

EUROPEAN COAL  
AND STEEL COMMUNITY

THE HIGH AUTHORITY

Investment in the Community  
Coalmining and Iron and Steel  
Industries

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REPORT ON THE 1959 SURVEY

Position as at January 1, 1959

July 1959

## CONTENTS

	Page
I — General Remarks . . . . .	7
II — The Coalmining Industry . . . . .	10
III — The Iron-Ore Mines . . . . .	16
IV — The Iron and Steel Industry . . . . .	17
V — Conclusions . . . . .	25

## ANNEXES

I — Classification of Development Programmes . . . . .	29
II — Basic Definitions . . . . .	31
III — Statistical Tables . . . . .	35

## I — GENERAL REMARKS

The High Authority's 1959 survey of investment by Community enterprises is its seventh to date. The methods employed have been steadily improved and adjusted year by year, and the figures given in the following pages afford a fairly accurate picture of the manner in which investment has developed and the effect it has had on production potential (\*).

1. The Community industries have been working hard in the past few years to expand and improve their plant and equipment. Capital expenditure entered on the credit side of their balance-sheets totals 7,440 million dollar units of account for the seven years 1952-58, of which approximately 53.5% was invested by the iron and steel industry, 42.5% by the coalmining industry, 3.5% by the iron-ore mines, and 0.5% by the B.K.B. plants.

Investment activity has been particularly marked during the last two years. Taking the annual average of the aggregate investment from 1952 to 1956 as 100, we find that expenditure reached index 121 in 1957, and did not fall below 113 in 1958 notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by certain industries in that year in marketing their production. The increase was especially marked in the iron and steel industry and most of all in the iron-ore mines: calculated on the same basis as indicated above, the index figures for capital expenditure in 1957 and 1958 worked out at

105 and 105 respectively for the coalmining industry;  
134 and 119 respectively for the iron and steel industry;  
154 and 132 respectively for the iron-ore mines.

The drop from one year to the other is due to a decline of industrial activity, resulting in lower production, mounting stocks, cuts in selling prices, and financing difficulties. For these reasons the enterprises are inclined to be somewhat cautious in drawing up their development programmes for the years immediately ahead.

The following table shows actual and estimated capital expenditure in the various industries since 1952. The real total is slightly in excess of the figures shown, as for the sake of simplicity the annual surveys disregard a number of small enterprises whose aggregate production amounts to less than 1% of total Community coal production (see Annex II, p. 31) and less than 3% of total Community steel production (see Annex II, p. 33).

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(\* Annex I contains a classification of the development programmes covered by the survey. Annex II defines the terms employed in this Report.

TABLE 1  
Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure in the Community Industries, 1952-60

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Sector	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Coalmining industry . . . . .	496	482	445	408	404	471	472	509	376
Plants producing B.K.B. and low-temperature brown-coal coke . . . . .	9	7	5	8	5	2	3	6	4
Iron-ore mines . . . . .	29	28	30	31	44	50	43	44	32
Iron and steel industry . . . . .	545	542	453	524	570	708	629	585 <sup>(1)</sup>	327 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 147</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>739</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Expenditure only on projects in progress (A) or approved (B) (see Annex I, p. 29).

2. The rapid expansion in actual production and maximum production potential since 1952 as regards iron and steel products and iron ore is in strong contrast to the slow increase in the case of coal.

TABLE 2  
Actual Production and Production Potential

Product	Actual production			Production Potential		
	1952 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)	Mean annual rate of increase	1958 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)	1958 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)	Mean annual rate of increase	1962 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)
Hard coal <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	237.4	0.5%	245.1	258.4	1.4%	273.6
B.K.B. and low-temperature brown-coal coke . . . . .	16.5	-0.3%	16.2	17.1	-4.2%	14.4
Iron ore . . . . .	65.3	4.9%	87.1	95.4	2.9%	106.9
Pig-iron . . . . .	34.7	3.9%	43.5	49.5	5.0%	60.1
Crude steel . . . . .	41.8	5.6%	58.0	67.7	3.1%	76.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Exclusive of the "small mines" (see Annex II, p. 31).

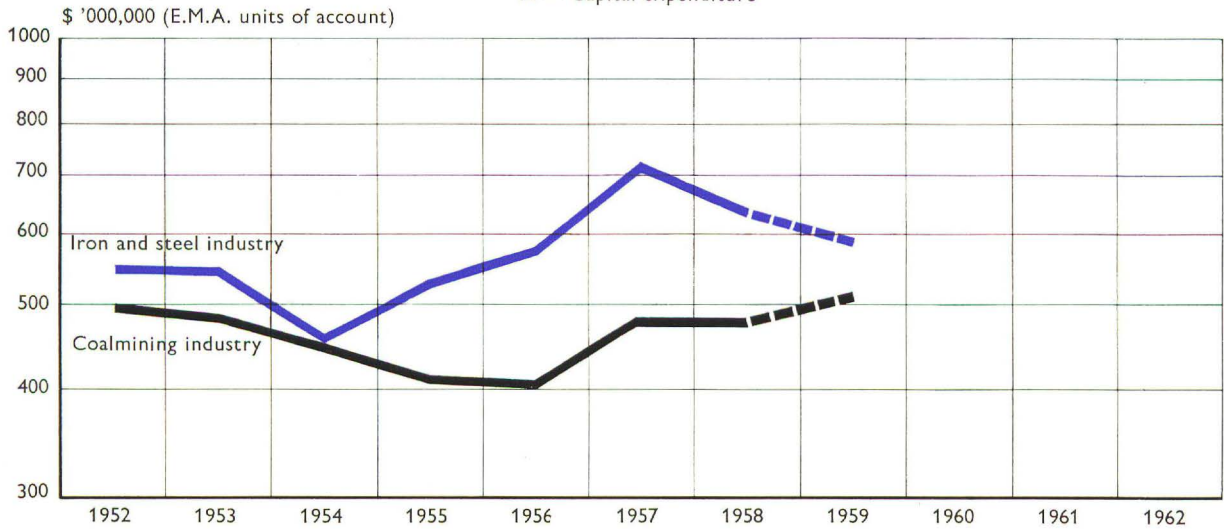
3. As is clear from Fig. 2, the actual capital expenditure in each year comes fairly close to the figure forecast at the beginning of the year, particularly in the iron and steel industry.

Another interesting comparison is that between the expenditure estimated on January 1 of each year for the twelve months just completed. The relation between them is fairly indicative of the view taken at a particular date by heads of enterprises as to the probable trend in industrial activity in the near

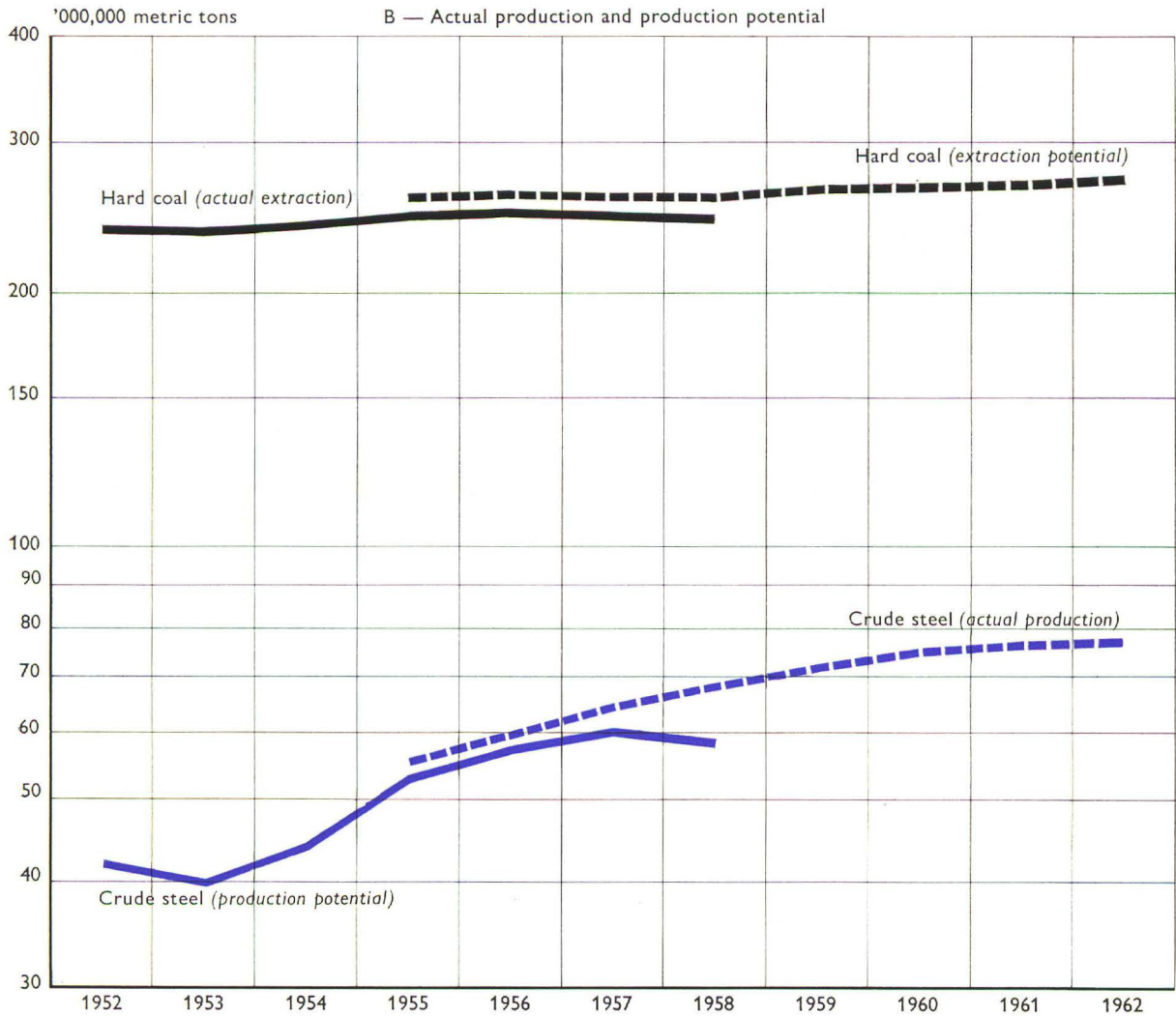
FIGURE 1

Investment in the Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries

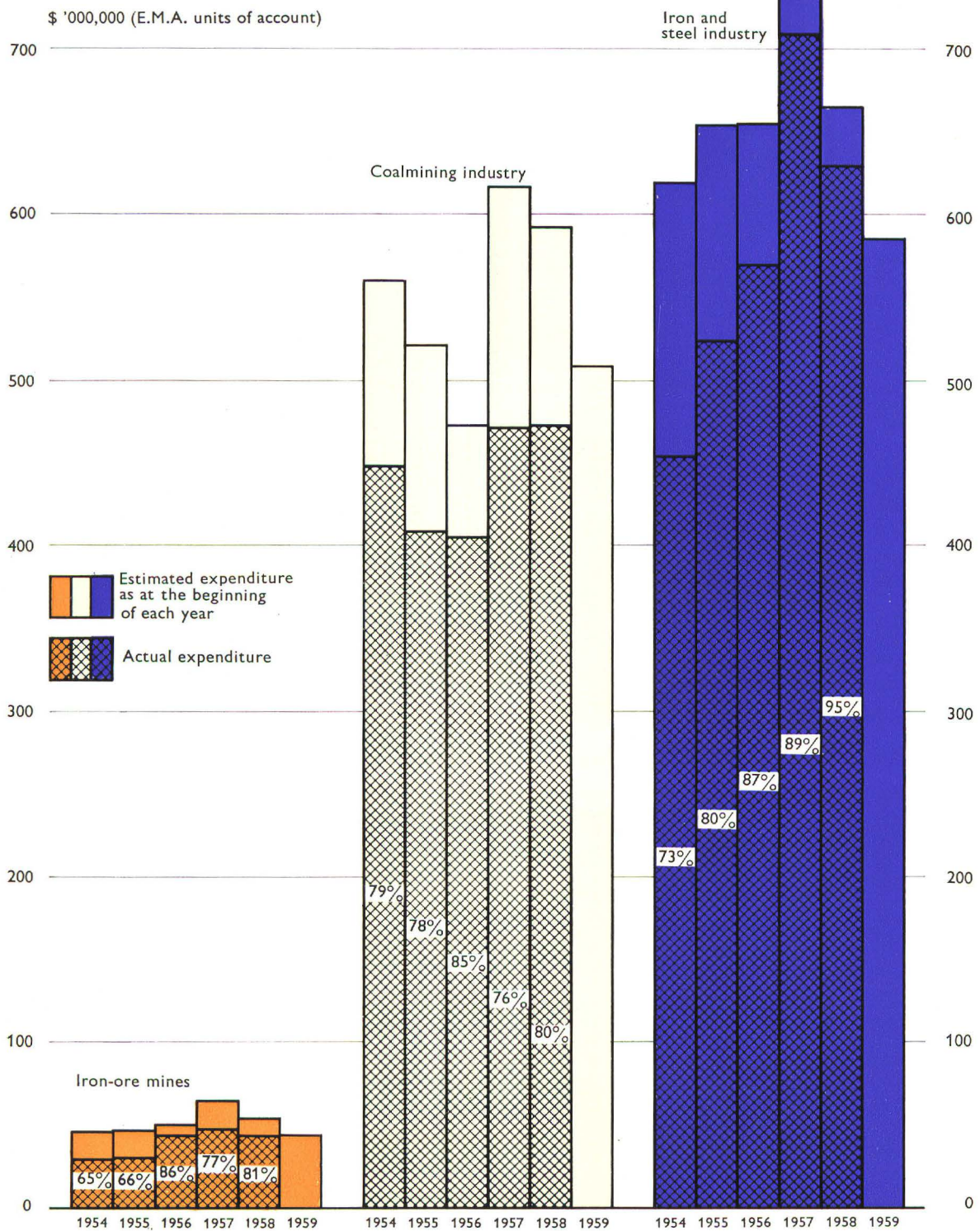
A — Capital expenditure



B — Actual production and production potential



**FIGURE 2**  
**Comparison of Actual Capital Expenditure**  
**and Estimated Capital Expenditure as at the Beginning of Each Year**  
 (Out-Turn Percentages)



future. The decline in the case of the coalmining industry is especially significant inasmuch as once projects have been approved or started in this sector it is not easy to postpone operations. In the iron-ore and iron and steel industries, on the other hand, heads of enterprises do not appear to have begun the new year in a state of appreciably greater concern than they did in 1958.

TABLE 3  
Relation between Estimated Capital Expenditure for the Coming Year and  
Actual Capital Expenditure during the Past Year

Sector	1. 1. 55	1. 1. 56	1. 1. 57	1. 1. 58	1. 1. 59
Coalmining industry . . . . .	105	117	146	123	108
Iron-ore mines . . . . .	159	167	135	113	100
Iron and steel industry . . . . .	148	125	139	94	93
<b>Community industries</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>

%

4. The sections following describe the trend in capital expenditure and production potential in the different Community industries.

The figures given are broken down by areas in the tables in Annex III.

## II — THE COALMINING INDUSTRY

Table 4 shows the figures for the whole coalmining industry, broken down under collieries, coking-plants, briquetting-plants and power-stations and other generating plant (see Annex II, p. 32). The figures for the plants producing B.K.B. and low-temperature brown-coal coke are given separately.

TABLE 4  
Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure in the Coalmining Industry, 1952-1960

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Sector	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Collieries . . . . .	261	255	242	257	249	281	272	303	243
Coking-plants, mine-owned . . . .	75	84	68	52	46	59	64	66	37
Coking-plants, independent . . . .	22	24	19	12	11	9 <sup>(1)</sup>	9 <sup>(1)</sup>	6 <sup>(1)</sup>	3 <sup>(1)</sup>
Briquetting-plants . . . . .	3	5	4	7	4	5	4	8	8
Pithead power-stations and other power-generating plant . . . . .	135	114	112	80	94	117	123	126	85
of which: other power-generating plant . . . .	.	.	(23)	(16)	(13)	(15)	(14)	(15)	(10)
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>376</b>
Plants producing B.K.B. and low- temperature brown-coal coke . . . .	8.8	6.8	5.3	8.1	4.5	2.3	2.9	6.1	4.3

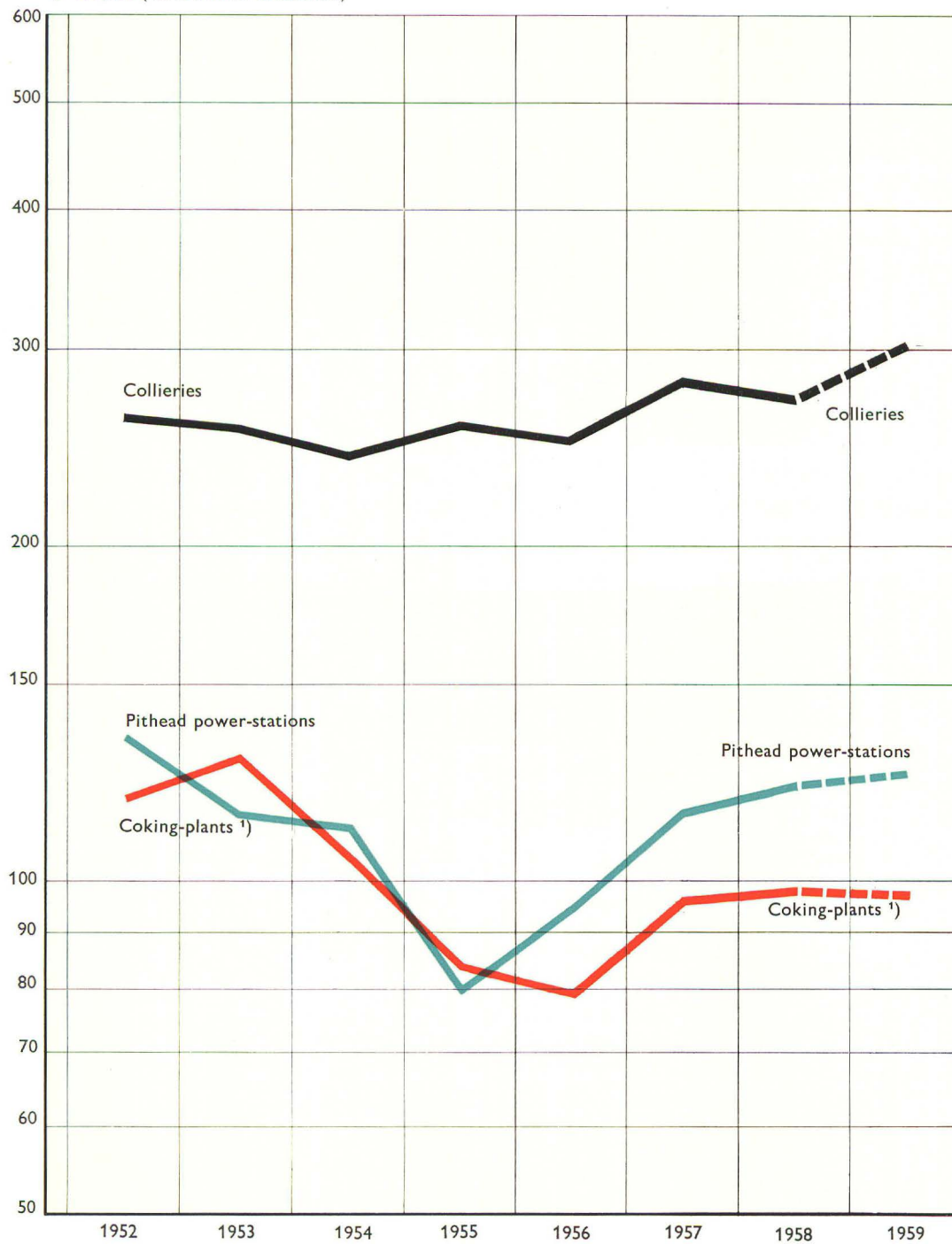
<sup>(1)</sup> Exclusive of Gaz de France.



FIGURE 3

Capital Expenditure in the Coalmining Industry

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)



<sup>1)</sup> Mine-owned, steelworks-owned and independent coking-plants.

## Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure in the Coalmining Industry (contd.)

Indices

Sector	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure 1959
	Average 1952-1956	1957	1958	
Collieries . . . . .	100	111	108	120
Coking-plants, mine-owned and independent . . . . .	100	83 <sup>(1)</sup>	89 <sup>(1)</sup>	87 <sup>(1)</sup>
Briquetting-plants . . . . .	100	109	87	174
Pithead power-stations and other power-generating plant . . . . .	100	109	115	118
<b>Overall index</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>114</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Exclusive of Gaz de France.

## a) Collieries

Capital expenditure on the Community collieries remained singularly constant from 1952 to 1956, in the region of 1 unit of account per metric ton of coal produced. It amounted in 1957 to 1.14 units, and in 1958 to 1.11 units per ton. Broken down by coalfields, expenditure in 1958 was in general much the same as in 1957, except in the Aachen area, where it rose sharply, and in Southern Belgium, where investment has been falling off considerably. The forecasts for 1959 continue high for Germany, including the Saar; for France they are somewhat below the level of actual expenditure for 1958.

For Southern Belgium the forecasts for 1959-60 are very much lower than last year's for 1958-59.

Capital expenditure from 1954 to 1958 may be broken down by categories of installation as follows.

TABLE 5  
Capital Expenditure on Collieries, 1954-58

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Year	Shafts and underground workings	Machines and mechanical equipment below ground	Haulage and winding equipment	Screening and washing	Other surface installations	Buildings, etc.	Total
1954	43.5	49.0	22.6	68.4	31.4	26.9	241.8
1955	54.9	53.8	20.1	64.9	35.1	27.6	256.4
1956	57.5	57.7	18.8	50.4	34.4	29.8	248.6
1957	63.8	68.3	22.4	57.4	36.1	33.5	281.5
1958	70.0	66.0	20.8	50.7	34.8	30.1	272.4

As in last year's survey, expenditure on extraction proper accounts for approximately 50% of the whole.

