

E U R O P E A N   C O A L   A N D  
S T E E L   C O M M U N I T Y

**Towards  
European Integration**

***FIRST RESULTS FOR  
COAL AND STEEL***

INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE HIGH AUTHORITY

**The European Coal and Steel Community has set in motion a number of far-reaching changes in Europe.**

**Not all of us are yet fully aware of what is going on, because the technical aspects of coal and steel problems often mask the scope and implications of these changes.**

**The object of this series of publications is to make the Community's work better known and understood in all its aspects.**

**The first booklet, compiled and edited by the High Authority's Statistics Division, shows something of what has been achieved by the six member countries of the Community in their advance towards integration. A second will give a general overall picture of the emergence and importance of the Community, and others again will deal with the institutions of the Community and the Common Market, and with particular problems such as living and working conditions, financial operations, technical research, transport, and so forth.**

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND  
STEEL COMMUNITY  
THE HIGH AUTHORITY

TOWARDS  
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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*FIRST RESULTS  
FOR COAL AND STEEL*

LUXEMBOURG, AUGUST 1956

Second edition

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## INTRODUCTION

The European Coal and Steel Community and its objectives were born out of the realization that the countries of free Europe are organically linked to one another and bound by a single destiny. The establishment of common institutions, the application of common rules binding on all parties, the introduction of the Common Market and the pooling of coal and steel resources constitute the foundation for a broader and deeper community. And economic integration has an important part to play in setting the pace for the political unification of Europe.

For close on four years now, the European Coal and Steel Community with its various institutions has been working, along with all those directly concerned, to bring about the integration of these two basic industries.

*What has been achieved in the course of these four years? Are we really moving towards closer union — has it proved possible to arrest and reverse the process of disintegration of the previous decades?*

The account in the following pages, based on surveys made by the Statistics Division of the High Authority, is an attempt at a provisional answer. And with all due caution it may be said that *the answer is an encouraging yes.*

## **What is economic integration, and what are the indications that it is progressing ?**

Economic integration is a process of co-operation and co-ordination, aimed in the long run at ensuring maximum economic development through a *better utilization of natural resources* and a *more rational system of production and marketing*, the ultimate objective being that of all economic activity — namely, *to bring about an appreciable rise in the standard of living*. Along with these basic aims — higher and more rational production, better distribution, increased consumption — there is generally the feeling that sharp economic fluctuations should be avoided, *i.e.* that the expansion of the economy should be achieved as evenly and smoothly as possible, without major economic upheavals.

Without going into great detail, we may say that an economy in process of integration will show a rise in production and output figures and manifest itself in an increasing division of labour, *i.e.* first and foremost in a stepping-up of trade. From the short-term angle, it will also show a certain tendency for market fluctuations to diminish, this being more especially discernible in geo-economic, or regional, regroupings. From the medium and long-term angle, there will also be a tendency for existing disparities in the level of production and consumption to balance out ; this tendency emerges in particular as a result of integration extended to the social field.

In the following an attempt is made to trace the economic path followed by the European Community from 1952 to the present day.

## Rising production, rising trade

The European Coal and Steel Community had achieved *record production figures* already in 1955. Hard-coal production, iron-ore production and crude-steel production were higher in 1955 than they had ever been before for the six countries together. The first six months of 1956 show a further increase, although the limit of capacity is now in sight.

### Production of the Community 1952-1955

Year	Hard coal	Iron ore	Crude steel	Together
	000,000 metric tons			1952 = 100
1952	238.9	65.3	41.8	100
1953	237.0	66.2	39.7	97
1954	241.7	65.0	43.8	103
1955	246.4	76.1	52.7	115
Increase				
1952/1955	3.1 %	16.5 %	26.1 %	14.6 %
1955/1956 (1)	2.2 %	8.9 %	8.3 %	5.3 %

(1) First six months.

The increase in production was achieved with the manpower level practically unchanged from 1952 to 1955. The o.m.s. must, therefore, have gone up quite considerably during the period under review.

At the same time, *trade in coal, iron ore, scrap and steel between Community countries* has been expanding very markedly since the introduction of the Common Market — a sign of the increasing division of labour within the Community.



