Nine, though it was obviously better in some countries than in others,

With the above reservations, it is evident that in most of the countries the iron and steel industry experienced a period of very considerable investment in the early 1960s followed by a falling off during the second half of the decade and then, in the early 1970s, a new upward trend similar to the previous one. France and Italy recorded very marked fluctuations : the former as a result of projects completed at Dunkirk and at Fos in the early 1960s and 1970s; the latter on account of the construction, followed by the doubling in potential of the Taranto plant which has become the largest in the Community. On the other hand the Netherlands invested substantially and fairly consistently, at least until a short time ago. As for Germany and Luxembourg, their investments remained below the Community average, from which Belgium for its part departed, on the whole, fairly seldom.

¹ In the 1972 survey, data for the south of France were dealt with under a separate heading; since 1973 they have been included under the heading 'France—Other Regions'.

FIGURE 6

Investment Expenditure per Tonne of Crude Steel in the Iron and Steel Industry



The expansion of the production potential for flat products accounted to a large extent for the high level of investment in the United Kingdom¹ in the early 1960s. At the end of the decade several development programmes relating to the potential for other products, such as the Anchor project at Scunthorpe, were responsible for a substantial increase in spending.

(a) Pig iron production

In 1973 investment spending in pig iron production in the enlarged Community—which includes expenditure on **steelworks-owned coking plants, burden preparation, direct reduction and blast furnaces**—reached 808 million u.a.

In the Six they rose to 646 million, that is 46 million more than the amount declared at the beginning of the year and 20 million more than in 1972. While pig iron production in the Six increased by 40% since the beginning of the 1970s, total investment expenditure in 1972 and in 1973 has, at constant prices, approximately trebled compared to its level at that time. In 1973 expenditure increased appreciably in Mediterranean coastal regions. This expenditure alone represented some 40% of the total for the enlarged Community.

Forecasts for the Six for 1974 point to a decrease in expenditure, except for certain traditional iron and steel areas—Belgium and Lorraine in particular—where enterprises are expected to approve modernization, and in certain cases expansion schemes for 1974 and even more so for 1975.

As regards the United Kingdom, the following table shows the trend in expenditure on pig iron production : with estimates shown for 1971 and 1972, actual expenditure for 1973, and forecast expenditure for 1974 and 1975.

TABLE 18
Expenditure on pig iron production in the United Kingdom

'000 000 units of account

Categories of capital expenditure	Actual expenditure			Expenditure forecast	
	1971 (1)	1972 (1)	1973	1974	1975
Burden preparation and steelworks-owned coking plants	43	73	123	199	159
Blast furnaces	26	38	40	41	66
Total	69	111	163	240	225

(1) Estimated figures.

The considerable increase in capital expenditure recorded in the United Kingdom since 1972, which has principally concerned coastal plants in Wales and the North of England, is more a reflection of the implementation of projects aimed at replacing and expanding coking and sintering capacity than strictly of blast furnace capacity expansion. This continuing emphasis in UK spending differs from that observed in the Six, where, as Table 19 shows, expenditure on blast furnaces *per se* is usually at about the same level

¹ Capital expenditure declared for the United Kingdom before 1973 is not strictly comparable to that declared for the other Member countries since it includes expenditure on activities outside the ECSC, in particular on steel foundries, steel tubeworks and miscellaneous cold-working plants.

as expenditure on the plant upstream from them. The difference is probably due to a certain extent to the fact that the British iron and steel industry supplies almost all its own coke needs, but above all it reflects the effort made in this country towards the modernization of all pig iron production facilities including those upstream from the blast furnaces.

TABLE 19
Capital Expenditure on pig-iron Production Plant 1954-75

'000 000 units of account

Sectors	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)		
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Steelworks coking plants	Eur 6 Eur 9	23.2 *	17.2 *	10.4 *	11.5 *	13.7 *	31.1 *	61.8 *	136.7 *	132.5 *	120.2 161.1	99.3 197.6	71.5 172.5
Burden preparation and direct reduction	Eur 6 Eur 9	67.5 *	52.0 *	45.0 *	43.8 *	44.3 *	68.3 *	141.6 *	185.5 *	183.6 *	216.9 298.5	138.0 248.5	86.9 146.2
Blast furnace	Eur 6 Eur 9	87.9 *	91.2 *	77.1 *	75.3 *	66.3 *	89.3 *	159.2 *	261.1 *	306.0 *	308.5 348.5	256.3 297.9	173.7 238.3
Total	Eur 6 Eur 9	178.6 *	160.4 *	132.5 *	130.6 *	124.3 *	188.7 *	362.6 *	583.3 *	622.1 *	645.6 808.1	493.6 744.0	332.1 557.0

* Figures not available.

As far as direct reduction plant is concerned, actual and forecast expenditure is at present nil in all the countries of the Community, except the Federal Republic of Germany.

Table 20 shows the trend in pig-iron production potential in the Community. In the Nine it is expected to grow from 126 million tonnes to 149 million tonnes by 1977. This would represent an annual increase of 4.2%, slightly above the annual increase rate in production of 3.6% recorded for the Nine during the period 1960-1973.

TABLE 20
Movement of Pig-iron Production Potential

'000 000 tonnes

Product	Actual production		Production potential						
	1970	1973	1969	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Coke (steelworks-owned plant) ...	Eur 6 Eur 9	19.8 32.3	26.8 37.1	23.5 *	30.0 *	31.4 43.5	34.7 48.1	35.5 49.4	35.5 49.5
Sinter	Eur 6 Eur 9	34.4 49.1	114.6 132.4	97.0 *	131.8 154.1	140.5 161.5	147.5 171.4	150.7 180.7	154.3 184.5
Pig-iron	Eur 6 Eur 9	54.0 70.1	89.8 106.8	88.4 *	106.5 126.5	114.4 133.3	121.6 141.4	124.6 145.7	126.9 149.4

* Figures not available.

FIGURE 7

Capital Expenditure in the Iron-Ore Mines and Iron and Steel Industry

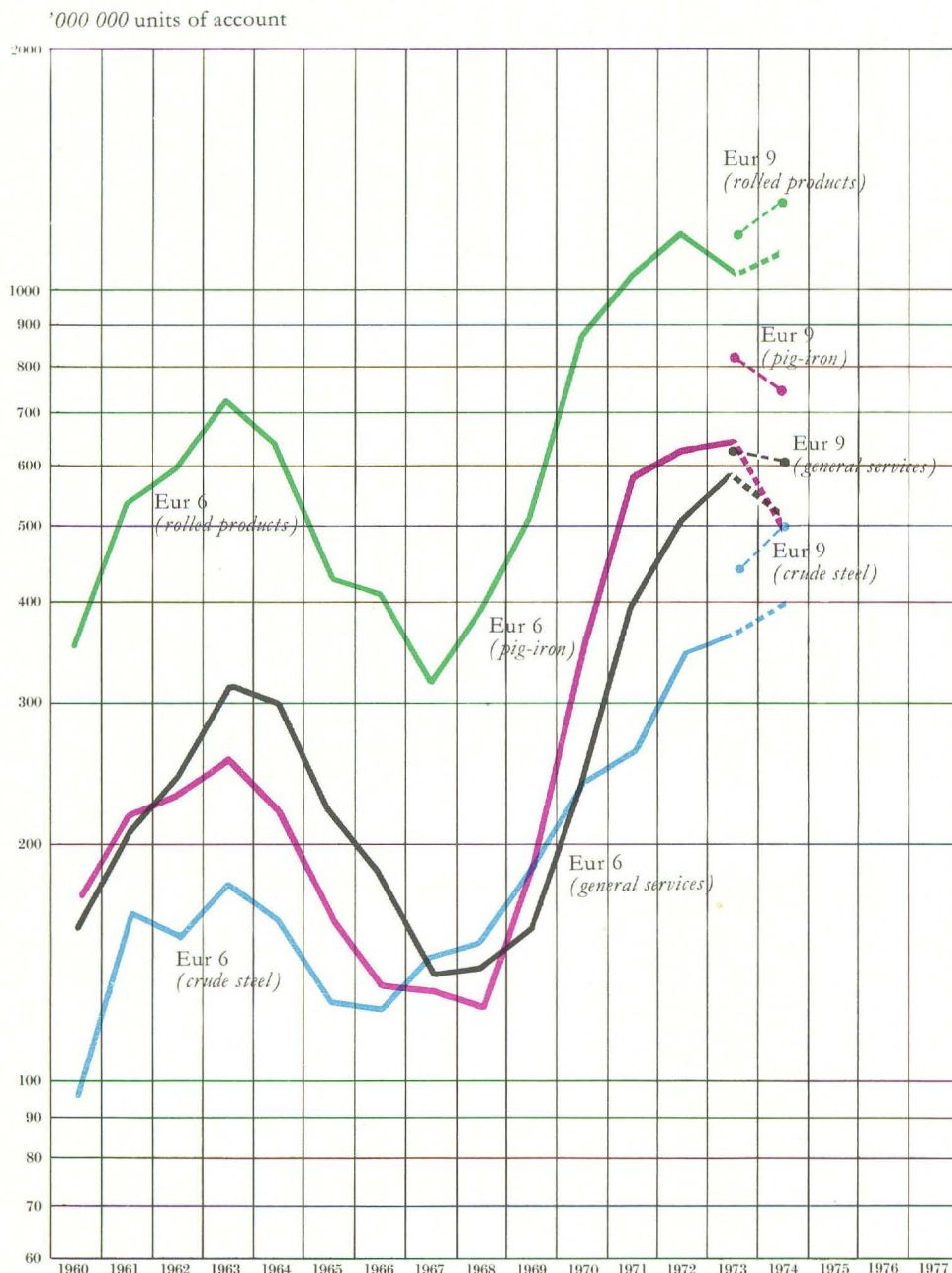
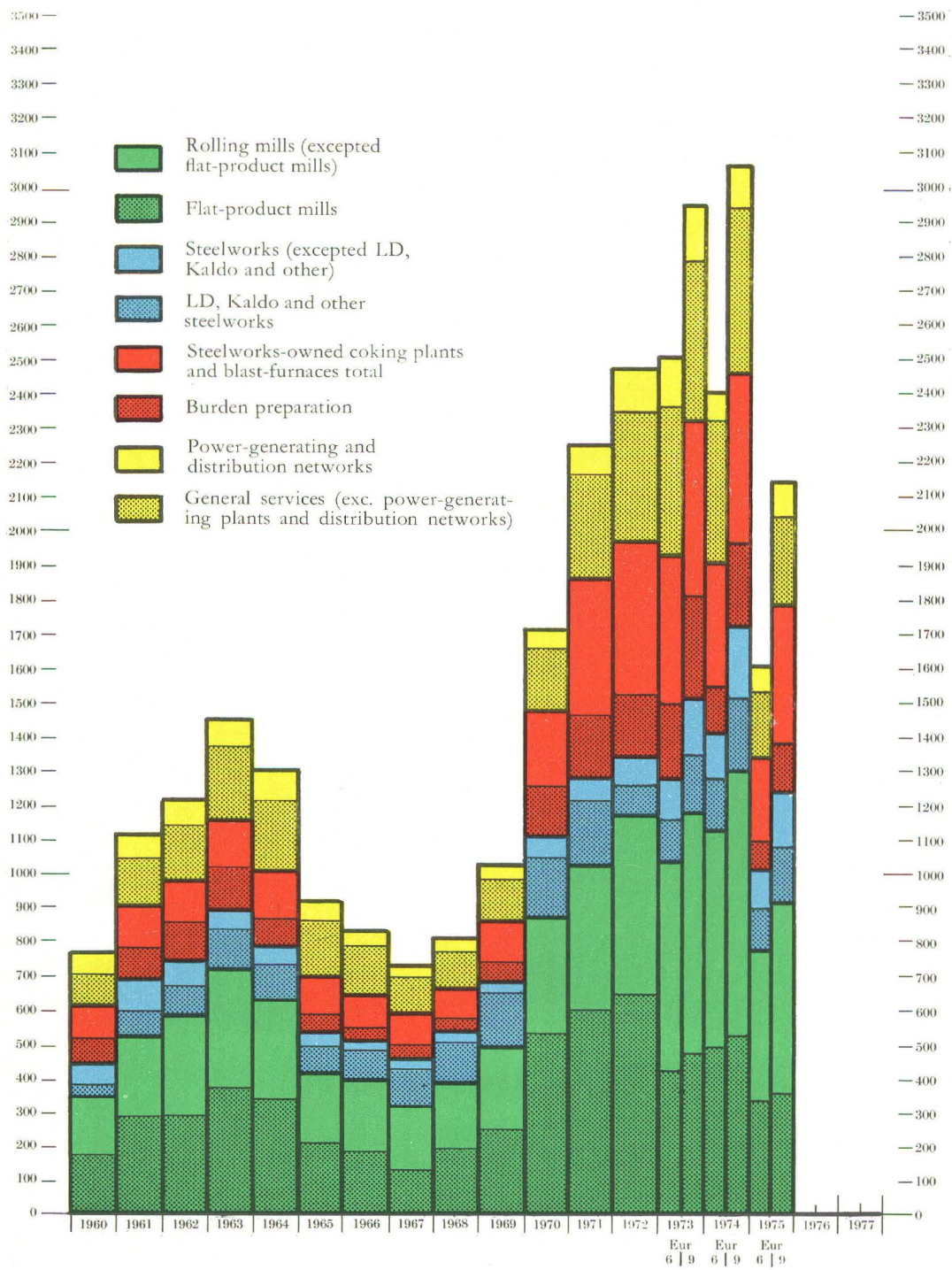


FIGURE 8

Breakdown of Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry

'000 000 units of account



In the Six the expected increase rate in production potential is 4.5% for the period 1973-1977, against 4.8% recorded for the last four years.

Production potential should show considerable increases in North Rhine Westphalia, where it has been decided to build a new large blast furnace on the banks of the Rhine, and on the French and Italian seaboard where, in execution of programmes implemented since 1970, several new plants will come into operation.

Pig iron production potential in the United Kingdom, which has hardly increased since 1960, should increase at the rate of 3% per year between now and 1977, when it is expected to reach the level of 22.5 million tonnes. Due largely to the construction of a new blast furnace in a large coastal works in the north of England, the increase in production potential in that region should exceed 3 million tonnes. In Scotland, where a large-scale expansion programme will be completed, the increase should be in the region of 1 million tonnes. Finally, in Wales, the impact of investment on blast furnaces will not offset, before 1977, the slight decrease in production potential resulting from the planned closures there.

Actual **pig iron production** in the enlarged Community rose from 97 million tonnes in 1972 to 107 million tonnes in 1973, 8 million tonnes more than the previous maximum recorded in 1970. In the United Kingdom, however, 1973 production was still somewhat below its 1970 level.

In the Six, utilization rates of production potential have, as might have been expected, followed the trends in the economic situation. Decreasing very markedly during the period from 86% in 1970 to 76% in 1971, they then rose to 84% in 1973, a rate which was observed both in the Six and in the United Kingdom.

The exceptionally favourable market situation which characterized the greater part of the iron and steel industry of the Six in 1973 ought, it would seem, to have led to utilization rates closer to those which had been reached during a previous year of high activity, 1969 for example. As Table 21 shows, the gap between actual utilization rates and theoretically maximum possible rates seems to widen from one period of high activity to the next.

TABLE 21

Relationship between actual pig iron production and production potential

in %

1960	1969	1973
94	90	84

Commission departments are at present investigating with the producers the factors which might account for this trend. The following possible explanations are worthy of note :

- (i) the average size of certain plants has increased more rapidly than total production : in 1973, 342 blast furnaces were in operation in the Nine, against 518 in 1960. This means that the occasional stoppage of one of them, for any reason, has more serious consequences than before on the level of production, both upstream and downstream from the plant directly concerned;
- (ii) during boom periods the full exploitation of production potential is sometimes hampered by manpower and raw material supply problems;
- (iii) to a degree which varies from region to region, a number of enterprises include in their production potential obsolete plants which they in fact use only in exceptional circumstances.

The production potential of **sinter** in the enlarged Community, shown in Table 20, is expected to follow the increase in pig iron production potential. It should rise from 154 million tonnes in 1973 to nearly 185 million tonnes in 1977. For the United Kingdom the rate of increase declared should be higher than that forecast for pig iron. The sinter/pig iron ratio which was below 1 100 kg in 1973 in the United Kingdom, is expected to catch up with the Community average of 1 200 kg by the end of the period.

The direct reduction of iron ore for the production of sponge iron suitable for electric furnaces had reached the industrial stage only in northern Germany at the time of the survey. Several projects have recently been envisaged, in particular the construction of two large plants in the United Kingdom. But the survey gives no indication as yet of any of them being implemented.

(b) Steel production

The total capital expenditure on the steel works of the enlarged Community amounted to 436 million in 1973. For the Six this expenditure, expressed in current prices, was 360 million, against 344 millions in 1972. According to the forecasts shown in Table 22, expenditure is expected to reach 497 million for the enlarged Community in 1974 and 397 million for the Six. Even when account is taken of the increase in capital goods prices, expenditure in steelworks should remain at the high level observed since 1972.

TABLE 22
Capital Expenditure on Steelmaking Plant 1954-75 according to Production Process

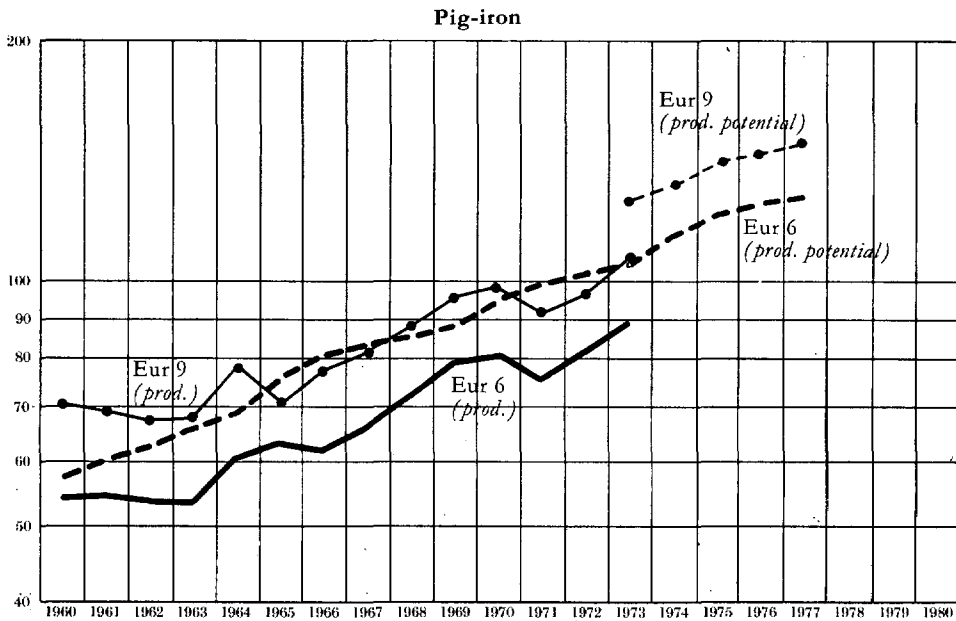
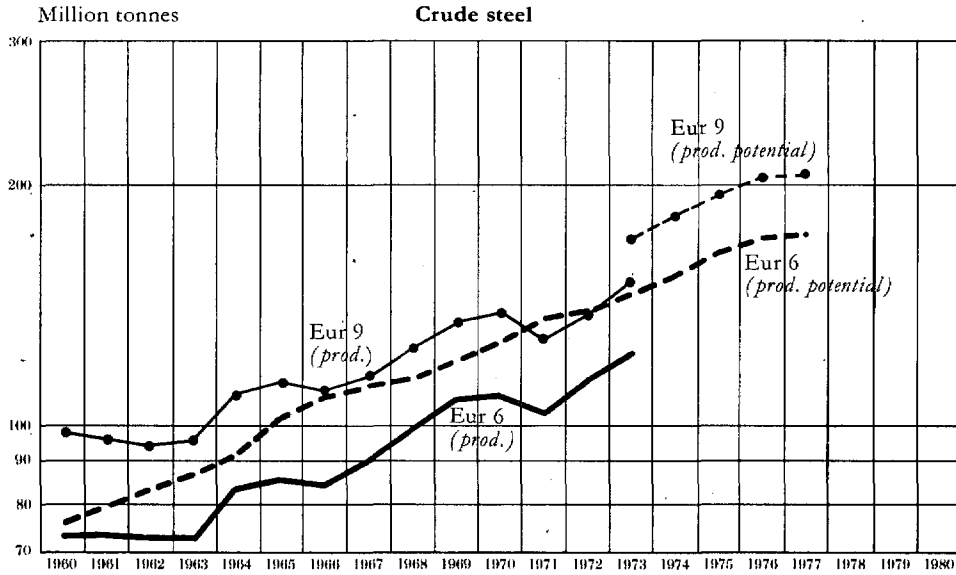
'000 000 units of account

Sectors	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)		
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Basic Bessemer	Eur 6	25.3	10.2	10.2	12.9	5.3	7.0	5.6	6.3	4.8	2.6	2.6	0.8
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	2.6	0.8
OBM, etc.	Eur 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	3.5	6.6	22.2	23.7	25.3
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.2	23.7	25.3
Open-hearth	Eur 6	31.5	13.0	8.7	3.9	6.7	4.9	5.1	5.9	3.3	3.5	13.3	10.1
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.8	14.5	11.1
Electric-furnace	Eur 6	15.5	16.5	10.4	16.8	16.6	21.7	54.5	57.7	81.8	122.6	133.7	113.9
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	164.7	205.0	157.4
LD, Kaldo, etc.	Eur 6	41.2	85.0	92.8	110.2	119.5	153.2	166.7	186.4	247.6	209.4	223.6	146.1
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	242.2	251.3	160.3
Total	Eur 6	113.5	124.7	122.1	143.8	148.1	186.8	237.6	259.8	344.1	360.3	396.9	296.2
	Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	436.5	497.1	354.8

* Figures not available.