Extraction in 1958 was practically level with that in 1957—245.1 million metric tons as against 246.4— in spite of selling difficulties. It increased in the Aachen, Lorraine and Dutch Limburg coalfields, while in Southern Belgium it declined.

The following table shows the expected development of production potential. For all coalfields the forecasts are very little below those of last year's survey. The figures are not, however, fully comparable, as the number of working days which is used as a basis varies from one country to another (289 in Germany, 277 in Belgium, 300 in France). Next year these will change once more, as in the Federal Republic of Germany, where longer shifts were recently introduced, the number of working days was reduced to 261, while in Belgium certain collieries are to be closed down in the course of the year.

TABLE 6  
Development of Hard-Coal Extraction Potential

'000,000 metric tons

Extraction		Extraction Potential				
1952	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
237.4	245.1	258.4	262.4	266.3	270.0	273.6

Tables I and V in Annex III give a detailed breakdown of expenditure and of the expected development of extraction potential. As in last year's survey, mines producing only small tonnages are excluded: the total output of these small mines in 1958 amounted to approximately 2.3 million metric tons.

#### b) Coking-Plants

Expenditure during 1958 on mine-owned coking-plants was even higher than during 1957, when it was already well above the level for the two preceding years. This trend will not, however, be maintained in 1959. Expenditure on independent coking-plants remained more or less unchanged, and nothing like so high as that on the mine-owned plants.

Specific capital expenditure per ton of coke produced in the mine-owned coking-plants amounted in 1958 to 1.29 units of account, which is somewhat higher than in the three previous years: it is, however, calculated in relation to a slightly lower tonnage produced, 49.7 million metric tons as against 51.7 million in 1957.

As regards the steelworks-owned coking-plants, which we include here in order to provide a full picture of the carbonization sector, (1) both actual expenditure and the forecasts of expenditure for 1959 continue high.

(1) The following table shows the trend in capital expenditure on steelworks-owned coking-plants. The forecasts for 1959 and 1960 have been worked out twice, first as covering only projects already in progress or approved (categories A and B), and secondly as including projects only contemplated (categories A, B and C). Table 15 (see Section IV, "The Iron and Steel Industry") incorporates this trend, but for 1959 and 1960 indicates only the expenditure on categories A and B.

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Forecasts 1959		Forecasts 1960	
							A + B	A + B + C	A + B	A + B + C
22.0	22.2	18.0	19.9	22.3	28.0	25.2	24.8	24.9	7.0	11.6

The breakdown of expenditure from 1954 to 1958 by categories of plant is as follows:

TABLE 7  
Capital Expenditure on Coking-Plants, 1954-58

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Category	Year	Coke ovens			Gas producers and other gasification plant	Coke-oven gas and by-product plant	Miscellaneous	Total
		New plant	Repairs and replacements	Total				
Mine-owned and independent plants <sup>(1)</sup>	1954	25.5	12.7	38.2	5.7	22.1	21.3	87.3
	1955	13.2	10.1	23.3	3.4	22.9	14.9	64.5
	1956	13.1	7.9	21.0	1.9	20.3	14.1	57.3
	1957	18.2	9.0	27.2	1.2	25.3	14.3	68.0
	1958	15.9	14.0	29.9	1.1	22.8	19.1	72.9
Steelworks-owned plants <sup>(2)</sup>	1954	6.4	1.9	8.3	—	5.0	4.7	18.0
	1955	6.1	2.8	8.9	—	6.0	5.0	19.9
	1956	4.2	7.1	11.3	0.1	5.6	5.3	22.3
	1957	6.5	8.1	14.6	0.1	9.5	3.8	28.0
	1958	6.3	5.2	11.5	0.1	8.3	5.3	25.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>105.3</b>
	<b>1955</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>
	<b>1956</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>79.6</b>
	<b>1957</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>96.0</b>
	<b>1958</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) Exclusive of Gaz de France from 1957.

(<sup>2</sup>) Cf. Table 15, p. 19.

The expected development of production potential is shown below. While the increase is slight for the mine-owned and non-existent for the independent plants, for the steelworks-owned plants it is expected to be as much as 18% between now and 1962.

Tables II and VI in Annex III give a detailed breakdown of expenditure and of the expected development of capacity, together with technical notes as to the operation of the coking-plants from 1954 to 1958.

**TABLE 8**  
**Development of Coke Production Potential**

'000,000 metric tons

	Actual production		Production potential				
	1952	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Mine-owned plants . . . . .	42.2	49.7	53.1	54.6	56.4	57.2	57.5
Independent plants <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Steelworks-owned plants <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	15.8	19.7	21.6	22.8	23.9	24.6	25.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>87.3</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Exclusive of Gaz de France.

<sup>(2)</sup> Cf. Table 16, p. 19. The production potential figures above for all three categories of coking-plant are based not only on projects in progress and approved (categories A and B), but also on projects only contemplated (category C).

### c) Briquetting-Plants

Capital expenditure is very much lower in this sector than elsewhere, and is practically nil as regards those plants which are not actually colliery-owned.

Details will be found in Tables III and VII in Annex III.

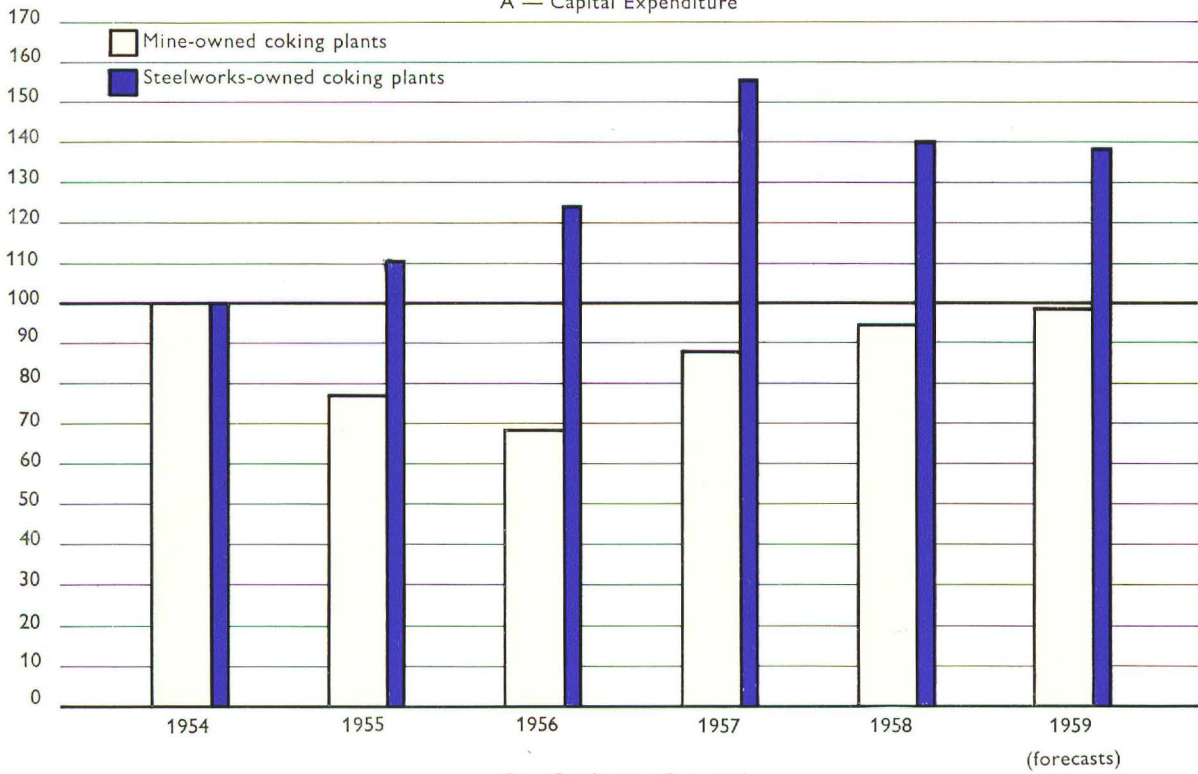
### d) Pithead Power-Stations

Capital expenditure continues high in this sector: it reached an all-time record in 1958, and the forecasts for 1959 are for approximately the same level. As in previous surveys, we have included all expenditure on the so-called "shared" power-stations, i.e. those jointly owned by collieries and other bodies.

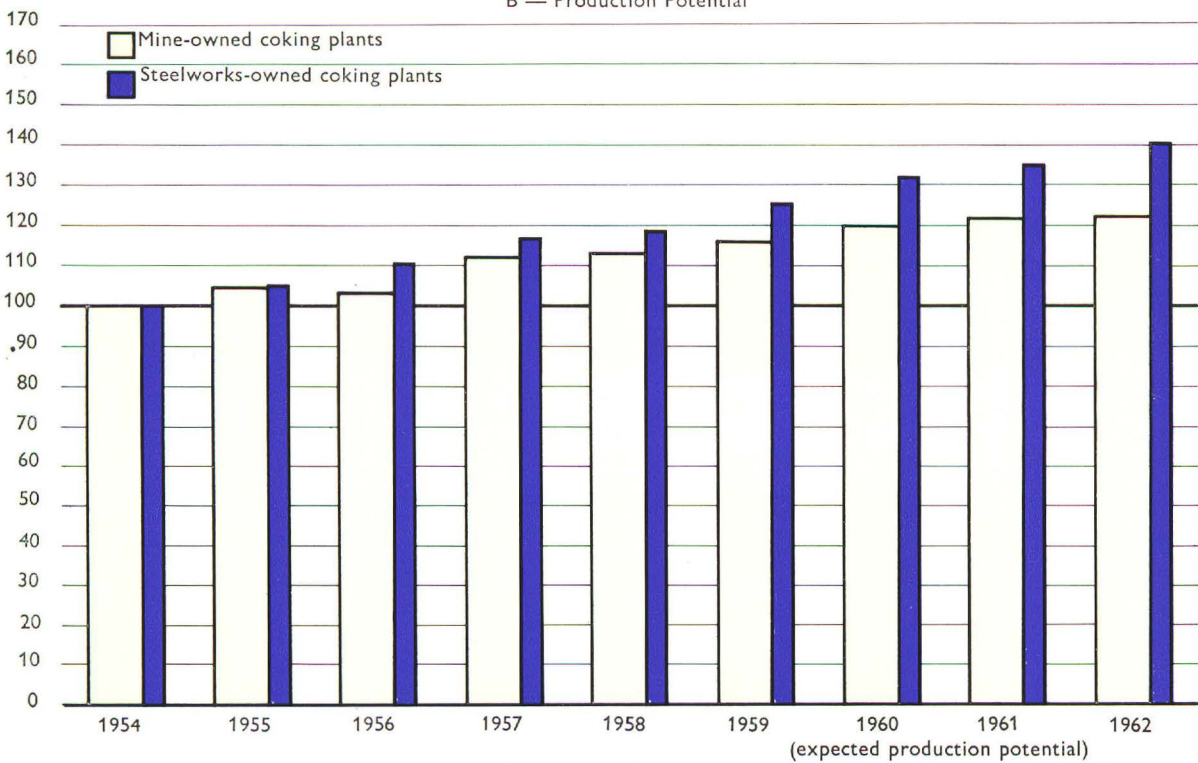
FIGURE 4  
Investment in the mine-owned and steelworks-owned coking-plants <sup>1)</sup>

(1954 = 100)

A — Capital Expenditure



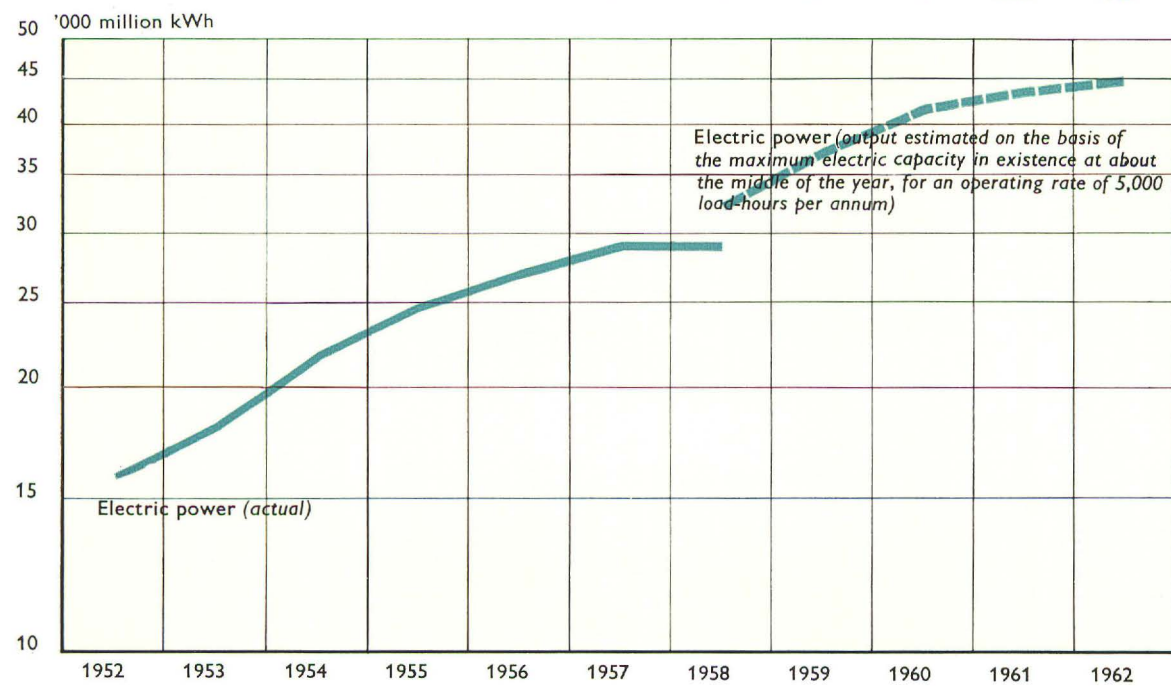
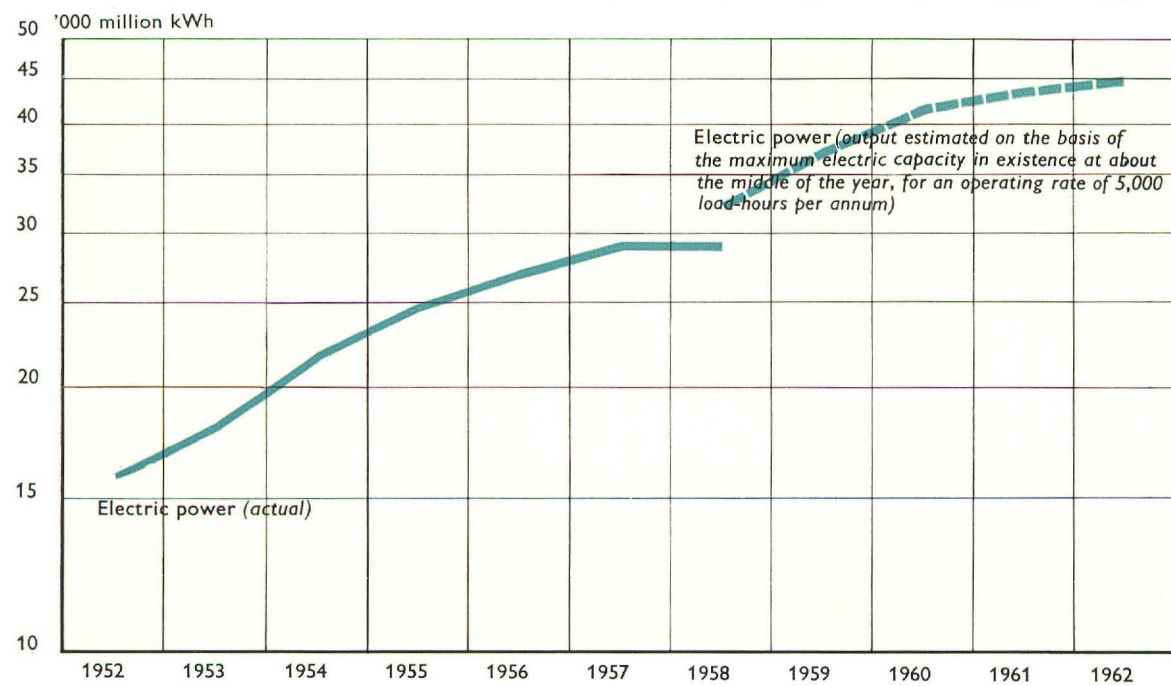
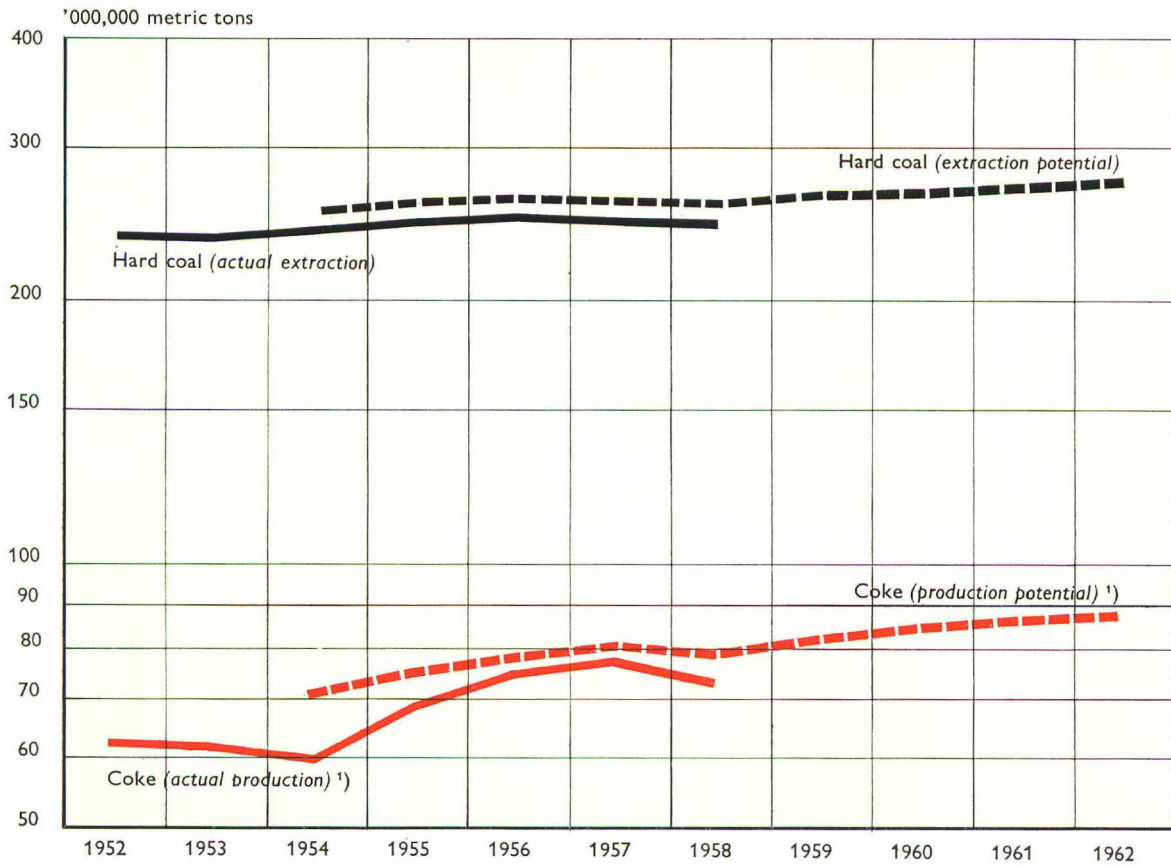
B — Production Potential



<sup>1)</sup> In the case of both steelworks-owned and mine-owned coking plants forecasts cover capital projects completed as well as those in progress (category A), approved (category B) or merely planned (category C).

FIGURE 5

Actual Production and Production Potential of the Coalmining Industry



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

TABLE 9  
Capital Expenditure on Pithead Power-Stations and Other Power-Generating Plant at Mines, 1954-58

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Year	Steam-raising plant	Power-generating plant and distribution switchgear	Requisite buildings	Electricity distribution networks	Compressed-air plant	Miscellaneous	Total
Pithead power-stations	1954	41.1	26.8	9.2	6.5	—	4.9	88.5
	1955	26.9	21.0	6.1	4.4	—	5.5	63.9
	1956	26.9	28.6	6.8	12.6	—	6.3	81.2
	1957	36.2	34.5	10.7	9.0	—	11.3	101.7
	1958	39.9	36.9	14.3	6.4	—	11.4	108.9
Other power-generating plant at mines	1954	6.1	3.5	0.5	4.7	7.6	0.9	23.3
	1955	3.3	3.3	0.2	3.5	5.5	0.2	16.0
	1956	3.6	2.4	0.5	1.9	4.8	0.1	13.3
	1957	3.6	3.8	0.2	2.6	5.2	0.1	15.5
	1958	2.9	3.6	0.2	1.7	5.6	0.1	14.1

TABLE 10  
Development of Maximum Electric Capacity of Power Plant Installed

MW

Beginning of 1958	Beginning of 1959	Beginning of 1960	Beginning of 1961	Beginning of 1962	Beginning of 1963
6 056	6 736	8 022	8 503	8 868	8 992

These figures show little change from those in last year's survey. The proportion of capital expenditure going on generating plant other than pithead power-stations continues to fall, as investment is being concentrated rather on the installation of large generating sets supplied by a single boiler. The number of load-hours, which had been rising steadily (4761 in 1955, 4934 in 1956, 5036 in 1957), went down in 1958 to 4530, in consequence of the increase in installed generating capacities and of a drop in electricity production by the Charbonnages de France. Even at 4530 hours, however, the pithead power-stations should by 1962 be producing not less than 40,000 million kWh. 50.4% of the electric current produced in 1958 was sold, as against 52% (1) in 1957, the reason being smaller deliveries by the Charbonnages de France to the Electricité de France.

Tables IV, VIII and IX in Annex III give a detailed breakdown of expenditure and of the development of maximum electric capacity, together with technical data on the operation of the power-stations, number of load-hours, specific consumption (of calories per kWh), and consumption of low-grade fuels.