# GROWING TRADE

## BETWEEN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES

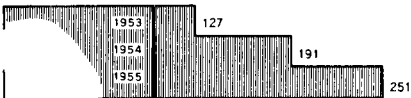
1952 = 100



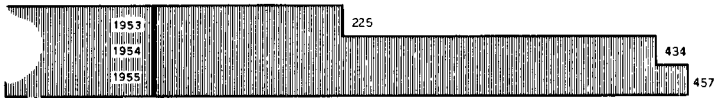
Iron Ore



Coal

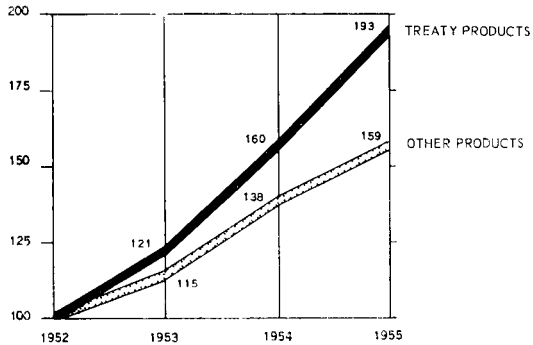


Iron and steel products



Scrap

VOLUME  
1952 = 100



1955 FIRST SIX MONTHS

From 1952 to 1955, the volume of trade in Community products (1952 prices) increased by 93%. Over the same period, trade between Community countries in all other products, such as foodstuffs, raw materials and semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, went up by only 59%.

### External trade of the Community countries (1)

1952 = 100

Year	Iron ore	Scrap	Steel	Coal	Together	All other products
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	112	226	127	111	121	115
1954	117	434	191	125	160	138
1955 (2)	137	457	251	140	193	159

(1) Volume at 1952 prices.

(2) First six months.

The increase is, therefore, much more marked for Treaty products than for other commodities : the introduction of the Common Market has brought about a far greater expansion in trade than a mere liberalization policy has succeeded in doing for the other commodities.

### Greater steadiness in boom conditions as a consequence of the Common Market

The effect of the Common Market so far has been a very definite tendency towards the evening-out of market fluctuations. The time since 1952 is too short to permit a study of full cycles, but if we compare

three consecutive boom years from each of four different economic periods we cannot fail to note a very conspicuous change in the production/trade ratio in the steel market.

### Crude-steel production and trade in iron and steel in the Community

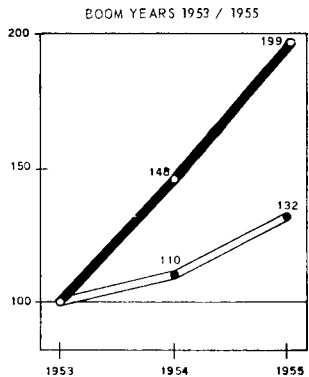
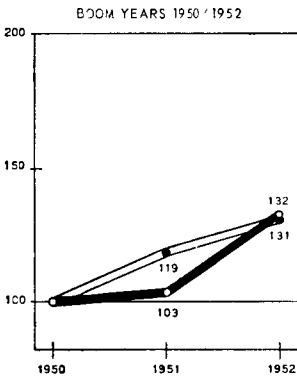
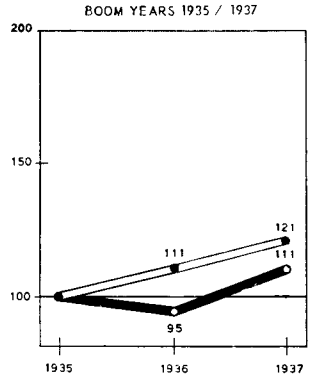
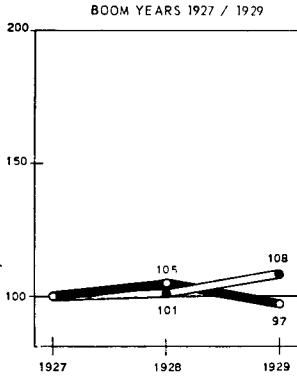
(QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON)