FIGURE 9

Actual Production and Production Potential of the Iron and Steel Industry



(Continued over)

FIGURE 9 (continued)

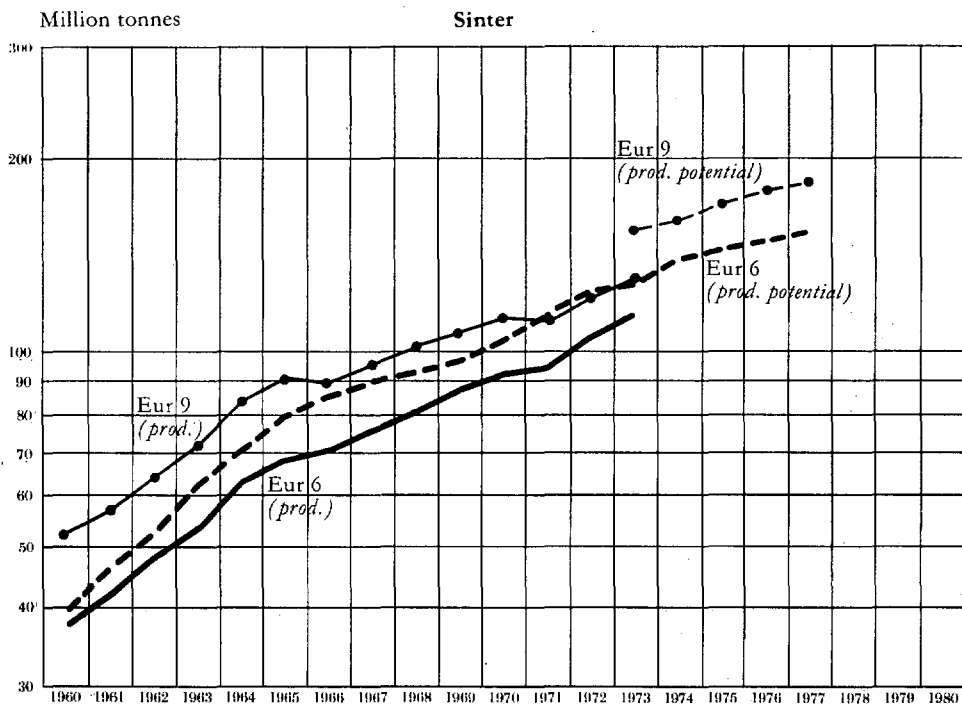
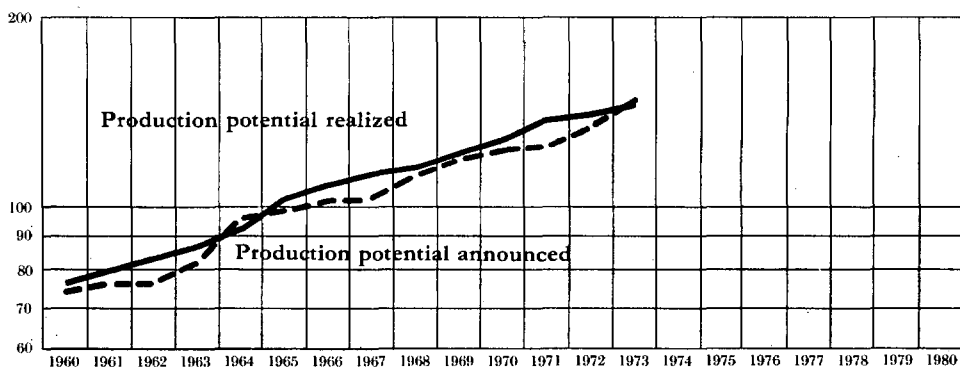


FIGURE 10

Community Crude Steel Production Potential Announced ⁽¹⁾ and Realized in the Six Original Member States of the Community



⁽¹⁾ i.e. production potential announced by the enterprises four years in advance.

Table 23 shows that the production potential for crude steel in the enlarged Community is expected to increase by 32 million tonnes by 1977. It should rise from 174 million to 206 million tonnes at an annual growth rate of 4.3%. For the Six the forecast increase in production potential—28 million tonnes, coincides with the potential declared in previous surveys for the periods 1971-1975 and 1972-1976.

TABLE 23
Movement of crude steel production potential 1973-1977

'000 000 tonnes

	Pro- duction 1973	Production potential				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Eur 6	122.9	144.9	153.5	163.0	170.3	173.3
Eur 9	150.1	174.5	183.2	194.4	204.5	206.1

In the United Kingdom production potential is expected to rise from 29 million tonnes in 1973 to 33 million tonnes in 1976, falling in 1977 to 32 million tonnes, as a result of the closure of open hearth steelworks. However, the implementation during the first half of 1974 of several projects which were only at the planning stage at the time of the survey ought to make it possible for production potential to be maintained around the 33 million tonnes level.

TABLE 24
Movement of Estimated Crude Steel Production Potential

'000 000 metric tons

Survey dates	Production potential estimated							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977a
1970 Eur 6	128.4	137.4	144.3	146.8	...	...	...	...
1971 Eur 6	126.6	137.3	145.3	151.9	160.5	...	...	...
1972 Eur 6	...	135.8	142.3	148.8	157.5	164.0	...	...
1973 Eur 6	...	...	139.7	146.1	155.7	164.1	167.9	...
1974 Eur 6	...	...	...	144.9	153.5	163.0	170.3	173.3
Eur 9	...	...	...	174.5	183.2	194.4	204.5	206.1

Table 24 shows the changes during the last five years in the assessment by the enterprises of the Six of trends in their crude steel production potential. For 1973 actual production potential is close to that initially declared by the enterprises in 1970 for four years ahead. It is however lower than the potential which they had forecast for the same year at more recent dates. This time lag would appear to result from certain delays in the realization of programmes approved during the previous period of high activity.

TABLE 25
Average Annual Rates of Growth for Pig-iron and Steelmaking Potential

		<i>in %</i>											
Date of survey		1960	...	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Period covered		1959-1963	...	1964-1968	1965-1969	1966-1970	1967-1971	1968-1972	1969-1973	1970-1974	1971-1975	1972-1976	1973-1977
Pig-iron	Eur 6	5.2	...	4.7	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.0	5.3	7.0	5.7	5.1	4.5
	Eur 9	*	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.2
Steel.....	Eur 6	3.8	...	5.0	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.6	5.0	6.1	4.8	4.7	4.6
	Eur 9	*	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.3

* Figures not available.

The annual rate of increase in the production potential of crude steel forecast for the period 1973-1977, i.e. 4.6%, is, as far as the Six are concerned, equal to that recorded for the last four years. However this rate is subject to considerable variation from region to region : 7% for coastal plants compared to 4% for inland plants and less than 2% for the Saar-Luxembourg-Lorraine region where enterprises are concerned more with rationalizing and modernizing their plants than with extending them.

TABLE 26

		<i>in %</i>	
Survey dates		Rate of increase in steel production potential declared	
		Coastal plants	Inland plants
1971	Eur 6	14	4
1972	Eur 6	13	2
1973	Eur 6	12	3
1974	Eur 6	7	4

Actual steel production in the Nine rose from 128 million tonnes in 1971 to 139 million tonnes in 1972 and 150 million tonnes in 1973, when the rate of utilization of production potential was 86% for the Nine and 85% for the Six. As in the case of pig iron, the gap between the actual utilization rates recorded and the theoretically maximum possible rates tends to widen from one period of high activity to the next.

TABLE 27
Relationship between steel production and production potential in the original six countries

	1960	1969	1973
Steel	96	89	85

As regards the breakdown of **capital expenditure** among the various processes, estimates for 1973 and forecasts for 1974 and 1975 reveal considerable changes.

TABLE 28

Breakdown by process of capital expenditure on steelworks in the original six countries

Processes	in %					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
LD and similar processes	82	70	72	72	58	56
Electric	12	23	22	24	34	34
Other processes (including OBM and similar processes)	6	7	6	4	8	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 1973 **capital expenditure** on **LD and similar steelworks**—209 million, compared to 242 million in 1972—remained considerable in the Six. However, as shown in the above table, the proportion of this expenditure in total investments in steel works represented only 58% against 72% in 1971 and 1972.

As in the previous year the largest expenditures in the Six were on the Mediterranean coast. Though spending will still remain high in these regions it is expected to decline somewhat in 1974 and 1975. On the other hand, it is likely to increase in various traditional iron- and steel-making regions, notably in North Rhine Westphalia.

In the United Kingdom capital expenditure in LD and similar steelworks amounted to 33 million u.a. in 1973, with a forecast of 28 million for 1974. More than half of this expenditure concerns Wales; the remainder can be attributed to three plants, one in Scotland, and the other two in the North of England. The following table shows the trend in the share of each process in the total expenditure :

TABLE 29

Breakdown by process of capital expenditure on United Kingdom steelworks

	in %	
	1973	1974
LD and similar processes	47	33
Electric	51	65
Others	2	2
Total	100	100

Here too the share of pure oxygen processes seems to be weakening.

According to Table 30, the **production potential** of LD and similar steelworks in the enlarged Community should rise from 98 million tonnes to 127 million tonnes in 1977, when it would represent 62% of the total compared to 56% today. In the Six this production potential, with an increase of 25 million tonnes, would rise to 108 million tonnes. It will then represent 62% of the total, compared to 58% in 1973. In the United Kingdom production potential should rise to 19 million tonnes, with an increase of nearly 5 million tonnes. It would then represent 62% of the total, compared to slightly below 50% in 1973. This increase—of more than 3 million tonnes—relates to two major works in the North of England.¹

TABLE 30

Movement of Actual Crude Steel Production Potential According to Steelmaking Process

'000 000 tonnes

Production processes	Production		Production potential						
	1960	1973	1969	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Basic Bessemer	Eur 6	35.9	13.5	30.5	14.9	12.4	11.2	9.8	8.7
	Eur 9	37.6	13.5		14.9	12.4	11.2	9.8	8.7
OBM and similar processes	Eur 6	—	5.6	—	6.5	8.2	9.5	11.1	11.9
	Eur 9	—	5.6	—	6.5	8.2	9.5	11.1	11.9
Open-hearth	Eur 6	27.5	16.3	27.4	19.3	18.6	17.3	15.6	15.4
	Eur 9	48.7	25.2	*	28.9	26.8	24.9	22.7	19.9
Electric-furnace	Eur 6	7.6	17.5	16.1	20.7	23.2	25.5	28.4	29.2
	Eur 9	9.3	22.9	*	26.4	29.5	32.8	36.6	38.3
LD, Kaldo, etc... ..	Eur 6	1.8	70.0	46.9	83.5	91.1	99.5	105.4	108.1
	Eur 9	2.2	82.9	*	97.8	106.3	116.0	124.3	127.3
Total	Eur 6	72.8	122.9	120.9	144.9	153.5	163.0	170.3	173.3
	Eur 9	97.8	150.1	*	174.5	183.2	194.4	204.5	206.1
Continuous casting	Eur 6	—	13.4	15.0	17.6	22.1	29.1	37.4	41.4
	Eur 9	—	14.2	*	19.1	24.6	32.8	42.3	47.2

* Figures not available.

Capital expenditure on electric steelworks has pursued a fast and uninterrupted growth since the mid-1960s. Further increases have been declared for 1974 and 1975. According to Table 28 above, their share in total expenditure on steelworks, in the Six, which was only 12% in 1969, rose progressively to 24% in 1972 and 34% in 1973. It should be maintained at this percentage in 1974. The major investments in 1973 were made in Northern Germany, in the South of France, and in particular in the non-coastal regions of Italy which alone absorbed 30% of total expenditure in the Six, on this category of steel. Even greater capital expenditure is expected to be approved in 1974 and 1975 in the same regions and in Northern France.

In the three new Member States capital expenditure on electric steelworks which was already 42 million in 1970 should rise to 71 million in 1974. In the United Kingdom it is expected to represent, for that year, 65% of total expenditure on steelworks, compared to 51% in 1973.

¹ An additional increase in production potential, of around 1.5 million tonnes, should result from the implementation, during the first half of 1974, of projects in the UK public sector, which were still to be approved at the time of the survey.

Despite the tensions which characterize the scrap market the enterprises of the enlarged Community have declared that their **production potential** for electric steelworks will increase at the rate of 9.7% per year, by 12 million tonnes. It should rise from 26 million tonnes in 1973 to 38 million in 1977. The share of electric steelworks in the production potential would then represent 18% of total crude steel potential in the enlarged Community, compared to 15% in 1973.

TABLE 31
Shares of the Different Steelmaking Processes in 1960, 1969, 1973 and 1977

in %

Production processes	Actual production		Production potential			
	1960	1973	1969	1973	1977 (Estimated share)	
Basic Bessemer	Eur 6	48.8	11.0	25.2	10.3	5.0
	Eur 9	38.5	9.0	*	8.5	4.2
OBM, etc... ..	Eur 6	—	4.5	—	4.5	6.9
	Eur 9	—	3.7	*	3.7	5.8
Open-Hearth	Eur 6	37.6	13.3	22.7	13.3	8.8
	Eur 9	49.7	16.8	*	16.6	9.7
Electric-furnace	Eur 6	11.0	14.2	13.3	14.2	16.8
	Eur 9	9.5	15.3	*	15.1	18.5
LD, Kaldo, etc... ..	Eur 6	2.6	57.0	38.8	57.7	62.5
	Eur 9	2.3	55.2	*	56.1	61.8
Total	Eur 6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Eur 9	100.0	100.0	*	100.0	100.0

* Figures not available.

The increases forecast in **production potential** are particularly marked in the non-coastal regions of Italy (5 million tonnes), in all the regions of the United Kingdom (3 million tonnes) and in Eastern and Southern France (nearly two million tonnes). The new potential is expected to result to a large extent from the construction and extension of mini-steelworks. However, in the United Kingdom more than half the increase would appear to arise from the replacement of open hearth steelworks in the public and private sectors, and the expansion of electric steelworks producing special types of steel in the North and other regions of England. These developments mean that in 1977 the private sector in Britain would depend, for 87% of its steel production potential, on the electric process.

As regards the Community as a whole such an increase in the potential of electric steel of such magnitude has never previously been declared. Moreover the production potential forecast might even be exceeded in actual terms. The survey of future production potential of electric steelworks presents particular difficulties in a number of regions of the Community. Furthermore, the time between the dates on which the enterprises take their decisions—or, in some cases even, when they constitute themselves as companies—and the dates on which the plants start to produce is particularly short.

TABLE 32
Average Annual Movement of the Different Steelmaking Processes

in %

Production processes		Average annual movement in actual production 1960-1973 ⁽¹⁾	Estimated average annual movement in completed or approved	
			1969-1973	1973-1977
Pig-iron (for comparison)	Eur 6	+ 4.5	+ 4.8	+ 4.5
	Eur 9	+ 3.6	* 4.8	+ 4.2
Basic Bessemer	Eur 6	— 6.3	— 16.4	— 12.6
	Eur 9	— 6.9	* 16.4	— 12.6
OBM, etc... ..	Eur 6	*	*	+ 16.4
	Eur 9	*	*	+ 16.4
Open-hearth.....	Eur 6	— 3.7	— 0.8	— 5.5
	Eur 9	— 4.1	* 0.8	— 8.6
Electric-furnace	Eur 6	+ 7.1	+ 5.4	+ 9.0
	Eur 9	+ 7.7	* 5.4	+ 9.7
LD, Kaldo, etc... ..	Eur 6	+ 31.0	+ 15.5	+ 6.7
	Eur 9	+ 28.2	* 15.5	+ 6.8
Total crude steel	Eur 6	+ 4.4	+ 4.6	+ 4.6
	Eur 9	+ 3.7	* 4.6	+ 4.3

⁽¹⁾ The rates of growth of actual production between 1960 and 1973 are calculated on the basis of a regression line.

* Figures not available.

Capital expenditure on open hearth steelworks in the Nine has continued the decline which set in during the 1960s and is today similar to expenditure on basic Bessemer steelworks. However, for the first time for several years, in many cases for reasons related to environmental protection, the enterprises have declared an increase in approved outlays for the near future.

The **production potential** of open hearth steelworks in the Six, which decreased slightly between 1973 and 1972 (19 million tonnes as against 20 million tonnes) is not expected to exceed 15 million tonnes in 1977. However, this decline should not be as great as had been declared until very recently. Confirming the initial indications given in the previous survey, certain enterprises seem to be intending to slow down the closing of their open hearth steelworks—especially if they are operating large capacity plants. In 1977 nearly half the production potential of open hearth steelworks still in operation is expected to be in North Rhine Westphalia.

On the other hand, in the United Kingdom open hearth steelworks are likely to continue to be closed down in all regions at a rapid rate, the result of which should be to reduce UK production potential between 1973 and 1977 from 9 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes. Further closures seem likely for the end of 1977.