#### e) Plants producing B.K.B. and low-temperature brown-coal coke

Table X in Annex III gives the breakdown of expenditure and expected development of production potential. The latter indicates a gradual decline in briquette production, with production of low-temperature coke expected to remain unchanged.

1) Corrected figure.



### III — THE IRON-ORE MINES

Capital expenditure in the Community iron-ore industry remained from 1952 to 1955 in the neighbourhood of 30 million units of account per annum, one-half going on the mining of the ore, slightly under one-quarter on ore preparation at the mines, and a little over one-quarter on various surface installations.

From 1956 to 1958—and the forecasts suggest much the same for 1959—investment averaged 45 million units of account, with a certain peak in 1957 as regards expenditure on ore extraction. Although this rate is 50% above that for 1952–55, the breakdown remains substantially the same, with a minor increase in respect of ore extraction and decrease in respect of surface installations.

TABLE 11  
Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure in the Iron-Ore Industry, 1952-1960

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mining of ore. . . . .	·	14.2	14.8	16.3	22.3	29.4	24.1	23.5	16.8
Preparation of ore at mine . . . .	·	5.7	7.3	5.9	10.6	10.9	10.2	11.2	5.9
Various surface installations . . . .	·	7.8	7.4	8.5	11.0	9.5	9.2	8.9	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>31.8</b>

From 1952 to 1958 iron-ore extraction increased at a mean annual rate of 4.9%. In spite of the very considerable volume of development operations completed or approved up to the beginning of 1959, the increase in extraction potential between 1958 and 1962 is not expected to work out at more than 2.9% per annum.

TABLE 12  
Development of Crude-Ore Extraction Potential

'000,000 metric tons

Actual extraction		Extraction potential				
1952	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
65.3	87.1	95.4	98.2	102.2	104.5	106.9

The average Fe content of Community ores is estimated at 29%; this approximates fairly closely to that of Lorraine ore, which represents some 60% of total extraction.

## IV — THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Year-to-year variations in capital expenditure since 1952 have generally been in the same direction in all sectors of the iron and steel industry, whether up, as in 1955, 1956 and 1957, or down, as in 1954. In 1958, however, expenditure on pig-iron production plant and on general services was above the 1957 level, and expenditure on production of crude steel and rolled products well below. This situation may be compared to that prevailing in 1953.

Overall, capital expenditure in 1958 shows a drop of approximately 11% from the record level reached in 1957. It is nevertheless considerably higher than for any of the years from 1952 to 1956.

TABLE 13

**Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1952-1960**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved as at January 1, 1959)	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>Plant for production of pig-iron . . . . .</i>	82.7	90.7	69.8	82.9	130.5	183.5	207.2	196.2	107.7
<i>steel . . . . .</i>	91.1	81.9	44.1	63.2	101.6	128.4	93.7	77.3	31.5
<i>rolled products . . . . .</i>	282.0	266.2	265.1	301.1	244.9	282.4	196.2	189.5	120.1
<i>General services . . . . .</i>	89.3	103.0	74.5	77.1	92.9	113.9	132.0	122.0	67.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>545.1</b>	<b>541.8</b>	<b>453.5</b>	<b>524.3</b>	<b>569.9</b>	<b>708.2</b>	<b>629.1</b>	<b>585.0</b>	<b>326.7</b>

The trend in investment in the different sectors of the industry is shown in Figs. 6 and 7 and also in the table below.

TABLE 14  
Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry, by Sectors

	Actual expenditure			Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved as at January 1, 1959)
	Average 1952-1956	1957	1958	1959
<i>Plant for production of pig-iron . . . . .</i>	100	201	227	215
<i>steel . . . . .</i>	100	168	123	101
<i>rolled products . . . . .</i>	100	104	72	70
<i>General services . . . . .</i>	100	130	151	140
<b>Overall index</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>111</b>

We go on to deal one by one with the four main categories of project and their effects on production potential.

#### a) Pig-Iron Production

Capital expenditure on plant for the production of pig-iron continued to increase, working out at 13% above the figure for 1957 and 150% above that for 1952. It now accounts for 33% of total investment in the iron and steel industry, as against 15% in 1952.

While expenditure on steelworks-owned coking-plants has fallen off somewhat from its very high 1957 level, it is still approximately 20% above the average for the years 1952-56, during which period the level remained more or less static. Expenditure on the blast-furnaces, on the other hand, continued to increase in 1958, the rise bringing it up to 10% above the level for 1957 and close on 110% above that for 1952 or the average for 1952-56. Expenditure on sintering and burden-preparation plant is, however, easily the most striking of all: from 5.2 million units of account, or 6% of total capital expenditure in connection with pig-iron production, in 1952, it had risen by 1958 to 67.2 million units, or 32.5% of the total. The mean annual rate of increase during that period was 53%; the increase for 1958 was 30%, and this trend is expected to continue in 1959.

FIGURE 6

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

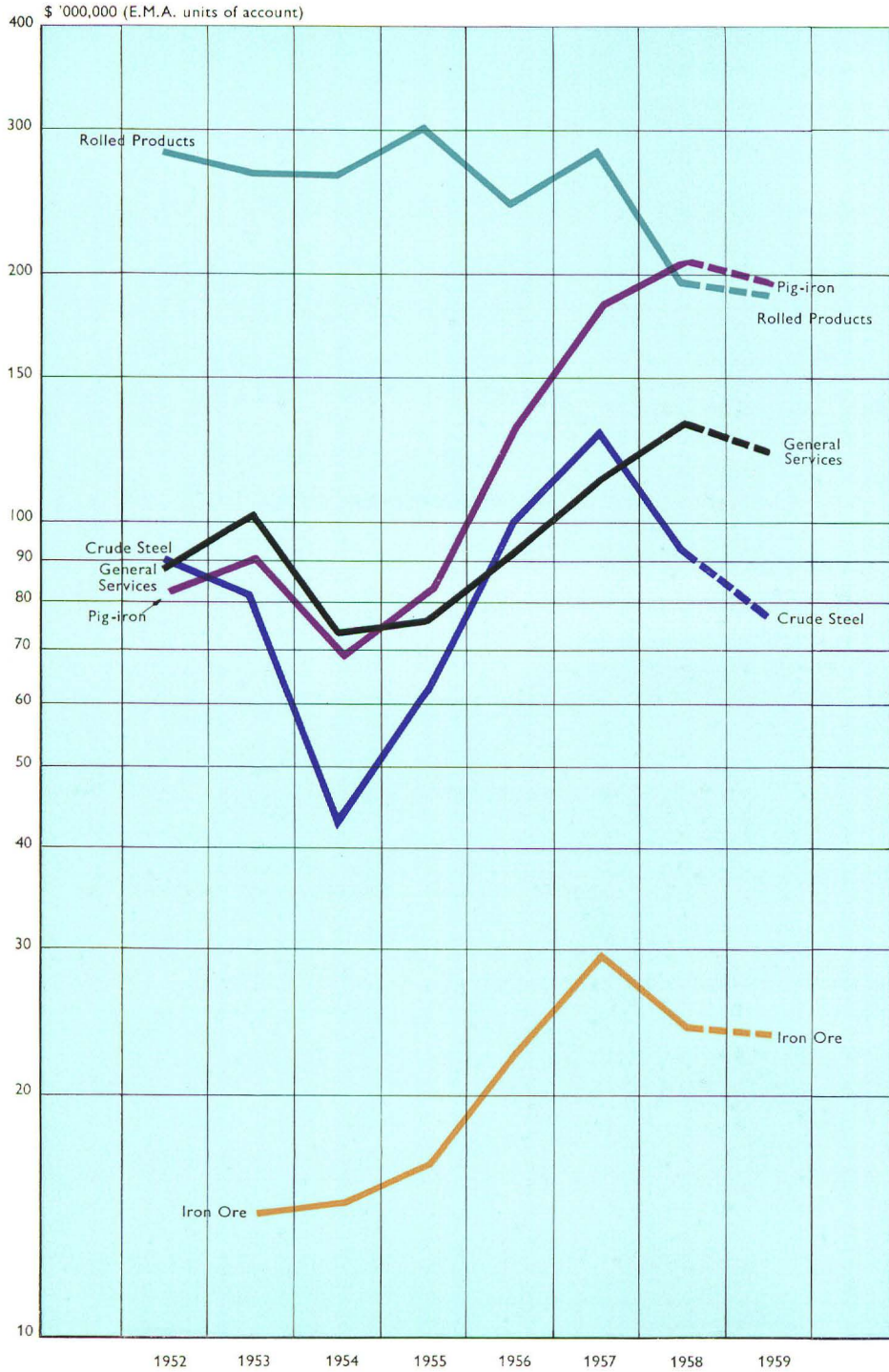


FIGURE 7

Breakdown of Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry

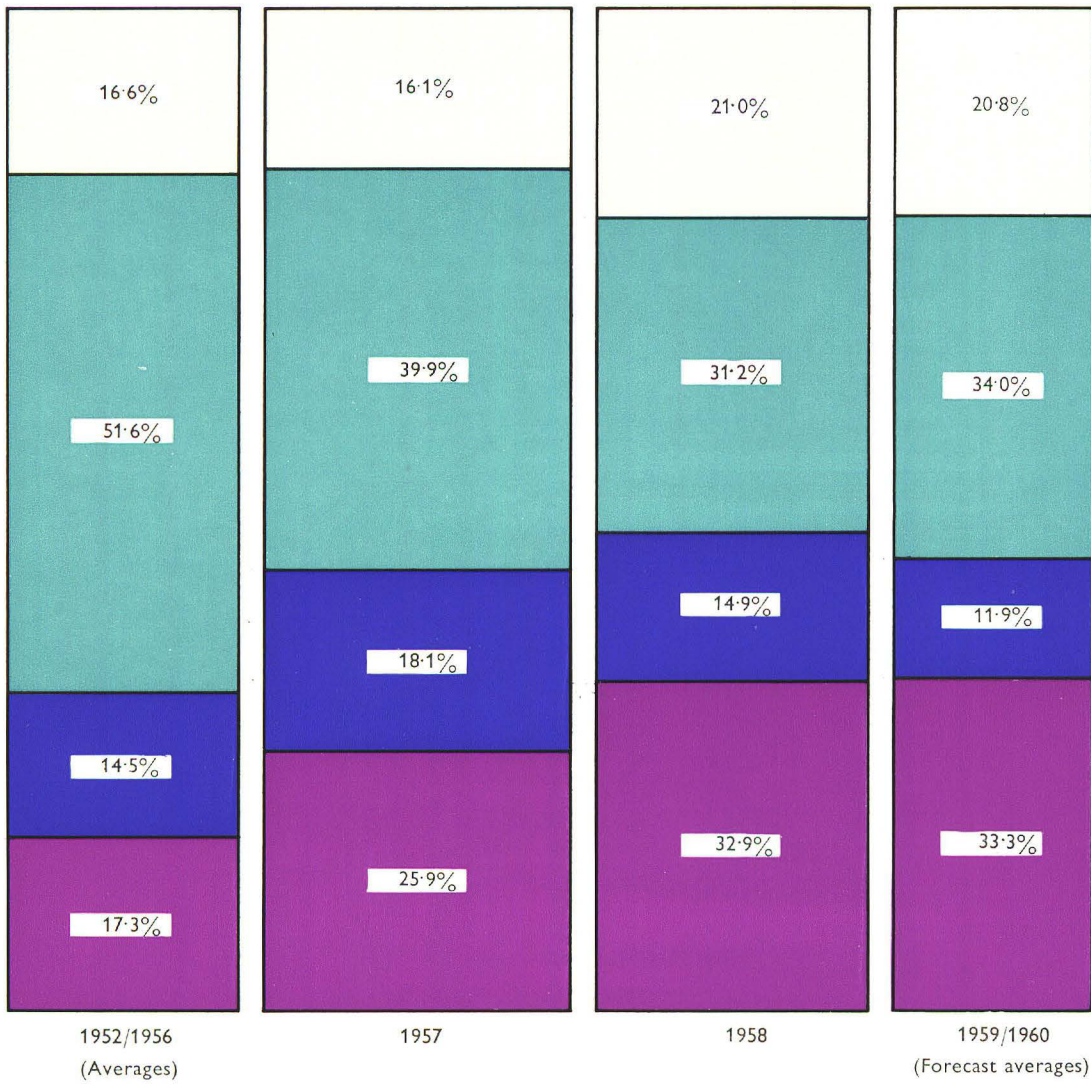


TABLE 15  
Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure on Pig-Iron Production Plant,  
by Types of Installation, 1952-60

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved as at January 1, 1959)	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Steelworks-owned coking-plants (1)	22.0	22.2	18.0	19.9	22.3	28.0	25.2	24.8	7.0
Burden preparation . . . . .	5.2	8.4	11.6	21.1	31.5	51.5	67.2	76.1	48.0
Blast-furnaces . . . . .	55.5	60.1	40.2	41.9	76.7	104.0	114.8	95.3	52.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>207.2</b>	<b>196.2</b>	<b>107.7</b>

(1) Cf. Table 7, p. 13.

Actual capital expenditure on pig-iron production plant in 1958, although 13% higher than in 1957, was nevertheless 8% lower than the forecasts submitted on January 1, 1958, in respect both of the coking-plants, the burden-preparation installations and the blast-furnaces themselves. Accordingly, the estimated increases in coke, sinter and pig-iron production potential are slightly below those shown in the forecasts drawn up at the beginning of 1958.

The following table (based exclusively on operations completed; in progress or approved at January 1, 1959), suggests minimum increases in production potential of 15% for coke (steelworks-owned coking-plants), 73% for sinter and 21% for pig-iron between 1958 and 1962.

TABLE 16  
Development of Production Potential of the Installations  
Concerned in the Production of Pig-Iron

'000,000 metric tons

	Actual production		Production potential				
	1952	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Coke (steelworks-owned plants) (1) . . .	15.8	19.7	21.6	22.8	23.9	24.3	24.8
Sinter . . . . .	14.0	22.6	24.9	29.8	35.2	40.3	43.1
Pig-iron . . . . .	34.7	43.5	49.5	52.7	56.7	58.8	60.1

(1) Cf. Table 8, p. 14. The production potential figures above for all three types of plant concerned in the production of pig-iron are based only on projects in progress or approved (categories A and B).

## b) Steel Production

Capital expenditure on plant for the production of basic Bessemer steel in 1958 reached a record level, parallel with the high rate of expenditure on pig-iron production plant. Expenditure in connection with

the other production processes, however, was below the high level reached in 1955, in 1956 and particularly in 1957. The indices in relation to the 1957 figures work out at 110 for the basic Bessemer steelworks, slightly over 50 for the open-hearth and electric-furnace plants, and a little under 50 for the LD, Rotor and other types. The overall index stands at 73 in relation to 1957, and 110 in relation to the average for 1952-57.

The position as regards the basic Bessemer steelworks calls for special mention: from 1954 to 1956 capital expenditure on them averaged about one-quarter of total investment in the steelmaking sector, in 1957 it amounted to one-third, and in 1958 it was over one-half.

TABLE 17  
Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure on Steelmaking Plant,  
by Production Processes, 1952-60

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved as at January 1, 1959)	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Basic Bessemer . . . . .	.	.	13.9	17.2	22.4	45.1	49.2	40.7	14.0
Open-hearth . . . . .	.	.	20.1	30.7	53.9	51.6	27.7	20.3	7.0
Electric-furnace . . . . .	.	.	10.1	15.3	17.2	16.4	9.7	7.0	6.2
LD, Rotor and others . . . . .	.	.			8.1	15.3	7.1	9.3	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>31.5</b>

From 1952 to 1958, steel production increased at a mean annual rate of 5.6%. Projects completed, in progress and approved by January 1, 1959, suggest that production potential will increase up to 1962 at a mean annual rate of only 3.1%.

TABLE 18  
Development of Crude-Steel Production Potential,  
by Production Processes

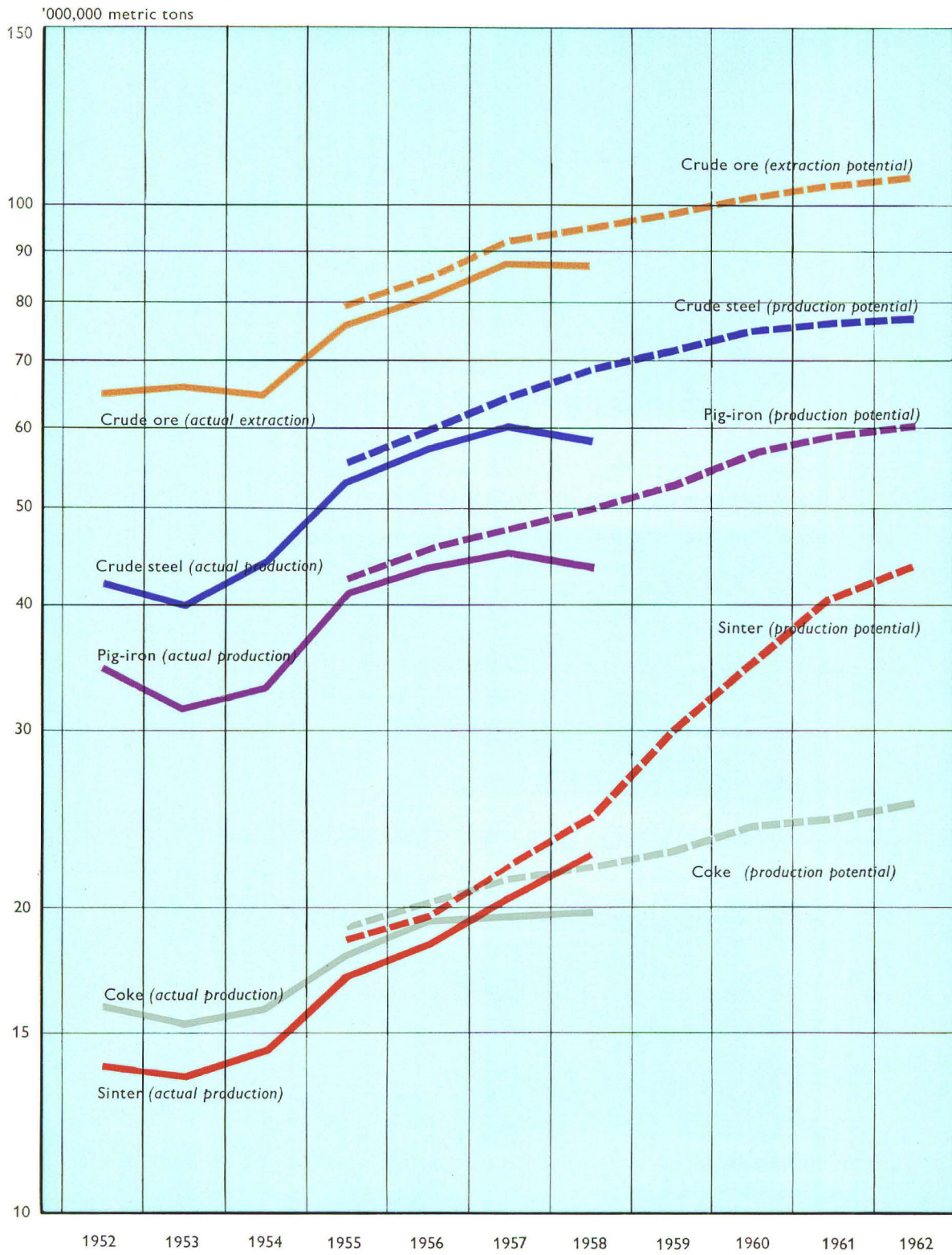
'000,000 metric tons

	Actual production		Production potential				
	1952	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Basic Bessemer . . . . .	23.0	29.3	32.7	34.7	36.4	37.3	38.0
Open-hearth . . . . .	15.2	22.1	26.7	27.3	27.8	28.0	28.1
Electric-furnace . . . . .	3.3	5.7	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.2
LD, Rotor and others . . . . .	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>76.5</b>



FIGURE 8

Actual Production and Production Potential of the Iron and Steel Industry

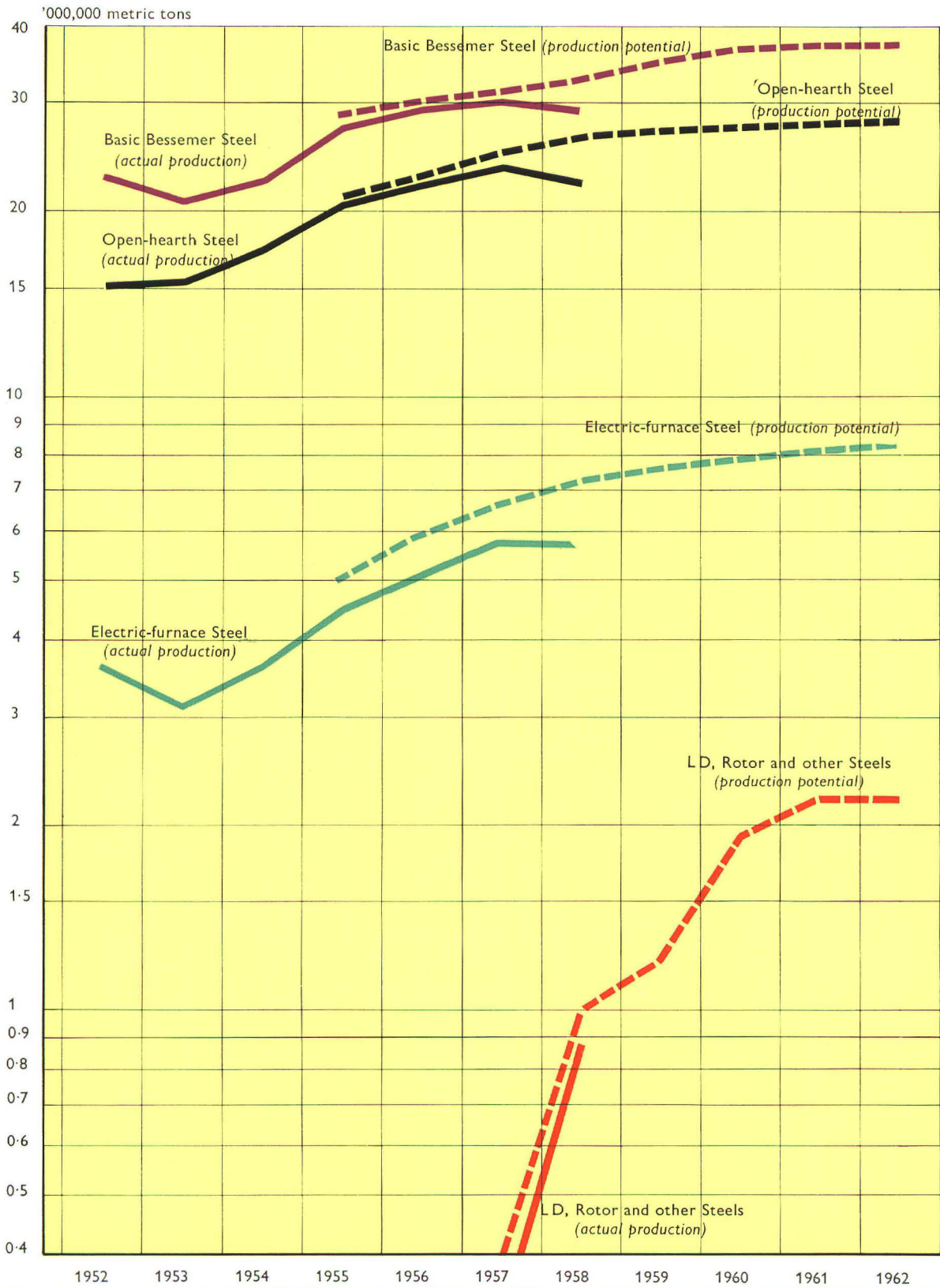


1) Actual production and production potential of the steelworks-owned coking-plants.