	1927	1928	1929
Production .....	100	101	108
Trade .....	100	105	97
	1935	1936	1937
Production .....	100	111	121
Trade .....	100	95	111
	1950	1951	1952
Production .....	100	119	131
Trade .....	100	103	132
	1953	1954	1955
Production .....	100	110	132
Trade .....	100	148	199

In previous boom periods trade either actually went down as production went up (1927-29), or at least failed to keep pace with it (1935-37). It was not until 1950-52 that trade increased at the same rate as production. *But in the Common Market, from 1953 to 1955, trade increased three times as fast as production.*

# IMPROVEMENT IN SUPPLY SITUATION: TRADE INCREASING FASTER THAN PRODUCTION

TONNAGES, first year of period = 100



 PRODUCTION  
 TRADE

Obviously, trade on this scale at a time of expanding demand lessens existing tightness in regard to supply — a sure sign of the beneficial effects of integration.

An additional balancing element has been the fact that during the boom years 1953-55 *trade in iron and steel increased substantially between practically all the countries of the Community*. Even as late as 1950-52, the German and Belgian markets were receiving increasing tonnages of steel, whereas the absolute figures for supplies to the Netherlands and Italy were falling and those for France and the Saar remained negligible. This time, from 1953 to 1955, there has been a general rise all round (with the exception of Italy, where home production is showing an especially marked increase): France, in particular, has been buying larger tonnages.

#### Iron and steel purchases from other Community countries

(000 metric tons)

	W. Germany	Belgium/ Luxembourg	France/ Saar	Italy	Nether- lands	Com- munity
	-----					
	1950/1952					
1950	194	130	23	396	841	1 583
1952	797	243	24	317	717	2 097
change	+ 603	+ 113	+ 1	- 79	- 124	+ 514
	-----					
	1953/1955					
1953	1 049	304	114	384	879	2 729
1955	2 527	503	794	333	1 270	5 427
change	+ 1 478	+ 199	+ 680	- 51	+ 391	+ 2 698

The present boom conditions have not, therefore, entailed any unilateral shift in the flow of supplies.

Finally, a factor helping to balance the economic situation was the remarkably smooth *development of prices*. (Conversely, prices were enabled to develop evenly through the improvement in the supply situation in the Common Market.)

The development of coal, iron-ore, scrap and steel prices has been equally steady for all these Treaty products.

The result of the abolition of dual pricing has been that the average price level in trade between Community countries is today lower for Treaty products than in 1952, (index 81, against 100 for 1952) while the index for all other raw materials, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods and foodstuffs traded between Community countries has fallen by a considerably smaller amount (89, against 100 for 1952).

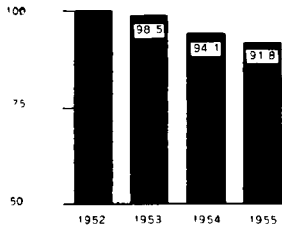
**Average prices in trade between Community countries**  
1952 = 100

Product group	1951	1953	1954	1955(1)
Coal, coke, briquettes .....	100	98·5	94·1	91·8
Iron ore .....	100	99·1	94·0	90·3
Scrap .....	100	68·7	57·3	68·6
Iron and steel .....	100	75·7	67·3	73·3
Overall : .....	100	88	79	81
Compare : all other commodities .....	100	96	92	89

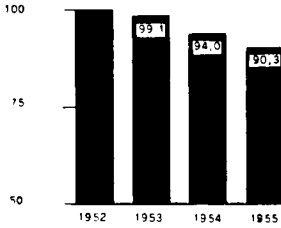
(1) First six months.