FIGURE 11

Actual Production and Production Potential of Crude Steel by Production Process

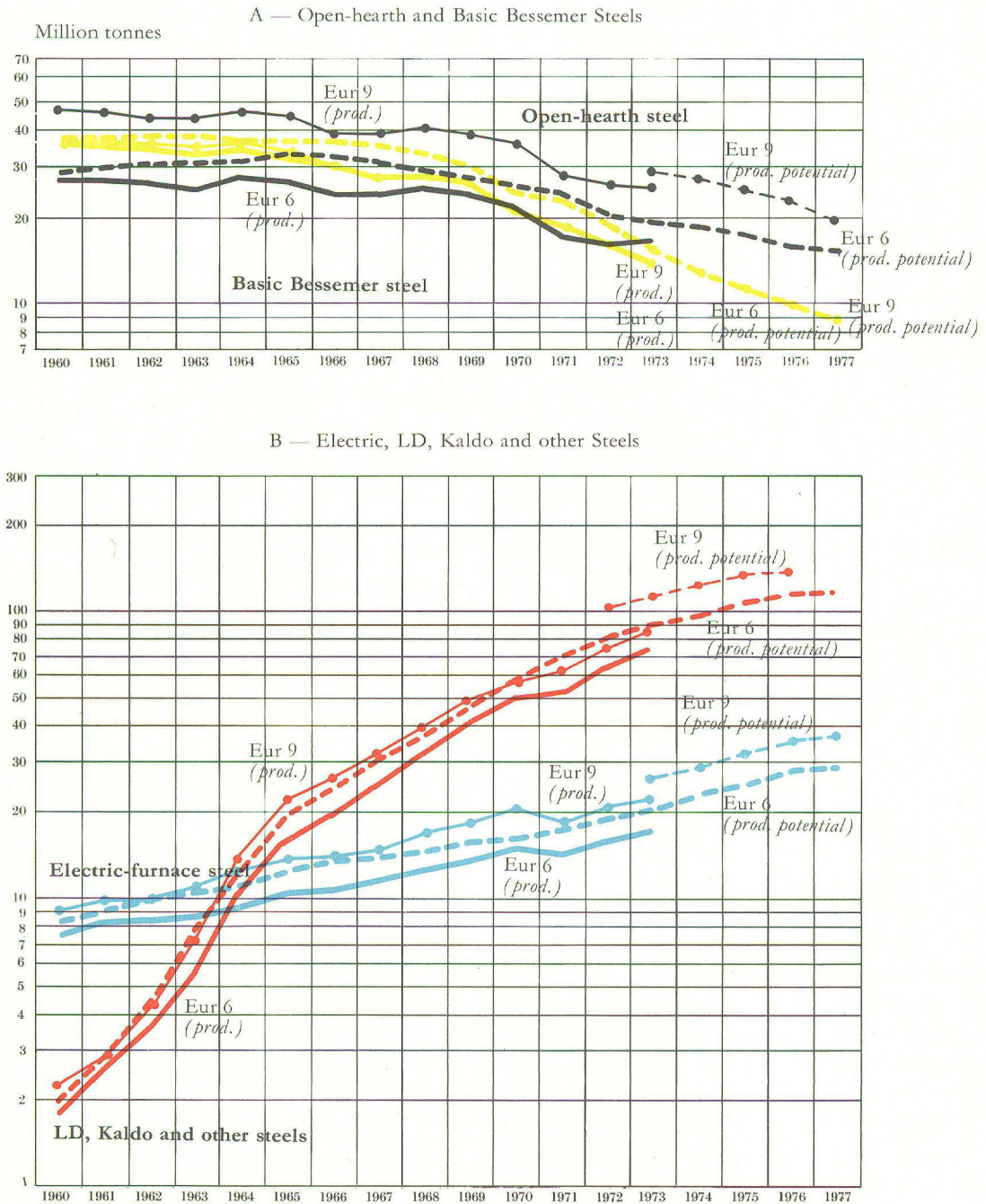


TABLE 33

Net Decrease in Basic Bessemer and Open-hearth Steelmaking Potential

'000 000 tonnes

		Basic Bessemer	Open-hearth	Total
		5.8	1.3	7.1
		5.8	*	*
1971	Eur 6	1.8	1.5	3.3
	Eur 9	1.8	*	*
1972	Eur 6	3.7	4.3	8.0
	Eur 9	3.7	*	*
1973	Eur 6	4.3	1.0	5.3
	Eur 9	4.3	*	*
Total net (actual) decrease for the period	Eur 6	15.6	8.1	23.7
1969-1973	Eur 9	15.6	*	*
Total net (forecast) decrease for the period	Eur 6	6.2	4.0	10.2
1973-1977	Eur 9	6.2	9.0	15.2

* Figures not available.

For the enlarged Community the annual rate of decrease in the production potential of open hearth steelworks is thus 8.6%. At the end of the period this process should represent no more than 10% of total crude steel production potential. According to the survey, the possible introduction of the new SIP process does not yet seem to have had an appreciable effect on the plans to close open hearth steelworks.

As in the last few years **capital expenditure in basic Bessemer steelworks** remained insignificant and represents less than 1% of total expenditure on steelworks.

Production potential, which fell from 19 million tonnes in 1972 to 15 million tonnes in 1973, should be no more than 9 million tonnes in 1977. About half of it should be located in Lorraine. The only other plants of any importance still in operation at this date would mostly be in Luxembourg. It is even likely that as in the past the actual reduction will exceed that forecast.

The decline announced will be related to closures less often than it has been in past years. It will be due rather more to the adaptation of the steelworks to OBM and similar processes. Certain enterprises producing chiefly basic Bessemer steel seem to be opting for this solution, which implies only limited investment and scarcely modifies existing plant configurations.

As regards **OBM and similar steelworks expenditure** reached 22 million u.a. in 1973 and should remain at this level in 1974 and 1975. This expenditure concerns mainly the construction of a new OBM steelworks in Belgium, on similar lines to projects already completed in the United States. Other enterprises are envisaging similar programmes. There might thus be a renewed expansion of bottom blown processes.

In any case **the production potential** of OBM and similar steelworks should increase rapidly, by at least 5 million tonnes per year by 1977, thus rising from 7 million to 12 million tonnes,

(c) Semis and rolled products

In 1973 **capital expenditure on rolling mills** in the enlarged Community amounted to 1 170 million u.a. at current prices. It is expected to amount to 1 298 million in 1974.

The total for the Six—1 033 million—is slightly down on the maximum reached in 1972—1 167 million—and is below the total declared by the enterprises at the beginning of the year (1 131 million). This decrease affected North Rhine Westphalia in particular. Forecast expenditure for 1974 remains similar to last year's, although there are changes across the regions. The total for North Rhine Westphalia should again be higher, though the level reached in the early 1970s will not be attained.

TABLE 34
Capital Expenditure on Production Capacity for Semis and Rolled Products, 1954-75

'000 000 units of account

Type of mill	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)		
	1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Blooming and slabbing mills	Eur 9 Eur 9.	55.4 *	44.1 *	43.4 *	52.5 *	83.0 *	91.4 *	79.3 *	97.9 *	121.5 *	104.4 129.4	86.9 103.0	53.1 58.6
Continuous-casting plants	Eur 6 Eur 9	1.1 *	10.0 *	13.1 *	28.2 *	19.9 *	30.5 *	63.1 *	84.0 *	67.0 *	127.4 153.2	198.5 229.1	162.2 179.3
Miscellaneous (including coating lines)	Eur 6 Eur 9	42.4 *	42.9 *	46.2 *	27.2 *	28.0 *	50.2 *	76.9 *	84.0 *	138.0 *	152.1 156.5	135.0 147.3	98.6 141.7
<i>Total, section mills</i>	Eur 6 Eur 9	101.1 *	109.5 *	116.3 *	78.9 *	66.4 *	72.3 *	115.1 *	158.2 *	192.7 *	219.7 256.6	205.8 288.0	125.4 177.7
<i>Total, flat-product mills</i>	Eur 6 Eur 9	194.5 *	219.0 *	186.0 *	130.9 *	193.8 *	260.3 *	536.1 *	608.0 *	647.8 *	428.9 474.3	490.0 530.4	343.8 358.9
Total	Eur 6 Eur 9	394.5 *	425.5 *	405.0 *	317.7 *	391.1 *	504.7 *	870.5 *	1 032.0 *	1 167.0 *	1 032.5 1 170.0	1 116.2 1 297.8	783.1 916.2

* Figures not available.

Capital expenditure on **roughing mills** reached 129 million u.a. in 1973. Expenditure in the Six—104 million—though representing three times the expenditure on this category of mill in the mid-1960s, was down on the previous year's maximum of 121 million.

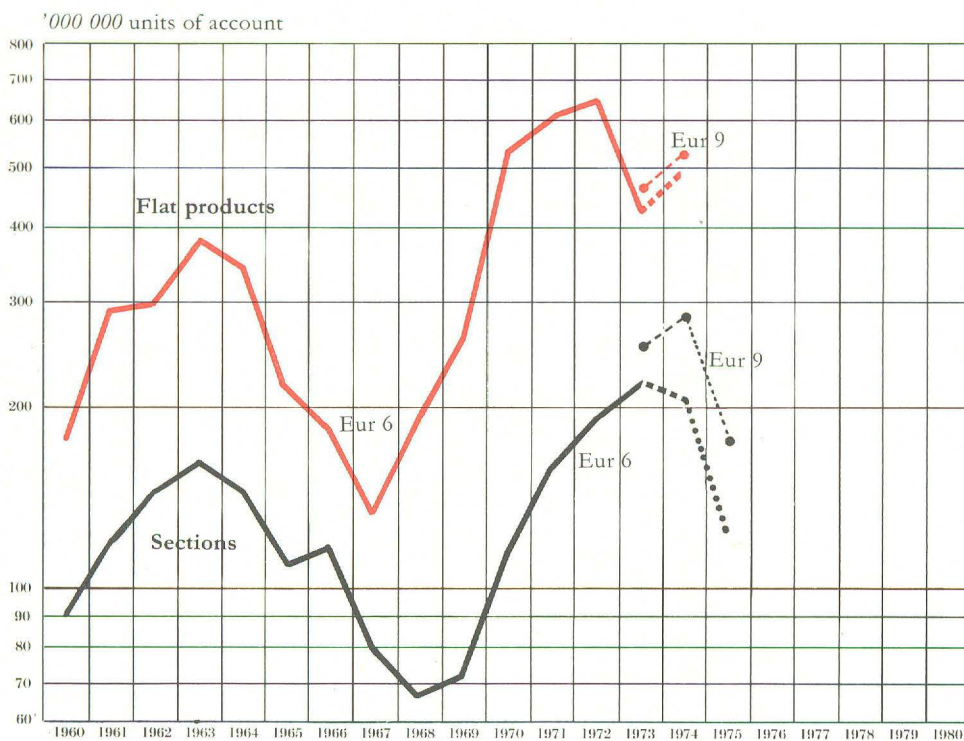
In the United Kingdom around half the total expenditure on roughing mills of 24 million u.a. in 1973 and 16 million in 1974 is attributed to slabbing mills in Scotland and Wales.

The expansion of **continuous casting** is more spectacular with capital expenditure in the enlarged Community in this field reaching the high level of 153 million u.a. in 1973. Expenditure commitments for 1975 are already 179 million. In the Six expenditure on continuous casting in 1973 represented 12% of total expenditure on rolling mills compared to 6% in 1972.

FIGURE 12

Sections and Flat Products

A — Capital expenditure



B — Actual production and production potential

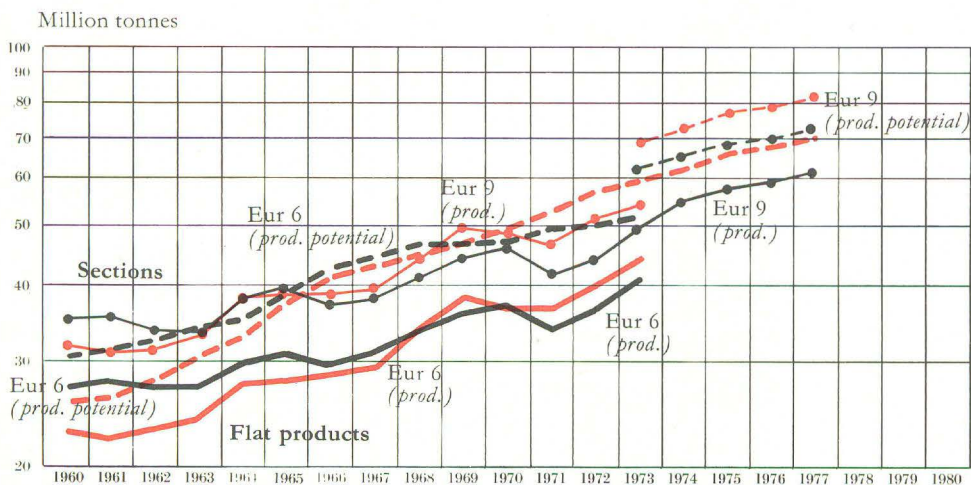


TABLE 35
Movement of Continuous Casting Potential

'000 000 tonnes

	Production 1973	Production potential				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Continuous casting Eur 6	13.4	17.6	22.1	29.1	37.4	41.4
Eur 9	14.2	19.1	24.6	32.8	42.3	47.2

As shown in Table 35 the production potential of continuous casting in the enlarged Community is expected to increase at an annual rate of 24 % between now and 1977, thus rising from 19 million tonnes to 47 million tonnes. The proportion of steel suitable for conversion by continuous casting should rise from 11% to 23% during the period.

As shown in Table 36 capital expenditure on **long product** rolling mills in 1973 amounted to 257 million u.a. in the Nine as a whole. In the original Six it exceeded the remarkably high level recorded in 1972.

Forecasts for 1974 point to a further increase in investment in this category of rolling mill, thanks chiefly to large-scale projects in progress in the North of England.

TABLE 36
Capital Expenditure on Production Capacity for Semis and Rolled Products, 1954-75

'000 000 units of account

Sectors	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)	
	1954-1964 (annual) average	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Heavy and medium section mills Eur 6	47.1	52.4	51.3	33.9	28.9	31.4	46.0	57.2	54.2	82.2	101.2	57.6
Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	89.2	108.0	64.1
Small-bar mills Eur 6	33.5	44.3	49.6	23.7	16.5	31.3	48.4	66.0	74.0	63.1	58.1	21.2
Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	64.2	60.2	26.1
Wire mills Eur 6	20.5	12.8	15.4	21.3	21.0	9.6	20.7	34.9	64.5	74.4	46.5	46.6
Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	103.2	119.8	87.5
Total, section mills Eur 6	101.1	109.5	116.3	78.9	66.4	72.3	115.1	158.1	192.7	219.7	205.8	125.4
Eur 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	256.6	288.0	177.7

* Figures not available.

In 1973 capital expenditure on rolling mills for **flat products** in the enlarged Community amounted to 474 million u.a. According to forecasts it should be 530 million in 1974.

In the United Kingdom, although total expenditure is relatively moderate, expansion programmes for hot and cold rolling in Scotland and in coastal and inland regions of Wales absorb over 70% of the total UK expenditure—44 million in 1973 and 33 million u.a. in 1974—allocated to flat product rolling mills. Other investments in progress relate chiefly to the production of coils and heavy plate in the North of England.

TABLE 37
Capital Expenditure on Production Capacity for Semis and Rolled Products, 1954-75

'000 000 units of account

Sectors	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)		
	1954-1964 (annual) average	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Hoop and strip mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	7.6 *	10.0 *	13.6 *	12.7 *	15.1 *	9.0 *	14.1 *	6.8 *	5.8 *	4.6 14.4	7.0 18.5	1.6 7.7
Plate and universal mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	34.2 *	23.1 *	33.2 *	20.5 *	34.6 *	43.6 *	92.8 *	150.7 *	120.0 *	48.8 58.0	54.2 67.7	71.1 78.2
Hot-sheet mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	2.9 *	1.2 *	0.7 *	0.6 *	0.8 *	0.7 *	0.4 *	1.5 *	0.6 *	0.1 0.2	— 0.1	0.8 0.8
Cold-sheet mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	1.0 *	0.5 *	0.1 *	3.2 *	10.9 *	2.0 *	1.7 *	0.3 *	— *	— 10.3	0.4 5.3	7.1 7.3
Hot wide-strip mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	57.1 *	86.6 *	78.8 *	63.2 *	90.6 *	64.0 *	111.3 *	196.9 *	314.3 *	207.2 210.7	198.6 200.5	143.0 143.3
Cold wide-strip mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	91.7 *	97.6 *	59.6 *	30.7 *	41.8 *	141.0 *	315.8 *	251.8 *	207.1 *	168.2 180.7	229.8 238.3	120.2 121.6
Total, flat-product mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	194.5 *	219.0 *	186.0 *	130.9 *	193.8 *	260.3 *	536.1 *	608.0 *	647.8 *	428.9 474.3	490.0 530.4	343.8 358.9

* Figures not available.

Expenditure approved for flat products in the Six showed a considerable decline in relation to both the very high levels of the two previous years and the figures declared by the enterprises at the beginning of the year. As in previous years, the expenditure was basically confined to the North of France and the Mediterranean coast, which absorbed more than two-thirds of the total for the Six.

The advancement of schemes in progress at coastal plants is likely to be exhibited in a gradual decline in these regions in 1974 and 1975 but this should be easily offset, at least in 1974, by the forecast expenditure for the rest of the Community.

In total, between 1973 and 1977, the **production potential** of rolled products in the enlarged Community should increase by 22 million tonnes from 132 to 154 million tonnes. The rate of increase in production potential should be 3.9% while actual production has only increased at the rate of 3.7%

since 1960. In the Six, the forecast increase in annual production potential, 19.5 million tonnes, also represents an annual rate of 3.9% whereas actual production has increased at an average rate of 4.4% per year since 1960. A comparison of these figures shows the forecast acceleration in the growth in the iron and steel industry of the new Member States, in particular for long products.

TABLE 38
Average Annual Movement of the Different Types of Finished Products

Products	Actual Production			Production potential					
	1960 (mill. tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%) ⁽¹⁾	1973 (mill. tonnes)	1969 (mill. tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1973 (mill. tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1977 (mill. tonnes)	
Heavy and light sections, incl. tube rounds and squares	Eur 6	21.9	+ 3.0	31.0	36.0	+ 3.1	40.7	+ 3.1	45.9
	Eur 9	28.4	+ 2.0	37.4	*	*	47.9	+ 3.1	54.1
Wire-rod	Eur 6	5.4	+ 5.1	9.7	10.1	+ 4.2	11.9	+ 4.5	14.2
	Eur 9	6.9	4.6	12.0	*	*	14.3	+ 5.5	17.7
<i>Total, sections</i>	Eur 6	27.3	+ 3.2	40.7	46.1	+ 3.3	52.6	+ 3.4	60.1
	Eur 9	35.3	+ 2.7	49.4	*	*	62.2	+ 3.6	71.8
Hoop and strip and tube strip	Eur 6	4.7	+ 3.0	6.9	8.5	+ 0.2	8.6	+ 3.3	9.8
	Eur 9	6.5	+ 2.7	8.6	*	*	10.5	+ 2.7	11.7
Plate of 3 mm and over ⁽²⁾	Eur 6	7.8	+ 4.3	12.9	15.4	+ 4.2	18.2	+ 5.5	22.6
	Eur 9	10.9	+ 3.4	15.4	*	*	21.0	+ 5.1	25.6
Hot-rolled sheet under 3 mm ⁽²⁾ ...	Eur 6	3.0	-25.0	0.5	1.0	+ 0.0	1.0	+ 8.8	1.4
	Eur 9	*	*	0.6	*	*	1.1	+ 8.1	1.5
Cold-reduced sheet under 3 mm ...	Eur 6	7.4	+10.5	24.0	21.6	+ 9.9	31.6	+ 3.7	36.5
	Eur 9	*	*	29.2	*	*	37.0	+ 3.8	43.0
<i>Total, flats ⁽²⁾</i>	Eur 6	22.9	+ 5.6	44.3	46.5	+ 6.1	59.4	+ 4.3	70.3
	Eur 9	31.9	+ 4.7	53.8	*	*	69.6	+ 4.1	81.8
Total, finished rolled products ⁽²⁾	Eur 6	50.2	+ 4.4	85.1	92.6	+ 4.9	112.0	+ 3.9	130.4
	Eur 9	67.2	+ 3.7	103.2	*	*	131.8	+ 3.9	153.6

⁽¹⁾ Growth rates p.a. of actual production between 1960 and 1973 are calculated on the basis of a regression line.

⁽²⁾ Exclusive of coils rating as end products in respect of which the production potential would increase from 9.9 to 13.3 m. tons from 1973 to 1977

The production potential of **long products** in the nine countries of the Community—62 million tonnes in 1973—should reach 72 million tonnes per year in 1977, which would represent an annual rate of increase of 3.6%. In the Six production potential should rise from 53 million tonnes to 60 million tonnes. Most of this increase would concern heavy and light sections produced in the non-coastal regions of Italy, in France and Germany. The production potential of wire rod should grow at an even faster rate due to the commissioning of new plant, in particular in France and Belgium.