FIGURE 9

Actual Production and Production Potential of Crude Steel by Production Processes



The development of steel production potential may be somewhat speeded up with the coming into operation of steelworks not yet approved, e.g. open-hearth and electric-furnace, which need only comparatively short-term planning. It is, however, worth noting that the expected slackening in the rate of expansion will affect the types of plant mainly consuming pig-iron (basic Bessemer, LD, Rotor, etc.) very little, while bearing heavily on the types consuming large amounts of scrap (open-hearth and electric furnace).

TABLE 19

**Mean Annual Rate of Development of Crude-Steel Production,  
by Production Processes**

%

	Mean annual rate of increase in actual production, 1952-58	Mean annual rate of increase in production potential, 1958-62
Basic Bessemer . . . . .	4.1	3.8
Open-hearth . . . . .	6.4	1.3
Electric-furnace . . . . .	9.5	3.3
LD, Rotor and others . . . . .	20.1	18.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>

Accordingly, the share of basic Bessemer steel in overall crude-steel production potential should be in the neighbourhood of 50% in 1962, as against 48.5% in 1958, while that of open-hearth may be expected to go down from 39.5% to 37%. The position of electric-furnace steel is likely to remain unchanged at slightly over 10.5%, with LD, Rotor and other steels rising from 1.5% to just under 3%.

### c) Production of Rolled Products

Total capital expenditure on rolling-mills and ancillary plant remained very regular from 1952 to 1957, varying only within a range of 12% from the average of 273.6 million units of account. In 1958, on the other hand, overall investment suddenly dropped by almost 30% from that average.

The diminution was apparent in all branches of the rolled-products sector, but most of all in the case of flat products: whereas from 1953 to 1957 investment in this type of mill averaged 48% of total capital expenditure on rolling-mills and ancillary plant, in 1958 it amounted only to 35%. Expenditure on section mills, on the other hand, remained at about 30% of the whole, and there was an increase in the proportion going on blooming and slabbing-mills and on ancillary plant.

It seems unlikely that total expenditure on rolling-mills will rise again in 1959, although considerable sums are to be spent on extensions and modernizations of blooming and slabbing-mills, cold wide-strip mills and, in particular, heavy and medium-section mills.

TABLE 20  
Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure on Rolling-Mills, by Types of Mill,  
1952-60

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved as at January 1, 1959)	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Heavy and medium-section mills . . . . .	·	17.7	29.1	35.8	28.6	32.5	28.4	40.6	32.6
Small-bar mills . . . . .	·	20.7	29.8	38.7	37.7	32.4	22.7	16.9	11.0
Wire mills . . . . .	·	24.9	15.5	12.4	14.0	14.3	8.1	5.4	3.9
<i>Total, section mills</i>	·	63.3	74.4	86.9	80.3	79.2	59.2	62.9	47.5
Hoop and strip mills . . . . .	·	14.2	13.6	12.5	5.6	12.5	5.7	3.5	0.6
Plate and universal mills . . . . .	·	44.9	41.3	36.3	24.2	36.5	20.5	14.6	14.7
Hot sheet mills . . . . .	·	6.7	4.3	3.6	1.8	2.0	3.4	2.3	1.6
Cold sheet mills . . . . .	·	5.1	3.6	2.8	0.7	0.1	—	0.1	0.3
Hot wide-strip mills . . . . .	·	28.6	31.6	35.8	30.3	31.9	18.3	16.0	5.5
Cold wide-strip mills . . . . .	·	59.1	45.2	52.6	44.4	28.5	21.4	22.3	21.0
<i>Total, flat-product mills</i>	·	158.6	139.6	143.6	107.0	111.5	69.3	58.8	43.7
Blooming and slabbing-mills . . . . .	·	27.0	23.1	41.3	31.2	45.1	31.9	40.0	17.9
Miscellaneous . . . . .	·	17.3	28.0	29.3	26.4	46.6	35.8	27.8	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>266.2</b>	<b>265.1</b>	<b>301.1</b>	<b>244.9</b>	<b>282.4</b>	<b>196.2</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>120.1</b>

From 1952 to 1958 actual crude-steel production increased at a mean annual rate of 5.6% (see Table 19), and actual production of rolled products at a rate of 5.7%. The mean annual rates of increase in production potential from 1958 to 1962 are estimated at 3.1% for crude steel (see Table 19) and 3.2% for rolled products. A certain slackening is thus about to occur in the rate of expansion, which, however, will remain slightly higher for the rolling-mills than for the steelworks. Although the fact was more apparent during the past few years, the increase in production potential as regards rolled products will be the consequence not only of a more plentiful flow of ingot steel, but also of a better utilization of technical capacity.

The trend in production potential will not, however, be the same for all types of rolled product.

FIGURE 10  
Sections and Flat Products

A — Capital expenditure

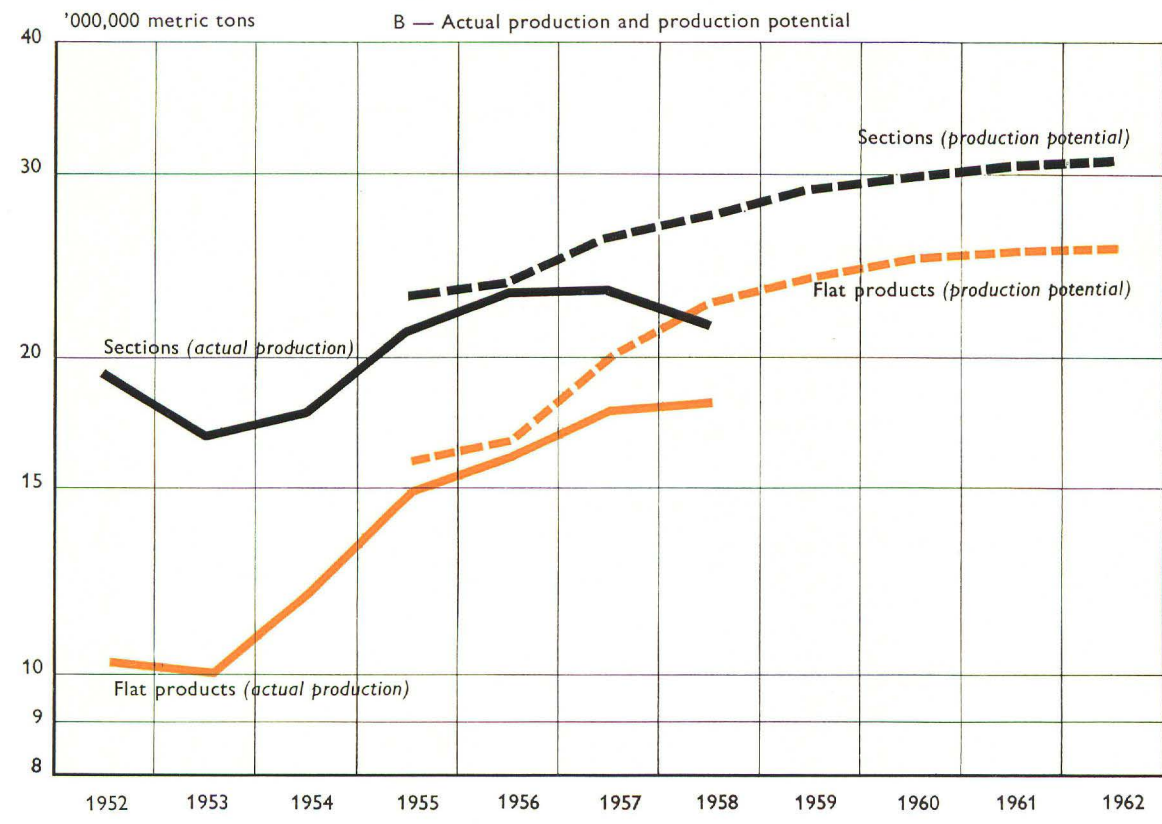
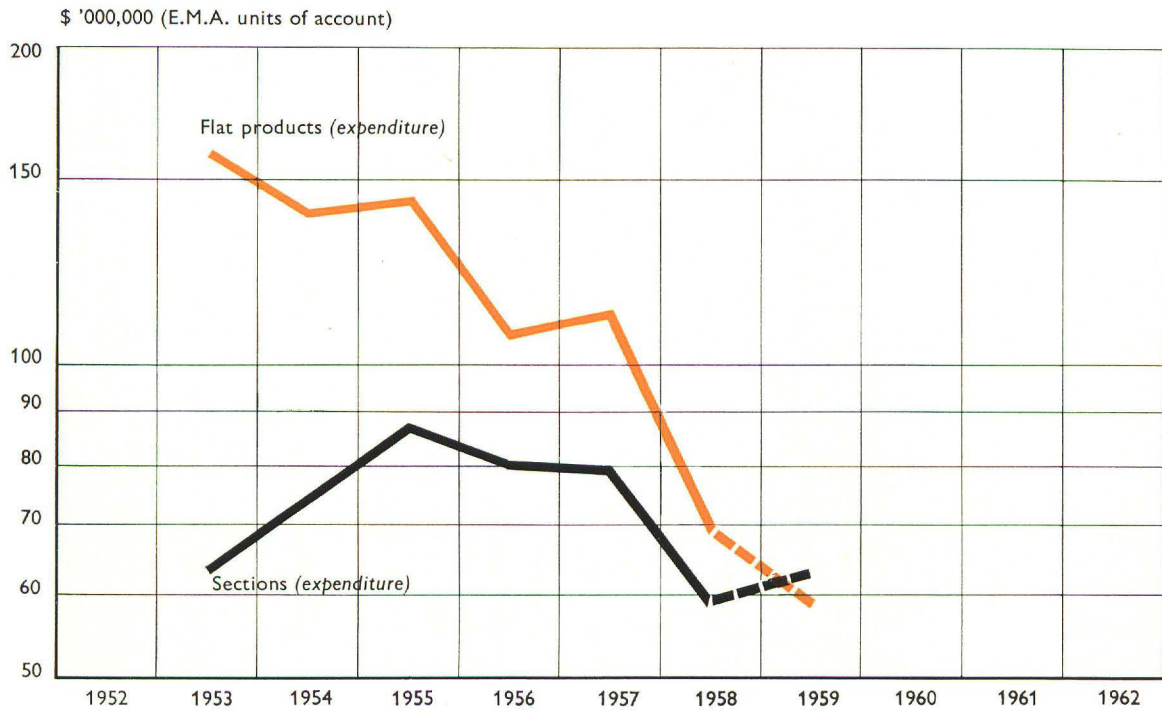


FIGURE 11

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

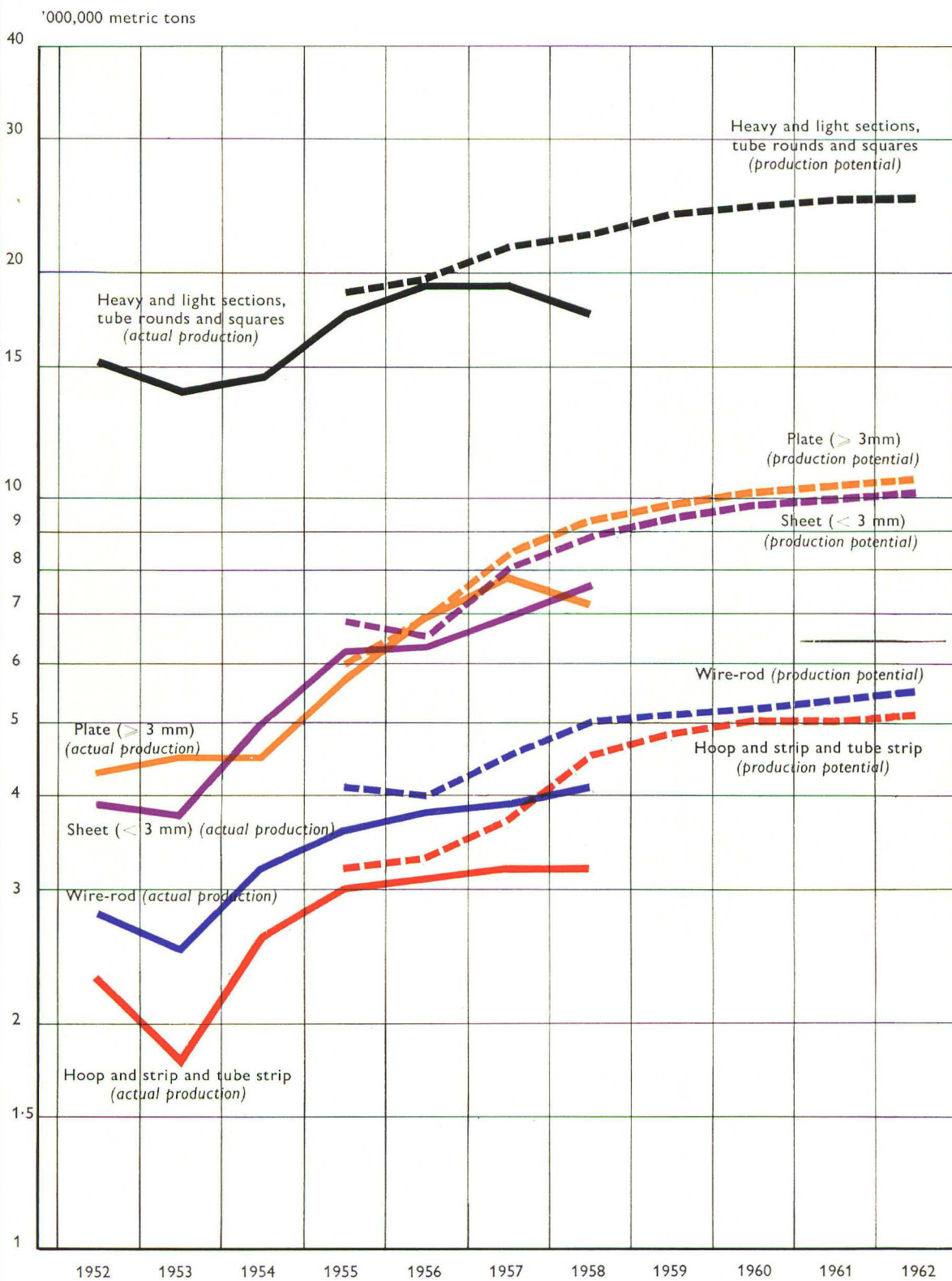




FIGURE 12

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

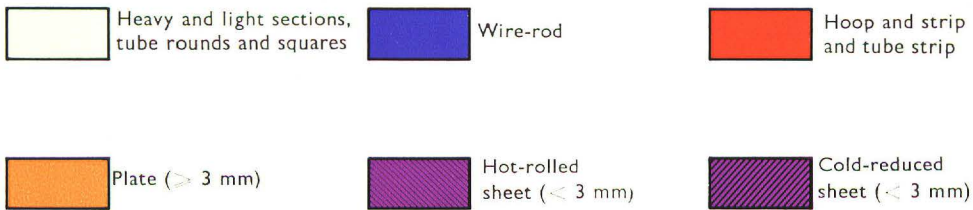
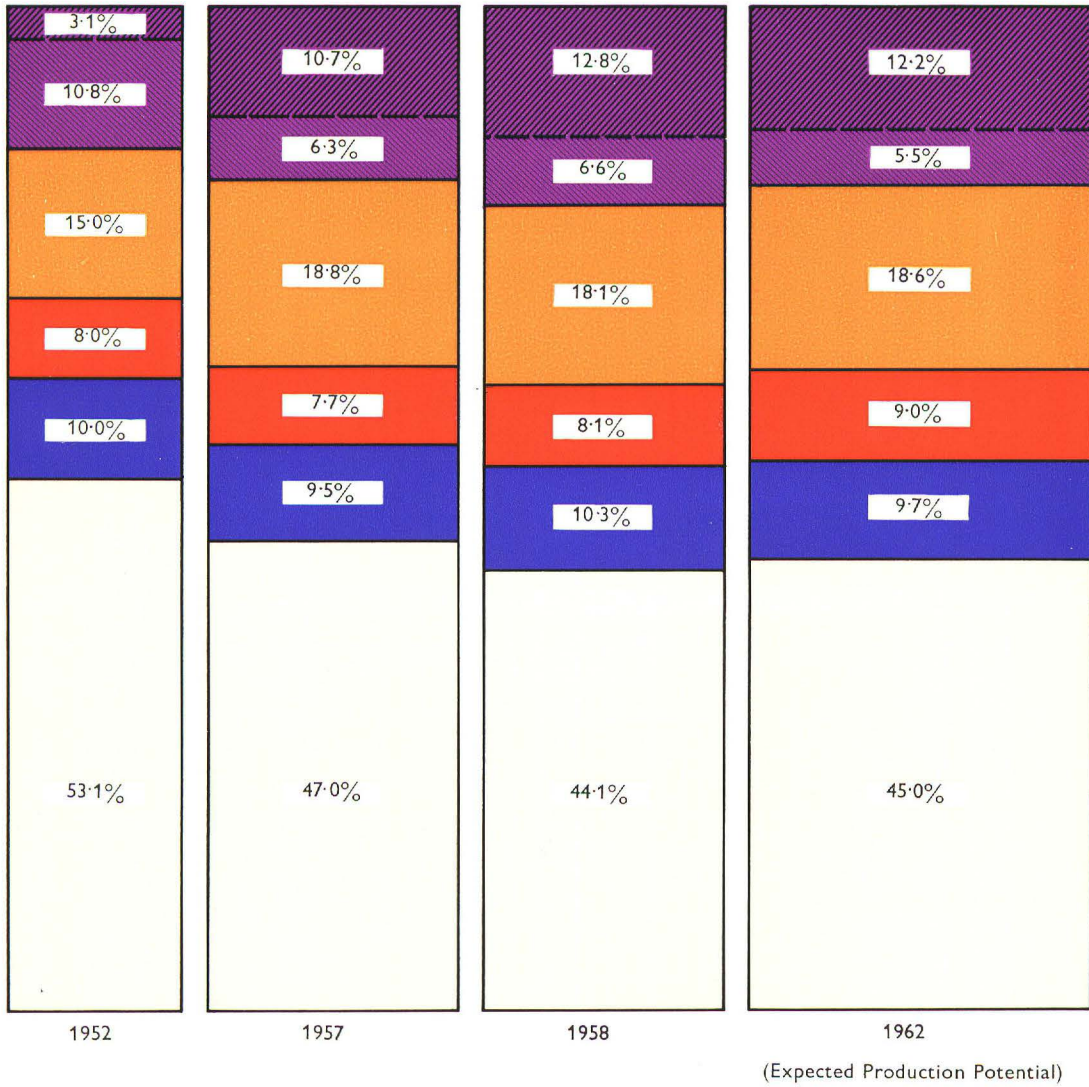


TABLE 21  
**Mean Annual Rate of Development of Production of Rolled Products,  
 by Types of Finished Product**

	Actual production			Production potential		
	1952 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)	Mean annual rate of increase	1958 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)	1958 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)	Mean annual rate of increase	1962 ( <sup>'000,000</sup> m.t.)
Heavy and light sections, incl. tube rounds and squares . . . . .	15.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	+ 2.4%	17.5	22.2	+ 3.4%	25.4
Wire rod . . . . .	2.8	+ 6.6%	4.1	5.1	+ 1.9%	5.5
<i>Total, sections</i>	18.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	+ 3.1%	21.6	27.3	+ 3.2%	30.9
Hoop and strip and tube strip . . . . .	2.3	+ 5.8%	3.2	4.4	+ 2.8%	5.0
Plate of 3 mm. and over . . . . .	4.3	+ 9.0%	7.2	9.3	+ 3.1%	10.5
Hot-rolled sheet of under 3 mm. . . . .	3.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	— 2.9%	2.6	3.1	0	3.1
Cold-reduced sheet of under 3 mm. . . . .	0.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	+ 36.1%	5.1	5.9	+ 4.5%	7.0
<i>Total, flat products</i>	10.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	+ 9.5%	18.1	22.7	+ 3.1%	25.6
<b>Total, rolled products</b>	<b>28.5<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>+ 5.7%</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>+ 3.2%</b>	<b>56.5</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corrected figures.

The rate of expansion in the section mills should continue to average rather over 3%. It will be higher for heavy and light sections, on which fairly large capital sums are still to be spent, but will fall from close on 7% to less than 2% for wire-rod.

The rate of expansion in the various flat-product mills will fall off more sharply still, to a level rather below that forecast for the section mills. Their share in the overall production potential for finished products will be the same in 1962 as in 1958, about 45%. This is particularly striking inasmuch as from 1953 to 1958 they accounted for 62% of total capital expenditure on the finished-product mills, and their actual production as early as 1952 amounted to almost 37% of the production of finished rolled products as a whole.