# DROP IN AVERAGE PRICES FOR TONNAGES TRADED

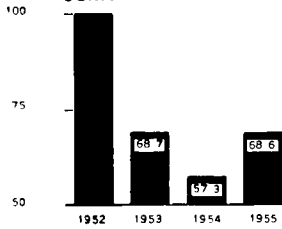
## COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES



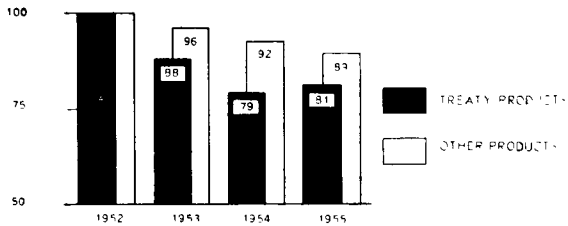
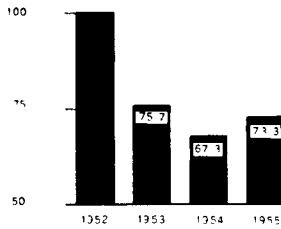
## IRON ORE



## SCRAP



## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS



1955 FIRST SIX MONTHS formerly DM  
now DM

## Regional regrouping as a means of achieving more rational supply arrangements

Since the Common Market was first introduced there have been a considerable number of regroupings, mostly aimed at rationalizing the flow of traffic. As regards coal, this tendency is particularly in evidence in the Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) and Dutch Limburg coalfields.

### Shift in the flow of trade from the Aachen and Dutch Limburg coalfields (1) 1953-1955

Market	<i>(in % of the total)</i>					
	Aachen			Limburg		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
W. Germany .....	46.4	40.4	39.2	0.1	1.1	1.7
<i>of which</i>						
<i>North Rhine-Westphalia</i> ..	19.2	16.8	20.0	.	.	.
Belgium .....	2.5	5.5	6.7	1.8	5.2	3.3
France .....	19.5	23.2	20.3	3.1	8.9	6.0
Saar .....	10.0	9.4	9.9	—	—	—
Italy .....	0.7	0.7	0.8	—	—	—
Luxembourg .....	12.1	13.0	14.4	1.9	2.3	2.7
Netherlands .....	6.3	5.7	6.6	87.7	75.1	79.2
Third countries .....	2.5	2.1	2.1	5.4	7.0	7.1
Overall .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Hard coal, hard-coal coke and hard-coal briquettes.



Taken as a whole, the flow of trade has shifted somewhat in an anti-clockwise direction. The Ruhr and Lower Saxony are delivering more to the Netherlands, and comparatively less to Southern Germany. The Limburg coalfield and Belgium are delivering increased tonnages to the South, particularly to France. France and the Saar are delivering increased tonnages to Southern Germany. This slight shift has meant a considerable saving on transport, a matter on which the High Authority will be able to report in detail next year, when the first figures from the full transport statistics broken down by areas will be available.

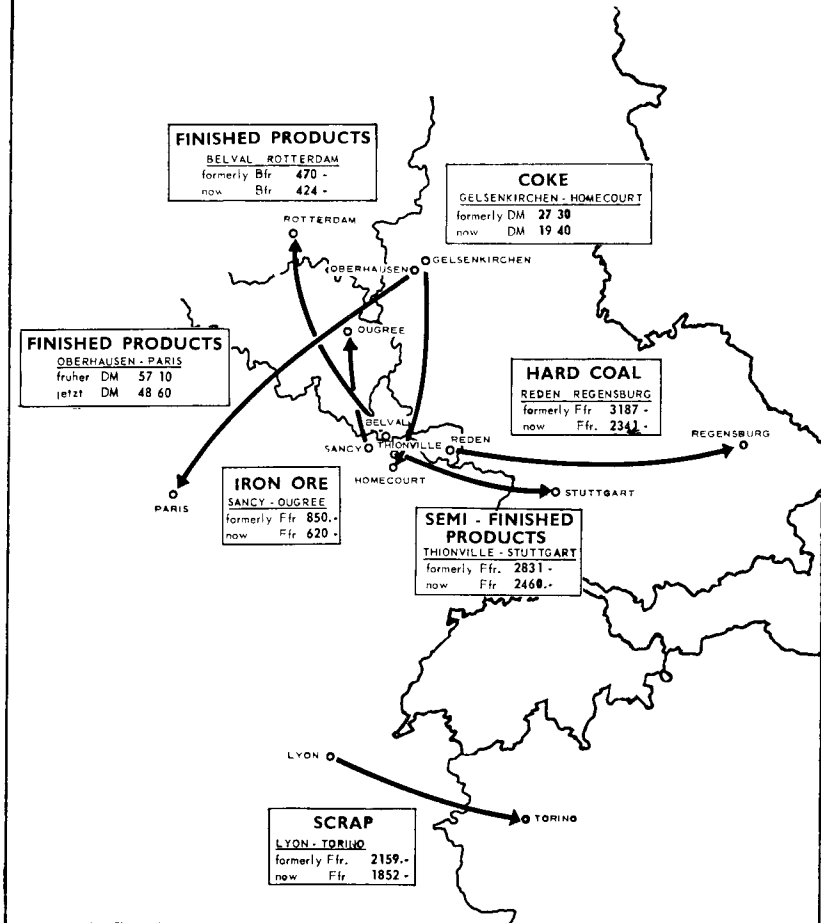
As regards steel, we may instance an important point from Germany. According to figures provided by the Walzstahlvereinigung, imports in the South German area in relation to total purchases have shown a sharp increase both absolutely and proportionally (from 14% in 1952 to 34% in the first six months of 1955), but deliveries by German works to Southern Germany have not, absolutely speaking, fallen off. This, too, was bound to have a good effect on the consumers' supply situation.