In the new Member States 60% of the forecast increase in the production potential of rolled products—3.4 million tonnes per year—concerns long products. The production potential of wire rod in the United Kingdom is expected to increase by 1 million tonnes during the period as a result of investments forecast in the North of England, Wales and the South of England. Thus the potential for wire rod should represent 15.1% of total UK rolling mill potential in 1977 compared to 10.8% in the Six. As regards section mills, projects for the North of England and the Midlands are expected to increase the production potential of heavy and light sections from 6.9 million tonnes in 1973 to 7.9 million tonnes in 1977.

The total forecast increase for all **flat products** in the enlarged Community is expected to be 12.2 million tonnes, including 6 million tonnes for cold rolled thin sheet—on account in particular of extensions in progress in the North of France and in Wales—and 4 million tonnes for heavy and medium plate. The production potential of heavy and medium plate should rise at a high annual rate—5.1%—higher than the rate for flat products—4.1%. In the Six the rate predicted by the present survey for heavy plate from 1973 to 1977—5.5%—is appreciably higher than the rates forecast by the previous survey for 1972-1977—2.9%.

In the survey flat products are taken to include : hoop and strip for tube making, heavy and medium plate and universal mill plate, cold and hot rolled thin sheet. They do not include coils—rated as end products—used in the as-delivered state in the Community or exported to third countries. The share of this category of coil in total flat products varies according to enterprise, and in the course of time within a single enterprise. Figures on this may in fact be influenced to a considerable extent by forecasts regarding future demand and in particular by trends in foreign trade.

TABLE 39
Annual Rate of Growth in Coils Production Potential

	Production potential				
	1969 (‘000 000 tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1973 (‘000 000 tonnes)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1977 (‘000 000 tonnes)
Coils Eur 6	31.5	+ 9.7	45.8	+ 6.7	59.3
Eur 9	*	*	54.4	+ 6.0	68.7

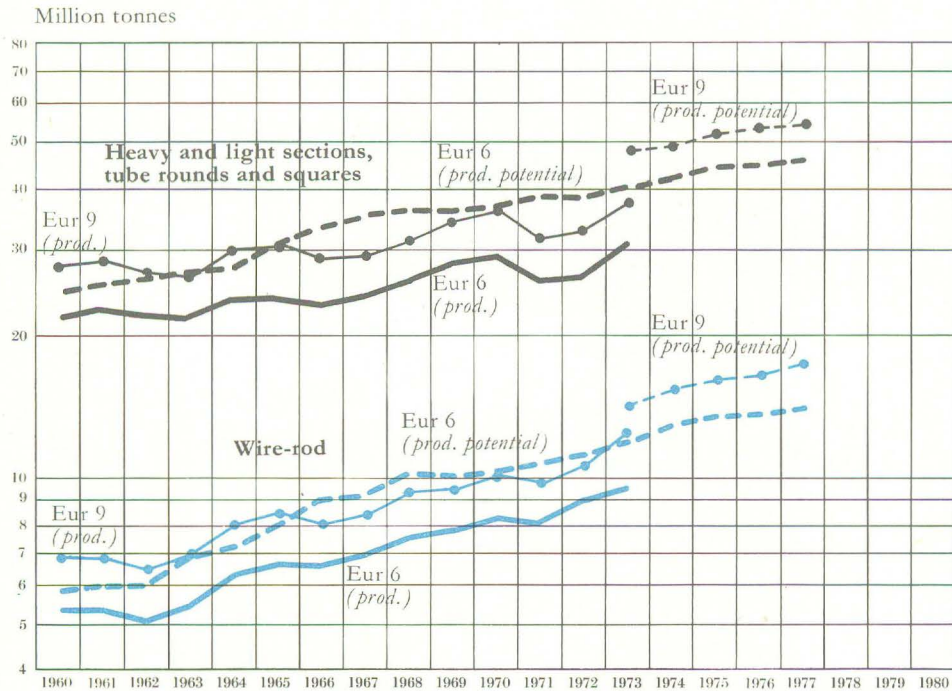
* Figures not available.

With the above reservations the production potential of coils, as finished products, in the enlarged Community is expected to increase by 3.4 million tonnes between 1973 and 1977 and thus rise from 9.9 million tonnes to 13.3 million tonnes.

FIGURE 13

Actual Production and Production Potential for the Various Categories of Finished Rolled Products

A — Sections



B — Flat products

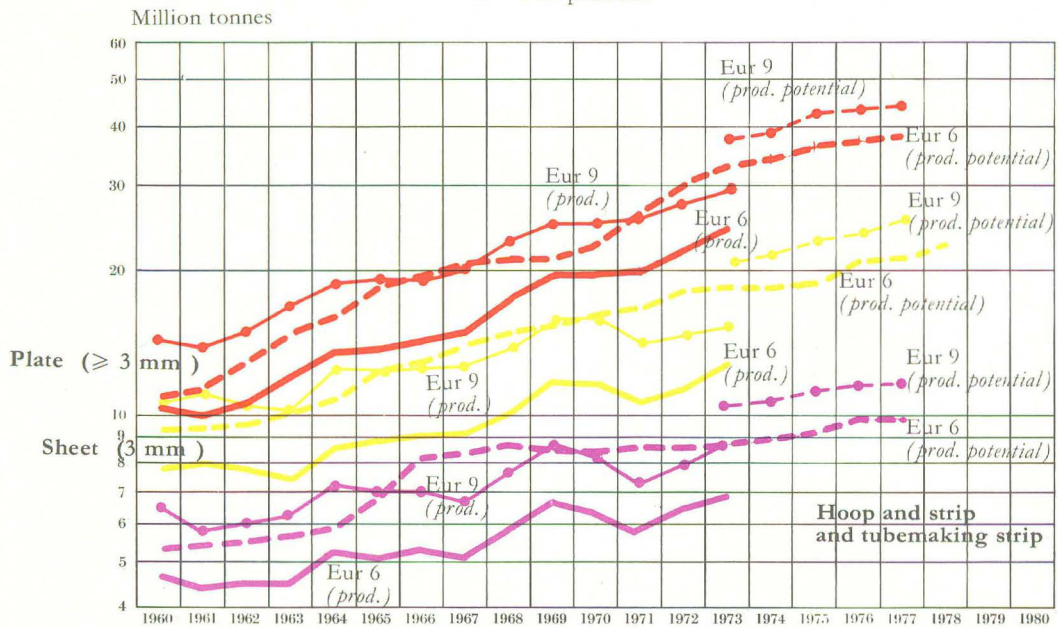


FIGURE 14

Breakdown of Total Production of Finished Rolled Products by Types of Product

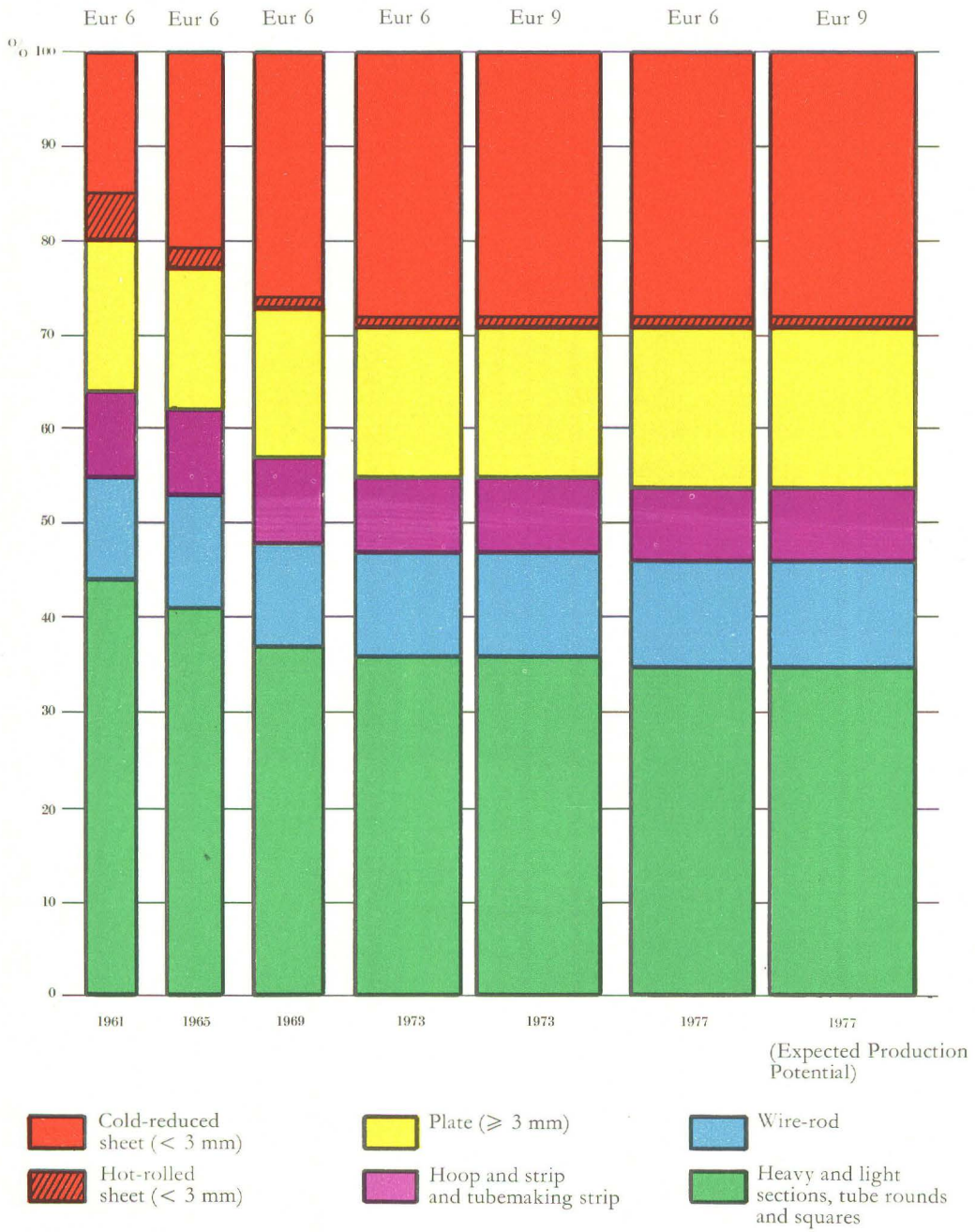


FIGURE 15

Development of Techniques for the Production of Plate ≥ 3 mm, Hoop and Strip and Tubemaking Strip

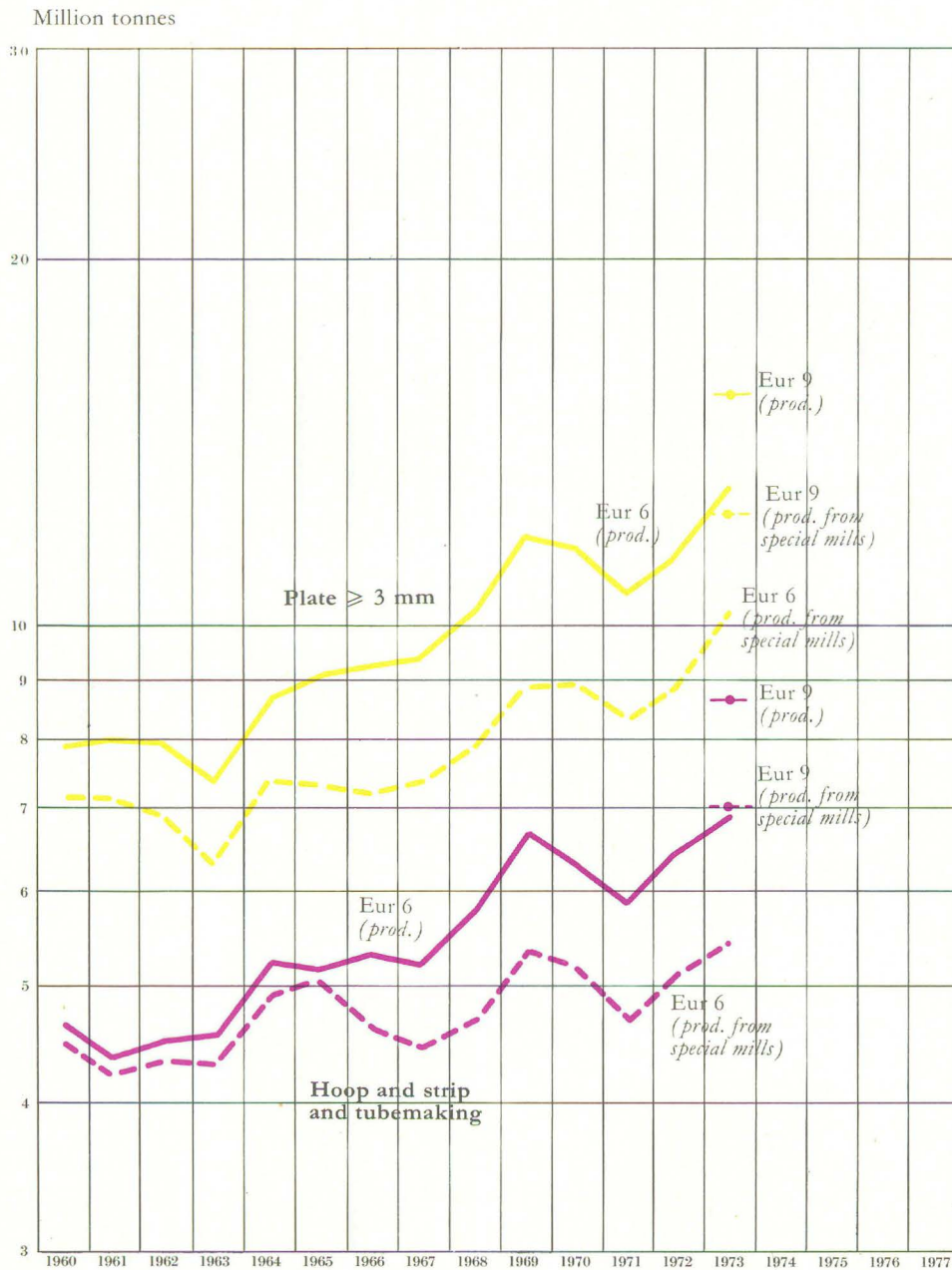


TABLE 40
Movement of Production of Heavy and Medium Plate, Hoop and Strip and Tubemaking Strip

Products	1958-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	'000 000 tonnes	
<i>Heavy and medium plate</i>												
— from special mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	6.7 *	7.3 *	7.2 *	7.4 *	8.0 *	8.9 *	8.9 *	8.3 *	8.8 *	10.1 12.3	
— from coils	Eur 6 Eur 9	0.9 *	1.7 *	1.9 *	1.9 *	2.3 *	2.9 *	2.7 *	2.3 *	2.6 *	2.8 3.1	
Total	Eur 6 Eur 9	7.6 *	9.0 12.5	9.1 12.5	9.3 12.6	10.3 13.9	11.8 15.9	11.6 15.9	10.6 14.0	11.4 14.8	12.9 15.4	
<i>Hoop and strip and tubemaking strip</i>												
— from special mills	Eur 6 Eur 9	4.2 *	4.6 *	4.6 *	4.4 *	4.7 *	5.5 *	5.2 *	4.7 *	5.2 *	5.4 7.0	
— from coils	Eur 6 Eur 9	0.2 *	0.6 *	0.7 *	0.8 *	1.1 *	1.2 *	1.1 *	1.1 *	1.3 *	1.5 1.6	
Total	Eur 6 Eur 9	4.4 *	5.2 7.1	5.3 7.0	5.2 6.8	5.8 7.6	6.7 8.6	6.3 8.2	5.8 7.2	6.5 8.0	6.9 8.6	

* Figures not available.

(d) General services

Capital expenditure forecast for the general services of plants in the Nine Countries amounts to a total of 603 million u.a. for 1974. This expenditure is expected to have reached 623 million in 1973. It concerns for the most part work on infrastructure for the new French and Italian coastal plants. Expenditure in the United Kingdom—38 million u.a. in 1973 and 85 million in 1974—is confined almost exclusively to work undertaken in the North of England. In the other regions of the Community expenditure scarcely departs from the average for previous years.

TABLE 41
Capital Expenditure on the General Services of the Iron and Steel Industry, 1954-75

Type of installation		Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (cat. A + B)	
		1954-1964 (annual average)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Power-generating plant and distribution	Eur 6 Eur 9	60.9 *	55.7 *	43.1 *	33.5 *	33.4 *	40.8 *	51.8 *	88.4 *	117.0 *	148.5 157.1	90.4 118.3	59.7 99.7
Miscellaneous	Eur 6 Eur 9	107.9 *	166.0 *	145.4 *	104.7 *	105.2 *	117.6 *	183.7 *	302.9 *	389.2 *	436.3 466.4	425.8 484.4	193.0 259.4
Total	Eur 6 Eur 9	168.8 *	221.7 *	188.5 *	138.2 *	138.6 *	158.4 *	235.5 *	391.3 *	506.2 *	584.8 623.5	516.2 602.7	252.7 359.1

* Figures not available.

ANNEXES

I—Basic definitions

II—Sources of past statistics on production and investment
in the industries of the three new Member States

III—Statistical tables

I—BASIC DEFINITIONS

The following definitions have been adopted by the High Authority and subsequently the Commission of the European Communities in order to ensure comparability in the figures obtained from survey to survey.

I—INVESTMENT

(a) **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, except the financing of workers' housing schemes, financial participation and all interests not directly connected with ECSC Treaty products.

(b) **Classification of investment products**

As regards the trend in capital expenditure and related production potential, the same breakdown of capital schemes as that used in the questionnaires submitted to the enterprises has been adopted, viz.:

A—Projects completed or in progress before 1 January 1974;

B—Projects approved but not yet in progress on 1 January 1974;

C—Other projects planned to be started between 1 January 1974 and 31 December 1976.

Since investment projects drawn up by iron and steel companies and companies in the extraction industries (coal and iron or mining) are often revoked, category C is not considered in this report.

(c) **Units of account**

(1) Until the end of 1971, the unit adopted in this report had been successively the unit of account of the European Payment Union (EPU) and subsequently that of the European Monetary Agreement (AME).

- (2) The unit of account adopted for 1970 was the EUR unit of account as defined by the Statistical Office of the European Communities; the rates of exchange between this unit and the national currencies were calculated according to the weighted average of official rates in force before and after 18 December 1971 (rates in force in 1970 were considered valid until the Washington agreement of 18 December 1971 and, for the period from 19 December to 31 December 1971: new central rates resulting from the agreements).
- (3) In 1972 and 1973 the rates of exchange between the EUR unit of account and the national currencies continued to be calculated at central rates;
- (4) From 1 January 1974 onwards rates of exchange between the unit of account adopted were those fixed for the ECSC in application of the Commission Decision of 19 December 1973.

Country	Currency	1959 and 1960	1961	1962 to 1968	1969	1970	1971 ⁶	1972 ⁶	1973 ⁶	1974 and onwards ⁷
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	DM	4.20	4.03 ²	4.00	3.94 ⁵	3.655	3.499	3.499	3.499	3.220
Belgium/ Luxembourg	FB-Flux	50	50	50	50	50	49.96	48.657	48.657	48.657
France	FF ¹	4.937 ¹	4.937	4.937	5.178 ⁴	5.554	5.554	5.554	5.554	5.554
Italy	Lit	625	625	625	625	625	625.19	631.342	631.342	727.640
Netherlands	Fl	3.80	3.65 ³	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.617	3.523	3.523	3.355
United Kingdom ...	£	0.357	0.357	{ 0.357 0.417	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.512
Denmark	Dkr	6.907	6.907	{ 6.907 7.500	7.500	7.500	7.578	7.578	7.578	7.578
Ireland	£Ir	0.357	0.357	{ 0.357 0.417	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.512

¹ NF as from 1 January 1959.

² Mean between official rate of exchange in force from 1 January to 3 March 1961 (4.20) and that in force from 4 March to 31 December 1961 (4.00).