#### d) General services

Expenditure on power-generating plant and other general services, which remained in the region of 90 million units of account per annum from 1952 to 1956, rose to approximately 114 million in 1957 and 132 million in 1958.

TABLE 22  
**Actual and Estimated Capital Expenditure on the General Services of the  
 Iron and Steel Industry, 1952-1960**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved as at January 1, 1959)	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Power-generating plant and distribution networks . . . . .	44.6	47.4	43.0	39.3	32.0	43.2	55.5	58.1	37.8
Miscellaneous . . . . .	44.7	55.6	31.5	37.8	60.9	70.7	76.5	63.9	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>

The item "miscellaneous" covers the investment of considerable capital sums, mainly in connection with the construction of a new works in Northern France.

Expenditure on steelworks-owned power-stations in 1958 reached a record level, chiefly in consequence of a major project now in hand in Lorraine, which will be completed in 1961-62. On the basis of projects known, and assuming 5,000 load-hours per annum, we may expect these power-stations to be producing in all some 16-18,000 million kWh by 1962. These figures are the same as those given in last year's report for 1961.

Thus the total production of electric current by the mine-owned and steelworks-owned thermal power-stations is likely to amount by 1962 to about 60,000 million kWh, representing nearly 26% of the Community's supply of thermal current, and nearly 19% of its supply of current from all sources, forecast for that year.



## V — CONCLUSIONS

1. During the past few years, actual production in the different sectors represented a varying percentage of production potential, the latter being defined as the arithmetic sum of the individual production potentials declared in connection with the survey.

TABLE 23

Relation between Actual Production and the Sum of Individual Production Potentials

Sectors	1955	1956	1957	1958
Hard coal . . . . .	94.9	94.6	95.1	94.8
Coke . . . . .	93.2	96.5	96.1	92.2
Iron ore . . . . .	95.4	95.1	94.9	91.3
Pig-iron . . . . .	96.3	96.0	94.7	87.9
Crude steel . . . . .	95.8	96.1	94.1	85.7

The production potential of the coalmining industry fell from 1957 to 1958, chiefly owing to the reduction, in certain coalfields, of the number of working days taken as a basis for calculation. Although actual production in 1958 was 1.3 million metric tons below the 1957 figure, it remained very close to the production potential, which had been underestimated by the enterprises.

In the other sectors, on the other hand, actual production in 1958 averaged only approximately 90% of the arithmetic sum of the individual production potentials. On the strength of the figures recorded during the years of expansion, a coefficient of 96% was until recently regarded as representing maximum utilization of declared production potential. For the first time since 1954 some plants appear to have been working considerably below maximum capacity: blast-furnaces and steelworks in particular.

2. The maximum production potential expected for the coming years does not seem likely in any sector to exceed foreseeable demand in its long-term trend.

Development projects for *crude steel*, in progress or approved, should raise total production potential to 76.5 million metric tons by 1962, which, at the rate of 96%, represents a maximum effective production in the region of 73.4 million tons. On the basis of the General Objectives laid down on May 20, 1957 <sup>(1)</sup>, requirements for 1962 may be expected to amount to between 71.5 and 78.5 million metric tons, *i.e.* an average of 75 million tons. Even taking into account steelworks which may possibly come into operation between now and 1962 as a result of development projects not yet approved, the production potential should be sufficient to meet estimated requirements.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Journal Officiel de la Communauté*, May 20, 1957.

By 1962, however, the arithmetic sum of *pig-iron* production potentials should reach 60.1 million metric tons, *i.e.* a maximum effective production of roughly 57.7 million metric tons. Disregarding a certain amount of unforeseen additional capacity, the ratio of *pig-iron* production potential to that of crude steel should thus go up from 73.1% in 1958 to 78.5% in 1962. The 1957 General Objectives laid down a ratio of 78.8% for the production of 73.5 million metric tons of steel in 1960, with a view to cutting scrap imports down to about 1.5 million tons. In spite of a delay of nearly two years, the High Authority's warnings would seem to have borne fruit: the enterprises have concentrated on development projects in respect of *pig-iron* production rather than those in respect of steel production.

Although capital expenditure on *iron-ore* extraction and preparation has been maintained at a high level, the Community's available resources will continue to fall appreciably short of requirements. It will be necessary to rely more and more on imports, mainly from deposits overseas.

The total production potential for *coke*, on the other hand, may reach 87.3 million metric tons in 1962, *i.e.* (at the rate of 96%) a maximum effective production of 83.8 million. Assuming an input ratio reduced to 900 kg. of *coke* per metric ton of *pig-iron* produced, the iron and steel industry's requirements would be at the most 52 million metric tons of *coke*, *i.e.* 62% of maximum availabilities. Allowing for a probable reduction in the demand from the industries other than iron and steel and, especially, from the household sector, other *coke* requirements (at present 40% of availabilities) will be covered satisfactorily.

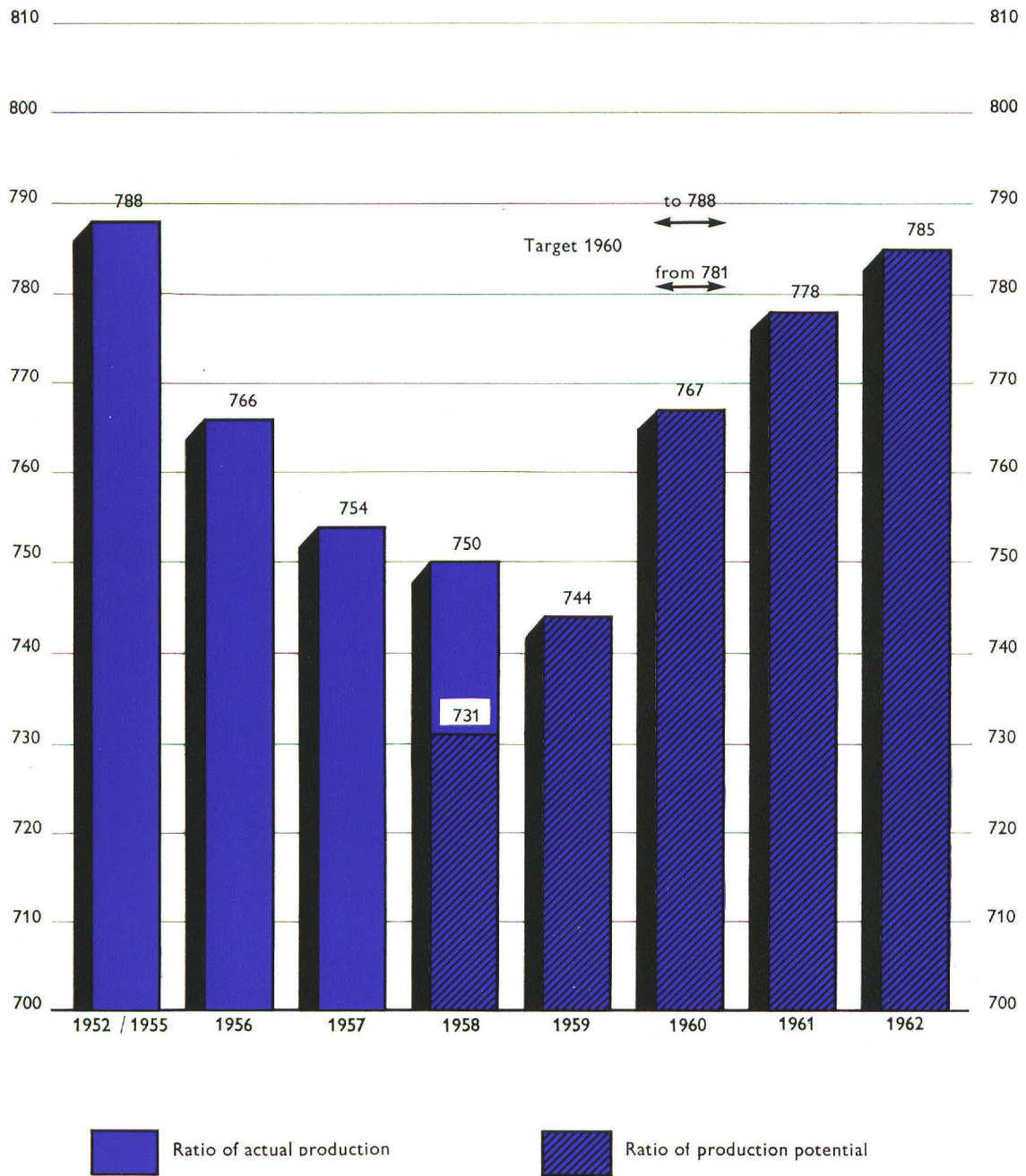
Forecasts in respect of hard-coal extraction potential are again rather lower than those of the previous year: they are certainly lower than the most conservative forecasts of requirements.

Whatever opinion may be held as to the future economic value of these extraction capacities (in the face of competition from imported coal, oil and natural gas), the major part of the six countries' future coal requirements will nevertheless be covered by the output from the collieries of the Community.

New pits will none the less have to be sunk in virgin deposits still existing in the Community which may reasonably be expected to yield profitable results, if only to replace mines which are exhausted or can no longer be worked economically.

FIGURE 13

**Pig-Iron / Steel Ratio**  
(kg. of pig-iron per ton of crude steel)



## ANNEXES

- I — Classification of Development Programmes
- II — Basic Definitions
- III — Statistical Tables

## I — CLASSIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

A few explanatory remarks are necessary for this report to be fully understood.

1. Forecasts in respect of development projects are not always equally reliable. Operations in progress may be speeded up or slowed down in widely varying degrees, and even the entire structure of the programmes modified, in the course of construction. Moreover, the probability of the forecasts being fulfilled varies according to the time-limit laid down for the completion of the projects: in the coalmining industry, development projects are planned much longer in advance of their being brought into operation than in the iron and steel industry. The sinking and equipment of a modern pit may take from 12 to 15 years, whereas in the iron and steel industry, whose activity is strongly influenced by market forces, the time required for development projects to be completed exceeds three years only in exceptional cases. Forecasts in respect of the coalmining industry, therefore, are more likely to materialize than those for the iron and steel industry.

2. As regards the trend in capital expenditure and related production potential, the same breakdown of capital projects as that used in the questionnaires submitted to the enterprises was adopted, viz.

A — Projects completed or in progress before January 1, 1959;

B — Projects approved but not yet in progress on January 1, 1959;

C — Other projects planned to be started between January 1, 1959, and December 31, 1961.

It follows from the remarks in the first paragraph that the figures in respect of category C projects are more appropriate for the coalmining industry than for the iron and steel industry. Hence this information has been disregarded in respect of the latter.

3. The figures given in this report for 1957 and subsequent years differ from those published in 1958, since

a) actual expenditure for the current year is generally less than had been estimated;

b) figures for expenditure during the preceding year are often supplied by the enterprises before they have closed their balance-sheets; they are then corrected for the following survey.

4. As regards the effect of investment on maximum possible production, it should be borne in mind that the maximum possible production of the Community as a whole is inevitably smaller than the arithmetic sum of the production potentials of the individual mines or plants; this is due to unforeseeable incidents or circumstances which in any given year may prevent some of the mines or plants from achieving their maximum production.

## II — BASIC DEFINITIONS

To ensure that the figures obtained shall be comparable, the High Authority has adopted the following definitions.

### I — INVESTMENT

*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 in respect of the collieries and pithead power-stations where the expenditure to be shown is that which would have been, or would be, entered on the credit side of the balance-sheet in accordance with Document AM 43 (*Directives relatives au calcul de l'amortissement des biens investis dans l'industrie charbonnière de la C.E.C.A.*), drawn up by the Study Committee of the coal producers of Western Europe.

This term does not, however, cover the financing of workers housing schemes, financial participations and all investment not directly connected with Treaty products (chemical and synthetic products other than the conventional by-products of coking-plants, castings, tubes, etc.).

*Unit of account* — The unit adopted is the dollar unit of account of the European Payments Union (E.P.U.) and subsequently that of the European Monetary Agreement (E.M.A.). Their equivalents in national currencies are given in the following table:

Country	Currency	Up to and including 1956	1957	1958	1959 and onwards
Germany (Fed. Rep.) . . . . .	DM	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
Belgium/Luxembourg . . . . .	Bfr./Lfr.	50	50	50	50
France/Saar . . . . .	Ffr.	350	377 (1)	420	493.706
Italy . . . . .	Lit.	625	625	625	625
Netherlands . . . . .	Hfl.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80

(1) The mean value between the official rate in force from January 1 to August 11, 1957 (350) and that in force from August 12 to December 31, 1957 (420).

### 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 a production, in 1958, of only about 2.3 million metric tons (of which 1 million not shown in any official statistics), out of 247.4 million, *i.e.* less than 1%.

## **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) Pithead power-stations**

A distinction has been drawn between *power-stations proper* and *power-generating plant at the mines*. The following definition has been adopted:

*Power-stations proper* means all power-stations with a maximum electric capacity exceeding or likely to exceed 25,000 kW after completion of development projects of all types (A + B + C).

*Maximum electric capacity* of a power-station means the maximum electric power that could be produced throughout several hours of continuous operation with all plant in full working order and with adequate fuel stocks of normal quality, and assuming that there exist no restrictive external factors (fuel of inferior quality, shortage of cooling water, inadequacy of the network receiving the power produced, etc.), but taking full account of all plant limitations that may arise out of the maximum electric capacity of each component of the main plant and auxiliaries of the station.

This net output represents the maximum power that can be supplied, measured at the station busbars after deducting the electric power taken by station auxiliaries and the losses in the station transformers, if any.

*Current produced* means the net production of electric current measured at the station busbars after deducting the electric current taken by station auxiliaries and the losses in the station transformers, if any.

## **d) 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 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 to be installed and any existing plant to be finally taken off production in the course of the year. Production estimates must be based on the probable composition-ratios of the charge in each plant concerned, on the assumption that the raw materials will be available.”

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

A number of very small enterprises have not been included in the survey as regards capital expenditure on crude steel and rolled products; on the other hand, as regards the development of production potential, their share has been assessed by subtracting the production figures for the enterprises covered by the survey from those of Community production as a whole; the resulting difference does not exceed 3%.

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 obtaining in 1958. The same applies to the apportionment of steel availabilities among the different types of mill.

In view of the value of knowing not only the production potential of the rolling-mills (allowing for all bottlenecks, including that in crude steel), but also the *hourly production capacity* of the different mill-trains themselves, it was felt to be advisable to incorporate this latter factor as well. This was particularly necessary considering that the production potential of the rolling-mills at a steelworks equipped for a wide range of products is as a rule higher than its crude-steel production potential, since it has to be able to adjust its production programme to the different types of order it receives at any time.

#### b) Continuous and semi-continuous mills

Continuous and semi-continuous mills are to be understood as comprising the following:

- continuous and semi-continuous section mills;
- continuous and semi-continuous wire mills;



continuous and semi-continuous hot strip mills;  
continuous and semi-continuous hot wide-strip mills, Steckel and planetary mills;  
continuous and reversing cold wide-strip mills (incl. 4-high and Sendzimir mills);  
reversing 4-high plate mills.

**c) Steelworks-owned power-stations**

See Mining Industries (Section II, c).

## III — STATISTICAL TABLES

## COAL

	<i>Page</i>
Table I — Capital Expenditure on Collieries . . . . .	37
Table II — Capital Expenditure on Mine-Owned and Independent Coking-Plants . . . . .	38
Table III — Capital Expenditure on Hard-Coal Briquetting-Plants . . . . .	39
Table IV — Capital Expenditure on Pithead Power-Stations . . . . .	40
Table V — Hard-Coal Extraction Potential . . . . .	41
Table VI — Coke Production Capacity . . . . .	42
Table VII — Production Potential for Hard-Coal Briquettes . . . . .	45
Table VIII — Electric Capacity of Pithead Power-Stations . . . . .	46
Table IX — Technical Data on Pithead Power-Stations . . . . .	47
Table X — Brown-Coal Briquettes and Low-Temperature Brown-Coal Coke — Capital Expenditure and Production Potential . . . . .	49

## IRON ORE

Table XI — Capital Expenditure . . . . .	50
Table XII — Extraction Potential . . . . .	51

## STEEL

Table XIII — Overall Capital Expenditure . . . . .	52
Table XIV — Capital Expenditure on Coking-Plants (Steelworks-Owned), Burden Preparation and Blast-Furnaces . . . . .	53
Table XV — Capital Expenditure on Steelworks . . . . .	57
Table XVI — Capital Expenditure on Rolling-Mills . . . . .	62
Table XVII — Capital Expenditure on General Services . . . . .	66
Table XVIII — Sinter and Pig-Iron Production Potential . . . . .	69
Table XIX — Crude-Steel Production Potential . . . . .	71
Table XX — } Production Potential for Finished Rolled Products . . . . .	76
Table XXI — }	

<b>HARD-COAL COLLIERIES</b>
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**Investment**

**TABLE I**  
**Capital Expenditure by Coalfields**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Coalfield	Actual Expenditure							Estimated Expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Ruhr . . . . .	59.2	83.70	83.23	103.14	97.76	121.51	119.67	141.78	101.33
Aachen . . . . .	7.2	7.29	9.07	8.61	7.62	7.37	12.37	9.85	9.16
Lower Saxony . . . . .	2.9	2.06	4.09	2.60	3.39	5.41	5.28	8.02	4.55
Saar . . . . .	11.2	11.83	15.16	11.97	16.21	19.80	20.57	29.94	24.08
Campine . . . . .	15.4	12.61	13.45	12.89	17.20	18.33	17.01	13.03	9.19
Southern Belgium . . . . .	30.0	22.20	24.58	22.87	25.19	27.22	21.42	26.28	22.91
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	48.7	50.16	38.42	36.86	30.69	29.63	26.26	24.80	26.20
Lorraine . . . . .	32.3	28.44	28.07	27.84	27.16	26.73	23.68	22.22	20.64
Centre/Midi . . . . .	28.8	20.30	12.84	10.35	10.21	11.30	12.53	10.46	9.41
Sulcis and La Thuile . . . . .	13.3	4.56	1.28	2.40	0.17	1.60	1.12	1.04	0.40
Limburg . . . . .	12.2	11.74	11.60	16.87	12.96	12.55	12.48	15.15	15.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>254.89</b>	<b>241.79</b>	<b>256.40</b>	<b>248.56</b>	<b>281.45</b>	<b>272.39</b>	<b>302.57</b>	<b>243.33</b>

MINE-OWNED AND INDEPENDENT COKING-PLANTS (1)
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## Investment

TABLE II

## Coke - Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated Expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>Mine-owned coking-plants</i>									
Ruhr . . . . .	39.00	46.69	32.55	24.83	22.00	29.91	33.69	36.20	23.34
Aachen . . . . .	0.80	1.20	1.43	0.34	1.37	4.65	1.18	0.71	0.54
Lower Saxony . . . . .	—	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	—	—	—
Saar . . . . .	0.80	0.84	2.31	2.03	3.73	5.60	13.38	10.06	0.47
Belgium and the Netherlands. . .	4.78	13.05	9.70	4.85	4.18	3.34	2.88	4.77	3.73
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	16.47	10.46	7.29	7.61	5.40	8.17	7.97	10.00	6.10
Lorraine . . . . .	8.09	11.10	13.55	12.01	8.81	5.69	2.04	2.80	1.10
Centre/Midi . . . . .	5.33	0.55	1.01	0.50	0.68	2.12	2.93	2.30	1.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.27</b>	<b>83.91</b>	<b>67.85</b>	<b>52.22</b>	<b>46.23</b>	<b>59.48</b>	<b>64.07</b>	<b>66.84</b>	<b>36.88</b>
<i>Independent coking-plants</i>									
Belgium and the Netherlands. . .	0.76	0.98	2.02	0.45	1.05	1.96	5.57	3.53	0.23
France(2) . . . . .	19.40	20.81	15.47	10.31	6.63	—	—	—	—
Italy . . . . .	1.50	1.92	2.00	1.56	3.39	6.59	3.30	2.02	2.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.66</b>	<b>23.71</b>	<b>19.49</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>2.79</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96.93</b>	<b>107.62</b>	<b>87.34</b>	<b>64.54</b>	<b>57.30</b>	<b>68.03</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>72.39</b>	<b>39.67</b>

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

(2) Corrected figure.

HARD-COAL BRIQUETTING-PLANTS
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**Investment**

TABLE III

**Capital Expenditure by Areas**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated Expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Ruhr . . . . .		0.37	0.85	2.42	0.96	0.91	0.47	1.85	1.73
Aachen . . . . .	0.29	0.77	—	0.09	0.07	0.16	—	0.28	0.03
Lower Saxony . . . . .		—	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.14	—
Southern Belgium . . . . .	0.17	0.34	0.49	0.81	0.72	0.96	0.85	0.96	1.41
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	0.70	1.30	0.57	1.95	0.86	1.38	0.98	3.01	3.49
Centre/Midi . . . . .	1.06	1.00	0.66	0.93	0.92	0.26	0.63	1.06	0.91
France (independent plants) . . . . .	0.86	0.82	0.99	0.77	0.61	1.04	0.59	0.56	0.18
Limburg . . . . .	0.08	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.36	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>7.78</b>

PITHEAD POWER-STATIONS (*)
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## Investment

TABLE IV

## Energy - Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated Expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Ruhr . . . . .	37.40	45.60	58.35	45.07	46.08	55.11	50.74	59.28	47.31
Aachen . . . . .	2.20	2.01	0.66	0.73	0.58	0.31	0.55	0.77	0.21
Lower Saxony . . . . .	7.40	3.96	5.67	0.98	0.28	1.09	0.85	0.59	—
Saar . . . . .	6.30	3.88	1.89	4.96	6.36	7.55	6.65	8.23	1.65
Campine . . . . .	8.80	3.99	3.44	2.87	3.22 <sup>(?)</sup>	2.62	3.27	5.80	6.02
Southern Belgium . . . . .		4.55	5.00	1.59	11.65 <sup>(?)</sup>	12.90	22.81	20.36	12.12
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	15.01	11.44	8.90	10.72	11.81	15.07	9.51	12.39	8.27
Lorraine . . . . .	24.85	12.86	11.21	5.70	9.50	11.26	15.60	11.43	6.89
Centre/Midi . . . . .	26.65	16.34	9.63	3.21	1.58	4.80	10.32	6.87	1.31
Sulcis and La Thuile . . . . .	1.00	5.88	3.41	1.57	0.16	0.45	0.88	—	—
Limburg . . . . .	4.90	4.08	3.57	2.53	3.31	5.99	1.88	0.83	1.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>134.51</b>	<b>114.59</b>	<b>111.73</b>	<b>79.93</b>	<b>94.53</b>	<b>117.15</b>	<b>123.06</b>	<b>126.55</b>	<b>85.16</b>
<i>of which</i>									
for power-generating plant at mines . . . . .	..	..	23.26	16.02	13.34	15.49	14.07	15.10	10.45

(\*) Pithead power-stations proper and other power-generating plant at mines.