Another important factor for the consumers in this connexion is the *reduction* (in some cases a very substantial one) *in transport costs* resulting from the abolition of discriminations and the introduction of through-rates. This matter was dealt with in detail in the last General Report of the Community : we shall here confine ourselves to quoting two examples :

— Carriage of coke on the Gelsenkirchen-Homécourt run is 29% cheaper today than it was before the introduction of the Common Market.

— Carriage of iron ore from France to Belgium (Sancy-Ougrée) costs 27% less.

# SAVINGS IN TRANSPORT COSTS IN TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY COUNTRIES



## General levelling-up in production and consumption

Another feature of progress in integration is the gradual shrinkage of existing disparities between the different areas of the Common Market as a result of the levelling-up process : if the general level varied too greatly between one area and another, this could only have an adverse effect in the long run on the development of the whole. *This is only to apply in the international sphere a principle which has long since come to be regarded as valid for internal conditions within countries. No single country would be regarded as having a well-integrated economy as long as glaring disparities persisted between levels of development and standards of living in different areas within it* ». (1)

Here, too, some progress has been achieved by the European Coal and Steel Community, although it is impossible to dissociate the direct effects of the Common Market from other factors. Besides, this type of assimilation is bound to be a gradual process over a comparatively long period of time.

Among the main features of the years 1952-1955, we may note the following :

a) Italy, which is situated away from the inner core of the Community, and which still has a great deal to do in the way of industrialization, particularly in the South, is stepping up its crude-steel production faster than the other countries of the Community. Between 1952 and 1955, *Italian crude-steel production rose by 53%*, while the increase in the other Community countries over the same period was only 23%, or less than one-half.

b) Hand in hand with this development, there was a proportionally sharper increase in *steel consumption per head of population* in Italy : from

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(1) Economic Survey of Europe Since the War, Geneva 1953, p. 218.

### Crude-steel production in Italy and in the other areas of the Community

Year	000,000 metric tons		1952 = 100	
	Italy	Other countries	Italy	Other countries
1952	3.54	38.28	100	100
1953	3.52	36.18	99	95
1954	4.21	39.62	119	104
1955	5.40	47.26	153	123

1952 to 1955 consumption in Italy rose by approximately 44%, and in the other Community countries by only 28%. Admittedly, steel consumption per head of population in Italy is lower even today than it is in other Community countries, but Italy is advancing faster in proportion than all the other parts of the Community put together; even though the levelling-up process is not yet complete, it is well under way and has, moreover, been going ahead faster since 1952 than it did in, for instance, the period 1950-1952.

### Per capita steel consumption in Italy and in the other parts of the Community

Year	absolute, in kg.		1952 = 100	
	Italy	Rest of Community	Italy	Rest of Community
1950	64	200	75	77
1951	76	222	89	85
1952	85	261	100	100
1953	91	254	107	97
1954	105	279	124	107
1955	122	333	144	128
Increase 1950/1952	+ 33 %	+ 31 %	—	—
Increase 1952/1955	+ 44 %	+ 28 %	—	—

c) A third factor, of particular importance from the point of view of political economy, indicates a faster advance by Italy than by the whole of the rest of the Community — *gross energy consumption per head of population*, which in Italy rose between 1952 and 1955 by 26%, and in all the other countries of the Community together by only 11%.