³ Mean between official rate of exchange in force from 1 January to 3 March 1961 (3.80) and that in force from 4 March to 31 December 1961 (3.62).

⁴ Mean between official rate of exchange in force from 1 January to 10 August 1969 (4.937) and that in force from 11 August to 31 December 1969 (5.554).

⁵ Mean between official rate of exchange in force from 1 January to 26 October 1969 (4.00) and that in force from 27 October to 31 December 1969 (3.66).

⁶ For 1971: weighted average of the official rates in force before and after 18 December 1971 (rates in force in 1970 regarded as valid up to the Washington agreement of 18 December 1971, and for the period from 19 December to 31 December 1971: new central rates resulting from these agreements).

For 1972 and 1973: the central rates resulting from the Washington agreement of 18 December 1971.

⁷ For 1974 and onwards, the rates in force as at 1st January 1974 pursuant to decision of 19 December 1973 relating to the unit of account to be used in Decisions, Opinions and Communiqués for the purposes of the Treaty establishing the ECSC.

(d) Capital goods prices indices

The statistics for the annual investment surveys are compiled from the enterprises' declarations at the ruling prices for the year concerned, the figures being converted into units of account at the official rates shown above.

Capital goods for the iron and steel (or coal) industry are often highly specific and originate to a large extent in countries outside the Community. It is thus difficult to calculate price indices for these goods applicable to every country in the ECSC. It is nevertheless of interest to draw from the national accounts the indices concerning capital goods for all sectors of industry, and to weight these indices in accordance with the share of each country in Community steel investments. Indices first for the original six countries and secondly with the addition of the United Kingdom have been drawn up. It should be borne in mind that the differences between the UK and EUR 6 inflation rates are already reflected in Sterling depreciation.

The table below shows the indices recently revised according to this method with 100 for base-year 1963:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Eur 6	89.4	92.9	95.8	100.0	104.4	106.9	190.4	110.7	112.6	118.3	128.5	137.6	144.5	—
Eur 6 + U.K.						106.8	109.7	111.0	113.5	118.5	128.6	138.1	145.0	155.0 (¹)

(¹) Estimate.

II—MINING INDUSTRIES

(a) Coal

Extraction potential—The figures shown represent the net maximum output technically achievable, allowing for the performance capacity of the different installations at the collieries (underground, surface, washeries), and assuming that it is not impeded by marketing difficulties, strikes or manpower shortages.

A number of mines with a low output, including the German 'small mines', have not been included as regards either capital expenditure or production potential. They accounted for an extraction in 1973 of only about 0.3 million tonnes, out of 262.1 million.

The 'licensed' mines in the United Kingdom are also not included in the enquiry due principally to the difficulties in extending the survey to the large number of small enterprises concerned. Their production in 1973 was 1.7 million tonnes.

(b) 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 performance capacity of the ancillary and auxiliary installations. It is assumed that a ready market and unlimited raw material supplies are assured.

(c) Iron ore

Extraction potential—The figures shown represent the maximum continuous output which can be achieved by each mine, allowing for the performance capacity of the different installations (underground, surface, ore-preparation plant where the ore is sold only after treatment) and for estimated manpower availabilities during the year under consideration.

III—IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

(a) Production potential

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 taken 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 the usual 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 out of production in the course of the year. Production estimates must be based on the probable composition ratios of the charge in each plant concerned, on the assumption that the raw materials will be available.'

In the case of steels produced mainly from pig iron, the production potential is estimated in respect of the blast-furnaces and *steelworks* as a whole and not each steelworks individually.

The capital expenditure of a number of very small iron and steel works has not been included in this survey. It was assumed that the production potential of these enterprises would over the next few years remain at the level of actual production for 1973. The production potentials mentioned in this report therefore exceed those actually declared by a certain percentage which varies from sector to sector but does generally not exceed 1% for crude steel and 2% for finished rolled-products.

As the production potential of the *rolling mills* is governed by the shape (section), thickness and width of the material fed into the mill (metal input) and the products to be obtained, we have proceeded on the assumption that, should no forecast be possible as to future steel-rolling conditions, it will be necessary to base estimates on the conditions obtained in 1973. The same applies to the apportionment of steel availabilities among the different types of mill.

(b) Geographical breakdown

In the tables, the producer regions in the original six countries other than mentioned by name are:

Northern Germany:	Länder Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen;
Southern Germany:	Länder Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria;
Eastern France:	Departments of Ardennes, Aube, Doubs, Haute-Marne, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Vosges, Territoire de Belfort, Haute-Saône, Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin;
Northern France:	Departments of Aisne, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Seine, Région parisienne, Seine-et-Marne, Somme;
France, other areas:	all other Departments.

For the United Kingdom, the English producing regions given in the statistical tables correspond to the following United Kingdom Standard regions:

Northern England:	North, North West, Yorks and Humberside;
England other regions:	West Midlands, East Midlands, East Anglia, South West, South East.

ANNEX II
SOURCES OF PAST STATISTICS ON PRODUCTION AND INVESTMENT
IN THE INDUSTRIES OF THE THREE NEW MEMBER STATES

Country	Industry/Product	Source	Table	Figure
United Kingdom	Coal	Digest of Energy Statistics HMSO, London	1, 2, 5, 6, 9	1, 2, 3, 4
United Kingdom	Mine-owned coking plants and briquetting plants	National Coal Board Unpublished figures	5, 11	1, 3, 4
United Kingdom	Coking plants	Digest of Energy Statistics HMSO, London	11	1, 3, 4
United Kingdom	Iron and steel	Iron and Steel Industry Annual Statistics: UK Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau, Croydon, England	1, 11, 20, 30, 31	1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14
United Kingdom	Iron and Steel	National Income and Expenditure HMSO, London	2, 16	1, 5, 6
Denmark	Iron and Steel	Annual Report: 'The Iron and Steel Industry' OECD, Paris	1, 30, 31	1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14
Ireland	Iron and Steel	Annual Report: 'The Iron and Steel Industry' OECD, Paris	1, 30, 31	1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14

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1. Capital Expenditure

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2. Production Potential

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HARD COAL INDUSTRY ⁽¹⁾
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Total investment

TABLE I
Capital Expenditure by Coalfields

million u.a.

Coalfield	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure ⁽⁶⁾		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Ruhr	86.69 ⁽⁴⁾	98.15	98.15	119.74 ⁽⁴⁾	134.59	50.93
Aachen	8.68 ⁽⁵⁾	7.29	9.45	7.36 ⁽⁵⁾	10.93	7.60
Lower Saxony	4.28	4.12	4.79	4.25	8.56	3.67
Saar	6.92	10.31	7.15	15.08	19.53	2.26
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>106.57</i>	<i>119.87</i>	<i>119.54</i>	<i>146.43</i>	<i>173.61</i>	<i>64.46</i>
Campine ⁽²⁾	3.61	5.44	3.52	6.96	2.45	—
Southern Belgium ⁽²⁾	3.72	3.34	2.81	5.04	1.35	0.11
Dutch Limburg ⁽²⁾	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.19	—
<i>Belgium and the Netherlands</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>11.34</i>	<i>8.06</i>	<i>13.42</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	7.56	9.06	7.00	6.05	4.99	4.68
Lorraine	6.06	7.69	10.50	8.75	13.95	28.38
Centre-Midi	1.99	1.67	1.40	1.58	1.88	1.90
Independent plants ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>France</i>	<i>15.61</i>	<i>18.42</i>	<i>18.90</i>	<i>16.38</i>	<i>20.82</i>	<i>34.96</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>7.05</i>	<i>4.89</i>
Total EUR 6	136.50	151.20	147.54	178.68	206.08	104.42
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>151.43</i>	<i>183.44</i>	<i>188.02</i>	*	<i>187.85</i>	<i>167.01</i>
Total EUR 9	287.93	334.60	335.56	*	393.93	271.43

⁽¹⁾ Without the expenses of the central thermal units and other energetical installations, but including expenditure on independent and mine-owned coking plants.

⁽²⁾ These figures do not include the independent coking plants at the mines. However these latter are re-inserted in the total Belgium and Netherlands.

⁽³⁾ Manufactures of agglomerates.

⁽⁴⁾ Without the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

⁽⁶⁾ The estimates relate only to expenditure on projects already in progress (cat. A) and approved (cat. B).

* Figures not available.

HARD COAL COLLIERIES

Investment

TABLE II
Capital Expenditure by Coalfields

million u.a.

Coalfield	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure ⁽³⁾		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Ruhr	54.14 ⁽¹⁾	53.14	69.94	85.89 ⁽¹⁾	107.39	40.52
Aachen	5.71 ⁽²⁾	5.63	7.08	4.80	5.92	3.49
Lower Saxony	4.18	4.10	4.78	4.22 ⁽²⁾	8.48	3.63
Saar	6.59	10.21	5.99	11.42	16.81	1.89
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	70.62	73.08	87.79	106.33	138.60	49.53
Campine	3.61	5.44	3.52	6.96	2.45	—
Southern Belgium	3.59	3.10	2.76	4.91	1.34	0.11
<i>Belgium</i>	7.20	8.54	6.28	11.87	3.79	0.11
<i>Netherlands (Limburg)</i>	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.19	—
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	5.55	7.67	5.95	5.25	4.00	3.65
Lorraine	5.55	6.87	9.05	6.68	9.56	13.36
Centre-Midi	1.86	1.46	1.14	1.35	1.41	1.72
<i>France</i>	12.96	16.00	16.14	13.28	14.97	18.73
<i>Italy</i>	2.01	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 6	93.07	97.87	110.46	131.70	157.55	68.37
<i>United Kingdom</i>	135.33	169.90	178.80	*	182.94	164.87
Total EUR 9	228.40	267.77	289.26	*	340.49	233.24

⁽¹⁾ Without the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.⁽²⁾ Includes the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.⁽³⁾ The estimates relate only to expenditure on projects already in progress (cat. A) and approved (cat. B).

* Figures not available.

**MINE-OWNED AND
INDEPENDENT
COKING PLANTS ⁽¹⁾**

Investment

TABLE III
Capital Expenditure by Coalfields

million u.a.

Area	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure ⁽⁴⁾		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for 1973	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Mine-owned coking plants						
Ruhr	32.42 ⁽²⁾	44.97	27.93	32.01 ⁽²⁾	27.00	10.37
Aachen	2.52 ⁽³⁾	1.49	2.35	2.55 ⁽³⁾	4.96	4.11
Saar	0.33	0.10	1.16	3.66	2.72	0.37
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	35.27	46.56	31.44	38.22	34.68	14.85
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	1.87	1.20	0.92	0.67	0.83	0.95
Lorraine	0.51	0.82	1.45	2.07	4.39	15.02
Centre-Midi	0.13	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.38	0.18
<i>France</i>	2.51	2.23	2.63	2.97	5.60	16.15
Total EUR 6	37.78	48.79	34.07	41.19	40.28	31.00
<i>United Kingdom</i>	12.70	8.42	4.03	*	1.66	0.14
Total EUR 9	50.48	57.21	38.10	*	41.94	31.14
Independent coking plants						
<i>Belgium and the Netherlands</i>	3.09	2.31	1.48	1.20	0.61	
<i>Italy</i>	1.61	1.57	1.04	2.45	7.05	4.89
Total EUR 6	4.70	3.88	2.52	3.65	7.66	4.89
<i>United Kingdom</i> ⁽⁵⁾	*	3.00	2.00	*	3.00	2.00
Total EUR 9	*	6.88	4.52	*	10.66	6.89
Grand total EUR 6	42.48	52.67	36.59	44.84	47.94	35.89
Grand total EUR 9	*	64.09	42.62	*	52.60	38.03

⁽¹⁾ Including low-and medium-temperature coking plants.

⁽²⁾ Without the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

⁽³⁾ Includes the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

⁽⁴⁾ The estimates relate only to expenditure on projects already in progress (cat. A) and approved (cat. B).

⁽⁵⁾ Estimates.

* Figures not available.

**HARD COAL
BRIQUETTING PLANTS**

Investment

TABLE IV
Capital Expenditure by Coalfields

million u.a.

Coalfield	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure ⁽³⁾		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for 1973	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973		1973	1974	1975
Ruhr	0.13 ⁽¹⁾	0.04	0.28	1.84 ⁽¹⁾	0.20	0.04
Aachen	0.45 ⁽²⁾	0.17	0.02	0.01 ⁽²⁾	0.05	—
Lower Saxony	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.04
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.08</i>
Campine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Belgium	0.13	0.24	0.05	0.13	0.01	—
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.01</i>	—
<i>Netherlands (Limburg)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.08
Centre-Midi	—	—	—	—	0.09	—
Independent plants	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>France</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.08</i>
Total EUR 6	0.95	0.66	0.49	2.14	0.59	0.16
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>3.19</i>	*	<i>0.25</i>	—
Total EUR 9	4.35	2.77	3.68	*	0.84	0.16

⁽¹⁾ Without the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

⁽²⁾ Includes the expenses of the Ruhr part of EBV.

⁽³⁾ The estimates relate only to expenditure on projects already in progress (cat. A) and approved (cat. B).

* Figures not available.

HARD COAL

Extraction

TABLE VI
Extraction and Extraction Potential by Coalfields

million tonnes

Actual extraction 1973	Coalfield	Extraction potential			Expected extraction potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
79.9	Ruhr	98.8	94.4	90.1	81.4	79.4	79.8	76.2
6.0	Aachen	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4
2.3	Lower Saxony	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
9.1	Saar	12.2	12.6	12.4	9.8	9.2	9.2	9.2
97.3	Germany (FR)	120.9	117.0	112.4	100.9	98.1	98.2	94.5
6.3	Campine	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
2.5	Southern Belgium	4.4	4.1	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
8.8	Belgium	13.5	13.2	12.4	11.8	10.9	10.9	10.9
1.7	Netherlands (Limburg) ...	4.5	3.5	2.2	1.0	—	—	—
10.4	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	15.4	13.5	11.5	9.2	8.5	7.6	6.4
10.1	Lorraine	12.7	12.0	11.1	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
5.2	Centre-Midi	7.2	6.7	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.8
25.7	France	35.3	32.3	27.9	23.6	21.7	20.3	18.7
0.1	Italy	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
133.6	Total EUR 6	174.5	166.0	154.9	137.3	130.7	129.4	124.1
128.5	United Kingdom	*	*	*	130.0	132.0	135.0	140.0
262.1	Total EUR 9	*	*	*	267.3	262.7	264.4	264.1

N.B. : The above table does not take into account the extraction of some mines of small capacity (260 000 metric tons in 1973 of which 235 000 metric tons from the "small" German mines, which do not figure in the official production statistics).

For the United Kingdom excluding production of licensed mines which was 1.7 m. tonnes in 1973.

* Figures not available.

COKE

Production

TABLE VII a

Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production (¹) 1973	Region	Production potential (¹)			Expected production potential (¹)			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Mine-owned coking plants							
22.9	Ruhr	28.1	26.6	24.9	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.0
2.1	Aachen	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1.4	Saar	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
26.4	Germany (FR)	32.2	30.3	28.5	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6
—	Belgium and Netherlands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.3	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.1
2.5	Lorraine	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.3
0.6	Centre-Midi	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
7.4	France	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.1	6.5	6.8
33.8	Total EUR 6	41.4	39.1	37.0	35.5	34.7	34.1	34.4
3.8	United Kingdom	*	*	*	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.8
37.6	Total EUR 9	*	*	*	40.0	38.8	37.9	38.2
	Independent coking plants							
1.2	Belgium and Netherlands ..	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
2.0	Italy	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
3.2	Total EUR 6	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
2.7	United Kingdom	*	*	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
5.9	Total EUR 9	*	*	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Steelworks-owned coking plants							
7.4	Germany (FR)	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.4	9.1	9.1	9.1
9.3	Belgium and Netherlands ..	8.3	8.8	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8
4.4	France	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.9	6.9	6.8	6.6
5.7	Italy	5.5	6.2	6.9	6.9	8.3	9.0	9.0
26.8	Total EUR 6	27.9	28.8	30.0	31.4	34.7	35.5	35.5
1.2	Scotland	*	*	*	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8
3.7	Wales	*	*	*	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.7
5.4	Northern England	*	*	*	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.6
1.0	England - Other regions ...	*	*	*	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
11.3	Total United Kingdom	*	*	*	12.1	13.4	13.9	14.0
38.1	Total EUR 9	*	*	*	43.5	48.1	49.4	49.5
63.8	Grand total EUR 6	73.3	71.6	70.7	70.6	73.1	73.3	73.6
81.6	Grand total EUR 9	*	*	*	90.8	94.2	94.6	95.0

(¹) Including the production and production potential of certain categories of coke breeze.
* Figures not available.

COKING PLANTS

Technical Data

TABLE VIII

Coal Input and Coke Output (Mine-Owned, Independent and Steelworks-Owned Coking Plants)

Type of coal		1968 ⁽¹⁾		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
		'000 tonnes	%	'000 tonnes	%	'000 tonnes	%	'000 tonnes	%	'000 tonnes	%	'000 tonnes	%
Group V ⁽²⁾	EUR 6	61 885	73.4	69 022	77.0	71 469	78.0	69 998	80.8	64 611	78.4	65 622	78.2
Group VI ⁽²⁾	EUR 6	17 971	21.3	15 050	16.8	15 148	16.5	12 288	14.2	13 665	16.6	13 475	16.1
Other groups	EUR 6	3 593	4.3	4 585	5.1	4 315	4.7	3 497	4.0	3 014	3.6	3 404	4.0
Coke breeze and low temperature coke breeze	EUR 6	812	1.0	1 031	1.1	758	0.8	847	1.0	1 159	1.4	1 441	1.7
Total	EUR 6	84 261	100.0	89 688	100.0	91 690	100.0	86 630	100.0	82 449	100.0	83 942	100.0
		'000 tonnes	output kg/t ⁽³⁾	'000 tonnes	output kg/t ⁽³⁾	'000 tonnes	output kg/t ⁽³⁾	'000 tonnes	output kg/t ⁽³⁾	'000 tonnes	output kg/t ⁽³⁾	'000 tonnes	output kg/t ⁽³⁾
Coke production.....	EUR 6	63 499	753.6	67 951	757.6	70 103	764.6	65 490	756.0	62 195	754.4	63 831	760.0
		tonnes	% of total input	tonnes	% of total input	tonnes	% of total input	tonnes	% of total input	tonnes	% of total input	tonnes	% of total input
Oil input	EUR 6	32 315	0.038	29 117	0.032	34 764	0.038	26 358	0.030	17 121	0.021	25 964	0.031

⁽¹⁾ The 1968 figures represent only part of the independent coking-plants.⁽²⁾ The breakdown between Groups V and VI is only approximate.⁽³⁾ Output of coke (tonne for tonne) for coal input (also tonne for tonne). The figure is of practical value; considerable variations may, however, arise as a result of variations in the moisture content of the coal input and the coke produced.

		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
a) Coke-oven gas delivered	Tcal	EUR 6	123 397	132 418	132 698	130 776	110 368
b) Gas output	Kcal per tonne of wet-charged coal	EUR 6	1 464	1 476	1 447	1 510	1 315
c) Coke-oven gas delivered to outside enterprises or for consumption other than d)	Tcal	EUR 6	82 908	88 300	86 383	86 228	63 736
	% of a)	EUR 6	(67.2)	(66.7)	(65.1)	(65.9)	(57.7)
d) Consumption for heating oven:							
d) Coke-oven gas	Tcal	EUR 6	40 489	44 118	46 315	44 548	36 655
	% of 4)	EUR 6	(74.1)	(77.9)	(80.5)	(82.8)	(76.9)
2. Producer gas	Tcal	EUR 6	1 823	830	271	499	283
	% of 4)	EUR 6	(3.3)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.6)
3. Blast-furnace and other gases	Tcal	EUR 6	12 358	11 679	10 961	8 746	7 148
	% of 4)	EUR 6	(22.6)	(20.6)	(19.0)	(16.3)	(16.2)
4. Total consumption of gas for heating ovens	Tcal	EUR 6	54 670	56 627	57 547	53 793	44 086
	% of 4)	EUR 6	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
e) Specific consumption in kcal/kg of dry-charged coal (assuming an average moisture content of 8 %)		EUR 6	705	686	682	675	571

N.B. : The gas volumes have been calculated on the basis of a calorific power of 4 300 Kilocalories per standard cubic metre.