(?) Corrected figure.

## HARD COAL

## Extraction

TABLE V

## Extraction and Extraction Potential by Coalfields

'000,000 metric tons net

Coalfield	Actual extraction potential					Actual extraction 1958	Expected extraction potential				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ruhr . . . . .	124-32	127-68	130-35	129-08	128-02	121-62	132-70	134-87	137-27	139-75	141-50
Aachen . . . . .	7-26	7-55	7-63	7-82	8-13	8-02	8-43	8-56	8-64	8-85	8-93
Lower Saxony . . . . .	2-50	2-66	2-49	2-22	2-27	2-20	2-25	2-44	2-58	2-60	2-65
Saar . . . . .	17-12	17-65	17-66	17-84	17-11	16-26	16-61	16-57	16-65	17-47	17-78
Campine . . . . .	10-26	10-46	10-78	10-54	10-91	9-97	11-13	11-59	11-85	12-06	12-22
Southern Belgium . . . . .	21-20	21-93	22-32	20-68	21-07	17-06	19-57	20-33	20-70	20-91	21-05
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	29-37	29-37	29-68	29-80	29-60	28-86	30-00	30-00	30-00	30-00	30-00
Lorraine . . . . .	13-60	13-60	14-00	14-40	14-80	14-97	15-30	15-70	16-00	15-50	16-00
Centre/Midi . . . . .	13-03	13-03	13-06	13-43	13-56	13-59	13-48	13-20	13-20	13-30	13-50
Sulcis and La Thuile . . . . .	1-35	1-35	1-08	1-05	1-05	0-66	0-77	0-88	0-96	0-96	1-05
Limburg . . . . .	12-98	12-98	12-95	12-97	11-85	11-88	12-19	12-19	12-20	12-20	12-20
<b>Total</b>	<b>252-99</b>	<b>258-26</b>	<b>262-00</b>	<b>259-83</b>	<b>258-37</b>	<b>245-09</b>	<b>262-43</b>	<b>266-33</b>	<b>270-05</b>	<b>273-60</b>	<b>276-88</b>

N.B. The above table does not take into account the extraction of some mines of small capacity (2.3 million metric tons in 1958, of which 1 million metric tons from the "small" German mines, which do not figure in the official production statistics).



COKE
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## Production

TABLE VI a

## Production and Production Capacity by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Actual capacity					Actual production 1958 <sup>(1)</sup>	Expected production				
	Beginning 1954	Beginning 1955	Beginning 1956	Beginning 1957	Beginning 1958		Beginning 1959	Beginning 1960	Beginning 1961	Beginning 1962	Beginning 1963
<i>Mine-owned coking-plants</i>											
Ruhr . . . . .	35.50	36.13	37.57	39.57	39.60	36.53	38.96	40.45	41.10	41.69	41.29
Aachen <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	1.07	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.78	1.71	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Lower Saxony . . . . .	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.15	—	—	—
Saar . . . . .	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.76	0.81	0.91	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Belgium and the Netherlands . . . . .	3.57	4.43	4.14	4.30	4.41	4.08	4.41	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.52
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	3.76	3.70	4.19	4.25	4.25	4.07	4.26	4.84	4.98	4.96	4.95
Lorraine . . . . .	0.67	0.66	1.44	1.53	1.49	1.76	1.94	1.89	1.85	2.25	2.25
Centre/Midi . . . . .	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.94
<i>Total</i>	46.19	47.94	50.34	52.56	53.07	49.68	53.12	56.11	56.71	57.68	57.36
<i>Independent coking-plants</i>											
Belgium and the Netherlands . . . . .	1.62	1.81	1.82	1.89	1.90	1.55	1.91	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
France <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	1.68	1.85	2.23	2.26	2.26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy . . . . .	1.74	1.77	1.97	2.31	2.41	1.90	2.32	2.16	2.30	2.25	2.30
<i>Total</i>	5.04	5.43	6.02	6.46	6.57	3.45	4.23	4.14	4.28	4.23	4.28
<i>Steelworks-owned coking-plants</i>											
Germany . . . . .	4.62	5.06	5.35	5.99	5.97	5.35	6.18	7.13	7.13	7.20	7.20
Saar . . . . .	3.09	3.10	3.46	3.66	3.77	3.36	3.66	3.68	3.81	4.03	4.05
Belgium and the Netherlands . . . . .	5.02	5.11	5.17	5.59	5.77	5.35	5.77	6.25	6.25	6.42	6.76
France . . . . .	3.53	4.12	4.11	4.36	4.37	4.08	4.55	4.62	4.73	4.70	4.78
Italy . . . . .	1.36	1.36	1.23	1.38	1.53	1.52	1.57	2.13	2.13	2.72	3.16
<i>Total</i>	17.62	18.75	19.32	20.98	21.41	19.66	21.73	23.81	24.05	25.07	25.95
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68.85</b>	<b>72.12</b>	<b>75.68</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>81.05</b>	<b>72.79</b>	<b>79.08</b>	<b>84.06</b>	<b>85.04</b>	<b>86.98</b>	<b>87.59</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) These figures are not the same as those published in the High Authority's Bulletin Statistique, since certain coking-plants have been classified differently.

(<sup>2</sup>) Including electrode coke (138.000 metric tons produced in 1958).

(<sup>3</sup>) Exclusive of Gaz de France after the beginning of 1958.

LOW- AND MEDIUM-TEMPERATURE COKE
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**Production**

TABLE VI b

**Production and Production Capacity**

*'000 metric tons*

	Actual Capacity					Actual Production 1958	Expected Capacity				
	Begin- ning 1954	Begin- ning 1955	Begin- ning 1956	Begin- ning 1957	Begin- ning 1958		Begin- ning 1959	Begin- ning 1960	Begin- ning 1961	Begin- ning 1962	Begin- ning 1963
Mine-owned plants . . . . .	413	569	535	490	477	425	462	457	427	422	452
Steelworks-owned plants . . . . .	—	—	86	86	86	47	86	86	86	86	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>538</b>

COKING-PLANTS
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**Technical Data**

TABLE VI c  
**Coal Input and Coke Output**  
**(Mine-Owned, Independent and Steelworks-Owned Coking-Plants)**

Type of coal	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	'000 metric tons	%	'000 metric tons	%	'000 metric tons	%	'000 metric tons	%	'000 metric tons	%
Group V (1) . . . . .	62 341	78.9	70 770	77.9	73 822	74.8	77 815	76.5	72 061	75.1
Group VI (1) . . . . .	11 795	14.9	14 541	16.0	19 506	19.8	17 877	17.6	18 566	19.4
Other groups . . . . .	4 680	5.9	5 215	5.7	4 806	4.9	5 395	5.3	4 735	4.9
Coke breeze and low-temperature coke breeze . .	228	0.3	366	0.4	465	0.5	564	0.6	576	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>79 044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90 892</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98 599</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101 651</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95 938</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	'000 metric tons	output kg/t (2)	'000 metric tons	output kg/t (2)	'000 metric tons	output kg/t (2)	'000 metric tons	output kg/t (2)	'000 metric tons	output kg/t (2)
Coke production . . . . .	59 585	753.8	68 850	757.5	75 097	761.6	77 428	761.7	72 799	758.8
	metric tons	% of total input	metric tons	% of total input	metric tons	% of total input	metric tons	% of total input	metric tons	% of total input
Oil input . . . . .	..	..	43 900	0.047	50 751	0.051	29 658	0.029	39 808	0.041

(1) The breakdown between Groups V and VI is only approximate.

(2) Output of coke (ton for ton) for coal input (also ton for ton). 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.

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
a) Coke-oven gas delivered . . . . .	'000,000 stand. cub. metres . . . . .	25 560	29 960	32 848	34 064	31 945
b) Gas output . . . . .	stand. cub. metres per ton of wet-charged coal . . . . .	323	330	333	335	333
c) Coke-oven gas delivered to outside enterprises or for consumption other than d) . . . . .	'000,000 stand. cub. m. % of a) . . . . .	17 749 (69.4)	20 335 (67.9)	22 196 (67.6)	22 937 (67.3)	21 484 (67.3)
d) Consumption for heating ovens:						
1) Coke-oven gas . . . . .	'000,000 stand. cub. m. % of 4) . . . . .	7 911	9 625 (68.0)	10 652 (70.8)	11 127 (72.7)	10 461 (71.5)
2) Producer gas . . . . .	'000,000 stand. cub. m. % of 4) . . . . .	1 534	1 119 (7.9)	1 331 (8.9)	914 (6.0)	815 (5.6)
3) Blast-furnace and other gases . . . . .	'000,000 stand. cub. m. % of 4) . . . . .	..	3 408 (24.1)	3 053 (20.3)	3 270 (21.3)	3 351 (22.9)
4) Total consumption of gas for heating ovens . . . . .	'000,000 stand. cub. m.	..	14 152 (100.0)	15 036 (100.0)	15 311 (100.0)	14 627 (100.0)
e) Specific consumption in kcal/kg. of dry-charged coal (pre-supposing an average moisture content of 8%) . . . . .		..	728	713	704	713

N.B. The gas volumes have been calculated on the basis of a calorific power of 4,300 Kilocalories per stand. cub. metre.

HARD-COAL BRIQUETTES
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**Production**

TABLE VII

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

*'000,000 metric tons*

Area	Production potential 1958	Actual production 1958	Expected production potential				
			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ruhr (1) . . . . .	6.96	4.84	6.73	6.91	7.47	7.29	7.29
Aachen . . . . .	0.63	0.56	0.68	0.73	0.76	0.76	0.76
Lower Saxony . . . . .	0.50	0.43	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Southern Belgium . . . . .	2.36	1.02	2.53	2.59	2.80	2.87	2.85
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	3.80	3.51	3.84	4.04	4.34	4.34	4.34
Lorraine . . . . .	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Centre/Midi . . . . .	2.16	1.96	2.18	2.27	2.26	2.26	2.26
Independent French plants . . . . .	2.52	1.03	2.50	2.52	2.52	2.49	2.49
Limburg . . . . .	1.13	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.26</b>	<b>14.53</b>	<b>20.19</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>21.98</b>	<b>21.85</b>	<b>21.83</b>

(1) Including several plants not owned by collieries (199,000 metric tons of briquettes in 1958).

N.B. The survey did not cover a number of plants which, in 1958, produced 0.6 million metric tons of briquettes.

## ELECTRIC CURRENT (1)

## Output

TABLE VIII

## Output of Electric Current and Electric Capacity of Pithead Power-Stations

Area	Actual Electric Capacity MW					Actual output 1958 '000,000 kWh	Expected Electric Capacity MW				
	Begin- ning 1954	Begin- ning 1955	Begin- ning 1956	Begin- ning 1957	Begin- ning 1958		Begin- ning 1959	Begin- ning 1960	Begin- ning 1961	Begin- ning 1962	Begin- ning 1963
Ruhr . . . . .	1 524	1 727	1 920	2 034	2 409	12 526	2 754	3 111	3 485	3 870	3 899
Aachen . . . . .	116	116	119	109	120	591	120	120	120	120	120
Lower Saxony . . . . .	63	113	113	113	100	505	94	94	86	86	86
Saar . . . . .	243	298	270	270	422	1 587	396	503	503	503	503
Campine . . . . .	233	253	272	286	303	998	303	303	418	418	543
Southern Belgium . . . . .	376	388	385	369	369	1 844	371	840	840	840	965
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	856	856	981	975	976	4 840	1 206	1 321	1 321	1 321	1 166
Lorraine . . . . .	375	475	476	483	473	2 596	566	684	684	684	684
Centre/Midi . . . . .	377	459	460	450	461	1 937	461	581	581	581	581
Sulcis and La Thuile . . . . .	—	—	64	64	64	124	64	64	64	64	64
Limburg . . . . .	285	283	369	360	359	1 383	401	401	401	381	381
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 448</b>	<b>4 968</b>	<b>5 429</b>	<b>5 513</b>	<b>6 056</b>	<b>28 931</b>	<b>6 736</b>	<b>8 022</b>	<b>8 503</b>	<b>8 868</b>	<b>8 992</b>
<i>of which</i>											
other power-generating plant at mines . . . . .	.	.	641	652	657	2 864	638	646	640	640	639

(1) Pithead power-stations proper and other power-generating plant at mines.

TABLE IX a  
Specific Consumption of Coal 1958

PITHEAD POWER-STATIONS (1)

C = Output of electric current in '000,000 kWh  
O = Maximum electric capacity in '000 kW (average at beginning of 1958 - beginning 1959)  
H = Load-hours per annum (1958) (2)

by type of  
specific  
consumption

Technical Data

Specific consumption	< 3,000 kcal/kWh			3,000-3,499 kcal/kWh			3,500-3,999 kcal/kWh			4,000-4,999 kcal/kWh			> 5,000 kcal/kWh			Total			Average consumption kcal/kWh	
	C	O	H	C	O	H	C	O	H	C	O	H	C	O	H	C	O	H		
Country/Coalfield																				
<i>Germany (Fed. Rep.)</i>																				
Ruhr . . . . .	3 017	628	4 804	4 373	868	5 153	2 216	444	4 990	2 073	433	4 788	847	198	4 278	12 526	2 571	4 872	3 505	
Aachen . . . . .	—	—	—	552	103	5 359	—	—	—	28	7	4 000	11	10	1 100	591	120	4 925	3 332	
Lower Saxony . . . . .	—	—	—	434	86	5 047	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	11	6 455	505	97	5 206	3 690	
<i>Total</i>	3 017	628	4 804	5 359	1 057	5 070	2 216	444	4 990	2 101	440	4 775	929	219	4 242	13 622	2 788	4 886	3 504	
<i>Saar</i>	—	—	—	572	100	5 720	—	—	—	897	281	3 192	118	28	4 214	1 587	409	3 880	3 991	
<i>Belgium</i>																				
Campine . . . . .	370	109	3 394	297	83	3 578	100	40	2 500	231	71	3 254	—	—	—	998	303	3 294	3 443	
Southern coalfields . . . . .	627	99	6 333	513	99	5 182	299	70	4 271	378	92	4 109	27	10	2 700	1 844	370	4 984	3 327	
<i>Total</i>	997	208	4 793	810	182	4 451	399	110	3 627	609	163	3 736	27	10	2 700	2 842	673	4 223	3 368	
<i>France</i>																				
Nord/Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	2 274	418	5 440	1 055	261	4 042	819	226	3 624	638	161	3 963	54	25	2 160	4 840	1 091	4 436	3 227	
Lorraine . . . . .	1 180	200	5 900	1 157	252	4 591	122	45	2 711	—	—	—	137	22	6 227	2 596	519	5 002	3 348	
Centre-Midi . . . . .	—	—	—	204	53	3 849	1 518	345	4 400	72	14	5 143	143	49	2 918	1 937	461	4 202	3 868	
<i>Total</i>	3 454	618	5 589	2 416	566	4 269	2 459	616	3 992	710	175	4 057	334	96	3 479	9 373	2 071	4 526	3 392	
<i>Italy</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	64	1 938	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	64	1 938	3 588	
<i>Netherlands</i>	—	—	—	489	99	4 939	773	251	3 080	119	29	4 103	—	—	—	1 381	379	3 649	3 714	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7 468</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>5 136</b>	<b>9 646</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>4 813</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>4 021</b>	<b>4 436</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>4 077</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>3 989</b>	<b>28 929</b>	<b>6 384</b>	<b>4 530</b>	<b>3 492</b>	

(1) Pithead power-stations proper and other power-generating plant at mines.

(2) The number of load-hours is calculated by dividing annual output by the average maximum electric capacity (i.e. the arithmetic mean between the electric capacity at the beginning of 1958 and of 1959). A possible source of error arises where new power-stations had not yet been brought into operation and obsolete plant had not been closed down by July 1, 1958. The number of load-hours represents an artificial index, based on the assumption that the stations were operating continuously under full load.

PITHEAD POWER-STATIONS (1)
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**Technical Data**

TABLE IX b

**Specific Consumption of Coal, 1954-1958**

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Average specific consumption in kcal/kWh. . . . .	3 780 <sup>(2)</sup>	3 703 <sup>(2)</sup>	3 649	3 556	3 492 <sup>(2)</sup>
Consumption of secondary products in % of consumption of coal (ton for ton) . . . . .	.	(88)	(88)	(88)	(87)
Load-hours per annum . . . . .	4 642	4 761	4 934	5 036	4 531 <sup>(2)</sup>

(1) Pithead power-stations proper and other power-generating plant at mines.

(2) Approximate figures.

(3) See Table IXa for breakdown by coalfields.

The ratio of maximum electric capacity to nominal installed capacity varies as follows:

Beginning of 1954	83.5%
„ „ 1955	84.5%
„ „ 1956	87.9%
„ „ 1957	87.9%
„ „ 1958	88.8%
„ „ 1959	88.8%
....	
Forecast for beginning of 1963	90.6%



B.K.B. AND LOW-TEMPERATURE BROWN-COAL COKE
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**Investment and Production**

TABLE X a

**Capital Expenditure on Plants Producing B.K.B. (Brown-Coal Briquettes) and  
Low-Temperature Brown-Coal Coke**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Briquetting plants . . . . .	8.51	6.55	5.10	7.87	4.07	1.76	2.30	5.59	4.24
Low-temperature coking-plants . .	0.26	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.45	0.55	0.60	0.50	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>4.34</b>

TABLE X b

**Production and Production Potential for B.K.B. and Low-Temperature Brown-Coal Coke**

'000,000 metric tons

	Production potential				Production 1958	Expected production potential				
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
B.K.B. . . . .	16.78	17.20	17.02	16.55	15.57	14.74	14.53	14.07	13.85	13.85
Low-temperature coke . .	0.62	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59

IRON-ORE INDUSTRY
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## Investment

TABLE XI

## Capital Expenditure by Orefields

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Orefield	Actual expenditure							Estimated expenditure		Expenditure on capital projects after Jan. 1, 1959		
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	in progress	approved	planned
Salzgitter, Ilsede, Harzvorland . . . . .			2.21	4.73	4.90	3.54	5.78	7.20	2.37	19.43	1.46	5.01
Osnabrück, Weser-Wiehengebirge . . . . .			1.15	0.70	0.39	0.75	0.52	0.21	0.24	0.07	0.02	0.36
Siegerland-Wied . . . . .	6.47	4.48	2.20	1.30	2.25	2.18	0.99	1.12	0.55	0.31	0.45	3.20
Central and Southern Germany (¹) . . . . .			0.83	0.77	0.54	0.53	0.95	1.02	1.37	1.16	1.12	0.99
Other German fields (²) . . . . .			0.73	1.25	1.17	1.36	1.46	1.60	3.25	0.41	1.62	3.17
Belgium . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.13	—	—	0.16
Eastern France . . . . .	15.84		16.43	16.62	25.86	33.73	27.53	24.38	18.07	20.29	16.84	39.88
Western France . . . . .	2.68	17.68	1.26	1.83	3.03	2.94	3.16	3.92	3.06	5.67	3.38	7.44
France - Centre/Midi . . . . .	0.11		0.19	0.15	0.29	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.31	0.30	0.02	0.18
Italy . . . . .	3.37	4.77	4.09	2.47	3.98	2.87	1.77	3.10	2.42	1.69	1.78	6.36
Luxembourg . . . . .	0.93	0.77	0.37	0.88	1.45	1.64	1.00	0.85	0.04	0.21	0.52	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.40</b>	<b>27.70</b>	<b>29.46</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>43.86</b>	<b>49.80</b>	<b>43.45</b>	<b>43.62</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>49.54</b>	<b>27.21</b>	<b>66.91</b>

(¹) Sauerland-Waldeck, Lahn-Dill, Taunus-Hunsrück, Oberhessen.

(²) Doggererzgebiet, Kreideerzgebiet.

IRON-ORE INDUSTRY
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**Extraction**

TABLE XII

**Extraction and Extraction Potential by Orefields**

'000,000 metric tons

Orefield	Extraction potential		Actual Extraction 1958	Expected extraction potential				
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Salzgitter, Ilsede, Harzvorland	11.18	11.60	10.77	11.80	11.92	12.07	12.29	12.52
Osnabrück, Weser- Wiehengebirge . . . . .	2.22	2.20	1.97	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Siegerland-Wied . . . . .	1.48	1.44	1.36	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Central and Southern Germany (¹) . . . . .	1.78	1.69	1.47	1.70	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.76
Other German fields (²) . . .	2.86	2.89	2.41	2.94	3.02	3.17	3.35	3.27
Belgium . . . . .	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Eastern France . . . . .	55.57	58.86	55.91	60.27	63.52	65.36	66.82	67.09
Western France . . . . .	5.12	5.16	3.89	5.96	6.10	6.18	6.18	6.93
France-Centre/Midi . . . . .	0.36	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40
Italy . . . . .	3.13	2.65	2.15	2.25	2.36	2.45	2.55	2.58
Luxembourg . . . . .	8.26	8.29	6.64	8.87	9.13	9.05	9.55	9.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.13</b>	<b>95.38</b>	<b>87.08</b>	<b>98.19</b>	<b>102.23</b>	<b>104.48</b>	<b>106.94</b>	<b>108.11</b>

(¹) Sauerland-Waldeck, Lahn-Dill, Taunus-Hunsrück, Oberhessen.