**Per capita energy consumption in Italy and in the rest of the Community**

Year	Italy	Rest of Community	Italy	Rest of Community
	<i>absolute, in kg. hard-coal equivalent</i>		1952 = 100	
1950	642	2 646	82	88
1951	773	2 963	99	99
1952	779	2 995	100	100
1953	837	2 934	107	98
1954	917	3 100	118	104
1955	983	3 321	126	111
Increase 1950/1952	+ 21 %	+ 13 %	—	—
Increase 1952/1955	+ 26 %	+ 11 %	—	—

In this respect, too, the level of consumption is lower than elsewhere, since the degree of industrialization is less marked, and also for reasons of climate, but here, too, a process of levelling-up is going on, for Italy is making up leeway.

**Social levelling-up**

Anyone familiar with modern economic developments knows that social adjustments and assimilations generally involve a certain timelag. This is so even within a national economy, and is obviously bound to be

more so still in connexion with the integration of separate sectors from a number of national economies all of which are based on very widely-differing natural, political, economic and social elements. So it has been rightly claimed that adjustment in the social field is more a direct consequence of the Common Market.

Notwithstanding, two important trends towards a levelling-up of wages have been emerging since 1952 :

a) Wages in the industries of the Community, according to such data as are available, have developed more favourably from 1952-53 up to the present than wages in the entire processing industry in each separate country.

b) A country-by-country comparison shows that from 1952 up to now the increase in earnings has been greater, on the whole, in those countries which did not, at the time when the Common Market was introduced, belong to the group paying the highest wages.

Without proceeding to a very detailed analysis, it is not, of course, possible to say how far this levelling is to be attributed to the effects of the Common Market, and how far to general factors. But the fact that it is going on at all is an encouraging sign.

As regards *the development in each individual country*, the hourly wage of the *steelworkers* rose faster than in the processing industry generally in Germany, the Saar and the Netherlands. In Belgium and France the rate was more or less the same in both sectors. Only in Italy was there a certain disparity, but it should be borne in mind that the iron and steel

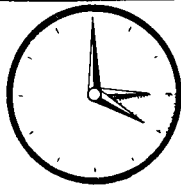
industry there has always been near the top of the wage scale. Since 1955 there have been further increases in the hourly gross earnings in almost all the countries.

**Comparison of the wage trends in the iron and steel industry  
and the processing industry of the Community**

*earnings per hour, 1952 = 100*

	1952	1953	1954	1955	early 1956
<i>Germany W.</i>					
Iron and steel .....	100	104	108	117	126
Processing .....	100	105	107	114	120
<i>Belgium</i>					
Iron and steel .....	100	97	100	105	108
Processing .....	100	100	103	106	107 (a)
<i>France</i>					
Iron and steel .....	100	100	103	116	127
Processing .....	100	103	109	117	123
<i>Saar</i>					
Iron and steel .....	100	100	100	116	124
Processing .....	100	103	105	113	120
<i>Italy</i>					
Iron and steel .....	100	98	102	106	108
Processing .....	100	102	106	112	114 (a)
<i>Luxembourg</i>					
Iron and steel .....	100	98	99	107	112
Processing .....	100	98	97	.	.
<i>Netherlands</i>					
Iron and steel .....	100	113	122	133	138
Four sectors of processing industry .....	100	102	113	121	.
Mining and processing industries ..	100	102	118	.	.

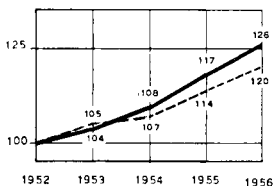
(a) Provisional figure.