HARD COAL BRIQUETTES

Production

TABLE IX
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
0.92	Ruhr	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
0.98	Aachen	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
0.37	Lower Saxony	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2.27	Germany (FR)	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4
0.46	Belgium	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
0.25	Netherlands (Limburg) ...	1.3	0.8	0.6	—	—	—	—
1.97	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
0.67	Centre-Midi	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
0.59	Independent plants	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
3.23	France	6.1	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
6.21	Total EUR 6	13.1	11.8	9.2	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.5
0.92	United Kingdom	*	*	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
7.13	Total EUR 9	*	*	10.7	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.0

* Figures not available.

BROWN COAL BRIQUETTES

Investment and Production

TABLE XII a
Capital Expenditure on Plants Producing BKB (Brown Coal Briquettes)

million u.a.

	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for		on Jan. 1, 1974 for
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Total EUR 6	7.25	9.06	7.45	8.58	2.64	5.28

TABLE XII b
Production and Production Potential for BKB (Brown Coal Briquettes)

million tonnes

Actual production		Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1973								
6.5	Total EUR 6	9.0	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.5

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Total Investment

TABLE XV
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	169.34	161.90	190.24	168.65	160.37	95.90
North Rhine/Westphalia	435.15	316.51	250.24	316.33	370.47	278.68
Southern Germany	61.81	37.69	19.91	23.33	34.43	17.34
Saar	115.77	77.02	49.08	58.17	66.41	50.38
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>782.07</i>	<i>593.42</i>	<i>509.47</i>	<i>566.48</i>	<i>631.68</i>	<i>442.30</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>214.72</i>	<i>175.59</i>	<i>169.67</i>	<i>178.45</i>	<i>299.20</i>	<i>264.98</i>
Eastern France	145.14	112.27	99.56	109.09	117.36	95.81
Northern France	289.38	366.09	276.59	300.03	208.07	110.12
France : other areas	110.81	421.44	580.56	544.74	476.15	235.17
<i>France</i>	<i>545.33</i>	<i>899.80</i>	<i>956.71</i>	<i>953.86</i>	<i>501.58</i>	<i>441.10</i>
Italy : coastal areas	424.54	732.10	723.18	750.54	488.17	295.69
Italy : other areas	113.62	54.50	153.52	137.58	186.27	133.49
<i>Italy</i>	<i>538.16</i>	<i>816.60</i>	<i>876.70</i>	<i>888.12</i>	<i>674.44</i>	<i>429.18</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>47.13</i>	<i>41.66</i>	<i>61.40</i>	<i>50.60</i>	<i>48.39</i>	<i>23.14</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>138.96</i>	<i>111.84</i>	<i>49.18</i>	<i>55.73</i>	<i>67.70</i>	<i>63.42</i>
Total EUR 6	2 266.37	2 639.21	2 623.13	2 693.24	2 522.99	1 664.12
Scotland			60.02		61.87	77.28
Wales			145.94		133.02	107.23
Northern England			172.78		338.46	293.90
England - Other regions			22.66		49.30	19.18
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>401.40</i>		<i>582.65</i>	<i>497.59</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>13.49</i>		<i>34.76</i>	<i>25.16</i>
Total EUR 9			3 038.02		3 140.40	2 186.87

STEELWORKS-OWNED COKING PLANTS

Investment

TABLE XVI a
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	6.44	2.27	1.68	4.45	4.78	1.12
North Rhine/Westphalia	15.90	3.58	5.51	13.50	8.70	3.67
Southern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.05	0.76	—
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>22.61</i>	<i>6.08</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>18.00</i>	<i>14.24</i>	<i>4.79</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>34.25</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>14.54</i>	<i>9.01</i>
Eastern France	0.77	1.08	0.33	0.56	0.42	9.18
Northern France	16.38	15.84	10.98	12.06	4.86	—
France: other areas	2.22	15.45	32.56	28.71	23.86	11.88
<i>France</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>32.37</i>	<i>43.87</i>	<i>41.33</i>	<i>29.14</i>	<i>21.06</i>
Italy: coastal areas	40.00	44.07	58.25	51.44	37.96	34.04
Italy: other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Italy</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>44.07</i>	<i>58.25</i>	<i>51.44</i>	<i>37.96</i>	<i>34.04</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>20.48</i>	<i>31.14</i>	<i>5.40</i>	<i>6.46</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>2.58</i>
Total EUR 6	136.71	132.51	120.20	124.56	99.25	71.48
Scotland			1.21		0.42	—
Wales			11.23		9.20	0.90
Northern England			28.01		87.58	100.00
England - Other regions			0.43		1.19	0.07
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>40.88</i>		<i>98.39</i>	<i>100.97</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			—		—	—
Total EUR 9			161.08		197.64	172.45

BLAST FURNACES

Investment

TABLE XVIc
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	30.24	10.08	14.15	31.65	8.13	4.77
North Rhine/Westphalia	67.29	89.75	81.17	59.38	52.11	40.84
Southern Germany	1.59	0.83	0.55	1.29	1.27	1.48
Saar	7.96	3.50	5.79	10.63	20.70	—
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>107.08</i>	<i>104.16</i>	<i>101.66</i>	<i>102.95</i>	<i>82.21</i>	<i>47.10</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>25.33</i>	<i>29.67</i>	<i>17.22</i>	<i>20.28</i>	<i>44.25</i>	<i>30.28</i>
Eastern France	15.93	7.58	11.05	19.69	29.95	37.40
Northern France	35.28	67.57	42.26	40.07	15.10	1.34
France: other areas	3.34	26.63	42.46	39.85	38.47	12.97
<i>France</i>	<i>54.55</i>	<i>101.78</i>	<i>95.77</i>	<i>99.61</i>	<i>83.52</i>	<i>51.71</i>
Italy: coastal areas	44.92	44.32	90.30	44.96	35.22	35.03
Italy: other areas	0.42	0.35	0.29	0.22	2.98	0.28
<i>Italy</i>	<i>45.34</i>	<i>44.67</i>	<i>90.59</i>	<i>45.18</i>	<i>38.20</i>	<i>35.31</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>3.36</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>1.60</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>25.46</i>	<i>25.26</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>2.52</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>7.71</i>
Total EUR 6	261.12	305.97	308.45	271.19	256.33	173.71
Scotland			3.51		6.45	11.73
Wales			27.34		11.86	5.56
Northern England			4.39		19.16	46.32
England - Other regions			4.80		4.14	1.01
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>40.04</i>		<i>41.61</i>	<i>64.62</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			—		—	—
Total EUR 9			348.49		297.94	238.33

**STEELWORKS-OWNED
COKING PLANTS, BURDEN
PREPARATION,
DIRECT REDUCTION
AND BLAST FURNACES
TOTAL**

Investment

TABLE XVI d
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	49.50	32.42	34.66	39.36	15.22	6.91
North Rhine/Westphalia	145.70	103.71	96.93	95.55	83.83	55.42
Southern Germany	1.71	0.95	0.88	1.38	2.03	1.66
Saar	8.95	3.78	6.21	10.69	21.55	—
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>205.86</i>	<i>140.86</i>	<i>138.68</i>	<i>146.98</i>	<i>122.63</i>	<i>63.99</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>81.83</i>	<i>62.24</i>	<i>30.77</i>	<i>36.60</i>	<i>67.43</i>	<i>70.81</i>
Eastern France	28.92	26.21	26.27	34.66	36.77	49.40
Northern France	81.17	103.45	63.55	66.19	22.79	1.34
France: other areas	6.35	67.14	124.10	107.04	91.30	36.63
<i>France</i>	<i>116.44</i>	<i>196.80</i>	<i>213.92</i>	<i>207.89</i>	<i>150.86</i>	<i>87.37</i>
Italy: coastal areas	115.75	149.42	229.18	176.98	125.57	92.45
Italy: other areas	0.45	0.40	0.29	0.22	3.02	0.42
<i>Italy</i>	<i>116.20</i>	<i>149.82</i>	<i>229.47</i>	<i>177.20</i>	<i>128.59</i>	<i>92.87</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>14.84</i>	<i>12.60</i>	<i>23.26</i>	<i>19.61</i>	<i>11.34</i>	<i>2.04</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>48.17</i>	<i>59.75</i>	<i>9.42</i>	<i>11.90</i>	<i>12.71</i>	<i>15.05</i>
Total EUR 6	583.34	622.07	645.52	600.18	493.56	332.13
Scotland			5.51		9.22	27.37
Wales			75.77		68.96	21.82
Northern England			75.59		166.24	174.61
England - Other regions			5.69		6.01	1.08
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>162.56</i>		<i>250.43</i>	<i>224.88</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			—		—	—
Total EUR 9			808.08		743.99	557.01

BASIC BESSEMER STEELWORKS^a
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Investment

TABLE XVII a
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Rhine/Westphalia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	0.59	0.08	0.03	—	0.29	—
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.03</i>	—	<i>0.29</i>	—
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>0.42</i>	—
Eastern France	2.53	0.97	0.52	0.85	1.49	0.56
Northern France	—	—	—	—	—	—
France: other areas	0.18	0.27	0.20	0.12	0.04	—
<i>France</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>0.56</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.19</i>
Total EUR 6	6.34	4.82	2.62	3.47	2.63	0.75
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern England	—	—	—	—	—	—
England - Other regions	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>United Kingdom</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	6.34	4.82	2.62	3.47	2.63	0.75

OPEN HEARTH STEELWORKS

Investment

TABLE XVII c
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	1.34	0.49	0.15	0.32	0.57	—
North Rhine/Westphalia	1.43	0.67	1.63	1.94	6.43	1.68
Southern Germany	0.19	0.36	0.24	0.16	0.76	0.30
Saar	0.14	0.07	—	—	—	—
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>7.76</i>	<i>1.98</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.02</i>	—	—
Eastern France	0.76	0.26	0.61	0.42	1.09	0.34
Northern France	1.06	0.57	0.46	0.49	0.35	—
France: other areas	0.59	0.38	0.10	0.09	0.69	0.08
<i>France</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>0.42</i>
Italy: coastal areas	—	—	—	—	2.83	5.57
Italy: other areas	0.39	0.32	0.13	1.81	0.60	2.12
<i>Italy</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>3.43</i>	<i>7.69</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	—	—
Total EUR 6	5.95	3.26	3.47	5.28	13.32	10.09
Scotland			0.27		0.51	—
Wales			0.72		0.60	0.93
Northern England			0.12		0.02	—
England - Other regions			0.21		0.04	—
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>1.32</i>		<i>1.17</i>	<i>0.93</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>0.05</i>		—	—
Total EUR 9			4.84		14.49	11.02

ELECTRIC FURNACE STEELWORKS
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Investment

TABLE XVII d
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million ma.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	12.09	14.08	18.74	4.54	10.89	8.97
North Rhine/Westphalia	6.46	14.32	9.35	17.48	8.61	8.02
Southern Germany	6.24	0.58	0.93	0.38	3.71	2.48
Saar	0.54	—	0.23	4.57	5.03	6.21
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>25.33</i>	<i>28.98</i>	<i>29.25</i>	<i>26.97</i>	<i>28.24</i>	<i>25.68</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>6.10</i>	<i>8.10</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>1.44</i>
Eastern France	2.25	4.15	5.61	4.59	3.43	0.23
Northern France	4.36	5.42	3.33	7.12	11.37	4.29
France: other areas	5.51	9.95	27.34	32.76	29.29	12.56
<i>France</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>19.52</i>	<i>36.28</i>	<i>44.47</i>	<i>44.09</i>	<i>17.08</i>
Italy: coastal areas	5.06	5.55	5.48	1.67	4.83	13.21
Italy: other areas	13.38	21.48	43.45	38.67	51.61	56.56
<i>Italy</i>	<i>18.44</i>	<i>27.03</i>	<i>48.93</i>	<i>40.34</i>	<i>56.44</i>	<i>69.77</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.04</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.02</i>	—
Total EUR 6	57.65	81.75	122.67	120.96	133.67	113.97
Scotland			10.69		14.97	3.16
Wales			1.30		1.00	9.66
Northern England			16.50		24.36	12.99
England - Other regions			7.41		14.44	6.31
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>35.90</i>		<i>54.77</i>	<i>32.12</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>6.09</i>		<i>16.60</i>	<i>11.27</i>
Total EUR 9			164.66		205.04	157.36

**LD, KALDO AND
OTHER STEELWORKS**

Investment

TABLE XVII *e*
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	5.19	7.99	6.98	7.72	7.75	5.24
North Rhine/Westphalia	17.71	12.76	23.05	33.33	48.84	36.90
Southern Germany						
Saar	2.60	10.08	2.34	3.03	4.62	2.98
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>25.50</i>	<i>30.83</i>	<i>32.37</i>	<i>44.08</i>	<i>61.21</i>	<i>45.12</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>14.52</i>	<i>16.15</i>	<i>14.15</i>	<i>24.14</i>	<i>33.15</i>	<i>29.50</i>
Eastern France	32.74	16.15	3.83	5.82	4.12	2.42
Northern France	38.84	33.55	18.39	19.01	7.33	0.97
France: other areas	1.77	28.02	43.07	39.70	33.31	29.16
<i>France</i>	<i>73.35</i>	<i>77.72</i>	<i>65.29</i>	<i>64.53</i>	<i>44.76</i>	<i>32.55</i>
Italy: coastal areas	47.51	102.16	72.26	97.34	47.34	13.93
Italy: other areas	1.89	0.17	0.12	1.92	2.43	0.36
<i>Italy</i>	<i>49.40</i>	<i>102.33</i>	<i>72.38</i>	<i>99.26</i>	<i>49.77</i>	<i>14.29</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>9.39</i>	<i>12.32</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>8.45</i>	<i>13.55</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>14.21</i>	<i>8.25</i>	<i>15.37</i>	<i>14.02</i>	<i>26.29</i>	<i>11.11</i>
Total EUR 6	186.37	247.60	209.41	250.95	223.63	146.12
Scotland			5.64		6.96	7.82
Wales			18.35		14.76	3.92
Northern England			8.47		5.06	2.47
England - Other regions			0.34		0.92	—
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>32.80</i>		<i>27.65</i>	<i>14.21</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			—		—	—
Total EUR 9			242.21		251.28	160.33

**BOTTOM BLOWN STEELS
(OBM, LWS, ETC.)**

Investment

TABLE XVII *b*
Capital Expenditure

million u.a.

Total EUR 6	3.49	6.59	22.16	6.77	23.73	25.31
Total EUR 9			22.16		23.73	25.31

STEELWORKS TOTAL

Investment

TABLE XVII f
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	18.62	22.56	25.87	12.58	19.21	14.21
North Rhine/Westphalia	25.60	27.75	34.03	52.75	63.88	46.60
Southern Germany	6.83	1.39	1.32	0.65	4.74	2.83
Saar	5.00	13.46	6.10	10.62	13.30	15.38
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>56.05</i>	<i>65.16</i>	<i>67.32</i>	<i>76.60</i>	<i>101.13</i>	<i>79.02</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>18.46</i>	<i>26.65</i>	<i>36.49</i>	<i>36.53</i>	<i>55.67</i>	<i>48.99</i>
Eastern France	39.44	23.13	13.61	13.81	12.94	4.57
Northern France	44.42	39.68	22.32	26.78	19.05	5.26
France: other areas	8.05	38.62	70.71	72.67	63.33	41.80
<i>France</i>	<i>91.91</i>	<i>101.43</i>	<i>106.64</i>	<i>113.26</i>	<i>95.32</i>	<i>51.63</i>
Italy: coastal areas	52.57	107.71	77.74	99.01	55.00	32.71
Italy: other areas	15.66	21.97	43.70	42.40	54.64	59.04
<i>Italy</i>	<i>68.23</i>	<i>129.68</i>	<i>121.44</i>	<i>141.41</i>	<i>109.64</i>	<i>91.75</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>10.24</i>	<i>12.76</i>	<i>12.93</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>13.74</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>14.91</i>	<i>8.34</i>	<i>15.51</i>	<i>14.17</i>	<i>26.31</i>	<i>11.11</i>
Total EUR 6	259.80	344.02	360.33	387.43	396.98	296.24
Scotland			16.60		22.44	10.98
Wales			20.37		16.36	14.51
Northern England			25.09		29.39	15.46
England - Other regions			7.96		15.40	6.31
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>70.02</i>		<i>83.59</i>	<i>47.26</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>6.14</i>		<i>16.60</i>	<i>11.27</i>
Total EUR 9			436.49		497.17	354.77

BLOOMING AND SLABBING MILLS
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Investment

TABLE XVIII a
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	3.91	2.53	5.36	9.91	9.47	4.26
North Rhine/Westphalia	23.07	8.39	8.17	14.94	15.89	9.90
Southern Germany	0.23	0.64	0.73	0.93	0.67	0.14
Saar	0.16	0.08	0.03	—	0.95	1.86
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>27.37</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>14.29</i>	<i>25.78</i>	<i>26.98</i>	<i>16.16</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>6.21</i>	<i>3.71</i>
Eastern France	14.35	10.35	8.36	9.76	10.86	6.54
Northern France	0.20	0.23	0.04	0.15	0.23	—
France: other areas	4.50	29.68	34.69	25.31	14.22	8.73
<i>France</i>	<i>19.05</i>	<i>40.26</i>	<i>43.09</i>	<i>35.22</i>	<i>25.31</i>	<i>15.27</i>
Italy: coastal areas	22.57	53.36	26.25	33.83	17.00	5.83
Italy: other areas	0.81	2.13	1.64	3.93	1.75	2.15
<i>Italy</i>	<i>23.38</i>	<i>55.49</i>	<i>27.89</i>	<i>37.76</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>7.98</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>14.81</i>	<i>6.98</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>1.15</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>3.61</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>5.29</i>	<i>5.80</i>
Total EUR 6	97.86	121.49	104.36	113.41	86.89	53.07
Scotland			4.74		2.85	0.40
Wales			8.59		6.30	2.53
Northern England			11.23		6.78	2.29
England - Other regions			0.07		0.12	0.27
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>24.63</i>		<i>16.05</i>	<i>5.49</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>0.39</i>		<i>0.07</i>	—
Total EUR 9			129.37		103.01	58.56

CONTINUOUS CASTING PLANTS

Investment

TABLE XVIII b
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	6.65	14.23	14.84	16.41	8.33	0.62
North Rhine/Westphalia	21.58	5.44	13.70	31.15	57.60	59.20
Southern Germany	4.06	2.10	1.33	1.46	0.32	—
Saar	2.03	0.07	0.08	—	6.23	12.42
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>34.32</i>	<i>21.84</i>	<i>29.95</i>	<i>49.02</i>	<i>72.48</i>	<i>72.24</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>11.04</i>	<i>9.55</i>	<i>25.56</i>	<i>18.59</i>
Eastern France	0.42	0.01	0.33	0.20	6.10	4.37
Northern France	33.41	27.50	16.02	21.55	18.01	13.50
France: other areas	0.10	0.10	3.80	21.31	29.89	20.11
<i>France</i>	<i>33.93</i>	<i>27.61</i>	<i>20.15</i>	<i>43.06</i>	<i>54.00</i>	<i>37.98</i>
Italy: coastal areas	12.47	8.96	52.36	46.80	31.19	17.80
Italy: other areas	2.25	3.85	13.86	14.97	15.23	15.63
<i>Italy</i>	<i>14.72</i>	<i>12.81</i>	<i>66.22</i>	<i>61.77</i>	<i>46.42</i>	<i>33.43</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total EUR 6	84.04	66.98	127.36	163.40	198.46	162.24
Scotland			16.79		2.53	0.98
Wales			0.14		0.60	6.29
Northern England			4.05		4.08	0.87
England - Other regions			0.89		13.54	2.21
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>21.87</i>		<i>20.75</i>	<i>10.35</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>3.96</i>		<i>9.90</i>	<i>6.73</i>
Total EUR 9			153.19		229.11	179.32