(²) Doggererzgebiet, Kreideerzgebiet.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY
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**Total Investment**

TABLE XIII

**Capital Expenditure by Areas**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany (1) . . .				60.88	56.43	46.70	35.80	26.20	8.52	27.49	7.71
North Rhine/Westphalia . . .	162.70	196.26	210.22	216.31	183.24	205.81	181.43	152.10	77.10	215.78	82.02
Southern Germany (2) . . .				12.00	11.28	15.61	8.80	11.02	10.34	29.89	3.08
Saar . . . . .	19.52	19.74	15.61	19.41	34.96	46.17	28.87	45.14	28.71	71.58	23.78
Belgium . . . . .	28.70	37.10	32.92	33.14	45.52	60.08	70.82	64.47	37.24	86.80	39.04
Lorraine . . . . .				71.40	83.72	116.58	123.97	135.64	83.11	180.98	75.56
Northern France. . . . .	188.00	188.28	125.86	22.54	33.63	42.89	37.00	29.09	14.02	43.95	12.35
France - other areas . . . . .				14.27	23.88	30.29	32.34	21.63	10.63	23.87	12.63
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .				10.35	23.48	43.24	33.23	36.63	22.31	75.82	112.61
Italy - other areas . . . . .	105.20	68.72	35.85	25.56	28.48	35.91	36.05	21.20	11.17	19.30	17.19
Luxembourg . . . . .	20.20	24.18	25.08	22.13	19.11	30.93	21.74	23.11	11.29	21.68	21.06
Netherlands . . . . .	20.76	7.53	7.94	16.34	26.16	33.96	19.04	18.77	12.28	13.27	20.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>545.08</b>	<b>541.81</b>	<b>453.48</b>	<b>524.33</b>	<b>569.89</b>	<b>708.17</b>	<b>629.09</b>	<b>585.00</b>	<b>326.72</b>	<b>810.41</b>	<b>427.96</b>

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

STEELWORKS-OWNED COKING- PLANTS
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## Investment

TABLE XIV a

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany (¹) . . . . .				0.10	1.00	0.34	0.49	0.40	—	0.26	0.14
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	4.50	2.83	4.18	1.53	2.40	4.81	9.22	9.06	0.22	9.43	—
Southern Germany (²) . . . . .				0.14	2.08	3.13	0.41	0.25	0.04	0.25	0.04
Saar . . . . .	3.20	2.93	1.05	4.05	5.60	9.05	3.64	5.96	0.86	4.84	5.77
Belgium . . . . .	3.90	1.84	1.39	2.82	3.75	3.95	2.57	1.07	2.18	0.48	8.42
Lorraine . . . . .				5.10	5.94	3.85	2.73	2.26	1.08	1.31	2.11
Northern France . . . . .	8.57	14.57	9.29	—	0.07	—	0.12	0.44	0.36	0.80	—
France — other areas . . . . .				0.81	0.73	0.37	0.66	0.22	0.08	0.24	0.06
Italy — coastal areas . . . . .	1.80	—	—	—	0.13	2.11	4.34	2.56	1.04	3.85	21.30
Italy — other areas . . . . .				—	—	—	—	—	—	0.74	—
Luxembourg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	—	0.03	2.08	5.39	0.63	0.35	0.98	1.80	1.18	2.67	0.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>17.99</b>	<b>19.94</b>	<b>22.33</b>	<b>27.96</b>	<b>25.16</b>	<b>24.76</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>24.87</b>	<b>38.24</b>

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

BURDEN PREPARATION
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## Investment

TABLE XIV b

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure								Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved	
Northern Germany (1) . . .				2.69	5.47	1.46	3.57	3.22	0.43	3.65	—	
North Rhine/Westphalia . . .	1.60	1.25	3.08	8.43	3.60	9.79	26.45	30.95	17.23	45.79	11.07	
Southern Germany (2) . . .				0.04	0.16	0.45	0.22	0.47	0.18	0.74	—	
Saar . . . . .	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.03	0.35	1.41	0.94	2.00	3.60	7.60	1.74	
Belgium . . . . .	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.27	3.60	8.47	8.34	9.26	5.09	18.15	—	
Lorraine . . . . .				1.48	7.71	16.51	15.66	19.16	12.82	28.12	10.29	
Northern France. . . . .	1.29	1.43	0.57	0.15	1.62	2.80	1.50	4.03	2.26	6.29	—	
France — other areas . . . . .				0.01	0.78	3.27	2.96	0.38	—	0.38	—	
Italy — coastal areas . . . . .	0.30	0.67	0.61	0.84	2.06	2.56	2.37	1.74	2.65	2.95	7.36	
Italy — other areas . . . . .				0.17	0.15	0.32	0.15	0.03	—	0.03	—	
Luxembourg . . . . .	1.70	4.92	7.11	6.13	3.25	3.61	4.54	3.56	1.00	4.87	0.03	
Netherlands . . . . .	—	—	—	0.90	2.77	0.88	0.46	1.30	2.74	0.11	5.05	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>21.14</b>	<b>31.52</b>	<b>51.53</b>	<b>67.16</b>	<b>76.10</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>118.68</b>	<b>35.54</b>	

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

## BLAST-FURNACES

## Investment

TABLE XIV c

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany (¹) . . . . .				0.26	3.02	9.76	8.13	5.08	5.06	7.88	2.26
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	16.60	24.02	16.74	16.16	25.61	29.17	32.13	23.42	14.69	35.87	8.05
Southern Germany (²) . . . . .				2.53	2.94	2.08	1.48	1.27	0.29	1.45	0.11
Saar . . . . .	3.50	1.11	1.92	1.56	2.46	3.50	5.09	6.77	3.73	9.94	5.82
Belgium . . . . .	3.80	8.01	7.34	5.83	10.37	8.57	11.22	7.82	2.20	10.92	—
Lorraine . . . . .				9.43	20.20	25.66	29.90	32.03	22.35	48.23	10.34
Northern France . . . . .	25.57	24.28	11.14	1.10	4.05	7.55	9.53	7.91	1.29	7.53	2.86
France - other areas . . . . .				0.71	1.15	3.90	4.49	2.27	0.22	2.27	0.23
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .				1.68	0.20	1.39	6.00	2.85	1.67	4.99	24.54
Italy - other areas . . . . .	3.30	0.14	0.59	0.08	0.61	1.25	1.38	0.33	0.08	0.30	0.29
Luxembourg . . . . .	2.40	2.34	2.01	2.33	3.67	3.64	3.14	4.28	0.76	5.02	0.02
Netherlands . . . . .	0.36	0.21	0.44	0.18	2.40	7.57	2.42	1.29	0.35	0.87	0.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.53</b>	<b>60.11</b>	<b>40.18</b>	<b>41.85</b>	<b>76.68</b>	<b>104.04</b>	<b>114.91</b>	<b>95.32</b>	<b>52.69</b>	<b>135.27</b>	<b>55.42</b>

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

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

## Investment

TABLE XIV d

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure								Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved	
Northern Germany (1) . . . . .				3.05	9.49	11.56	12.19	8.70	5.49	11.79	2.40	
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	22.70	28.10	24.00	26.12	31.61	43.77	67.80	63.43	32.14	91.09	19.12	
Southern Germany (2) . . . . .				2.71	5.18	5.66	2.11	1.99	0.51	2.44	0.15	
Saar . . . . .	6.90	4.14	3.09	5.64	8.41	13.96	9.67	14.73	8.19	22.38	13.33	
Belgium . . . . .	7.80	9.86	8.83	8.92	17.72	20.99	22.13	18.15	9.47	29.55	8.42	
Lorraine . . . . .				16.01	33.85	46.02	48.29	53.45	36.25	77.66	22.74	
Northern France . . . . .	35.43	40.28	21.00	1.25	5.74	10.35	11.15	12.38	3.91	14.62	2.86	
France - other areas . . . . .				1.53	2.66	7.54	8.11	2.87	0.30	2.89	0.29	
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .				2.52	2.39	6.06	12.71	7.15	5.36	11.79	53.20	
Italy - other areas . . . . .	5.40	0.81	1.20	0.25	0.76	1.57	1.53	1.10	0.08	1.07	0.29	
Luxembourg . . . . .	4.10	7.26	9.12	8.46	6.92	7.25	7.68	7.84	1.76	9.89	0.05	
Netherlands . . . . .	0.36	0.24	2.52	6.47	5.80	8.80	3.86	4.39	4.27	3.65	6.35	
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.69</b>	<b>90.69</b>	<b>69.76</b>	<b>82.93</b>	<b>130.53</b>	<b>183.53</b>	<b>207.23</b>	<b>196.18</b>	<b>107.73</b>	<b>278.82</b>	<b>129.20</b>	

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.



BASIC BESSEMER STEELWORKS
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**Investment**

TABLE XV a

**Capital Expenditure by Areas**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved		
Northern Germany (1) . . .	.	.	} 3.24	2.99	1.74	2.02	0.83	0.48	0.10	0.22	0.36		
North Rhine/Westphalia . . .	.	.		4.05	3.09	8.22	16.59	14.44	2.10	17.44	0.49		
Southern Germany (2) . . .	.	.		0.24	0.25	0.74	0.62	0.09	—	0.09	—		
Saar . . . . .	1.04	0.63	0.40	1.36	3.87	6.01	5.87	4.79	5.31	9.50	3.76		
Belgium . . . . .	.	.	1.75	2.57	3.25	10.95	13.95	8.71	1.98	9.43	1.86		
Lorraine . . . . .	} 12.57	11.00	5.72	3.54	3.98	5.84	3.80	5.71	3.39	6.39	2.96		
Northern France. . . . .				0.15	0.50	—	1.45	1.00	—	1.00	—	1.00	—
France — other areas . . . . .				0.20	0.50	1.00	0.60	0.68	0.87	0.36	1.19		
Italy — coastal areas . . . . .	.	.	} 0.16	0.05	0.25	0.28	0.64	0.46	0.07	0.53	—		
Italy — other areas . . . . .	.	.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Luxembourg . . . . .	.	.	2.64	2.10	5.00	10.05	4.80	4.35	0.15	4.49	0.01		
Netherlands . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>Total</b>	.	.	<b>13.91</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>22.43</b>	<b>45.11</b>	<b>49.15</b>	<b>40.71</b>	<b>13.97</b>	<b>49.45</b>	<b>10.63</b>		

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

OPEN-HEARTH STEELWORKS
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## Investment

TABLE XV b

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany (*) . . . . .	.	.		2.92	7.87	6.18	0.98	0.93	0.16	0.81	0.28
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	.	.	12.33	15.62	25.05	26.78	14.71	10.09	2.69	11.00	5.95
Southern Germany (?) . . . . .	.	.		0.30	0.14	1.52	0.02	—	—	—	—
Saar . . . . .	0.36	0.09	0.47	0.08	1.46	0.32	0.80	0.27	—	0.27	—
Belgium . . . . .	.	.	0.30	0.05	0.24	0.53	0.25	0.18	—	0.18	—
Lorraine . . . . .				3.78	2.77	2.79	2.87	3.91	2.29	4.67	2.16
Northern France . . . . .	13.57	12.85	5.43	3.52	3.69	4.09	2.32	0.70	—	0.70	—
France — other areas . . . . .				0.21	2.05	0.40	0.20	0.26	0.15	0.06	0.35
Italy — coastal areas . . . . .	.	.		1.62	4.52	5.68	2.97	0.90	0.10	1.00	—
Italy — other areas . . . . .	.	.	1.38	0.82	1.37	1.41	1.50	0.86	0.80	0.70	1.48
Luxembourg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	.	.	0.21	1.73	4.76	1.91	1.13	2.16	0.85	1.34	1.92
<b>Total</b>	.	.	<b>20.12</b>	<b>30.65</b>	<b>53.92</b>	<b>51.61</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>20.73</b>	<b>12.14</b>

(\*) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(?) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

## ELECTRIC-FURNACE STEELWORKS

## Investment

TABLE XV c

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952 <sup>(1)</sup>	1953 <sup>(1)</sup>	1954 <sup>(1)</sup>	1955 <sup>(1)</sup>	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	.	.		0.05	0.61	—	—	0.24	0.93	—	1.17
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	.	.	5.42	9.76	8.47	8.30	2.51	0.71	0.16	0.62	1.67
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	.	.		—	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—
Saar . . . . .	0.02	.	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	—
Belgium . . . . .	.	.	1.60	1.41	1.22	0.37	0.17	0.32	1.25	2.82	—
Lorraine . . . . .				—	0.18	0.04	0.46	0.41	0.61	0.10	1.32
Northern France. . . . .	0.72	0.72	1.14	1.22	0.07	—	—	—	1.01	—	6.07
France — other areas . . . . .				0.94	2.41	4.31	3.31	2.10	1.29	1.88	3.25
Italy — coastal areas . . . . .	.	.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy — other areas . . . . .	.	.	1.75	1.46	3.63	2.91	3.22	3.06	0.92	1.04	3.05
Luxembourg . . . . .	.	.	—	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—
Netherlands . . . . .	.	.	0.15	0.17	0.56	0.34	0.02	0.10	—	—	0.10
<b>Total</b>	.	.	<b>10.06</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>16.42</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>16.63</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) For the years 1952–1955 including "Other Steelworks."

(<sup>2</sup>) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(<sup>3</sup>) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

## LD, ROTOR AND OTHER STEELWORKS

## Investment

TABLE XV d

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955 <sup>(1)</sup>	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	1.89	1.30	—	1.30	—
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	—	—	—	0.15	5.67	9.73	2.99	0.26	—	0.26	—
Southern Germany <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lorraine . . . . .	—	—	—	0.06	0.02	—	0.54	6.60	3.48	10.16	0.96
Northern France. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France – other areas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.80
Italy – other areas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2.23	5.47	1.70	1.18	0.83	1.23	0.91
<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	<b>0.21</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>14.67</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> For 1955, LD, Rotor and similar works only.<sup>(2)</sup> Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.<sup>(3)</sup> Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

STEELWORKS - TOTAL
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Investment

TABLE XV e

**Capital Expenditure by Areas**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure								Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved	
Northern Germany (1) . . .				5.96	10.22	8.23	3.70	2.95	1.19	2.33	1.81	
North Rhine/Westphalia . . .	29.30	37.10	20.99	29.58	42.28	53.03	36.80	25.50	4.95	29.32	8.11	
Southern Germany (2) . . .				0.54	0.39	2.39	0.64	0.09	—	0.09	—	
Saar . . . . .	1.42	0.72	0.87	1.46	5.33	6.33	6.67	5.08	5.31	9.79	3.76	
Belgium . . . . .	5.30	5.82	3.65	4.03	4.71	11.85	14.37	9.21	3.23	12.43	1.86	
Lorraine . . . . .				7.38	6.95	8.67	7.67	16.63	9.77	21.32	7.40	
Northern France . . . . .	26.86	24.57	12.29	4.89	4.26	4.09	3.77	1.70	1.01	1.70	6.07	
France - other areas . . . . .				1.35	5.12	5.71	4.11	3.04	2.31	2.30	4.79	
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .				1.67	4.77	5.96	3.61	1.36	0.17	1.53	12.80	
Italy - other areas . . . . .	23.70	10.09	3.29	2.28	5.00	4.32	4.74	3.92	1.72	1.74	4.53	
Luxembourg . . . . .	1.30	2.71	2.64	2.14	5.02	10.07	4.81	4.36	0.15	4.50	0.01	
Netherlands . . . . .	3.20	0.91	0.36	1.90	7.55	7.72	2.85	3.44	1.68	2.57	2.93	
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.08</b>	<b>81.92</b>	<b>44.09</b>	<b>63.18</b>	<b>101.60</b>	<b>128.37</b>	<b>93.74</b>	<b>77.28</b>	<b>31.49</b>	<b>89.62</b>	<b>54.07</b>	

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

BLOOMING AND SLABBING MILLS
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## Investment

TABLE XVI a

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany (1) . . .	.	.	.	9.42	0.31	0.19	0.86	0.39	—	0.39	—
North Rhine/Westphalia . .	.	.	.	20.84	17.12	19.66	11.94	8.84	3.26	8.48	6.84
Southern Germany (2) . . .	.	.	.	0.53	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar . . . . .	.	.	.	0.04	—	1.99	1.61	7.00	4.95	11.95	—
Belgium . . . . .	.	.	.	1.11	1.75	6.43	4.21	6.81	3.65	6.38	5.08
Lorraine . . . . .	.	.	.	3.21	4.03	3.98	3.40	4.12	2.39	3.35	3.53
Northern France. . . . .	.	.	.	—	1.48	7.00	2.85	1.70	0.22	1.90	—
France - other areas . . . .	.	.	.	0.17	2.43	1.62	0.41	0.36	0.23	0.41	0.60
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .	.	.	.	0.18	0.77	0.45	4.02	8.48	1.98	10.87	13.53
Italy - other areas . . . . .	.	.	.	1.99	0.77	2.43	1.78	1.18	0.36	1.40	0.14
Luxembourg . . . . .	.	.	.	2.76	0.54	0.51	0.18	0.23	—	0.23	—
Netherlands . . . . .	.	.	.	1.09	1.95	0.83	0.67	0.87	0.89	0.31	1.76
<b>Total</b>	.	<b>27.00</b>	<b>23.10</b>	<b>41.34</b>	<b>31.16</b>	<b>45.09</b>	<b>31.93</b>	<b>39.98</b>	<b>17.93</b>	<b>45.67</b>	<b>31.48</b>

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

## SECTION MILLS

## Investment

TABLE XVI b

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany (¹) . . .	.	.	.	12.02	8.42	0.89	0.29	0.34	0.10	0.23	0.21
North Rhine/Westphalia . . .	.	.	.	38.20	21.71	17.93	7.97	11.16	10.53	12.23	16.10
Southern Germany (²) . . .	.	.	.	2.85	0.82	0.65	0.66	0.74	0.25	0.38	0.86
Saar . . . . .	.	.	.	8.12	15.63	12.25	2.63	9.02	7.09	19.14	—
Belgium . . . . .	.	.	.	2.63	2.75	2.62	8.27	13.14	7.46	16.34	7.04
Lorraine . . . . .	.	.	.	8.76	12.03	12.92	8.71	7.83	4.34	10.66	16.12
Northern France. . . . .	.	.	.	1.61	2.31	3.60	3.51	4.33	4.06	9.20	0.27
France – other areas . . . . .	.	.	.	3.85	5.75	8.96	7.92	3.76	0.95	3.44	1.43
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	.	.	.	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.30	3.09	2.33	5.91	8.19
Italy – other areas . . . . .	.	.	.	8.29	10.30	13.70	15.44	4.28	1.05	4.46	1.11
Luxembourg . . . . .	.	.	.	0.23	0.33	5.35	3.43	4.88	9.33	2.21	20.00
Netherlands . . . . .	.	.	.	—	—	0.01	0.07	0.35	—	—	0.35
<b>Total</b>	.	<b>63.40</b>	<b>74.40</b>	<b>86.88</b>	<b>80.27</b>	<b>79.20</b>	<b>59.20</b>	<b>62.92</b>	<b>47.49</b>	<b>84.20</b>	<b>71.68</b>

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

FLAT-PRODUCT MILLS
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## Investment

TABLE XVI c

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure							Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved
Northern Germany (*) . . .	.	.	.	23.26	19.74	17.01	10.94	8.22	0.44	7.72	0.94
North Rhine/Westphalia . .	.	.	.	67.33	38.07	35.90	21.84	12.58	16.78	41.98	22.17
Southern Germany (?) . . .	.	.	.	1.98	0.46	1.21	1.21	6.11	8.44	23.96	1.61
Saar . . . . .	.	.	.	0.44	1.10	5.75	0.44	0.39	0.08	0.29	0.18
Belgium . . . . .	.	.	.	7.59	7.33	3.35	4.69	4.15	2.85	6.91	1.27
Lorraine . . . . .	.	.	.	11.49	5.82	12.66	11.72	8.71	2.83	7.13	5.15
Northern France. . . . .	.	.	.	11.33	12.12	7.97	3.69	2.28	1.44	4.72	—
France – other areas . . . .	.	.	.	3.86	3.51	2.15	2.69	1.65	2.12	4.55	0.02
Italy – coastal areas . . . .	.	.	.	1.77	8.43	16.72	3.15	5.57	1.44	6.79	1.68
Italy – other areas . . . . .	.	.	.	7.09	6.07	3.54	4.73	6.13	6.00	5.05	9.09
Luxembourg . . . . .	.	.	.	4.42	0.38	0.29	0.31	0.03	—	0.03	—
Netherlands . . . . .	.	.	.	3.03	4.08	4.89	3.93	2.95	1.24	2.88	1.31
<b>Total</b>	.	<b>158.60</b>	<b>139.60</b>	<b>143.59</b>	<b>107.11</b>	<b>111.44</b>	<b>69.29</b>	<b>58.77</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>112.01</b>	<b>43.42</b>

(\*) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(?) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.



ROLLING-MILLS - TOTAL (1)
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**Investment**

TABLE XVI d

**Capital Expenditure by Areas**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure								Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved	
Northern Germany (2) . . .				45.52	29.30	19.14	12.95	10.26	0.70	9.58	1.38	
North Rhine/Westphalia . . .	80.80	105.71	138.03	136.30	83.15	78.10	48.29	38.05	31.13	67.88	46.19	
Southern Germany (2) . . .				6.75	2.32	3.43	3.62	7.09	8.98	24.72	2.66	
Saar . . . . .	7.60	11.04	8.00	9.80	17.78	20.54	5.49	16.98	13.12	31.86	1.59	
Belgium . . . . .	11.60	13.34	15.57	13.80	16.63	16.05	20.17	26.29	14.19	31.40	15.04	
Lorraine . . . . .				29.63	23.97	36.71	29.62	24.96	10.92	25.62	26.16	
Northern France . . . . .	98.29	78.57	64.00	13.52	17.55	24.50	14.46	10.79	7.12	22.91	0.71	
France - other areas . . . . .				9.23	12.24	13.56	13.84	10.64	6.03	14.98	3.72	
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .				4.52	13.97	25.06	11.28	20.51	8.43	28.80	24.92	
Italy - other areas . . . . .	58.70	44.17	25.39	18.69	17.80	24.47	24.27	11.96	7.67	11.42	10.56	
Luxembourg . . . . .	9.10	11.76	11.21	8.40	3.27	9.30	5.26	6.83	9.38	4.21	20.00	
Netherlands . . . . .	15.90	1.57	2.95	4.92	6.91	11.48	6.90	5.11	2.40	3.74	4.08	
<b>Total</b>	<b>281.99</b>	<b>266.16</b>	<b>265.15</b>	<b>301.08</b>	<b>244.89</b>	<b>282.34</b>	<b>196.15</b>	<b>189.47</b>	<b>120.07</b>	<b>277.12</b>	<b>157.01</b>	

(1) Including ancillary and auxiliary plants.