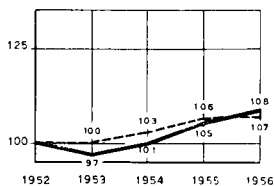
## TREND IN WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AND IN THE PROCESSING INDUSTRY

HOURLY EARNINGS 1952 = 100

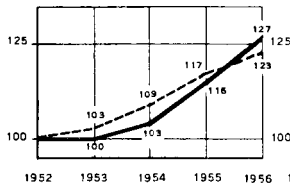
### GERMANY



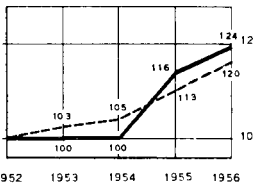
### BELGIUM



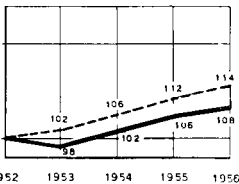
### FRANCE



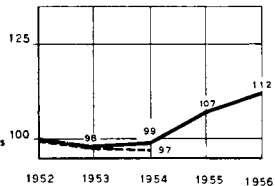
### SAAR



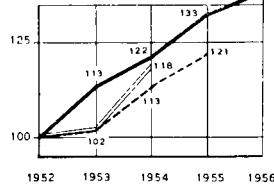
### ITALY



### LUXEMBOURG



### NETHERLANDS



**KEY**

— Iron and steel

- - - Four sectors of processing industry

==== Mining and processing industries



A country-by-country comparison, which notoriously presents special difficulties in regard to method, is only possible in this case by taking indirect indications. The High Authority's detailed publication on the real incomes of Community workers in 1953 did, however, show a definite gradation : Luxembourg and Belgium had the highest income levels for Community steelworkers ; Germany, the Netherlands, the Saar and France came out, according to circumstances and to the pattern of consumption, at something like 75-85% of the Belgian level, and Italy at barely 70%.

**Trend in hourly gross earnings in the iron and steel industry**  
1952 - early 1956

	1952 (1)	Early 1956	
		nominal	deflated by cost-of-living index
<b>I. Countries with comparatively high starting level</b>			
Luxembourg .....	100	112	111
Belgium .....	100	108	105
<b>II. Other countries (except Italy)</b>			
Germany (W.) .....	100	126	123
France .....	100	127	125
Saar .....	100	124	117
Netherlands .....	100	138	129
<b>III. Italy</b> .....	100	108	.

(1) Attention should here be expressly drawn once more to the disparities existing in 1952. Taking the Belgian steelworker's real earnings as 100, we find that the figure in Luxembourg was something like 10-20% above, and in Germany, the Netherlands, the Saar and France from 15 to 25% below the Belgian figure. The disparity between Italian and Belgian earnings was as great as 30%. These figures are only an approximation. They should be read in conjunction with the Belgian pattern of consumption for 1953.

Mention has already been made of Italy as a special case, so that it need not be further dealt with here. For the rest, hourly gross earnings from 1952 to the beginning of 1956 increased most markedly in those countries which in 1952 still paid low wages in comparison with Belgium and Luxembourg. This is definitely a noteworthy instance of levelling, and indeed of levelling-up, even though it is not possible to say how far the process is due to the Common Market and how far to general influences. It is, however, an established fact, and as such to be regarded as an important step towards integration.

### **No autarky**

The progress achieved in the integration of the coalmining and iron and steel industries of the Community would be gravely hampered in its impact and importance in the international economic situation if it were accompanied by a process of increasing isolation from the "third countries" which have not signed the Treaty.

As will be seen, there can be no question of isolation.

Quantitatively, exports of Treaty products have risen considerably since 1952, and in value they have regained the 1952 level. (Scrap and iron ore

#### **Exports of Treaty products, 1952-1955**

(000,000 metric tons)

Year	Hard coal, briquettes, coke	Iron and steel
1952	9.78	8.19
1963	10.36	7.96
1954	13.50	8.10
1955	15.53	9.72
Increase 1952/1955	+ 59 %	+ 19 %

can be ignored in considering the tonnages, as in 1952 they accounted for only 1.5 and 0.5% respectively of exports to third countries.)

As regards *imports* an appreciable increase is also in evidence for imports of Treaty products from third countries.

### Imports of Treaty products, 1952-1955

(000,000 metric tons)

Year	Hard coal, briquettes, coke	Iron ore	Scrap	Iron and steel
1952	22.3	13.8	0.5	0.9
1953	13.8	14.2	0.5	1.0
1954	13.9	12.6	0.5	1.1
1955	23.1	18.5	2.5	1.7
Increase 1952/1955	+ 3%	+ 34%	.	+ 83%

For the Community as a whole, imports of Treaty products from non-member countries rose by 41% and exports by 34% between 1952 and 1955 (by volume). According to GATT calculations the increase in the volume of world trade over the same period was 20.5%. This confirms what has always been observed before — that improvements in production conditions, supply and home sales need not lead to isolation. Looked at in this light, the economic integration now being pursued within the European Coal and Steel Community also represents an important step forward in the consolidation of economic relations between Europe and the rest of the world.



## ANNEX

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### Notes on sources and methods

#### RISING PRODUCTION, RISING TRADE

**Production figures** for hard coal, iron ore and crude steel are published regularly in the *Bulletin Statistique*, issued bi-monthly.

The **production index** provides a rough condensation : coal and steel are weighted in the ratio 1 : 1 (1952).

The **volume of external trade** of the Community countries, was calculated by the High Authority's Statistics Division from the statistics published by the various Community countries and based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The relevant items are 281 iron ore, 282 scrap, 311 coal, 681 iron and steel. Some of these groups (particularly 681) are rather more comprehensive than those laid down by the Treaty.

The group "all other products" relates to 88 S.I.T.C. heads ; the tonnages traded between Community countries were worked out with the aid of the average prices for 1952.

For further details see "L'Evolution des Echanges entre les Pays de la Communauté", *Informations Statistiques*, third year, No. 2, March-April 1956, pp. 3 ff.

#### GREATER STEADINESS IN BOOM CONDITIONS AS A RESULT OF THE COMMON MARKET

The figures for **trade in iron and steel** were arrived at by adding up the tonnages and are not, therefore, to be taken as representing the volume of trade. Sources for the pre-war period : *Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen- und Stahlindustrie, Düsseldorf. Zahlenunterlagen für die Europäische Kohle- und Stahlgemeinschaft, Teil II*. For the post-war period : *Bulletin Statistique de la Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie française*.

**Average external trade prices** in trade between the Community countries were calculated by the High Authority's Statistics Division, on the basis of the declared value of purchases and the index figures for the volume of external trade mentioned above "Rising production, rising trade".

## REGIONAL REGROUPING AS A MEANS OF ACHIEVING MORE RATIONAL SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS.

The breakdown of coal sales by areas is taken from the regular statistics of the coalfields concerned.

The figures for rolled steel products are taken from "Die Montanunion in den Funktionsgrenzen der Teilintegration", by Dr. Harald Jurgensen, published in *Wirtschaftsdienst, Hamburg, 35th year, vol. II, November 1955, pp. 623 ff.*

## GRADUAL LEVELLING-UP IN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Calculations by the High Authority's Statistics Division. Further details in *Mémento Statistique for 1956.*

## SOCIAL LEVELLING-UP

**Hourly gross earnings in the iron and steel industry** are computed quarterly by the High Authority's Statistics Division. See *Informations Statistiques, 2nd year, No. 3, April-May 1955, pp. 12 ff.*, and *Bulletin Statistique, section produits sidérurgiques, Table 29.* Figures represent direct gross wages per hour, i.e. that portion of wage payments which is directly linked with the actual work performed.

The indices for **hourly wages in the processing industry**, appended for purposes of comparison, are taken from the figures regularly issued by the Statistics Offices of the different countries. The compilation was taken from the *U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*; for Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Saar the publications of the relevant offices were used. Attention is drawn to the methodological differences existing between one country and another. In general, the figures represent earnings per hour; only in France are they based on wage rates.

As regards the **comparison of real wages**, see the detailed account in the special issue of *Informations Statistiques* (also available in English) for August-September 1955, "First Comparison of the Real Incomes of Miners and Steelworkers in the Community in 1953".

## NO AUTARKY

Imports from and exports to third countries, see *Bulletin Statistique, passim.*

Data on development of world trade, see "Le commerce international en 1955", Geneva, May 1956, GATT 1956-2, p. 2.