SECTION MILLS

Investment

TABLE XVIII c
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	17.11	12.75	20.38	27.21	30.75	21.16
North Rhine/Westphalia	19.49	16.71	11.08	11.32	12.86	4.86
Southern Germany	15.66	11.71	7.71	7.93	6.58	2.82
Saar	23.41	34.31	19.41	21.82	4.71	2.30
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>75.67</i>	<i>75.45</i>	<i>58.58</i>	<i>68.28</i>	<i>54.90</i>	<i>31.14</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>22.47</i>	<i>13.18</i>	<i>13.91</i>	<i>15.77</i>	<i>29.31</i>	<i>39.02</i>
Eastern France	13.15	16.70	18.62	15.40	9.17	5.55
Northern France	2.52	3.54	6.53	5.58	4.85	0.98
France: other areas	10.72	57.42	68.55	60.80	39.48	9.65
<i>France</i>	<i>26.39</i>	<i>77.66</i>	<i>93.70</i>	<i>81.78</i>	<i>53.50</i>	<i>16.18</i>
Italy: coastal areas	6.82	12.04	13.34	5.42	20.48	22.58
Italy: other areas	23.98	13.36	32.81	20.68	31.02	12.33
<i>Italy</i>	<i>30.80</i>	<i>25.40</i>	<i>46.15</i>	<i>26.10</i>	<i>51.50</i>	<i>34.91</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>7.02</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>13.72</i>	<i>2.95</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>1.22</i>
Total EUR 6	158.07	192.65	219.73	199.64	205.76	125.42
Scotland			0.44		0.57	1.47
Wales			4.02		9.16	16.34
Northern England			28.50		68.30	30.18
England - Other regions			3.21		4.16	4.08
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>36.17</i>		<i>82.19</i>	<i>52.07</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>0.69</i>		<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.19</i>
Total EUR 9			256.59		288.02	177.68

FLAT PRODUCT MILLS

Investment

TABLE XVIII d
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	37.14	37.19	50.91	47.94	53.35	40.45
North Rhine/Westphalia	129.26	93.35	39.55	57.97	67.87	44.04
Southern Germany	17.95	11.68	2.91	3.51	13.34	5.38
Saar	53.68	7.69	2.86	1.39	4.86	4.66
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>238.03</i>	<i>149.91</i>	<i>96.23</i>	<i>110.81</i>	<i>139.42</i>	<i>94.53</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>53.77</i>	<i>38.20</i>	<i>36.64</i>	<i>40.31</i>	<i>76.43</i>	<i>59.05</i>
Eastern France	16.26	6.80	4.24	3.52	14.06	11.02
Northern France	70.93	113.22	94.49	98.93	89.36	66.39
France: other areas	30.33	111.78	82.57	68.77	60.88	36.26
<i>France</i>	<i>117.42</i>	<i>231.80</i>	<i>181.30</i>	<i>171.22</i>	<i>164.30</i>	<i>113.67</i>
Italy: coastal areas	114.98	203.58	100.32	146.68	71.08	49.92
Italy: other areas	42.93	13.95	12.12	20.17	33.61	23.27
<i>Italy</i>	<i>157.91</i>	<i>217.53</i>	<i>112.44</i>	<i>166.85</i>	<i>104.69</i>	<i>73.19</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>0.19</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>40.50</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>3.14</i>
Total EUR 6	607.99	647.78	428.92	494.34	489.96	343.77
Scotland			10.95		8.64	3.50
Wales			25.46		13.30	1.56
Northern England			5.68		10.46	4.57
England - Other regions			2.01		1.46	1.01
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>44.10</i>		<i>33.86</i>	<i>10.64</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>1.32</i>		<i>6.60</i>	<i>4.49</i>
Total EUR 9			474.34		530.42	358.90

ROLLING MILLS TOTAL ⁽¹⁾

Investment

TABLE XVIII e
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	67.32	67.64	93.92	103.27	105.15	68.06
North Rhine/Westphalia	212.64	155.51	84.58	136.00	169.00	133.60
Southern Germany	40.20	27.59	13.18	16.53	23.81	9.52
Saar	80.98	43.96	25.00	26.59	18.93	23.26
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>401.14</i>	<i>294.70</i>	<i>216.68</i>	<i>282.39</i>	<i>316.89</i>	<i>234.44</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>91.93</i>	<i>68.70</i>	<i>79.02</i>	<i>87.46</i>	<i>153.24</i>	<i>138.41</i>
Eastern France	50.14	43.03	41.67	40.59	50.22	32.53
Northern France	118.20	162.61	142.19	154.68	135.26	93.83
France : other areas	55.69	224.99	231.64	212.37	174.90	102.74
<i>France</i>	<i>224.03</i>	<i>430.63</i>	<i>415.50</i>	<i>407.64</i>	<i>360.38</i>	<i>229.10</i>
Italy : coastal areas	173.39	311.40	231.81	263.20	164.37	106.06
Italy : other areas	79.28	38.76	66.96	67.19	87.55	56.72
<i>Italy</i>	<i>252.67</i>	<i>350.16</i>	<i>298.77</i>	<i>330.39</i>	<i>251.92</i>	<i>162.78</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>17.34</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>15.45</i>	<i>15.58</i>	<i>21.49</i>	<i>4.92</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>44.85</i>	<i>14.30</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.15</i>	<i>12.31</i>	<i>13.45</i>
Total EUR 6	1 031.96	1 166.96	1 032.48	1 130.61	1 116.23	783.10
Scotland			32.92		14.59	6.35
Wales			41.66		38.23	67.98
Northern England			49.67		90.14	38.04
England - Other regions			6.84		20.68	9.09
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>131.09</i>		<i>163.64</i>	<i>121.46</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>6.37</i>		<i>16.64</i>	<i>11.41</i>
Total EUR 9			1 169.94		1 296.51	915.97

(1) Including ancillary and auxiliary plants.

**STEELWORKS-OWNED
POWER-GENERATING
PLANTS AND DISTRIBUTION
NETWORKS**

Investment

TABLE XIX a
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	18.43	22.70	17.74	5.45	5.84	3.37
North Rhine/Westphalia	8.78	11.80	12.03	13.07	13.82	14.43
Southern Germany	7.91	4.97	2.62	2.95	1.88	1.60
Saar	1.73	1.95	1.26	1.54	0.66	0.06
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>36.85</i>	<i>41.42</i>	<i>33.65</i>	<i>23.01</i>	<i>22.20</i>	<i>19.46</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>2.86</i>
Eastern France	14.85	8.07	5.11	6.73	4.92	1.96
Northern France	1.05	5.83	4.29	5.80	3.74	1.08
France: other areas	8.34	20.41	48.40	35.91	19.51	11.18
<i>France</i>	<i>24.24</i>	<i>34.31</i>	<i>57.80</i>	<i>48.44</i>	<i>28.17</i>	<i>14.22</i>
Italy: coastal areas	7.98	18.77	35.48	24.91	18.83	13.60
Italy: other areas	6.27	8.53	15.29	8.80	10.59	4.59
<i>Italy</i>	<i>14.25</i>	<i>27.30</i>	<i>50.77</i>	<i>33.71</i>	<i>29.42</i>	<i>18.19</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.76</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>4.18</i>
Total EUR 6	88.43	117.01	148.51	114.89	90.40	59.67
Scotland			0.65		2.08	1.95
Wales			3.48		4.40	0.78
Northern England			3.58		20.55	37.30
England - Other regions			0.90		0.87	—
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>8.61</i>		<i>27.90</i>	<i>40.03</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			—		—	—
Total EUR 9			157.12		118.30	99.70

**MISCELLANEOUS
(IRON- AND STEELWORKS)**

Investment

TABLE XIX b
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
				on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
	1971	1972	1973	1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	15.47	16.58	18.05	7.99	14.95	3.35
North Rhine/Westphalia	42.43	18.04	22.67	18.96	39.94	28.63
Southern Germany	5.16	2.79	1.91	1.82	1.97	1.73
Saar	19.11	13.87	10.51	8.73	11.97	11.68
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>82.17</i>	<i>51.28</i>	<i>53.14</i>	<i>37.50</i>	<i>68.83</i>	<i>45.39</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>17.97</i>	<i>13.95</i>	<i>20.65</i>	<i>15.29</i>	<i>17.54</i>	<i>3.91</i>
Eastern France	11.79	11.83	12.90	13.30	12.51	7.35
Northern France	44.54	54.52	44.24	46.58	27.23	8.61
France: other areas	32.38	70.28	105.71	116.75	127.11	42.82
<i>France</i>	<i>88.71</i>	<i>136.63</i>	<i>162.85</i>	<i>176.63</i>	<i>166.85</i>	<i>58.78</i>
Italy: coastal areas	74.85	144.80	148.97	186.44	124.40	50.87
Italy: other areas	11.96	14.84	27.28	18.97	30.47	12.72
<i>Italy</i>	<i>86.81</i>	<i>159.64</i>	<i>176.25</i>	<i>205.41</i>	<i>154.87</i>	<i>63.59</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>6.26</i>	<i>1.68</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>22.94</i>	<i>20.36</i>	<i>14.13</i>	<i>16.28</i>	<i>11.47</i>	<i>19.63</i>
Total EUR 6	302.84	389.15	436.29	460.13	425.82	192.98
Scotland			4.34		13.54	30.63
Wales			4.66		5.07	2.14
Northern England			18.85		32.14	28.49
England - Other regions			1.27		6.34	2.70
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>29.12</i>		<i>57.09</i>	<i>63.96</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>0.98</i>		<i>1.52</i>	<i>2.48</i>
Total EUR 9			466.39		484.43	259.42

**GENERAL SERVICES
(IRON-AND STEEL-
WORKS) TOTAL**

Investment

TABLE XIX c
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	33.90	39.28	35.79	13.44	20.79	6.72
North Rhine/Westphalia	51.21	29.84	34.70	32.03	53.76	43.06
Southern Germany	13.07	7.76	4.53	4.77	3.85	3.33
Saar	20.84	15.82	11.77	10.27	12.63	11.74
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>119.02</i>	<i>92.70</i>	<i>86.79</i>	<i>60.51</i>	<i>91.03</i>	<i>64.85</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>22.50</i>	<i>18.30</i>	<i>23.39</i>	<i>17.86</i>	<i>22.86</i>	<i>6.77</i>
Eastern France	26.64	19.90	18.01	20.03	17.43	9.31
Northern France	45.59	60.35	48.53	52.38	30.97	9.69
France: other areas	40.72	90.69	154.11	152.66	146.62	54.00
<i>France</i>	<i>112.95</i>	<i>170.94</i>	<i>220.65</i>	<i>225.07</i>	<i>195.02</i>	<i>73.00</i>
Italy: coastal areas	82.83	163.57	184.45	211.35	143.23	64.47
Italy: other areas	18.23	23.37	42.57	27.77	41.06	17.31
<i>Italy</i>	<i>101.06</i>	<i>186.94</i>	<i>227.02</i>	<i>239.12</i>	<i>184.29</i>	<i>81.78</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>7.83</i>	<i>9.76</i>	<i>9.95</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>2.44</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>31.03</i>	<i>29.45</i>	<i>17.19</i>	<i>22.51</i>	<i>16.37</i>	<i>23.81</i>
Total EUR 6	391.27	506.16	584.80	575.02	516.22	252.65
Scotland			4.99		15.62	32.58
Wales			8.14		9.47	2.92
Northern England			22.43		52.69	65.79
England - Other regions			2.17		7.21	2.70
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>37.73</i>		<i>84.99</i>	<i>103.99</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			<i>0.98</i>		<i>1.52</i>	<i>2.48</i>
Total EUR 9			623.51		602.73	359.12

PIG IRON

Production

TABLE XXI
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1973								
6.9	Northern Germany	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1
23.8	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	26.7	26.7	28.1	30.0	32.0	33.0	33.9
1.1	Southern Germany	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
5.0	Saar	5.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.0
36.8	<i>Germany (FR)</i>	41.8	42.7	44.3	46.7	49.5	50.5	51.3
12.8	<i>Belgium</i>	13.4	14.0	14.6	15.1	15.8	16.2	16.5
12.6	Eastern France	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6
6.6	Northern France	6.7	6.8	7.6	8.8	9.6	9.6	10.4
1.1	France - other areas	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.9	4.3	4.5
20.3	<i>France</i>	21.9	22.0	22.7	25.6	27.9	28.4	29.5
9.8	Italy: coastal areas	11.3	11.9	13.3	15.3	16.3	16.9	17.0
0.3	Italy: other areas	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
10.1	<i>Italy</i>	11.9	12.5	13.9	16.0	17.0	17.4	17.5
5.1	<i>Luxembourg</i>	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8
4.7	<i>Netherlands</i>	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.2
89.8	Total EUR 6	98.7	101.5	106.5	114.4	121.6	124.6	126.9
1.8	Scotland			2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.8
6.0	Wales			6.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.1
7.0	Northern England			9.2	8.9	9.3	10.2	12.4
2.2	England - Other regions ...			2.6	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.2
17.0	<i>United Kingdom</i>			20.0	18.9	19.8	21.1	22.5
—	<i>Denmark</i>			—	—	—	—	—
—	<i>Ireland</i>			—	—	—	—	—
106.8	Total EUR 9			126.5	133.3	141.4	145.7	149.4

SINTER AND SPONGE IRON

Production

TABLE XX
Production and Production Potential

million tonnes

114.9	Total EUR 6	114.3	125.3	131.8	140.5	147.5	150.7	154.3
132.7	Total EUR 9	*	*	154.1	161.5	171.4	180.7	184.5

BASIC BESSEMER STEEL

Production

TABLE XXII a
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
—	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	0.9	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
1.7	Saar	3.7	3.6	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
1.7	Germany (FR)	4.6	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
2.7	Belgium	5.4	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	0.9
5.7	Eastern France	8.9	7.7	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.0
0.5	France - other areas	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	—
6.2	France	9.3	8.2	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.0
2.9	Luxembourg	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.9
13.5	Total EUR 6	22.9	19.2	14.9	12.4	11.2	9.8	8.7
13.5	Total EUR 9	22.9	19.2	14.9	12.4	11.2	9.8	8.7

OPEN HEARTH STEEL

Production

TABLE XXII c
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual pro- duction 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1.3	Northern Germany	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6.7	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	9.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	6.9	6.9
0.5	Southern Germany	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
0.5	Saar	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
9.0	Germany (FR)	13.6	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.3	9.3
0.3	Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1.5	Eastern France	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
1.4	Northern France	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
0.4	France - other areas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
3.3	France	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.7
1.9	Italy: coastal areas	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
1.7	Italy: other areas	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7
3.6	Italy	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.0
0.1	Netherlands	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
16.3	Total EUR 6	24.6	20.3	19.3	18.6	17.3	15.6	15.4
1.8	Scotland			2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.0
3.2	Wales			3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.9
2.1	Northern England			2.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
1.3	England - Other regions ...			1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.1
8.4	United Kingdom			9.0	7.8	7.0	6.5	3.9
0.5	Denmark and Ireland			0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
25.2	Total EUR 9			28.9	26.8	24.9	22.7	19.9

ELECTRIC FURNACE STEEL

Production

TABLE XXII d
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
0.6	Northern Germany	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
3.2	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
1.0	Southern Germany	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
0.4	Saar	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0
5.2	<i>Germany (FR)</i>	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.3
0.5	<i>Belgium</i>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.8	Eastern France	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
0.5	Northern France	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
1.3	France - other areas	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.8
2.6	<i>France</i>	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.9
0.2	Italy: coastal areas	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
8.5	Italy: other areas	8.1	8.9	10.3	11.4	12.9	14.5	14.9
8.7	<i>Italy</i>	8.7	9.6	10.6	11.8	13.3	15.1	15.6
0.1	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.4	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
17.5	Total EUR 6	17.9	19.2	20.7	23.2	25.5	28.4	29.2
0.3	Scotland			0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
0.5	Wales			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9
3.8	Northern England			4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0
0.7	England - Other regions ...			0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9
5.3	<i>United Kingdom</i>			5.6	6.2	7.1	7.7	8.6
0.1	<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
22.7	Total EUR 9			26.4	29.5	32.8	36.6	38.3

**LD, KALDO AND
OTHER STEELS**

Production

TABLE XXIIe
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
6.9	Northern Germany	6.5	7.2	8.0	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.2
22.8	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	24.6	25.5	26.5	27.2	28.6	30.9	31.2
2.3	Saar	1.8	2.7	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
32.0	Germany (FR)	32.9	35.4	38.5	39.9	42.8	45.2	45.4
11.0	Belgium	9.1	11.0	12.0	12.9	13.9	14.6	15.0
4.4	Eastern France	2.6	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.5
5.7	Northern France	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.9	8.9	8.9	10.1
0.4	France - other areas	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.8	3.2	4.2	4.7
10.5	France	8.5	10.3	11.9	14.7	17.5	18.5	20.3
8.6	Italy: coastal areas	8.9	10.5	12.4	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1
0.1	Italy: other areas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
8.7	Italy	9.1	10.8	12.7	14.2	15.7	16.3	16.4
2.6	Luxembourg	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3
5.2	Netherlands	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.7
70.0	Total EUR 6	66.8	75.6	83.5	91.1	99.5	105.4	108.1
1.1	Scotland			1.2	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
4.8	Wales			5.3	4.1	5.0	5.7	6.0
5.6	Northern England			6.4	8.6	8.7	9.7	9.8
1.4	England - Other regions ...			1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2
12.9	United Kingdom			14.3	15.2	16.5	18.9	19.2*
82.9	Total EUR 9			97.8	106.3	116.0	124.3	127.3*

* Without an increase of 1.5 million tonnes in the production potential of LD steel between 1976 and 1977. This will be achieved by means of several projects, in the public sector of the British industry, which were approved during the first six months of 1974.

**BOTTOM BLOWN STEELS
(OBM, LWS, ETC.)**

Production

TABLE XXIIb
Production and Production Potential

million tonnes

5.6	Total EUR 6	3.6	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.5	11.1	11.9
5.6	Total EUR 9			6.5	8.2	9.5	11.1	11.9

STEEL - TOTAL

Production

TABLE XXII f

Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
8.8	Northern Germany	9.4	9.4	10.2	11.2	11.9	12.1	12.1
32.7	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	38.8	37.3	37.8	38.6	39.9	41.7	42.0
2.4	Southern Germany	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
5.6	Saar	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.8	8.8
49.5	Germany (FR)	57.9	57.0	58.8	60.6	63.2	65.5	65.8
15.6	Belgium	15.6	16.7	17.3	18.3	19.4	20.7	21.1
14.2	Eastern France	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.2
8.4	Northern France	8.4	8.9	9.6	10.8	11.9	12.1	13.4
2.6	France - other areas	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.8	6.7	7.4	7.7
25.2	France	27.2	27.7	28.1	31.5	34.5	35.5	37.3
10.7	Italy: coastal areas	12.2	13.9	15.3	16.9	18.2	18.9	19.1
10.3	Italy: other areas	10.5	11.4	12.8	13.5	14.6	15.7	15.9
21.0	Italy	22.7	25.3	28.1	30.4	32.8	34.6	35.0
5.9	Luxembourg	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9
5.7	Netherlands	6.3	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.3	7.1	7.2
122.9	Total EUR 6	135.8	139.7	144.9	153.5	163.0	170.3	173.3
3.2	Scotland			3.5	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.0
8.5	Wales			9.0	7.8	8.6	4.1	3.2
11.5	Northern England			12.8	14.1	14.3	15.4	15.6
3.4	England - Other regions ...			3.6	3.8	4.0	9.2	8.9
26.6	United Kingdom			28.9	29.0	30.6	33.1	31.7*
0.6	Denmark and Ireland			0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1
150.1	Total EUR 9			174.5	183.2	194.4	204.5	206.1*

* Without an increase of 1.5 million tonnes in the production potential of LD steel between 1976 and 1977. This will be achieved by means of several projects, in the public sector of the British industry, which were approved during the first six months of 1974.

SECTIONS

Production

TABLE XXIII a
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1.9	Northern Germany	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.7
8.7	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
1.6	Southern Germany	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
2.9	Saar	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
15.1	Germany (FR)	20.3	19.8	20.7	21.4	22.1	22.3	22.4
5.1	Belgium	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3
6.0	Eastern France	7.4	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.5
1.4	Northern France	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
1.5	France - other areas	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.8
8.9	France	10.7	9.7	10.0	10.9	11.7	12.2	12.4
1.2	Italy: coastal areas	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7
6.9	Italy: other areas	6.4	7.3	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.7
8.1	Italy	9.0	10.0	11.2	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.4
2.8	Luxembourg	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
0.7	Netherlands	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
40.7	Total EUR 6	49.8	50.0	52.6	55.0	57.5	59.2	60.1
0.5	Scotland			0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
0.8	Wales			0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
5.0	Northern England			5.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.1
2.1	England - Other regions ...			2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
8.4	United Kingdom			9.3	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.3
0.3	Denmark and Ireland			0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
49.4	Total EUR 9			62.2	65.0	68.1	70.1	71.8

FLAT PRODUCTS ⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXIII b

Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
2.6	Northern Germany	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1
12.1	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	16.1	17.0	17.8	18.2	18.2	18.7	18.8
1.7	Southern Germany	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1.2	Saar	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
17.6	Germany (FR)	23.0	25.4	26.4	27.0	27.5	28.1	28.2
5.5	Belgium	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.1
5.6	Eastern France	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.6
3.5	Northern France	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.7	5.8	6.7
0.7	France - other areas	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.6
9.8	France	10.6	10.5	11.2	12.2	14.2	14.8	15.9
4.0	Italy: coastal areas	4.2	5.0	5.9	6.6	7.4	7.3	7.8
3.4	Italy: other areas	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
7.4	Italy	7.9	9.3	10.2	10.9	11.9	11.8	12.3
1.5	Luxembourg	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
2.5	Netherlands	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0
44.3	Total EUR 6	52.3	57.5	59.4	62.5	66.6	68.4	70.3
1.1	Scotland			1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
5.1	Wales			5.3	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.2
1.8	Northern England			2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
1.3	England - Other regions ...			1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
9.3	United Kingdom			10.0	10.1	10.3	10.8	11.2
0.2	Denmark and Ireland			0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
53.8	Total EUR 9			69.6	72.8	77.2	79.5	81.8

⁽¹⁾ Except coils-finished products (see table XXV b).

TOTAL FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS ⁽¹⁾
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Production

TABLE XXIII c
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual pro- duction 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4.5	Northern Germany	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.8	7.8
20.8	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	28.4	29.1	30.0	30.5	30.5	31.0	31.2
3.3	Southern Germany	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
4.1	Saar	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5
32.7	<i>Germany (FR)</i>	43.3	45.2	47.1	48.4	49.6	50.4	50.5
10.6	<i>Belgium</i>	11.9	13.3	13.1	13.8	14.5	15.1	15.4
11.6	Eastern France	13.5	12.4	12.8	13.2	14.0	14.1	14.1
4.9	Northern France	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.6	7.7	8.8
2.2	France - other areas	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.4	4.3	5.2	5.4
18.7	<i>France</i>	21.3	20.2	21.2	23.1	25.9	27.0	28.3
5.2	Italy: coastal areas	6.8	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.8	9.8	10.5
10.3	Italy: other areas	10.1	11.6	13.2	13.8	14.5	15.0	15.2
15.5	<i>Italy</i>	16.9	19.3	21.4	22.7	24.3	24.8	25.7
4.3	<i>Luxembourg</i>	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
3.2	<i>Netherlands</i>	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9
85.1	Total EUR 6	102.1	107.5	112.0	117.5	124.1	127.6	130.4
1.6	Scotland			1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
6.0	Wales			6.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.5
6.7	Northern England			7.7	7.0	8.3	3.6	9.3
3.4	England - Other regions ...			3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
17.7	<i>United Kingdom</i>			19.3	19.7	20.4	21.2	22.5
0.4	<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
103.2	Total EUR 9			131.8	137.8	145.2	149.5	153.6

(¹) Except coils-finished products (see table XXV b).

**HEAVY AND LIGHT
SECTIONS (INCLUDING
TUBE ROUNDS AND
SQUARES)**

Production

TABLE XXIV a
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual pro- duction 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1.5	Northern Germany	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1
5.9	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8
1.3	Southern Germany	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
2.1	Saar	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
10.8	Germany (FR)	15.6	14.8	15.5	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5
4.4	Belgium	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
3.9	Eastern France	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
1.2	Northern France	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8
1.1	France - other areas	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
6.2	France	7.8	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.4
1.1	Italy: coastal areas	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
5.9	Italy: other areas	5.3	6.0	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.9	9.1
7.0	Italy	7.6	8.4	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.5
2.3	Luxembourg	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
0.3	Netherlands	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
31.0	Total EUR 6	38.9	38.7	40.7	42.1	43.9	45.2	45.9
0.5	Scotland			0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
0.4	Wales			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
3.3	Northern England			3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.9
2.0	England - Other regions ...			2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
6.2	United Kingdom			6.9	7.2	7.6	8.1	7.9
0.2	Denmark and Ireland			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
37.4	Total EUR 9			47.9	49.6	51.8	53.6	54.1

WIRE ROD

Production

TABLE XXIV b
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1973								
0.4	Northern Germany	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
2.8	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
0.3	Southern Germany	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
0.8	Saar	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
4.3	Germany (FR)	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.9	4.9
0.7	Belgium	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4
2.1	Eastern France	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
0.2	Northern France	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.4	France - other areas	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
2.7	France	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
0.1	Italy: coastal areas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1.0	Italy: other areas	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
1.1	Italy	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
0.5	Luxembourg	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.4	Netherlands	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
9.7	Total EUR 6	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.9	13.6	14.0	14.2
	Scotland			—	—	—	—	—
0.4	Wales			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9
1.7	Northern England			1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2
0.1	England - Other regions ...			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
2.2	United Kingdom			2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.4
0.1	Denmark and Ireland			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12.0	Total EUR 9			14.3	15.4	16.2	16.5	17.7

HOOP AND STRIP FOR TUBE MAKING

Production

TABLE XXIV c
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
0.1	Northern Germany	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.6	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7
0.1	Southern Germany	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.2	Saar	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3.0	<i>Germany (FR)</i>	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2
0.2	<i>Belgium</i>	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1.4	Eastern France	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
0.1	Northern France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.0	France - other areas	—	—	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
1.5	<i>France</i>	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
0.5	Italy: coastal areas	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
0.5	Italy: other areas	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
1.0	<i>Italy</i>	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
1.0	<i>Luxembourg</i>	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
0.2	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
6.9	Total EUR 6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.8
	Scotland			—	—	—	—	—
0.2	Wales			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.5	Northern England			0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
1.0	England - Other regions ...			1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
1.7	<i>United Kingdom</i>			1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
	<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>							
8.6	Total EUR 9			10.5	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.7

PLATE \geq 3 mm
(INCLUDING
WIDE FLATS) ⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXIV d
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
0.8	Northern Germany	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
4.5	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
—	Southern Germany	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
1.0	Saar	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
6.3	Germany (FR)	9.3	10.2	9.6	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.6
1.6	Belgium	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
0.8	Eastern France	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1.0	Northern France	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.1
0.2	France - other areas	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
2.0	France	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	4.0
1.8	Italy: coastal areas	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.9
0.6	Italy: other areas	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
2.4	Italy	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.7
0.2	Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.4	Netherlands	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
12.9	Total EUR 6	16.8	18.3	18.2	19.2	20.7	21.1	22.6
0.6	Scotland			0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
0.2	Wales			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1.2	Northern England			1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
0.3	England - Other regions ...			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2.3	United Kingdom			2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
0.2	Denmark and Ireland			0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
15.4	Total EUR 9			21.0	21.9	23.5	24.1	25.6

(1) Except coils-finished products (see table XXV b).

HOT-ROLLED SHEET
< 3 mm ⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXIV e

Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
0.0	Northern Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.1	Germany (FR)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.1	Belgium	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
0.1	Eastern France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.1	Northern France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.0	France - other areas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
0.2	France	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
0.1	Italy: coastal areas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
—	Italy: other areas	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.1	Italy	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
0.0	Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.5	Total EUR 6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
	Scotland							
	Wales							
	Northern England							
	England - Other regions ...							
0.1	United Kingdom			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Denmark							
	Ireland							
0.6	Total EUR 9			1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5

⁽¹⁾ Except coils-finished products (see table XXV b).

COLD-REDUCED SHEET < 3 mm

Production

TABLE XXIV f
Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production 1973	Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1.7	Northern Germany	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
4.9	North Rhine/Westphalia ..	5.4	6.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
1.6	Southern Germany	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
8.2	<i>Germany (FR)</i>	9.4	11.3	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
3.6	<i>Belgium</i>	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3
3.3	Eastern France	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
2.3	Northern France	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.4
0.5	France - other areas	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
6.1	<i>France</i>	6.4	6.1	6.8	7.4	8.7	9.0	9.2
1.6	Italy: coastal areas	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
2.3	Italy: other areas	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
3.9	<i>Italy</i>	4.1	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6
0.3	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.9	<i>Netherlands</i>	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8
24.0	Total EUR 6	26.1	29.6	31.6	33.4	35.4	36.1	36.4
0.5	Scotland			0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
4.7	Wales			4.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.9
—	Northern England			—	—	—	—	—
—	England - Other regions ...			—	—	—	—	—
5.2	<i>United Kingdom</i>			5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.6
	<i>Denmark</i>							
	<i>Ireland</i>							
29.2	Total EUR 9			37.0	39.0	41.2	42.4	43.0

HOT WIDE STRIP MILLS

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

TABLE XXV a
Capital Expenditure by Regions

million u.a.

Region	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, and approved)		
	1971	1972	1973	on Jan. 1, 1973 for	on Jan. 1, 1974 for	
				1973	1974	1975
Northern Germany	32.46	31.35	43.50	39.39	47.14	37.33
North Rhine/Westphalia	52.16	34.10	10.96	16.55	28.07	20.00
Southern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Germany (FR)</i>	<i>84.62</i>	<i>65.45</i>	<i>54.46</i>	<i>55.94</i>	<i>75.21</i>	<i>57.33</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>15.91</i>	<i>16.57</i>	<i>12.60</i>	<i>12.44</i>	<i>40.16</i>	<i>41.38</i>
Eastern France	3.59	0.96	0.71	0.57	1.85	1.03
Northern France	25.87	36.87	17.36	21.21	8.30	0.68
France: other areas	11.32	85.60	68.80	50.41	29.35	18.50
<i>France</i>	<i>40.78</i>	<i>123.43</i>	<i>86.87</i>	<i>72.19</i>	<i>39.50</i>	<i>20.61</i>
Italy: coastal areas	43.75	103.08	51.35	67.34	36.92	15.15
Italy: other areas	7.37	1.95	1.04	1.73	4.14	6.61
<i>Italy</i>	<i>51.12</i>	<i>105.03</i>	<i>52.39</i>	<i>69.07</i>	<i>41.06</i>	<i>27.76</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.02</i>	—	—	<i>0.01</i>	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>1.91</i>
Total EUR 6	196.83	314.34	207.12	210.83	198.55	142.99
Scotland			—		—	—
Wales			3.62		1.98	0.28
Northern England			—		—	—
England - Other regions			—		—	—
<i>United Kingdom</i>			<i>3.62</i>		<i>1.98</i>	<i>0.28</i>
<i>Denmark and Ireland</i>			—		—	—
Total EUR 9			210.74		200.53	143.27

COILS ⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXV b

Production and Production Potential by Regions

million tonnes

Actual production		Region	Production potential			Expected production potential			
Total	of which: coils- finished pro- ducts		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1973									
3.9	1.2	Northern Germany	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.2	7.1	7.1
10.4	2.1	North Rhine/Westphalia	10.7	11.4	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.6	13.6
14.3	3.3	Germany (FR)	15.0	16.3	17.8	18.6	19.3	20.7	20.7
5.7	0.8	Belgium	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.7
3.1	0.1	Eastern France.....	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
4.4	0.4	Northern France	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.5
—	—	France: other areas	—	—	—	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.0
7.5	0.5	France	6.9	7.6	8.2	10.3	12.0	12.6	12.8
4.8	1.2	Italy: coastal areas	5.3	5.6	7.1	8.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
0.2	—	Italy: other areas	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
5.6	1.2	Italy	6.2	6.5	8.0	9.2	11.2	11.3	11.4
0.5	—	Luxembourg	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
3.9	0.6	Netherlands	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
37.5	6.4	Total EUR 6	38.4	41.9	45.8	50.4	55.4	58.2	59.3
0.9	0.3	Scotland			1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7
5.8	0.7	Wales			6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
0.8	0.5	Northern England			1.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3
—	—	England Other regions			—	—	—	—	—
7.5	1.5	United Kingdom			8.6	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.4
		Denmark							
		Ireland							
45.0	7.9	Total EUR 9			54.4	58.2	63.7	67.3	68.7

(1) Treaty products obtained by transformation of hot-rolled coils are included in the tables XXIII b and c, XXIV c, d, e and f.

TABLE XXX a
Utilization Rate of Production Potential — Community

Products	Production 1973		Production potential 1973		Utilization rate (⁽¹⁾)	
	(million tonnes)		(million tonnes)		(in %)	
	EUR 6	EUR 9	EUR 6	EUR 9	EUR 6	EUR 9
<i>Pig iron</i>	89.8	106.8	106.5	126.5	84.3	84.4
Basic Bessemer steel	13.5	13.5	14.9	14.9	90.6	90.6
OBM, LWS steel, etc.	5.6	5.6	6.5	6.5	86.9	86.9
Open hearth steel	16.3	25.2	19.3	28.9	84.2	86.6
Electric furnace steel	17.5	22.9	20.6	26.4	84.1	87.1
LD, Kaldø and other steels	70.0	82.9	83.5	97.8	83.5	84.7
Crude steel — Total	122.9	150.1	144.9	174.5	84.8	86.0
<i>Coils</i>	37.5	45.0	45.8	54.4	81.7	82.5
Heavy sections	10.8	14.0	14.2	17.9	75.5	77.6
Light sections	20.3	23.5	26.5	30.0	76.7	78.4
Wire rod	9.7	11.9	11.9	14.3	81.5	83.7
Hoop and strip for tubemaking	6.9	8.6	8.6	10.5	81.7	83.4
Hot-rolled sheet ≥ 3 mm (⁽¹⁾)	12.9	15.4	18.2	21.0	70.9	73.3
Hot-rolled sheet < 3 mm (⁽¹⁾)	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	45.4	49.6
Cold-reduced sheet < 3 mm	24.0	29.2	31.6	37.0	75.9	80.0
Finished rolled products — total (⁽¹⁾)	85.1	103.2	112.0	131.8	76.0	78.4

(⁽¹⁾) Except coils-finished products.

(⁽²⁾) Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures.

PIG IRON

TABLE XXXb

Utilization Rate of Production Potential by Country

Country	Production 1973 (million tonnes)	Production potential 1973 (million tonnes)	Utilization rate (⁽¹⁾) (in %)
Germany (FR)	36.8	44.3	83.1
Belgium	12.8	14.6	87.8
France	20.3	22.7	89.3
Italy	10.1	13.9	72.5
Luxembourg	5.1	5.5	92.5
Netherlands	4.7	5.5	85.6
Total EUR 6	89.8	106.5	84.3
United Kingdom	17.0	20.0	85.2
Denmark and Ireland	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	106.8	126.5	84.4

(¹) Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures.

STEEL — TOTAL

TABLE XXX c
Utilization Rate of Production Potential by Country

Country	Production 1973 (million tonnes)	Production potential 1973 (million tonnes)	Utilization rate (¹) (in %)
Germany (FR)	49.5	58.7	84.2
Belgium	15.6	17.3	89.5
France	25.2	28.1	89.7
Italy	21.0	28.1	74.9
Luxembourg	5.9	6.5	91.3
Netherlands	5.7	6.1	92.0
Total EUR 6	122.9	144.8	84.8
United Kingdom	26.6	28.9	92.0
Denmark and Ireland	0.6	0.7	85.7
Total EUR 9	150.1	174.4	86.0

(¹) Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures.

COILS

TABLE XXX d
Utilization Rate of Production Potential by Country

Country	Production 1973 (million tonnes)	Production potential 1973 (million tonnes)	Utilization rate (⁽¹⁾) (in %)
Germany (FR)	14.3	17.8	79.9
Belgium	5.7	6.3	91.3
France	7.5	8.2	91.9
Italy	5.6	8.0	69.8
Luxembourg	0.5	0.5	88.0
Netherlands	3.9	5.0	77.5
Total EUR 6	37.5	45.8	81.7
United Kingdom	7.5	8.6	87.1
Denmark and Ireland	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	45.0	54.4	82.5

(⁽¹⁾) Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures.

SECTIONS

TABLE XXX e

Utilization Rate of Production Potential by Country

Country	Production 1973 (million tonnes)	Production potential 1973 (million tonnes)	Utilization rate (¹) (in %)
Germany (FR)	15.1	20.7	72.8
Belgium	5.1	6.5	78.8
France	8.9	10.0	89.0
Italy	8.1	11.2	72.2
Luxembourg	2.8	3.3	86.3
Netherlands	0.7	0.9	80.9
Total EUR 6	40.7	52.6	77.5
United Kingdom	8.4	9.3	90.2
Denmark and Ireland	0.3	0.3	86.4
Total EUR 9	49.4	62.2	79.4

(¹) Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures.

FLAT PRODUCTS ⁽¹⁾

TABLE XXXf
Utilization Rate of Production Potential by Country

Country	Production 1973 (million tonnes)	Production potential 1973 (million tonnes)	Utilization rate (⁽²⁾) (in %)
Germany (FR)	17.6	26.4	66.5
Belgium	5.5	6.6	83.4
France	9.8	11.2	87.5
Italy	7.4	10.2	72.3
Luxembourg	1.5	1.8	85.9
Netherlands	2.5	3.2	82.4
Total EUR 6	44.3	59.4	74.6
United Kingdom	9.3	10.0	93.5
Denmark and Ireland	0.2	0.2	99.5
Total EUR 9	53.8	69.6	77.4

⁽¹⁾ Except coils-finished products.

⁽²⁾ Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures.

COLD-REDUCED SHEET < 3 mm

TABLE XXXg

Utilization Rate of Production Potential by Country

Country	Production 1973 (million tonnes)	Production potential 1973 (million tonnes)	Utilization rate (¹) (in %)
Germany (FR)	8.2	12.8	64.2
Belgium	3.6	4.4	80.4
France	6.1	6.8	89.0
Italy	3.9	5.1	76.9
Luxembourg	0.3	0.4	87.2
Netherlands	1.9	2.1	91.3
Total EUR 6	24.0	31.6	75.9
United Kingdom	5.2	5.4	96.9
Denmark and Ireland	—	—	—
Total EUR 9	29.2	37.0	80.0

⁽¹⁾ Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures.

TOTAL FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS ⁽¹⁾
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TABLE XXX b

Utilization Rate of Production Potential by Country

Country	Production 1973 (million tonnes)	Production potential 1973 (million tonnes)	Utilization rate ⁽²⁾ (in %)
Germany (FR)	32.7	47.1	69.3
Belgium	10.6	13.1	80.5
France	18.7	21.2	88.2
Italy	15.5	21.4	72.2
Luxembourg	4.3	5.1	86.2
Netherlands	3.2	4.1	82.1
Total EUR 6	85.1	112.0	76.0
United Kingdom	17.7	19.3	92.0
Denmark and Ireland	0.4	0.5	87.8
Total EUR 9	103.2	131.8	78.4

⁽¹⁾ Except coils - finished products.⁽²⁾ Utilization rates calculated on unrounded figures