(2) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(3) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

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

**Investment**

TABLE XVII a

**Capital Expenditure by Areas**

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure								Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved	
Northern Germany (1) . . .				4.07	1.99	2.10	1.83	1.69	0.57	1.62	0.88	
North Rhine/Westphalia . . .	12.70	8.22	14.83	12.19	8.91	9.27	8.28	8.25	4.20	10.11	3.04	
Southern Germany (2) . . .				1.24	2.62	2.85	1.38	0.70	0.44	1.30	—	
Saar . . . . .	0.60	0.73	0.88	0.57	1.02	2.29	2.56	0.95	1.30	1.10	2.80	
Belgium . . . . .	1.10	2.19	2.35	2.86	1.59	4.48	7.00	6.75	4.98	9.33	4.00	
Lorraine . . . . .				12.45	9.02	14.17	22.83	28.62	20.42	45.84	11.33	
Northern France . . . . .	18.57	28.29	21.15	0.67	0.60	0.39	0.62	0.54	1.12	0.19	2.67	
France - other areas . . . . .				0.79	1.28	1.60	2.15	1.44	0.52	1.14	1.19	
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .				0.38	0.72	1.08	3.57	4.65	3.51	6.87	9.04	
Italy - other areas . . . . .	7.60	5.67	1.20	1.10	0.53	1.28	1.27	1.87	0.34	1.57	1.04	
Luxembourg . . . . .	3.60	1.15	1.32	2.30	2.51	2.21	1.74	0.97	—	0.69	0.28	
Netherlands . . . . .	0.40	1.21	1.25	0.69	1.18	1.48	2.24	1.74	0.46	1.62	0.77	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.57</b>	<b>47.46</b>	<b>42.98</b>	<b>39.31</b>	<b>31.97</b>	<b>43.20</b>	<b>55.47</b>	<b>58.17</b>	<b>37.86</b>	<b>81.38</b>	<b>37.04</b>	

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

MISCELLANEOUS  
(IRON AND STEEL WORKS)

Investment

TABLE XVII b

Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure								Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved	
Northern Germany (1) . . . . .				2.28	5.43	5.67	5.13	2.60	0.57	2.17	1.24	
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	17.20	17.13	12.37	12.12	17.29	21.64	20.26	16.87	4.68	17.38	5.56	
Southern Germany (2) . . . . .				0.76	0.77	1.28	1.05	1.15	0.41	1.34	0.27	
Saar . . . . .	3.00	3.11	2.77	1.94	2.42	3.05	4.48	7.40	0.79	6.45	2.30	
Belgium . . . . .	2.90	5.89	2.52	3.53	4.87	6.71	7.15	4.07	5.37	4.09	9.72	
Lorraine . . . . .				5.93	9.93	11.01	15.56	11.98	5.75	10.54	7.93	
Northern France . . . . .	8.85	16.57	7.42	2.21	5.48	3.56	7.00	3.86	0.95	4.53	0.31	
France - other areas . . . . .				1.37	2.58	1.88	4.13	3.46	1.38	2.56	2.37	
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .				1.26	1.63	5.08	2.06	2.96	4.84	26.83	12.65	
Italy - other areas . . . . .	9.80	7.98	4.77	3.24	4.39	4.27	4.24	2.35	1.36	3.50	0.77	
Luxembourg . . . . .	2.10	1.30	0.79	0.83	1.39	2.10	2.25	3.11	—	2.39	0.72	
Netherlands . . . . .	0.90	3.60	0.86	2.36	4.72	4.48	3.19	4.09	3.47	1.69	6.80	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>55.58</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>37.83</b>	<b>60.90</b>	<b>70.73</b>	<b>76.50</b>	<b>63.90</b>	<b>29.57</b>	<b>83.47</b>	<b>50.64</b>	

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

GENERAL SERVICES – TOTAL (IRON AND STEEL WORKS)
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## Investment

TABLE XVII c

## Capital Expenditure by Areas

\$ '000,000 (E.M.A. units of account)

Area	Actual Expenditure								Estimated expenditure (projects in progress or approved)		Overall expenditure after Jan. 1, 1959	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Projects in progress	Projects approved	
Northern Germany (¹) . . . . .				6.35	7.42	7.77	6.96	4.29	1.14	3.79	2.12	
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	29.90	25.35	27.20	24.31	26.20	30.91	28.54	25.12	8.88	27.49	8.60	
Southern Germany (²) . . . . .				2.00	3.39	4.13	2.43	1.85	0.85	2.64	0.27	
Saar . . . . .	3.60	3.84	3.65	2.51	3.44	5.34	7.04	8.35	2.09	7.55	5.10	
Belgium . . . . .	4.00	8.08	4.87	6.39	6.46	11.19	14.15	10.82	10.35	13.42	13.72	
Lorraine . . . . .				18.38	18.95	25.18	38.39	40.60	26.17	56.38	19.26	
Northern France . . . . .	27.42	44.86	28.57	2.88	6.08	3.95	7.62	4.40	2.07	4.72	2.98	
France – other areas . . . . .				2.16	3.86	3.48	6.28	4.90	1.90	3.70	3.56	
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .				1.64	2.35	6.16	5.63	7.61	8.35	33.70	21.69	
Italy – other areas . . . . .	17.40	13.65	5.97	4.34	4.92	5.55	5.51	4.22	1.70	5.07	1.81	
Luxembourg . . . . .	5.70	2.45	2.11	3.13	3.90	4.31	3.99	4.08	—	3.08	1.00	
Netherlands . . . . .	1.30	4.81	2.11	3.05	5.90	5.96	5.43	5.83	3.93	3.31	7.57	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.32</b>	<b>103.04</b>	<b>74.48</b>	<b>77.14</b>	<b>92.87</b>	<b>113.93</b>	<b>131.97</b>	<b>122.07</b>	<b>67.43</b>	<b>164.85</b>	<b>87.68</b>	

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

SINTER

Production

TABLE XVIII a

## Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (¹) . . . . .	0.97	1.08	1.03	1.72	1.77	1.79	1.79
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	9.55	10.51	9.77	12.02	13.79	14.72	15.17
Southern Germany (²) . . . . .	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.41
Saar . . . . .	3.38	3.54	3.43	3.59	3.59	4.27	4.67
Belgium . . . . .	0.76	1.25	0.93	2.04	2.94	3.72	3.72
Lorraine . . . . .	1.82	2.57	2.37	3.21	5.32	6.96	8.88
Northern France . . . . .	0.13	0.33	0.29	0.53	0.53	0.90	0.90
France – other areas . . . . .	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.57
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	2.00	2.00	1.46	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Italy – other areas . . . . .	0.47	0.51	0.36	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62
Luxembourg . . . . .	1.86	2.04	2.00	2.46	2.63	2.63	2.63
Netherlands . . . . .	0.63	0.70	0.69	0.75	1.00	1.75	1.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.98</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>22.61</b>	<b>29.78</b>	<b>35.17</b>	<b>40.34</b>	<b>43.11</b>

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

PIG-IRON
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**Production**

TABLE XVIII b

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	2.37	2.67	2.31	2.98	3.27	3.51	3.51
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	15.50	16.01	13.36	17.45	18.48	18.81	19.30
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	1.13	1.21	0.99	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Saar . . . . .	3.25	3.28	3.08	3.42	3.49	3.84	3.91
Belgium . . . . .	6.28	6.60	5.52	6.89	7.36	7.58	7.62
Lorraine . . . . .	9.68	10.03	9.27	10.27	11.02	11.58	12.28
Northern France . . . . .	1.79	1.81	1.70	2.10	2.40	2.64	2.64
France – other areas . . . . .	1.08	1.06	0.98	1.18	1.25	1.25	1.25
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	1.77	1.75	1.73	1.84	2.57	2.57	2.60
Italy – other areas . . . . .	0.47	0.53	0.38	0.55	0.55	0.58	0.58
Luxembourg . . . . .	3.55	3.57	3.28	3.69	3.77	3.92	3.87
Netherlands . . . . .	0.73	0.96	0.91	1.05	1.22	1.22	1.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.60</b>	<b>49.48</b>	<b>43.51</b>	<b>52.72</b>	<b>56.68</b>	<b>58.80</b>	<b>60.08</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

<sup>(2)</sup> Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

BASIC BESSEMER STEEL
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**Production**

TABLE XIX a

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (1) . . . . .	1.35	1.42	1.34	1.62	1.69	1.88	1.88
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	8.67	9.03	7.41	9.73	9.99	10.09	10.14
Southern Germany (2) . . . . .	0.48	0.50	0.43	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Saar . . . . .	2.65	2.75	2.64	2.87	2.89	3.12	3.22
Belgium . . . . .	5.75	6.02	5.14	6.18	6.83	6.99	7.04
Lorraine . . . . .	7.23	7.60	7.25	7.98	8.04	8.11	8.56
Northern France . . . . .	1.18	1.18	1.10	1.38	1.53	1.60	1.60
France - other areas . . . . .	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.39	0.43	0.43	0.43
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.43	0.63	0.63	0.63
Italy - other areas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg . . . . .	3.52	3.53	3.30	3.58	3.74	3.92	3.87
Netherlands . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.54</b>	<b>32.73</b>	<b>29.28</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>36.33</b>	<b>37.33</b>	<b>37.93</b>

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

OPEN-HEARTH STEEL
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**Production**

TABLE XIX b

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

*'000,000 metric tons*

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (¹) . . . . .	1-59	1-88	1-61	2-01	1-95	1-95	1-95
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	11-09	11-45	9-24	11-73	12-06	12-08	12-20
Southern Germany (²) . . . . .	0-77	1-02	0-79	1-04	1-04	1-04	1-04
Saar . . . . .	0-79	0-78	0-78	0-79	0-79	0-79	0-79
Belgium . . . . .	0-80	0-80	0-57	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80
Lorraine . . . . .	2-05	2-17	2-04	2-21	2-35	2-33	2-33
Northern France . . . . .	1-86	2-14	1-91	2-23	2-24	2-26	2-23
France – other areas . . . . .	0-84	0-87	0-58	0-89	0-81	0-80	0-80
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	2-17	2-39	2-04	2-42	2-48	2-48	2-53
Italy – other areas . . . . .	1-99	2-11	1-57	2-07	2-14	2-31	2-31
Luxembourg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	1-06	1-07	0-99	1-14	1-15	1-15	1-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>25-01</b>	<b>26-68</b>	<b>22-12</b>	<b>27-33</b>	<b>27-81</b>	<b>27-99</b>	<b>28-13</b>

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.



## ELECTRIC-FURNACE STEEL

## Production

TABLE XIX c

## Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.16
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	1.42	1.63	1.33	1.75	1.88	1.86	1.93
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Saar . . . . .	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Belgium . . . . .	0.54	0.52	0.27	0.55	0.55	0.69	0.69
Lorraine . . . . .	0.30	0.39	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.51	0.52
Northern France . . . . .	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23
France – other areas . . . . .	0.69	0.91	0.71	0.95	1.00	1.02	1.10
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.24
Italy – other areas . . . . .	2.61	2.71	2.06	2.83	2.85	2.87	2.88
Luxembourg . . . . .	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Netherlands . . . . .	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8.23</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(<sup>2</sup>) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

## LD, ROTOR AND OTHER STEELS

## Production

TABLE XIX d

## Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.15
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	0.24	0.57	0.42	0.58	0.64	0.64	0.64
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Saar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium . . . . .	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Lorraine . . . . .	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.37	0.59	0.59
Northern France . . . . .	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.18	0.18
France – other areas . . . . .	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy – other areas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg . . . . .	—	—	—	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04
Netherlands . . . . .	—	0.28	0.28	0.38	0.51	0.51	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.21</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.<sup>(2)</sup> Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

STEEL - TOTAL
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**Production**

TABLE XIX e

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	3.00	3.39	3.04	3.77	3.90	4.14	4.14
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	21.42	22.68	18.40	23.79	24.57	24.67	24.91
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	1.38	1.65	1.34	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73
Saar . . . . .	3.52	3.61	3.49	3.74	3.76	3.99	4.09
Belgium . . . . .	7.13	7.37	6.01	7.56	8.21	8.51	8.56
Lorraine . . . . .	9.58	10.17	9.67	10.62	11.20	11.54	12.00
Northern France . . . . .	3.30	3.61	3.28	3.90	4.09	4.24	4.24
France - other areas . . . . .	1.92	2.18	1.68	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.39
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .	2.84	3.04	2.64	3.14	3.40	3.40	3.40
Italy - other areas . . . . .	4.60	4.82	3.63	4.90	4.99	5.18	5.19
Luxembourg . . . . .	3.60	3.61	3.38	3.68	3.85	4.04	3.99
Netherlands . . . . .	1.26	1.55	1.43	1.72	1.86	1.86	1.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.55</b>	<b>67.68</b>	<b>57.99</b>	<b>70.84</b>	<b>73.86</b>	<b>75.61</b>	<b>76.50</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(<sup>2</sup>) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

## SECTIONS

## Production

TABLE XX a

## Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	1.18	1.23	1.05	1.36	1.43	1.43	1.43
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	7.60	8.05	6.28	8.22	8.46	8.47	8.52
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	0.66	0.64	0.45	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.77
Saar . . . . .	1.71	1.78	1.65	1.92	1.94	2.00	2.00
Belgium . . . . .	3.21	3.29	2.35	3.39	3.69	3.92	4.02
Lorraine . . . . .	4.61	4.86	4.09	4.95	5.12	5.24	5.42
Northern France . . . . .	1.02	1.02	0.88	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.21
France – other areas . . . . .	0.80	0.87	0.70	0.89	1.00	1.03	1.05
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	0.92	1.02	0.71	1.04	1.08	1.13	1.13
Italy – other areas . . . . .	2.33	2.45	1.62	2.92	2.92	3.02	3.02
Luxembourg . . . . .	1.91	1.89	1.67	2.02	2.12	2.21	2.16
Netherlands . . . . .	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.13</b>	<b>27.31</b>	<b>21.58</b>	<b>28.78</b>	<b>29.85</b>	<b>30.59</b>	<b>30.94</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.<sup>(2)</sup> Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

FLAT PRODUCTS
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**Production**

TABLE XX b

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	0.53	0.91	0.73	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.03
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	7.58	8.17	5.84	8.48	8.62	8.62	8.80
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	0.43	0.80	0.68	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.87
Saar . . . . .	0.78	0.85	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Belgium . . . . .	2.28	2.39	1.82	2.49	2.67	2.77	2.77
Lorraine . . . . .	2.99	3.37	3.12	3.52	3.77	3.83	3.90
Northern France . . . . .	1.46	1.50	1.36	1.59	1.70	1.75	1.77
France – other areas . . . . .	0.36	0.44	0.33	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	1.01	1.12	0.93	1.24	1.43	1.46	1.55
Italy – other areas . . . . .	1.16	1.29	0.87	1.48	1.52	1.63	1.65
Luxembourg . . . . .	0.74	0.81	0.75	0.82	0.85	0.89	0.89
Netherlands . . . . .	0.80	1.03	0.89	1.02	1.07	1.07	1.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>22.68</b>	<b>18.06</b>	<b>23.76</b>	<b>24.78</b>	<b>25.26</b>	<b>25.63</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

<sup>(2)</sup> Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS
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**Production**

TABLE XX c

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	1.71	2.14	1.78	2.37	2.46	2.46	2.46
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	15.18	16.22	12.12	16.70	17.08	17.09	17.32
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	1.09	1.44	1.13	1.54	1.56	1.66	1.64
Saar . . . . .	2.49	2.63	2.39	2.77	2.79	2.85	2.85
Belgium . . . . .	5.49	5.68	4.17	5.88	6.36	6.69	6.79
Lorraine . . . . .	7.60	8.23	7.21	8.47	8.89	9.07	9.32
Northern France . . . . .	2.48	2.52	2.24	2.72	2.83	2.91	2.98
France – other areas . . . . .	1.16	1.31	1.03	1.34	1.46	1.50	1.53
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	1.93	2.14	1.64	2.28	2.51	2.59	2.68
Italy – other areas . . . . .	3.49	3.74	2.49	4.40	4.44	4.65	4.67
Luxembourg . . . . .	2.65	2.70	2.42	2.84	2.97	3.10	3.05
Netherlands . . . . .	0.98	1.24	1.02	1.23	1.28	1.28	1.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.25</b>	<b>49.99</b>	<b>39.64</b>	<b>52.54</b>	<b>54.63</b>	<b>55.85</b>	<b>56.57</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

<sup>(2)</sup> Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

HEAVY AND LIGHT SECTIONS (INCLUDING TUBE SEMIS)
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## Production

TABLE XXI a

## Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	1.18	1.23	1.05	1.36	1.43	1.43	1.43
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	5.95	6.12	4.82	6.27	6.51	6.51	6.51
Southern Germany <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	0.65	0.63	0.44	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.76
Saar . . . . .	1.44	1.50	1.40	1.63	1.65	1.71	1.71
Belgium . . . . .	2.74	2.72	1.85	2.82	3.07	3.27	3.35
Lorraine . . . . .	3.63	3.68	3.13	3.74	3.90	3.95	4.13
Northern France . . . . .	1.02	1.02	0.88	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.21
France – other areas . . . . .	0.64	0.70	0.54	0.72	0.81	0.83	0.85
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	0.87	0.94	0.63	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.05
Italy – other areas . . . . .	1.81	1.93	1.27	2.37	2.37	2.46	2.46
Luxembourg . . . . .	1.68	1.66	1.46	1.79	1.88	1.97	1.92
Netherlands . . . . .	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.66</b>	<b>22.19</b>	<b>17.51</b>	<b>23.57</b>	<b>24.55</b>	<b>25.16</b>	<b>25.44</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(<sup>2</sup>) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

WIRE-ROD
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**Production**

TABLE XXI b

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (¹) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	1.65	1.93	1.46	1.95	1.95	1.96	2.01
Southern Germany (²) . . . . .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Saar . . . . .	0.27	0.28	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Belgium . . . . .	0.47	0.57	0.50	0.57	0.62	0.65	0.67
Lorraine . . . . .	0.98	1.18	0.96	1.21	1.22	1.29	1.29
Northern France . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France – other areas . . . . .	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.20
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Italy – other areas . . . . .	0.52	0.52	0.35	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56
Luxembourg . . . . .	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24
Netherlands . . . . .	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.50</b>

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.



HOOP AND STRIP AND TUBE STRIP
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**Production**

TABLE XXIc

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

*'000,000 metric tons*

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (1) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	1.80	2.30	1.42	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
Southern Germany (2) . . . . .	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Saar . . . . .	0.17	0.26	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Belgium . . . . .	0.28	0.27	0.19	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.37
Lorraine . . . . .	0.75	0.80	0.73	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.85
Northern France . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France — other areas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy — coastal areas . . . . .	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.14	0.26	0.26	0.26
Italy — other areas . . . . .	0.23	0.23	0.16	0.31	0.31	0.36	0.36
Luxembourg . . . . .	0.33	0.41	0.36	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.49
Netherlands . . . . .	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.07</b>

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

PLATE $\geq$ 3 mm.
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**Production**

TABLE XXI d

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (¹) . . . . .	0.52	0.81	0.67	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.84
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	3.48	3.86	2.83	4.04	4.13	4.13	4.31
Southern Germany (²) . . . . .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Saar . . . . .	0.54	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Belgium . . . . .	0.95	0.98	0.67	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.23
Lorraine . . . . .	0.82	0.90	0.84	0.95	1.08	1.13	1.15
Northern France . . . . .	0.47	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.50
France – other areas . . . . .	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	0.43	0.47	0.35	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
Italy – other areas . . . . .	0.54	0.63	0.34	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.69
Luxembourg . . . . .	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Netherlands . . . . .	0.33	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>10.50</b>

(¹) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(²) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

HOT-ROLLED SHEET < 3 mm.
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**Production**

TABLE XXIe

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (*) . . . . .	—	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	1.07	0.90	0.76	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Southern Germany (**) . . . . .	0.31	0.45	0.39	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.44
Saar . . . . .	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Belgium . . . . .	0.41	0.46	0.35	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Lorraine . . . . .	0.44	0.54	0.49	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.56
Northern France . . . . .	0.33	0.34	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.36
France - other areas . . . . .	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Italy - coastal areas . . . . .	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Italy - other areas . . . . .	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Luxembourg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.11</b>

(\*) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(\*\*) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.

COLD-REDUCED SHEET < 3 mm.
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**Production**

TABLE XXI f

**Production and Production Potential by Areas**

'000,000 metric tons

Area	Production potential		Actual production 1958	Expected production potential			
	1957	1958		1959	1960	1961	1962
Northern Germany (1) . . . . .	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.16
North Rhine/Westphalia . . . . .	1.23	1.11	0.83	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.22
Southern Germany (2) . . . . .	0.07	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.38	0.38
Saar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium . . . . .	0.64	0.68	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Lorraine . . . . .	0.98	1.13	1.07	1.21	1.34	1.34	1.34
Northern France . . . . .	0.66	0.73	0.67	0.81	0.90	0.89	0.91
France – other areas . . . . .	0.14	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22
Italy – coastal areas . . . . .	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.52	0.58	0.61	0.70
Italy – other areas . . . . .	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.48
Luxembourg . . . . .	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Netherlands . . . . .	0.40	0.59	0.47	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>6.95</b>

(1) Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, Bremen.

(2) Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria.