

EUROPEAN
COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

COMMISSION

**Investment in the Community
Coalmining and Iron and Steel
Industries**

REPORT ON THE 1969 SURVEY

Position as at January 1, 1969

JULY 1969

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I—GENERAL REMARKS

It is the annual practice of the Commission of the European Communities to conduct a survey of past and future investment by ECSC enterprises as at January 1 of the year concerned, and its foreseeable effects on production potential. The annual survey covers all but a few very small enterprises, whose combined share of total production has in any case never amounted to more than 1% for coal, 1.1% for crude steel and 2.2% for rolled products.

The figures from the previous surveys for the years 1954-1964 are recapitulated in a Summary Report issued in August 1966 entitled "Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries: Recapitulative Report on the 1956-1965 Surveys". The statistical annexes to the present publication therefore show only the figures from 1964 onwards.

Annex I to each year's Report sets forth the **basic definitions** adopted. In particular, it specifies that investment projects have been classified in three categories, according as they were on January 1 (1969 in this case) of that year already completed or in progress (Category A), approved (Category B), or merely planned (Category C). Since, in the case of the iron and steel industry projects, merely "planned" can as a rule be quite easily dropped or deferred if necessary, the Category C projects dealt with in the Reports are those of the extractive industries (coal and iron ore) only.

Annex II contains tables showing for each sector actual and estimated **capital expenditure** and its impact on the **production potential**.

a) Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure entered by Community enterprises on the credit side of their balance-sheets from January 1, 1954 onwards is recorded for the purposes of the annual surveys in European Monetary Agreement (EMA) units of account, the unit of account being to date equal in value to the United States dollar (see Annex I,1). It is true that computation in dollars does not reflect changes over a period in the cost of capital goods and in the wage costs involved by their installation; nevertheless, some general observations hold good.

Since the first annual investment survey, actual annual expenditure reached about 1,240m. dollar units of account. Whereas the 1968 estimate of 1,124m. is in the region of this average, developments in the mining and coal and steel industries were entirely different.

Collieries' expenditure including plants producing BKB and low-temperature brown-coal coke reached 277m. dollars in 1968 and expenditure is expected to stay at the same level in 1969; although the present level is slightly higher than that of 1966 and 1967, it is still below three-quarters of the annual average observed since 1954.

On a lower scale, an almost identical trend occurred in the **iron-ore mines** where expenditure amounted to 21m. dollars in 1968 and is estimated at 26m. in 1969; the present level is also about three-quarters of the average for 1954-1967.

Capital expenditure in the **iron and steel industry** went up almost steadily from 1954 to 1963 during which period the total annual expenditure rose from 453m. to 1,480m. dollars, or over three times the first amount. On the other hand, from 1963 to 1967 capital expenditure gradually fell back to 730m., or a 50% reduction in four years. As last year's survey already indicated, the downward trend has now been halted. Expenditure in 1968 is estimated at 822; this level will also be substantially exceeded in 1969 and no doubt during the years immediately following.

TABLE 1

Capital Expenditure in the Community Industries, 1954-1970

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Sector	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B+C) ⁽¹⁾	
	1954-1959 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 ⁽²⁾	
Coalmining industry ...	434	371	380	366	325	291	278	250	243	277	272	250	
Plants producing BKB and low-temperature brown-coal coke.....	5	6	4	6	9	8	8	4	5	4	4	4	
Iron-ore mines.....	39	43	52	47	28	24	25	17	16	21	26	14	
Iron and steel industry..	581	775	1,123	1,230	1,480	1,315	932	848	730	822	1,099	837	
Total	1,059	1,195	1,559	1,649	1,842	1,638	1,243	1,119	994	1,124	1,401	1,105	

⁽¹⁾ The estimates for the iron and steel industry relate only to expenditure on projects already in progress (A) or approved (B) at 1 January 1969, not to those merely contemplated (C).

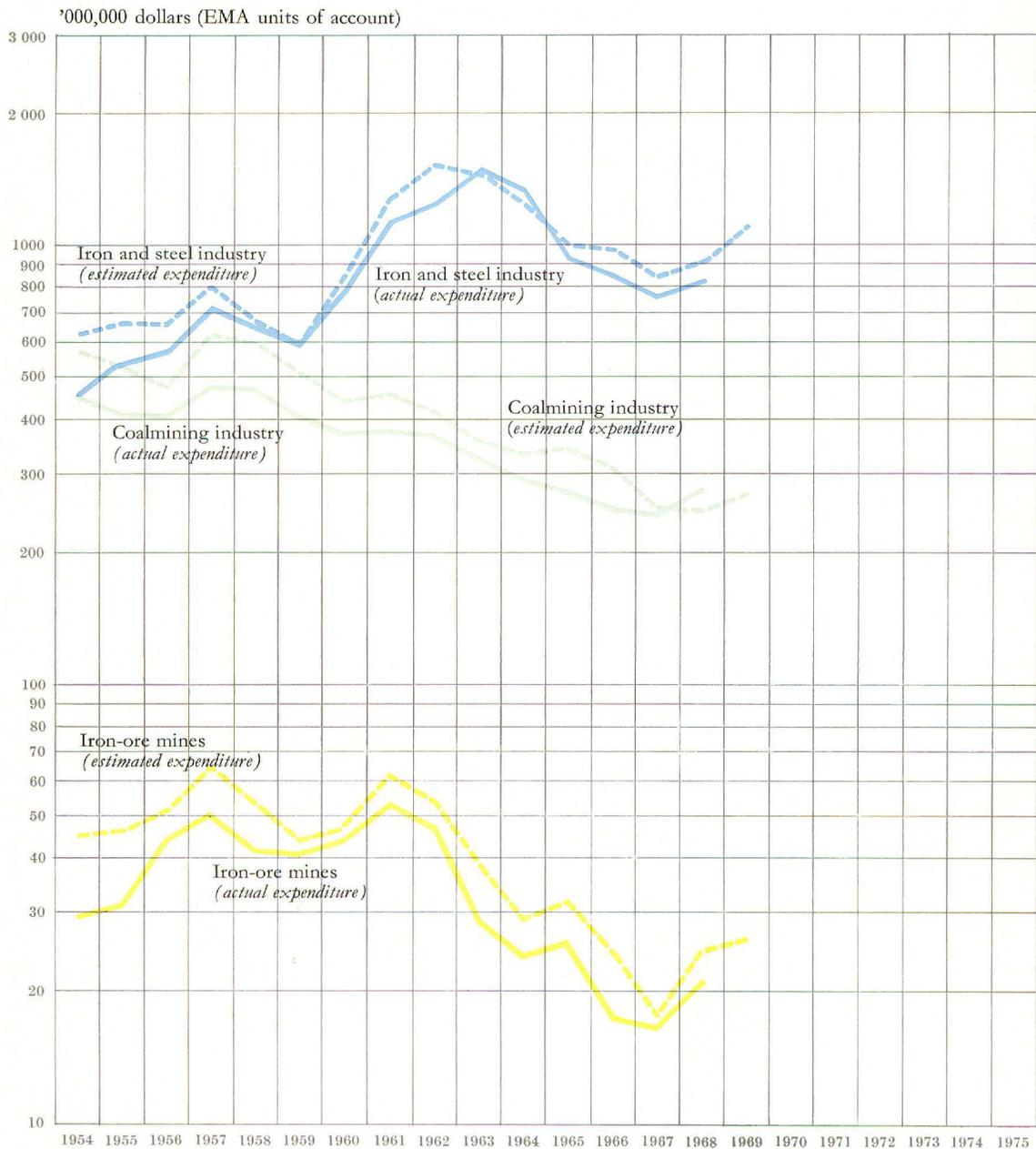
⁽²⁾ On January 1, 1969 the enterprises were still unable to give a complete estimate of their actual expenditure in 1970. Accordingly, the estimates shown in all tables of this Report are less accurate for 1970 than for 1969.

The figures for the years 1967 and 1968 do not altogether tally with those given in last year's Report, inasmuch as it is normally the case that

- (a) for 1967 the expenditure figures returned before the balance-sheets were closed are corrected when the next survey is drawn up;

FIGURE 1

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



(b) for the past year (1968) actual expenditure differs to varying extents from the estimates submitted on January 1; the 1968 survey had suggested that capital expenditure in that year would total 1,180m. dollars, but the figure was in fact only 1,124m. Overall, therefore, the estimates proved 95% correct: 112% for coal, 88% for iron-ore and 91% for steel (see Fig. 1).

The trend shown by the figures in Table 1 and the curves in Fig. 2A is shown in the following table with reference to the period 1954-1959 which was a relatively stable one in both the iron and steel and mining industries.

TABLE 2
General Trend in Investment in Recent Years

Sector	Projects effected										Indices
	1954-1959 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Coalmining industry ...	100	85	88	84	75	67	64	58	56	64	63
Iron-ore mines	100	110	133	121	72	62	64	44	41	54	67
Iron and steel industry .	100	133	193	212	255	226	160	146	126	141	189
All ECSC industries	100	113	148	156	174	155	117	106	94	106	132

b) Production potential

The collieries' declarations indicate that the **hard-coal** production potential surveyed will only contract by 10.4m. tons from 1968 to 1972, which could bring it by the latter date to 184.8m. tons. This reduction is slight compared with that made in Community collieries since 1959, viz. 67.3m. tons of which 19.1m. occurred in 1967 and 15.3m. in 1968.

The downward trend in the production potential of coalmines is levelling off and to judge from the collieries' declarations as at January 1, 1969 the same tendency will probably continue in the years to come. But these declarations cannot affect any decision taken by the new organization responsible for managing the majority of German collieries.

Iron-ore production potential, which had shown a marked reduction in recent years, appears to be stabilized. After a decrease of 23.6m. tons of iron-ore since 1962, including 6.2m. in 1967 and 2.4m. in 1968, it seems likely that the potential will only shrink slightly in 1969. According to the producers' calculations, there is likely to be an upward movement in the future in view of the basic capital commitments in Lorraine.

The Community iron and steel industry, encouraged by the improved economic situation, expects to speed up development. After restricting its expansion to 2.8m. tons in 1968, the annual production potential of crude steel will probably reach 17.4m. tons in each of the four succeeding years and total 132.2m. tons in 1972.

TABLE 3

Actual Production and Production Potential in the Community Industries

Product	Actual Production			Production potential		
	1952 (^{'000,000} metric tons)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1968 (^{'000,000} metric tons)	1968 (^{'000,000} metric tons)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1972 (^{'000,000} metric tons)
Hard coal ⁽¹⁾	237.4	-1.9	175.9	195.2	-1.4	184.8
Iron ore	65.3	+0.5	71.2	81.9	+0.6	85.7
Pig-iron	34.7	+4.7	72.1	85.0	+3.0	95.5
Crude steel	41.8	+5.5	98.6	114.8	+3.6	132.2

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of "small mines" (see Annex I, p.38.).

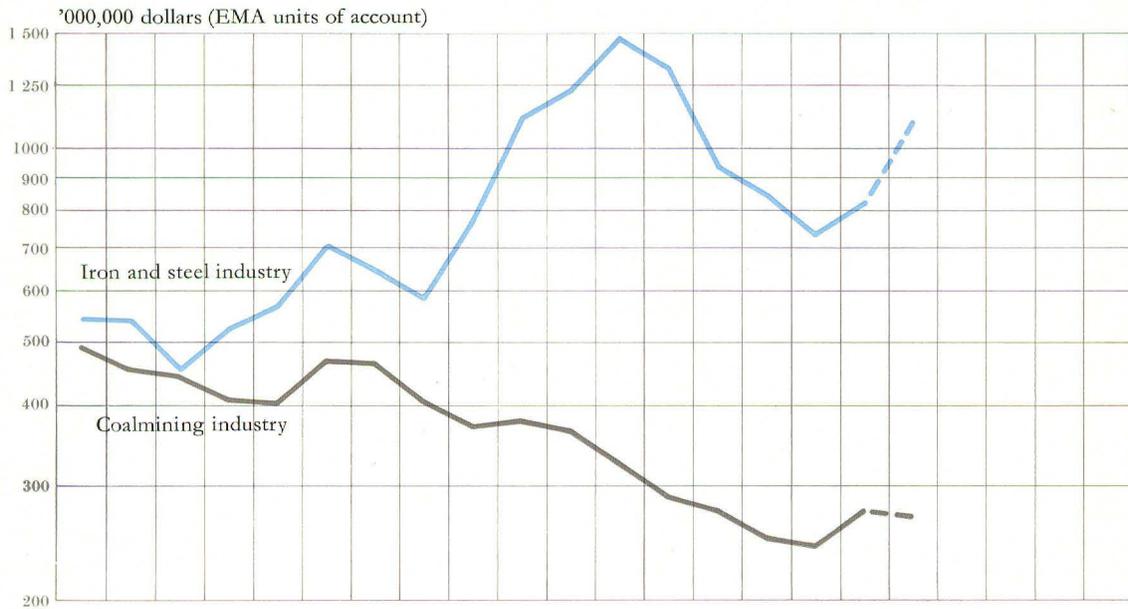
In order to interpret the production-potential figures correctly, it must be borne in mind that the sum of the potentials declared by the individual mines and plants is bound to be slightly above the maximum production actually achievable in the Community, by reason of unforeseeable incidents or circumstances which, in the course of any one year, may make it impossible for some of them to attain their maximum, even where their sales position as such is satisfactory.

Thus, even during the best years, actual production has never exceeded 96% or so of the sum of the individual production potentials declared. On the other hand, there is nothing to stop it going down in bad years to any level, however low. In 1968 production capacity rose in all sectors to a level not recorded since 1965.

FIGURE 2

Investment in the Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries

A—Capital expenditure



B—Actual production and production potential

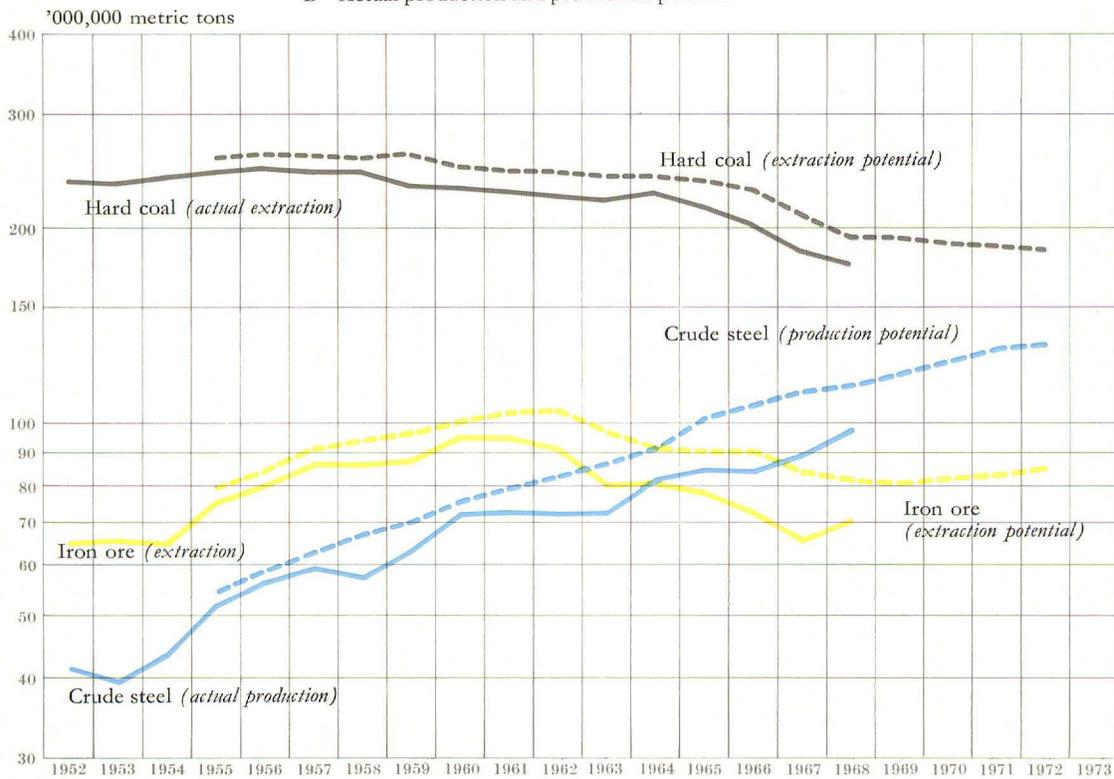


TABLE 4

Community Ratios of Actual Production to Production Potential

%

Product	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hard coal	94.9	94.6	95.1	94.8	89.3	92.6	92.7	92.0	91.7	94.0	91.1	88.9	87.9	90.1
Coke	93.2	96.5	96.1	92.2	84.3	85.7	85.3	85.0	84.2	90.2	92.7	88.9	87.1	92.0
Iron-ore	95.4	95.1	94.9	91.3	90.9	94.6	91.7	87.6	81.9	88.3	87.0	80.7	78.2	86.9
Pig-iron	96.3	96.0	94.7	87.9	88.3	94.3	90.9	85.5	81.0	88.2	83.8	77.0	79.2	84.8
Crude steel	95.8	96.1	94.1	85.7	89.6	95.6	91.7	87.3	83.4	90.0	84.3	78.7	80.0	85.9

II—THE COALMINING INDUSTRY

A slight upward trend was noticeable in capital spending in 1968 in the Community coalmining industry which was up about 12% on the 1966 and 1967 levels. After a continuous downward movement up to 1966, producers' forecasts as at January 1, 1969 suggest that their expenditure in 1969 and 1970 will be fairly near the 1968 figure.

TABLE 5

Capital Expenditure in the Coalmining Industry 1954—1970

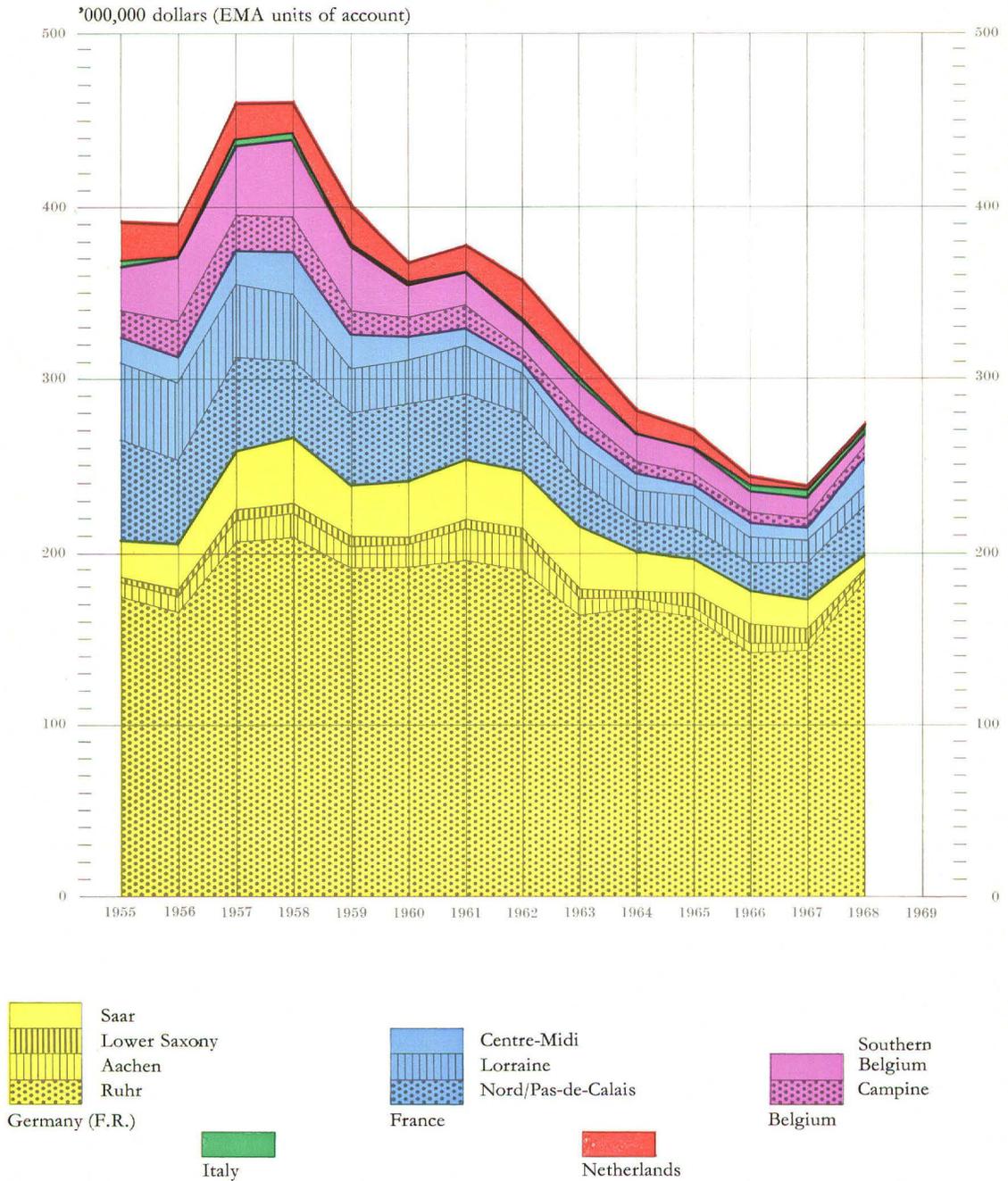
'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Sector	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B+C)	
	1954-1959 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
Collieries	253.9	226.0	235.4	220.5	217.5	202.9	190.4	162.8	139.9	123.6	129.7	108.4	
Coking plants, mine-owned	57.5	33.7	43.1	35.9	19.0	17.3	15.8	13.2	10.2	15.4	17.5	24.7	
Coking plants, independent ⁽¹⁾	10.8	1.6	1.4	5.1	3.5	5.9	5.0	5.3	3.8	4.6	5.0	0.8	
Briquetting-plants	5.0	7.1	3.4	5.1	9.5	9.1	7.5	7.3	4.8	1.2	1.2	2.7	
Pithead power-stations and other power-generating plants	107.0	102.6	96.9	99.9	75.8	55.5	58.9	61.2	84.4	132.7	118.7	113.5	
Total	434.2	371.0	380.2	366.5	325.3	290.7	277.6	249.8	243.1	277.5	272.1	250.1	
Plants producing BKB and low-temperature brown-coal coke	5.0	6.0	3.8	6.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	3.8	5.0	3.6	4.3	3.8	

⁽¹⁾ Less the French nationalized gas industry (Gaz de France) from 1957.

FIGURE 3

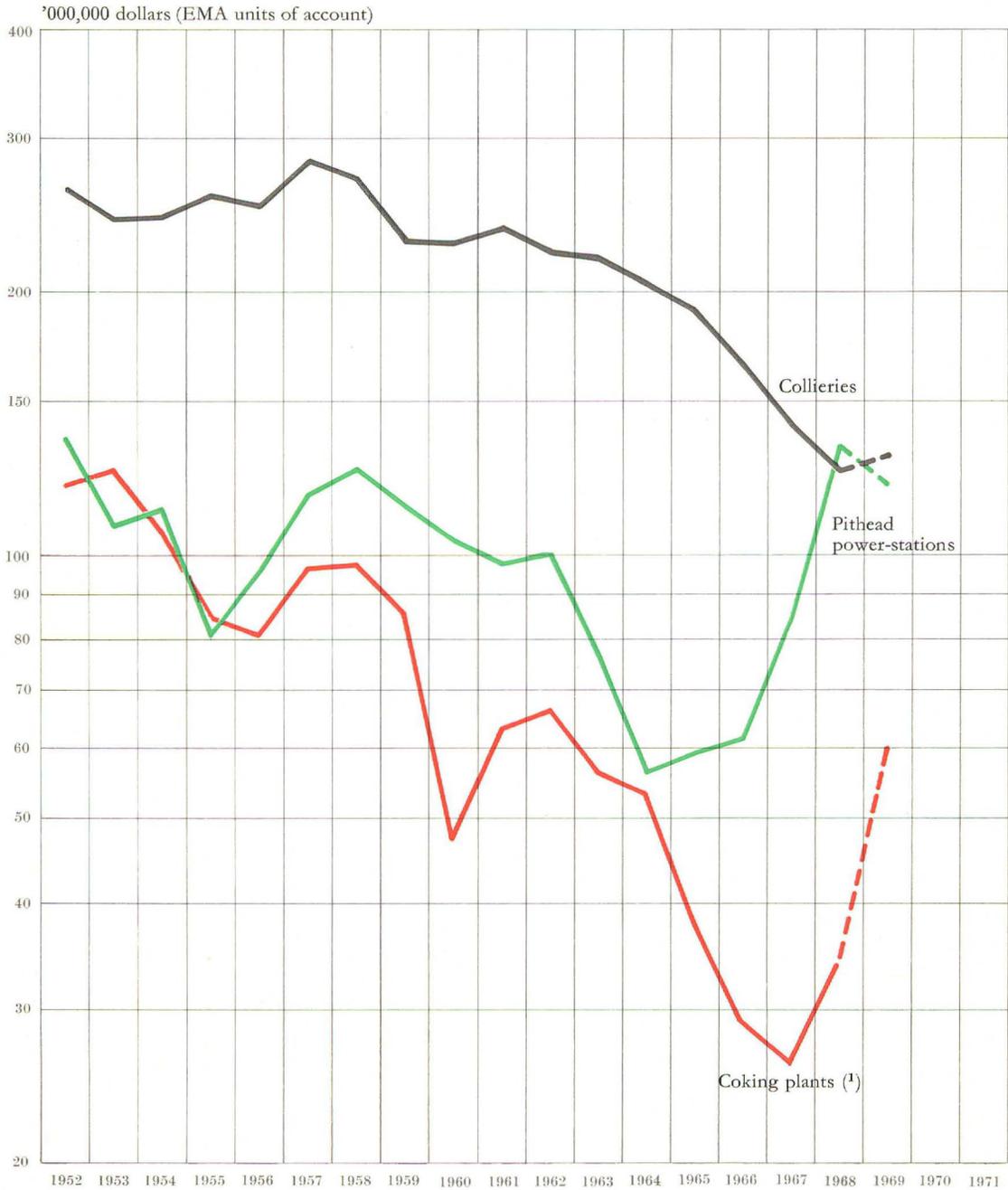
Capital Expenditure in the Hard-Coal Industry ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of independent coking plants.

FIGURE 4

Capital Expenditure in the Coalmining Industry



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

a) Pits

The shrinkage in capital expenditure on the pits continued in 1968. Their share in the industry's total investment, which in 1965 was 69%, was back to 44% in 1968. Specific expenditure per ton produced, which in 1954-1959 worked out at approximately 1.05 dollars, has gone down progressively to 0.76 in 1967 and 0.70 in 1968. This is the average for the Community overall: only the Ruhr and the Belgian coalfields came above it, while the Aachen and Dutch Limburg coalfields registered the lowest figures.

TABLE 6

Capital Expenditure on Collieries, 1954—1968

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of installation	1954-1959 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Shafts and underground workings ..	56.3	48.7	42.6	37.0	41.3	38.3	35.3	25.8	20.0	19.1
Mechanical equipment below ground	56.8	52.7	58.3	56.4	56.5	59.8	56.6	51.4	50.5	46.0
Haulage and winding equipment ...	21.4	25.8	24.4	21.3	16.6	14.7	14.8	15.4	15.2	13.4
<i>Coal extraction</i>	<i>134.5</i>	<i>127.2</i>	<i>125.3</i>	<i>114.7</i>	<i>114.4</i>	<i>112.8</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>78.5</i>
Screening and washing	56.7	45.4	49.3	47.3	42.1	37.2	32.3	29.1	20.4	12.5
Other surface installations	32.9	32.9	35.1	33.9	35.7	30.2	27.8	21.8	19.3	18.3
Buildings, etc.	29.8	20.5	25.7	24.6	25.3	22.7	23.6	19.3	14.5	14.3
<i>Surface installations</i>	<i>119.4</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>45.1</i>
Total	253.9	226.0	235.4	220.5	217.5	202.9	190.4	162.8	139.9	123.6

The shrinkage in the annual extraction potential is slowing down somewhat; producers do not expect it to total more than 10.4m. tons from 1968 to 1972. The extraction potential for 1972, 184.8m. tons is still high considering the probable markets.

TABLE 7

Movement of Hard-Coal Extraction Potential ⁽¹⁾

'000,000 metric tons

Extraction		Extraction potential				
1952	1968	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
237.4	175.9	195.2	192.9	189.5	187.1	184.8

⁽¹⁾ As in previous years, mines producing only small tonnages are excluded (see Annex I, para. IIa, p. 38). Their combined production in 1968 amounted to about 0.2 million tons.

The anticipated 1972 potential of 184.8m. tons is very much less than the 1968 figure for the French, Dutch and southern Belgian coalfields which is being reduced by an annual total of 18.3m. tons; the French coalfields alone expect their potential to fall by 11.6m. tons p.a. despite their previous resistance to the downward trend. But this movement seems to have reached its limit in most German coalfields and the Campine; from the present date to 1972 the annual extraction potential may well go up by 6.3m. tons in the Ruhr alone.

As a result of these opposing trends, the net reduction in annual extraction potential is expected to total 10.4m. tons from 1968-1972. This figure is slight compared with the reductions recorded in previous years, particularly the 19.1m. ton drop in 1967 and 15.3m. in 1968.

The number of working days per annum on which the actual and expected production potential are based is 265 in the French coalfields, 250 in Germany (295 in the Saar), 254 in the Netherlands, and 242 in most of the Belgian collieries.

b) Coking plants

Compared with 1967 and even 1966, capital expenditure on the mine-owned coking plants (see Table 5) went up sharply in 1968, reaching 15.4m. dollars or not far below the annual average of 57.5m. noted from 1954 to 1959. The present upswing should continue during the years to come and is therefore applicable to practically all capital expenditure on the Ruhr coalfield and the much smaller figure relating to the Saar and the Nord/Pas-de-Calais. Specific expenditure per ton of coke produced was down from 1.3 dollars in 1954-1959 to 0.3 in 1967; in 1968 it reached 0.4.

Expenditure on the independent coking plants, estimated to average about 10.8m. dollars a year from 1954 to 1959, fell to an insignificant level outside the Italian seaboard, where coke can be made economically from American fines. In 1968, expenditure was around 4.6m. dollars (3.7 in Italy) and the 1969 forecasts are of the same order.

Mainly as a result of the development in plants on the Italian seaboard, capital expenditure on the steelworks-owned coking-plants remained substantial up to 1964. After marking time for some years expenditure will soon go up again thanks to the construction of new coke ovens on the Community seaboard, although the companies' decisions were only obtained in France and Italy.

The trend in capital expenditure on the steelworks-owned coking plants is shown in Table 8 below, which supplements Table 5 and provides an overall picture of the Community's coking industry.

Per ton of coke produced, expenditure is now at the same level as in the mine-owned coking plants, viz. \$0.5 in 1967 and \$0.6 in 1968.

TABLE 8

Capital Expenditure on Steelworks-Owned Coking Plants, 1954—1970⁽¹⁾

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure			
1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969		1970	
										A+B	A+B+C	A+B	A+B+C
22.9	11.5	18.3	25.0	33.8	29.7	17.2	10.4	11.5	13.7	36.6	37.8	26.2	30.9

⁽¹⁾ Cf. Table 16, under "The Iron and Steel Industry" (1969 and 1970 estimates for Categories A and B only).

Only an insignificant percentage of the expenditure on the carbonization sector in 1968 (mine-owned, independent and steelworks-owned plants together), went on the construction of new coke ovens, whereas in 1967 the figure was over a quarter. The construction of new coke ovens should help to increase this percentage for the current year at least.

TABLE 9

Capital Expenditure on Mine-Owned, Independent and Steelworks-Owned Coking Plants, 1954—1968

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of installation	1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Coke ovens	37.9	20.7	26.6	29.2	28.0	17.6	12.2	9.9	10.6	8.5
<i>of which:</i>										
New plant	(21.6)	(9.6)	(13.7)	(14.4)	(21.2)	(12.4)	(5.3)	(4.1)	(6.7)	(1.7)
Renovations and replacements	(16.3)	(11.1)	(12.9)	(14.8)	(6.8)	(5.2)	(6.9)	(5.8)	(3.9)	(6.8)
Gas producers	2.4	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.7	3.6	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
Coke-oven gas and by-product plants	29.1	13.1	18.2	18.1	10.8	11.8	9.2	6.8	4.9	14.0
Miscellaneous	21.8	12.1	17.4	16.6	16.8	19.9	15.0	11.8	9.9	11.0
Total	91.2	46.8	62.8	66.0	56.3	52.9	38.1	28.8	25.5	33.7

In 1968, the annual production potential of the mine-owned plants fell a further 1.5m. tons compared with the previous year; according to the forecasts up to 1972, there will be a further reduction totalling over 3m. tons. On the other hand, the slight shrinkage in expenditure on steelworks-owned coking plants in 1968 will probably soon change to an expansion in production potential exceeding 2m. tons. The production potential of mine-owned, independent and steelworks-owned plants together in 1972 should therefore be 1m. tons below the 1968 potential.

TABLE 10

Movement of Coke Production Potential

'000,000 metric tons

Category	Actual production		Production potential				
	1952	1968	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Mine-owned plants	42.2	39.7	43.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	40.4
Independent plants	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Steelworks-owned plants ⁽¹⁾	15.8	21.7	23.4	23.5	24.5	25.1	25.7
Total	61.2	65.1	70.8	69.2	69.6	70.5	69.8

⁽¹⁾ Cf. Table 17, under "The Iron and Steel Industry." The production-potential figures above for the steelworks-owned plants are calculated on the same basis as for the other types of plant, i. e. including all three categories (A, B and C).

Table VIII in Annex II contains some technical data on the operation of coking plants (coal input, coke output, gas consumed and produced).

c) Briquetting plants

Capital spending on hard-coal briquetting has always been low. The slight upturn due to the construction of desmoking plants in France and Belgium between 1963 and 1966 is now over.

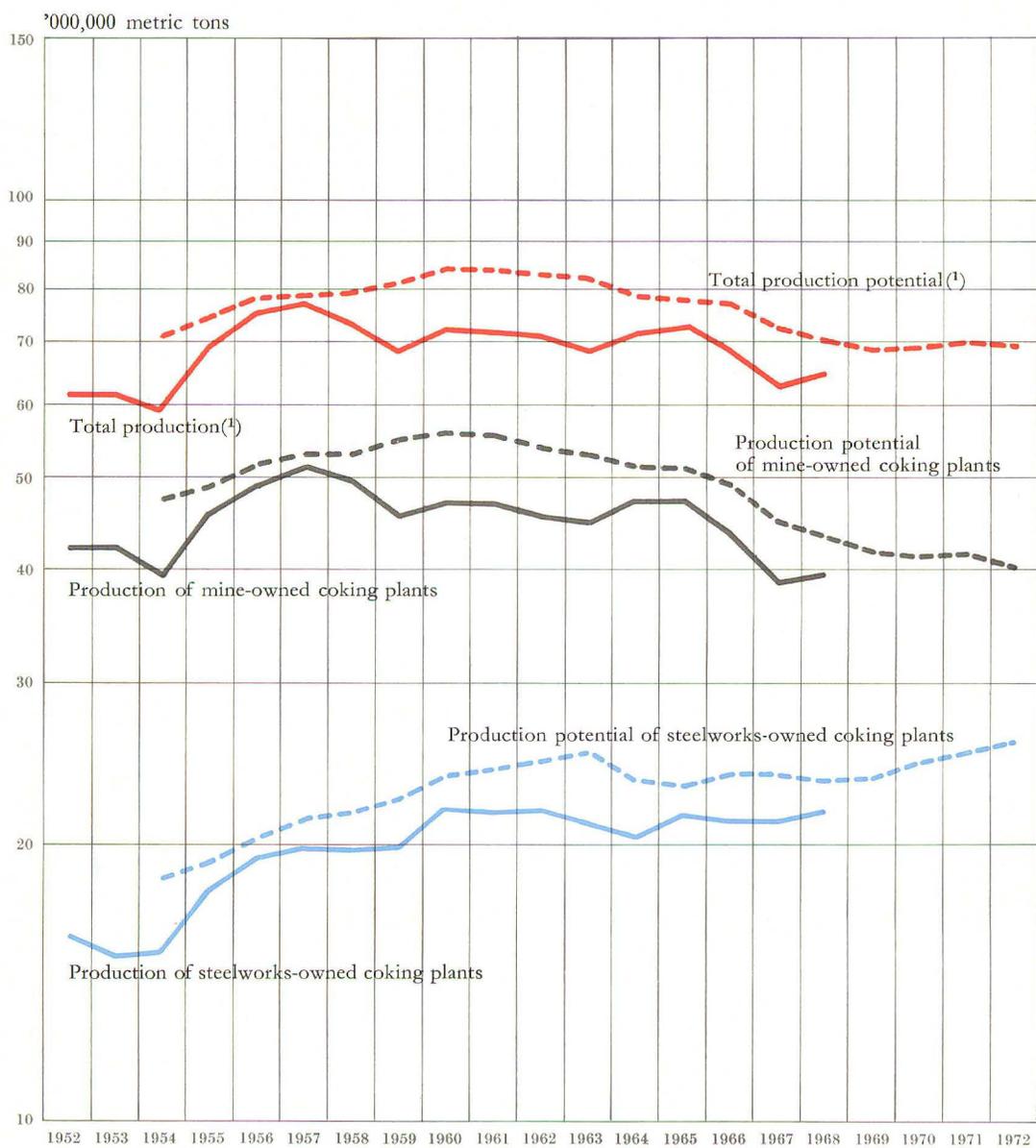
Briquetting potential overall (smokeless and non-smokeless briquettes together) is expected to decrease by a further 1.2m. in 1969, and to remain at this level until 1972.

d) Pithead power stations

Capital expenditure under this head, which averaged slightly over 100m. dollars a year from 1954-1962, worked out in 1968 at 132.6m., after having more or less marked time for five years. The present increase in expenditure is bound to continue for several years where it has been decided to build a number of large power stations, viz. in the Ruhr and the three large French coalfields.

FIGURE 5

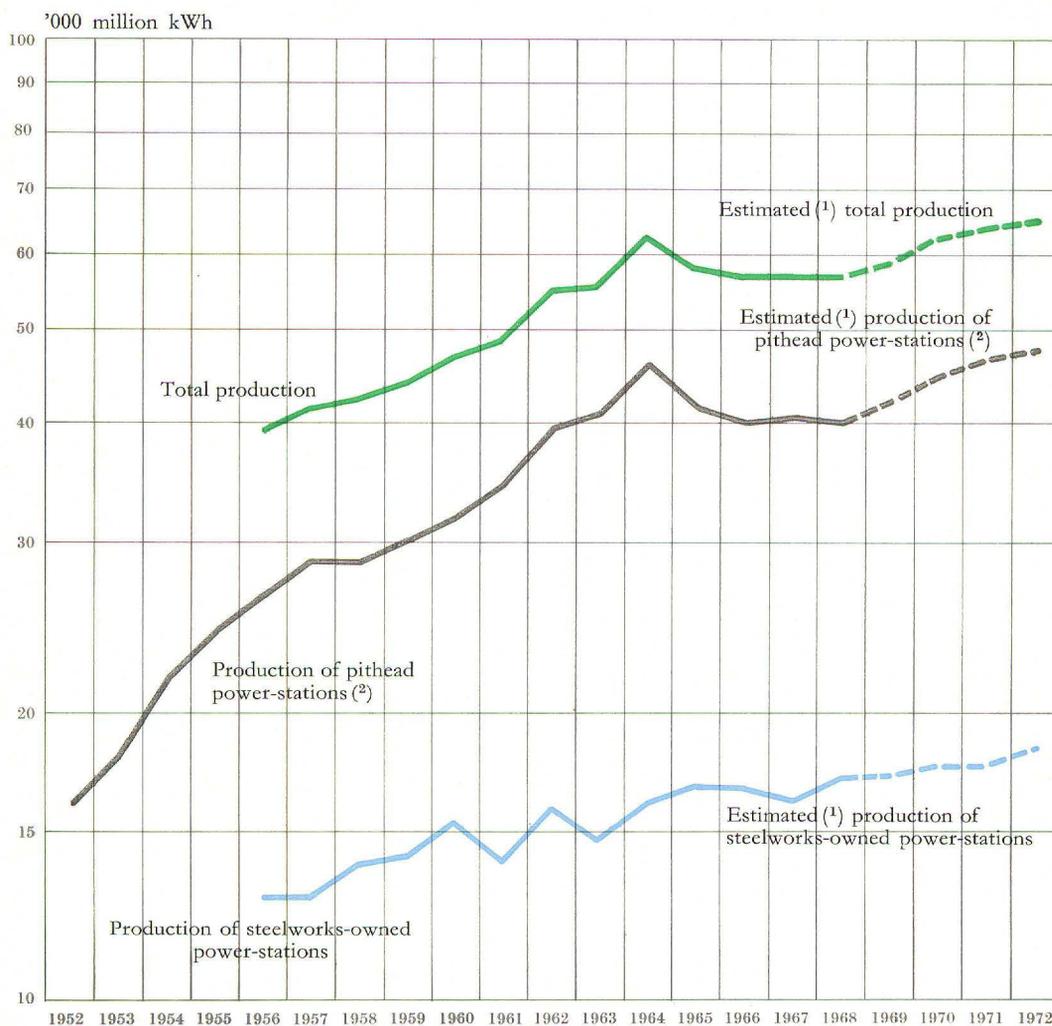
Production and Production Potential of Coking Plants



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

FIGURE 6

Electric Power Production



(1) For 1969 and following years energy production figures have been estimated on the basis of the maximum electric capacity as in mid-year assuming the same number of load-hours as in 1968, i.e. 3,853 hours per annum for the pithead power-stations and 4,972 hours per annum for the steelworks-owned power-stations.

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

TABLE 11

**Capital Expenditure on Pithead Power-Stations and other
Power-Generating Plant at Mines, 1954—1968**

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of installation	1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Steam-raising plant	40.2	36.4	28.2	40.3	25.2	17.2	20.1	25.6	39.7	59.2
Power-generating plant and dis- tribution switchgear	33.4	42.5	43.8	34.4	24.1	14.4	14.2	19.3	27.1	50.1
Buildings	9.6	7.5	10.1	9.4	11.7	8.8	7.2	5.2	6.7	6.9
Electricity distribution networks ...	9.8	7.0	5.7	6.0	5.6	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.4	3.2
Compressed-air plant	5.3	2.7	1.4	0.3	2.1	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Miscellaneous	8.6	6.5	7.7	9.5	7.1	9.6	12.4	7.4	7.7	12.5
Total	106.9	102.6	96.9	99.9	75.8	55.5	58.9	61.2	84.4	132.6

Thanks to these new installations, installed capacity will expand rather faster than previous surveys suggested. In the steelworks-owned stations (here mentioned to provide a full picture of the power-generating position in both Community industries) the slow-down is mainly owing to the continuing decrease in the coke rate at the blast furnaces in consequence of the production of blast-furnace gas.

TABLE 12

**Electricity Production and Maximum Electric Capacity
of the Pithead and Steelworks-Owned Power-Stations**

	Production ('000,000,000 kWh)		Maximum electric capacity (MW)					
	1956	1968	Beginning of					
			1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Pithead stations	26.8	39.9	10,183	10,569	11,262	11,967	12,199	12,481
Steelworks-owned stations	12.6	16.9	3,452	3,347	3,495	3,501	3,501	3,776

Assuming they continue working at the 1968 rates of 4,972 and 3,853 load-hours respectively, the pithead stations' output of electric current should rise between 1968 and 1972 from 39,900m. to 47,500m. kWh and the steelworks-owned stations' from 16,900m. to 18,100m.

Tables XI, a, and b, in Annex II give some technical data on the operations of the pithead stations (specific consumption in calories per kWh, consumption of low-grade coal, load-hours per annum). It should be noted that their specific consumption is still falling. In 1968 the rate was only 2,871 kcal/kWh, although the coal employed consisted of 88% of low-grade matter (reckoned ton for ton).

e) Plants producing BKB and low-temperature brown-coal coke

Very little is being spent on the brown-coal briquette (BKB) plants and it seems that the same level will be maintained in the years to come. The production potential was 9.6m. tons in 1968 and will probably fall to about 2.4m. tons in the next four years.

The last low-temperature brown-coal coke plants ceased production in 1967.

III—THE IRON-ORE MINES

Capital spending in the Community iron-ore industry has been falling constantly since 1962. Although higher than the 1966 and 1967 figures, the 1968 expenditure is reaching the 1963-1965 level, itself far below that of preceding years. According to producers' forecasts, expenditure will probably go up again slightly in 1969. Only in Lorraine is further expenditure being planned on a considerable scale.

TABLE 13

Capital Expenditure in the Iron-Ore Industry, 1954—1970

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of installation	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B+C)	
	1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Mining of ore	21.3	26.1	30.8	26.1	19.6	18.2	17.8	12.4	11.8	13.5	20.4	11.2
Preparation of ore at mine ..	8.9	7.5	9.6	8.1	3.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	4.5	2.0	1.0
Various surface installations.	9.0	9.6	12.0	12.4	4.7	3.4	5.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.3
Total	39.2	43.2	52.4	46.6	28.2	23.9	25.6	17.3	16.0	20.9	26.0	14.5

From 1952 to 1960 Community production of crude ore rose progressively from 65.3m. to 95.9m. tons, i.e. at an average cumulative rate of 4.9%; for Lorraine the increase was 6.6% p.a., from 37.7m. to 62.7m. From 1960 to 1967, as a result of competition from overseas ores, the Community's production went down by 30m. tons. In 1968, extraction rose by 5m. tons.

Lorraine producers' combined share of Community potential gradually rose from 65% in 1960 to 69% in 1967 and 73.5% in 1968.

TABLE 14

Movement of Crude-Ore Extraction Potential

'000,000 metric tons

Actual extraction		Extraction potential				
1952	1968	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
65.3	71.2	81.9	81.3	82.6	83.8	85.7

Community potential reached its peak in 1962, with 105.5m. tons. Over the next six years it fell by 23.6m. in all: 8.3m. in Lorraine, 5.3m. in Lower Saxony, 1m. in Luxembourg, and 9m. in the various minor orefields. Although a further fall is expected in 1969, it should afterwards level off in most orefields, and Lorraine, and to a lesser extent Luxembourg, should show some upward trend in potential.

IV—THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

From 1963 to 1967, when the bulk of the expenditure on the series of major projects approved in 1960-61 was effected, investment activity in the Community iron and steel industry has been tending steadily downward: since the level observed in 1967, there has been an upward tendency which should be even more marked in the near future.

As regards the breakdown of this total by areas, it can be seen from the annexed tables, and in particular from the recapitulation in Table XV, that compared with the previous year the rise was greatest in the Netherlands, Lorraine and northern France, and rather less in Germany, while there were greater or larger reductions in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Italian coastal areas.

As regards the breakdown by sectors, the drop in expenditure which since 1963 became apparent in the case of the general services—always a particularly costly item in new plants—and the pig-iron production side, especially burden preparation. A certain upturn has developed in the crude-steel sector in consequence of the continuous development of the oxygen steelmaking process. Expenditure on the rolling-mills in 1968 showed a marked upward trend which could increase still further in future years. In 1968, the shares of these four types of plants in the overall expenditure were 16% for general services, 15% for pig-iron production, 19% for crude-steel production and 50% for rolled products, as compared with 20%, 17%, 20% and 43% respectively in 1967.

TABLE 15

Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1954—1970

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of installation	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B)
	1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
<i>Plant for production of :</i>												
pig-iron	143.3	172.2	218.8	233.2	258.4	222.7	160.4	132.5	130.6	126.8	214.3	148.9
crude steel	84.1	95.4	162.8	152.4	175.0	158.3	124.7	122.1	143.8	152.0	159.1	101.6
rolled products	249.8	350.3	532.4	597.6	726.4	634.3	425.5	405.0	317.7	408.2	544.9	469.5
<i>General services</i>	103.8	157.3	209.1	247.1	319.7	300.0	221.7	188.5	138.1	135.1	180.6	116.8
Total	581.0	775.2	1,128.1	1,230.3	1,479.5	1,315.3	932.3	848.1	730.2	822.1	1,098.9	836.8

The following subsections examine one by one the four main categories of investment and their effects on production potential.

a) Pig-iron production

Although expenditure in absolute terms remained at the same level, the amounts devoted to pig-iron production plant (steelworks-owned coking plants, burden-preparation, installations and blast-furnaces), which had accounted for 32% of all expenditure in 1958-59, remained at 15% in 1968, which was the same level as in recent years. The proportion will rise substantially to about 20% in 1969.

Expenditure on the industry's coking plants remained fairly low in 1968, but large projects have now been announced in northern France and the Italian coastal area. Less and less work is being done on sinter and blast-furnace capacity, most enterprises being reluctant to embark on projects for pelletization. Expenditure on burden-preparation installations and blast-furnaces is back to round about the same level as in 1954-1959.

FIGURE 7

Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry

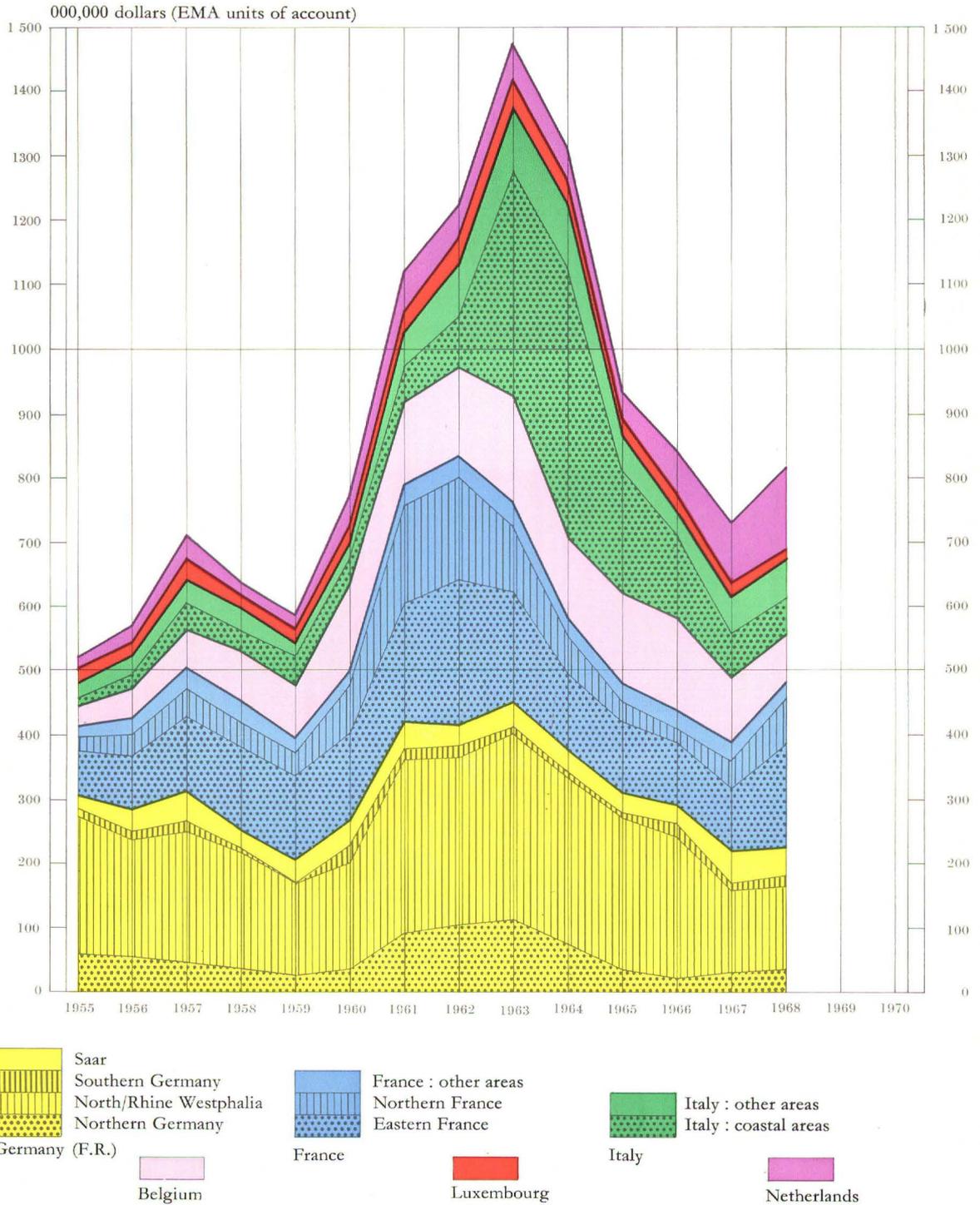


FIGURE 8

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

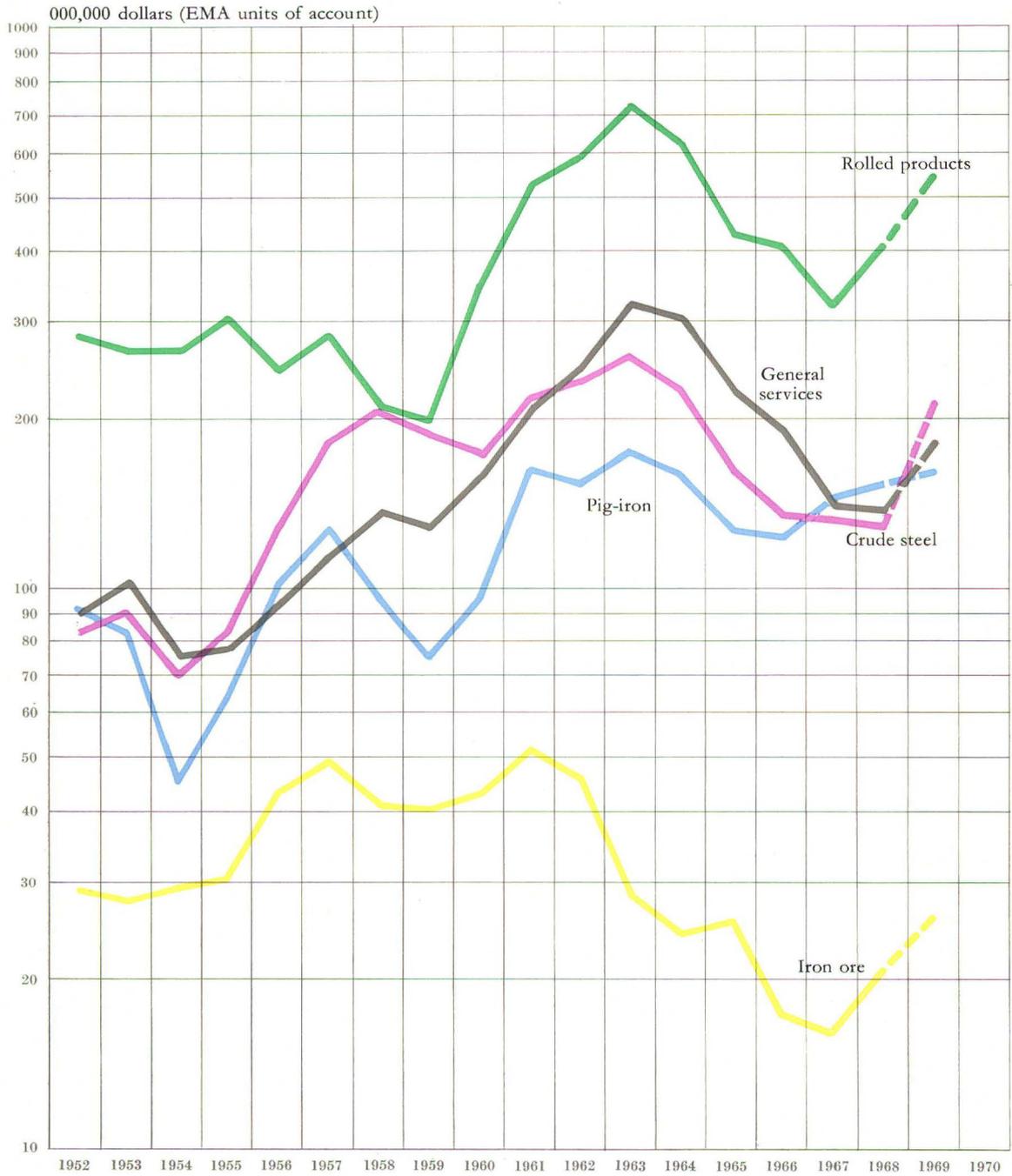


TABLE 16

Capital Expenditure on Pig-Iron Production Plant, 1954—1970

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of installation	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B)	
	1954-1959 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
Steelworks-owned coking-plants	22.9	11.5	18.3	25.0	33.8	29.7	17.2	10.4	11.5	13.7	36.6	26.2	
Burden preparation	42.7	73.7	93.3	110.9	123.2	85.0	52.0	45.0	43.8	44.8	74.5	60.0	
Blast-furnaces	77.7	87.0	107.2	97.3	101.4	108.0	91.2	77.1	75.3	68.3	103.2	62.7	
Total	143.3	172.2	218.8	233.2	258.4	222.7	160.4	132.5	130.6	126.8	214.3	148.9	

As was noticed in Section II (see Table 10), the industry's coke production potential is expected to increase by 2.3m. tons between 1968 and 1972 (though of this 1.1m. tons is represented by projects still only contemplated). Notwithstanding the new North Sea and Mediterranean schemes, expansion in this sector will be insufficient to offset the reduction in mine-owned coking potential.

Sinter potential went up from 88.8m. tons in 1967 to 93.5m. in 1968, while pig-iron potential increased from 82.8m. tons in 1967 to 84.9m. in 1968, reflecting a further improvement in burden-preparation installations. Over half the iron used in the blast furnaces may henceforth be in the form of Community-sintered ore. Few of the main installations are now located in areas using low-grade ores.

Pig-iron potential is expected to increase fairly substantially, by close on 12%, between 1968 and 1972, as a result of action being taken to enlarge the hearth diameter of a good many blast-furnaces and the fact that it will be possible to use considerably larger amounts of high-grade ore and sinter.

TABLE 17
Movement of Pig-Iron Production Potential

'000,000 metric tons

Product	Actual production		Production potential				
	1952	1968	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coke (steelworks-owned plant) ⁽¹⁾ . . .	15.8	21.7	23.4	23.5	24.4	24.4	24.6
Sinter	15.6	81.0	93.5	95.6	103.5	110.0	112.8
Pig-iron	34.7	72.1	85.0	88.1	91.3	94.0	95.5

⁽¹⁾ Cf. Table 10 under "The Coalmining Industry." The production-potential figures above for all three types of plant concerned in the production of pig-iron are based only on investment projects in progress or approved (Categories A and B).

b) Steel production

Expenditure on **basic-Bessemer** and **open-hearth** steelmaking plant is still on the downgrade and will become negligible in the years ahead.

After the decline in 1966, expenditure on **electric-furnace** capacity rose somewhat to not far off the 1961-1964 level of 20m. dollars; the forecasts for 1969 are the absolute maximum. Most of it was effected in southern Germany, central France and especially in the continental areas of Italy.

The rapid expansion in **oxygen-steelmaking** capacity continues, accounting in 1968 for 81% of the industry's total investment in crude-steel production plant. Expenditure was highest in northern Germany, the Ruhr, Lorraine and the Netherlands.

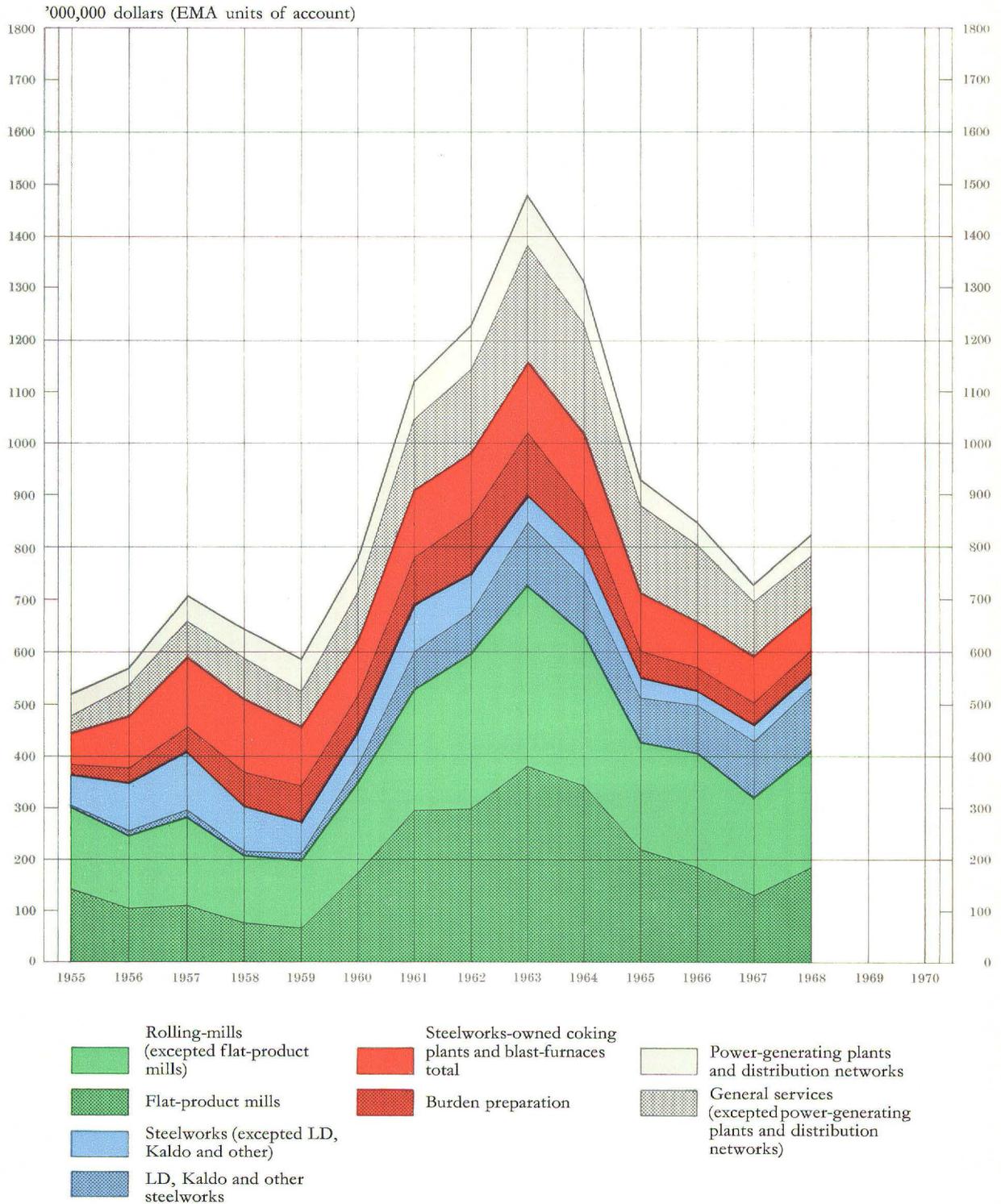
TABLE 18
Capital Expenditure on Steelmaking Plant, 1954—1970

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Production process	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B)	
	1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
Basic Bessemer	30.4	21.2	24.2	23.0	18.4	9.2	10.2	10.2	12.9	5.6	6.5	1.6	
Open-hearth	33.5	29.1	44.8	30.2	18.5	22.7	13.0	8.7	3.9	6.6	5.3	1.7	
Electric-furnace	13.0	11.1	21.8	21.1	18.1	19.9	16.5	10.4	16.8	16.5	24.0	17.8	
LD, Kaldo, etc.	7.2	34.0	72.0	78.1	120.0	106.5	85.0	92.8	110.2	123.3	123.3	80.5	
Total	84.1	95.4	162.8	152.4	175.0	158.3	124.7	122.1	143.8	152.0	159.1	101.6	

FIGURE 9

Breakdown of Capital Expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry



Mainly thanks to large-scale expenditure on oxygen steelmaking, Community crude-steel production potential should increase from 114.8m. tons in 1968 to 132.2m. in 1972, a rise of 15%.

The annual production potential anticipated for the following four years should therefore increase by 17.4m. tons of crude steel. The annual potential of oxygen steelmaking should itself increase by 31.2m. tons, and electric-furnace capacity by 1.2m. tons; however, this rise of 32.4m. tons will probably be partly offset by reduction estimated at 9m. tons for basic Bessemer and 6m. for open-hearth (15m. altogether).

TABLE 19

Movement of Crude-Steel Production Potential

'000,000 metric tons

Production process	Actual production		Production potential				
	1952	1968	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Basic Bessemer	23.0	27.8	32.9	30.3	25.9	24.9	23.9
Open-hearth	15.2	25.6	29.4	27.5	26.0	24.0	23.4
Electric-furnace	3.3	12.9	15.1	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.3
LD, Kaldo, etc.	0.3	32.3	37.4	46.0	57.8	65.8	68.6
Total	41.8	98.6	114.8	119.5	125.8	131.0	132.2

Although the bulk of the industry's expenditure on the crude-steel side is now going on LD, Kaldo and other plants, the estimated incidence varies considerably from one part of the Community to another.

There is an increasing number of areas where producers hope by 1972 to have over half the potential in oxygen steelmaking. Although the following figures should not be considered as the sole characteristic of the degree of competitiveness in steelmaking in the various Community areas, they deserve to be quoted here (the figures in brackets represent actual production by these processes in 1968): Netherlands 76% (62%), Italian seaboard 73% (54%), northern Germany 71% (36%), northern France 64% (47%), Ruhr 64% (44%), Belgium 62% (39%). In 1972 the proportion of the Luxembourg, Lorraine and Saar steelworks should not exceed 38%, 28% and 20% respectively. In all other parts of the Community practically no interest has as yet been shown in oxygen steelmaking.

For the Community as a whole, oxygen-blown plant will account in 1972 for more than the basic Bessemer, open-hearth and electric-furnace plants together.

TABLE 20

**Shares of the Different Steelmaking Processes
in 1952, 1968 and 1972**

Production process	Actual production		Production potential	
	1952	1968	1968 (actual share)	1972 (estimated share)
Basic Bessemer	55.0	28.2	28.7	18.1
Open-hearth	36.4	26.0	25.6	17.7
Electric-furnace	7.9	13.1	13.1	12.3
LD, Kaldor, etc.	0.7	32.7	32.6	51.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

This makes a cumulative average annual increase of 16.4% from 1968 to 1972 for the oxygen steels and a decrease of about 6% for basic Bessemer and over 8% for open-hearth (as against 5.7% anticipated in 1967 for the period ending in 1971). All these figures suggest a considerable speed-up in the rate of technical conversion begun some years ago.

TABLE 21

Average Annual Movement of the Different Steelmaking Processes

Production process	Average annual movement in actual production, 1952-68	Estimated average annual movement in production potential 1968-72
Pig-iron (for comparison)	+ 4.7	+ 3.0
Basic Bessemer	+ 1.2	- 8.3
Open-hearth	+ 3.3	- 5.9
Electric-furnace	+ 8.9	+ 1.9
LD, Kaldor, etc.	+ 32.1	+ 16.4
Total, crude steel	+ 5.5	+ 3.6

FIGURE 10

Actual Production and Production Potential of the Iron and Steel Industry

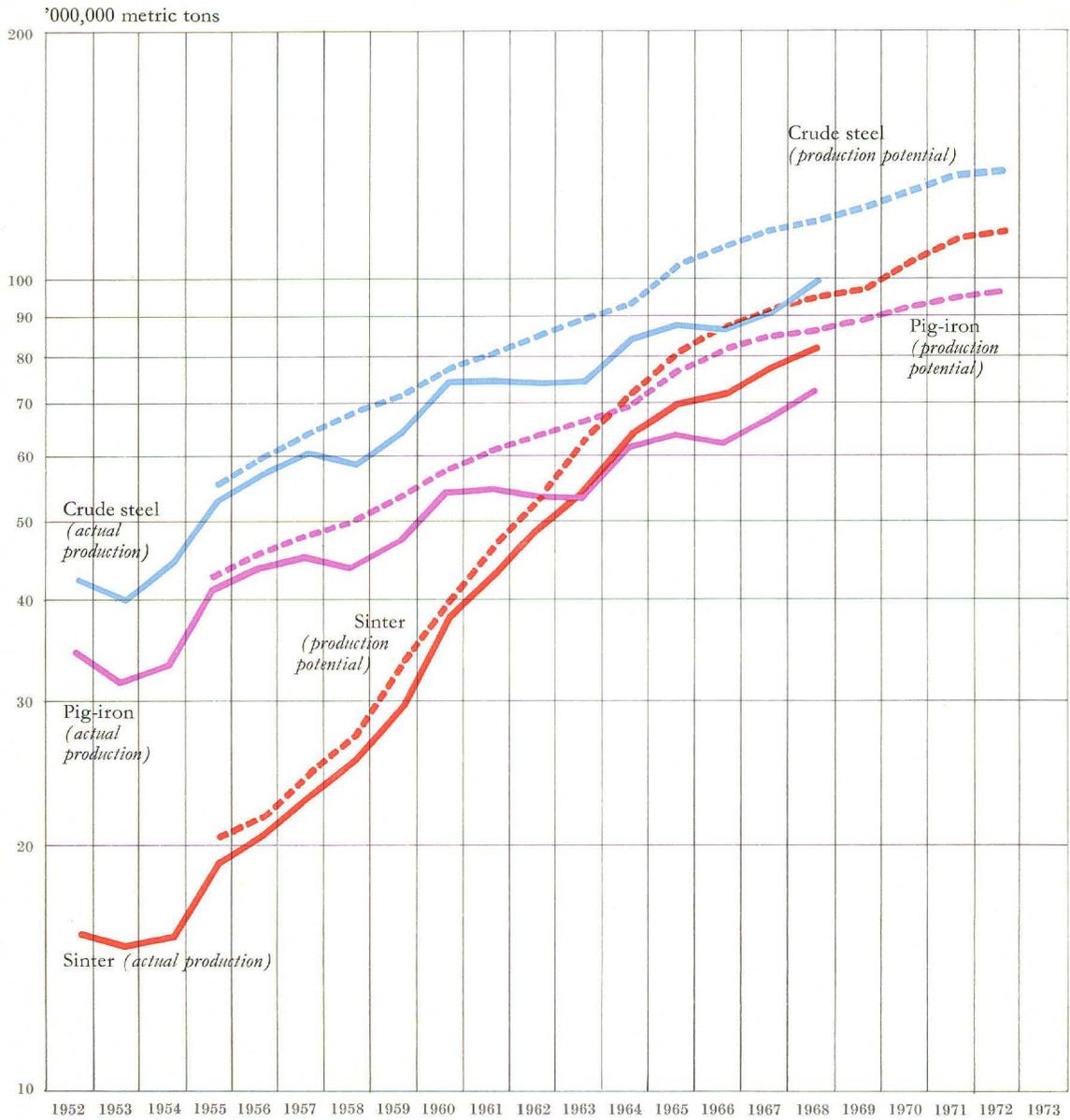
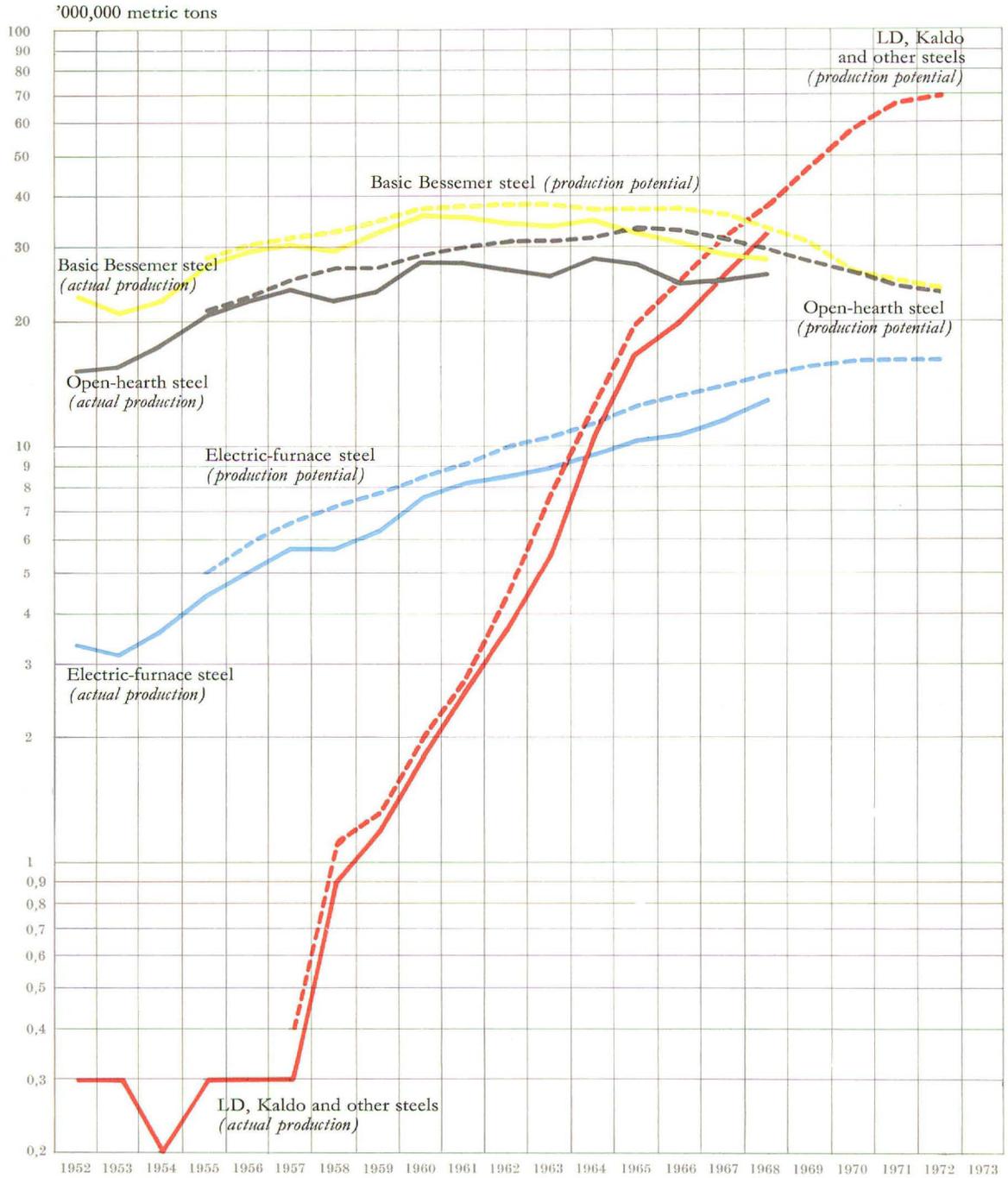


FIGURE 11

Actual Production and Production Potential of Crude Steel by Production Process



The annual production potential in the next four years will increase at a cumulative average rate of 3.6%. This rate, although reduced by the closure of much out-of-date plant, is higher than that suggested by the 1968 survey (2.6%) and not far off that resulting from the 1967 and 1966 surveys (respectively 3.1% and 3.7%), although it is lower than that of the preceding surveys. The rate forecast for pig-iron potential will not exceed the 3% average, although many advance projects (Cat. C) reported to the Commission could still be completed before 1972.

c) Production of semis and rolled products

Capital expenditure on continuous casting installations, rolling mills and ancillary plant accounted for 45%-49% of all the industry's expenditure from 1963 to 1966. After dropping to 43% in 1967, the proportion rose to about 50% in 1968.

From 1960 to 1965 more than twice as much was spent on the flat-products mills as on the section mills. In 1966 and 1967 the difference was not quite so marked; it occurred again in 1968 and will no doubt be much greater in 1969 and even more so in 1970.

Community capacity in wide hot-strip and cold-strip mills should increase very rapidly.

Special mention should be made of the continuous-casting installations required for producing the semis needed by the section mills and especially heavy plate and strip mills. The rise in expenditure which in 1967 was even more than 50% of that devoted to blooming and slabbing mills, declined somewhat in 1968 to about a quarter, although a substantial rise is expected in 1969. Practically all the plants in question are situated in Germany (Ruhr and Saar) and Italy.

TABLE 22

Capital Expenditure on Production Capacity for Semis and Rolled Products, 1954—1970

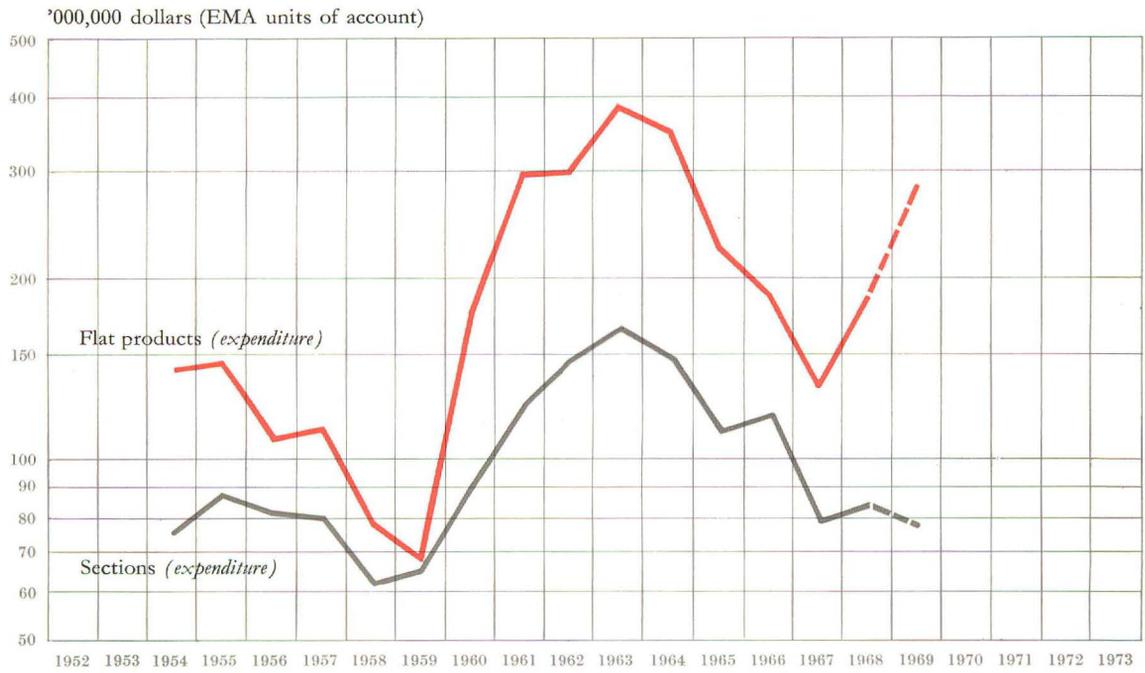
'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of mill	Actual expenditure										Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B)	
	1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Heavy and medium section mills	33.5	55.0	66.4	66.0	74.6	54.9	52.4	51.3	33.9	35.1	33.1	24.1
Small-bar mills	29.9	19.2	26.2	27.5	48.8	67.3	44.3	49.6	23.7	18.9	32.1	22.1
Wire mills	11.0	16.2	28.4	51.0	40.0	24.1	12.8	15.4	21.3	29.8	11.4	5.8
<i>Total, section mills</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>121.0</i>	<i>144.5</i>	<i>163.4</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>116.3</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>52.0</i>
Hoop and strip mills	8.8	4.3	5.5	8.6	8.2	4.8	10.0	13.6	12.7	15.1	10.0	6.4
Plate and universal mills ..	29.0	24.8	35.4	46.2	64.0	32.2	23.1	33.2	20.5	34.0	59.8	50.7
Hot sheet mills	2.9	3.7	6.0	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	—
Cold sheet mills	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.2	10.9	2.0	—
Hot wide-strip mills	27.0	27.5	67.0	65.5	158.7	147.0	86.6	78.8	63.2	85.4	54.2	34.6
Cold wide-strip mills	38.8	114.8	178.6	175.9	147.1	159.3	97.6	59.6	30.7	39.1	156.1	203.3
<i>Total, flat-products mills</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>175.5</i>	<i>293.2</i>	<i>298.7</i>	<i>380.4</i>	<i>344.5</i>	<i>219.0</i>	<i>186.0</i>	<i>130.9</i>	<i>185.3</i>	<i>282.4</i>	<i>295.0</i>
<i>Blooming and slabbing mills</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>56.9</i>
<i>Continuous-casting installations</i>				<i>2.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>29.6</i>
<i>Miscellaneous (including coating plants)</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>
Total	249.9	350.3	532.4	597.6	726.4	634.3	425.5	405.0	317.7	408.1	544.9	469.5

FIGURE 12

Sections and Flat Products

A—Capital expenditure



B—Actual production and production potential

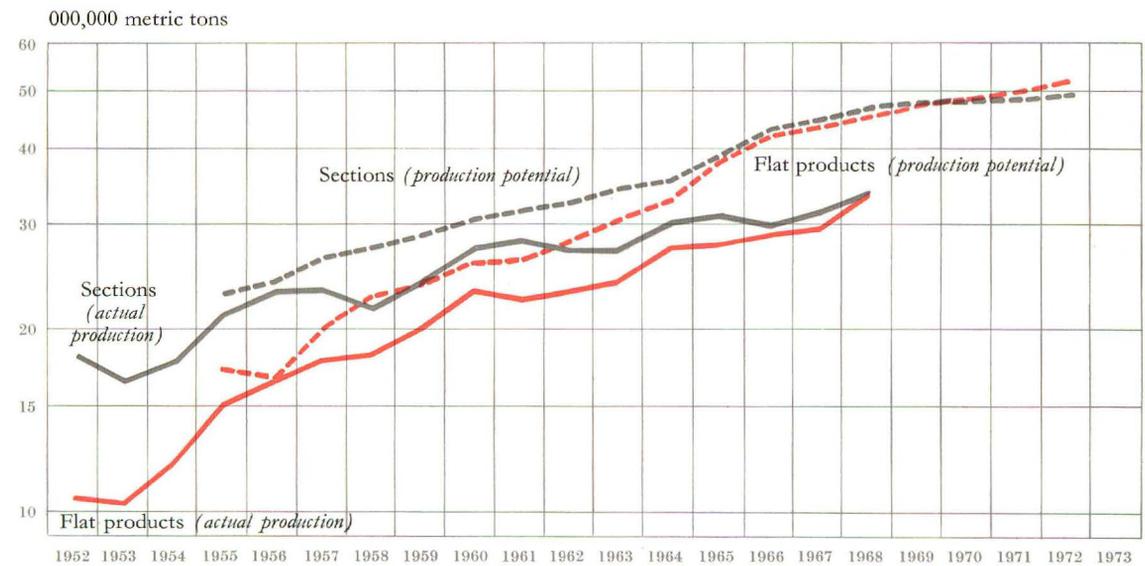
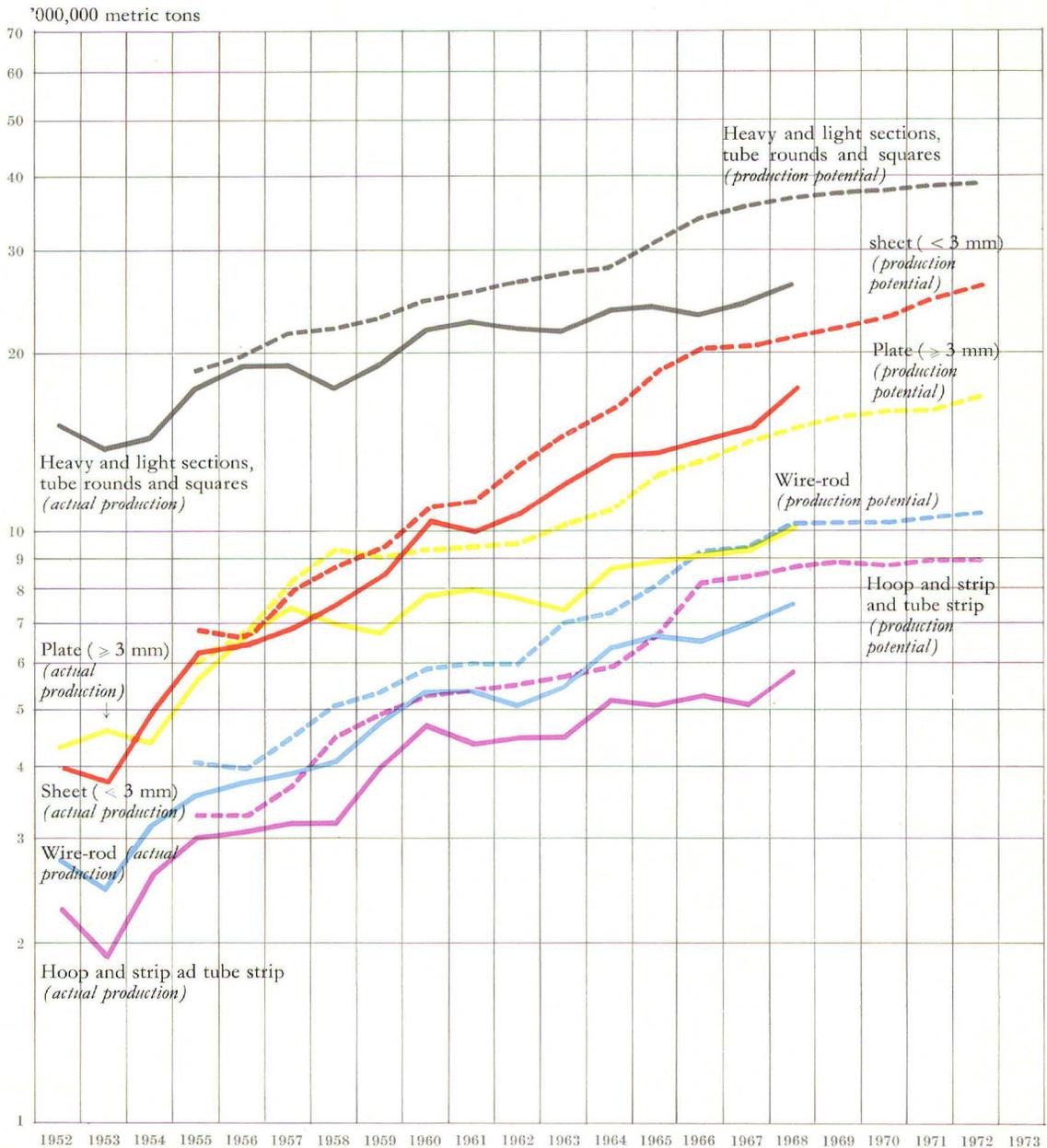


FIGURE 13

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



Since ECSC's inception, actual production of finished rolled products has increased at an average of 5.4%, 4% for sections and 7.5% for flats. The estimated rates for the future are lower; contrary to what was expected from the results of the previous survey, expenditure on flats will be substantially enough to enable the corresponding capacities to rise at a far greater rate (3.6%) than expenditure on section mills (1.2%).

TABLE 23

Average Annual Movement of the Different Types of Finished Products

Product	Actual production			Production potential		
	1952 (^{'000,000} tons)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1968 (^{'000,000} tons)	1968 (^{'000,000} tons)	Average cumulative annual movement (%)	1972 (^{'000,000} tons)
Heavy and light sections, incl. tube rounds and squares	15.2	+ 3.4	25.9	36.3	+ 1.3	38.2
Wire-rod	2.8	+ 6.4	7.6	10.3	+ 0.7	10.6
<i>Total, sections</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>+ 4.0</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>+ 1.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>
Hoop and strip and tube strip	2.3	+ 5.9	5.8	8.7	+ 0.6	8.9
Plate of 3mm. and over ⁽¹⁾	4.3	+ 5.5	10.2	15.0	+ 3.2	17.0
Hot-rolled sheet under 3mm. ⁽¹⁾	3.1	- 8.8	0.8	1.2	- 7.5	0.9
Cold-reduced sheet under 3mm.	0.8	+ 21.0	16.8	20.1	+ 5.6	25.0
<i>Total, flats⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>+ 7.5</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>+ 3.6</i>	<i>51.8</i>
Total, rolled products⁽¹⁾	28.5	+ 5.4	67.1	91.6⁽²⁾	+ 2.4	100.6
(of which: products rolled in continuous and semi-continuous mills)	(.)	(.)	(44.8)	(59.1)	(+ 4.2)	(69.5)

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of coils rating as end products in respect of which the production potential would increase from 5.4 to 6m. tons from 1968 to 1972.

⁽²⁾ The figure may seem rather high compared with the crude steel production potential and there is a possibility that producers and re-rollers may have overestimated the amounts of steel available for their own mills.

The share of flats in total rolling potential, which stood in 1952 at 37%, has increased by 1968 to 49%, but should exceed 51% in 1972.

The proportion of steel to be rolled in continuous and semi-continuous mills, which in 1960 did not exceed one-half, is now 64%, and should rise by 1972 to 69%.

The figures given in the two preceding paragraphs do not include the production of coils considered as semis. A point to note, however, is that a growing proportion is being taken, by both the industry's Community and foreign customers, in a form equivalent to end-products. But this separation into semis and finished product makes it difficult to give a survey of this material. According to the particulars supplied by the enterprises covered by the survey, the production of "end-product" coils seems likely to increase to about 6m. tons in 1972 (in 1968, actual production amounted to 4.2m. tons as against an estimated potential of 5.4m.). Reckoned in with the finished-products total of 100.6m. tons in Table 23, the estimate of the production potential of flats in 1972 would be 51%-57% of the rolling potential overall, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of steel for rolling in continuous and semi-continuous mills.

d) General services

All previous surveys showed particularly marked increases in the proportion of expenditure going on general services up to 1965, when it reached 24%. Since then it has been progressively declining to about 16% in 1968.

For a long period, expenditure on power-generating plant accounted for a considerable part of the total spent on general services. There has been a progressive slow-down here owing to the smaller amounts of blast-furnace gas being produced in consequence of the reduction in the coke rate.

Although not reaching the 1963 and 1964 ceilings, when many new integrated plants were under construction in the Community, miscellaneous expenditure on general services continues to exceed 100m. dollar units of account and includes in particular civil-engineering operations and buildings, workshops and laboratories. A further increase in this item may be expected when projects for the construction of two new integrated plants on the Community seaboard are put in hand.

FIGURE 14

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

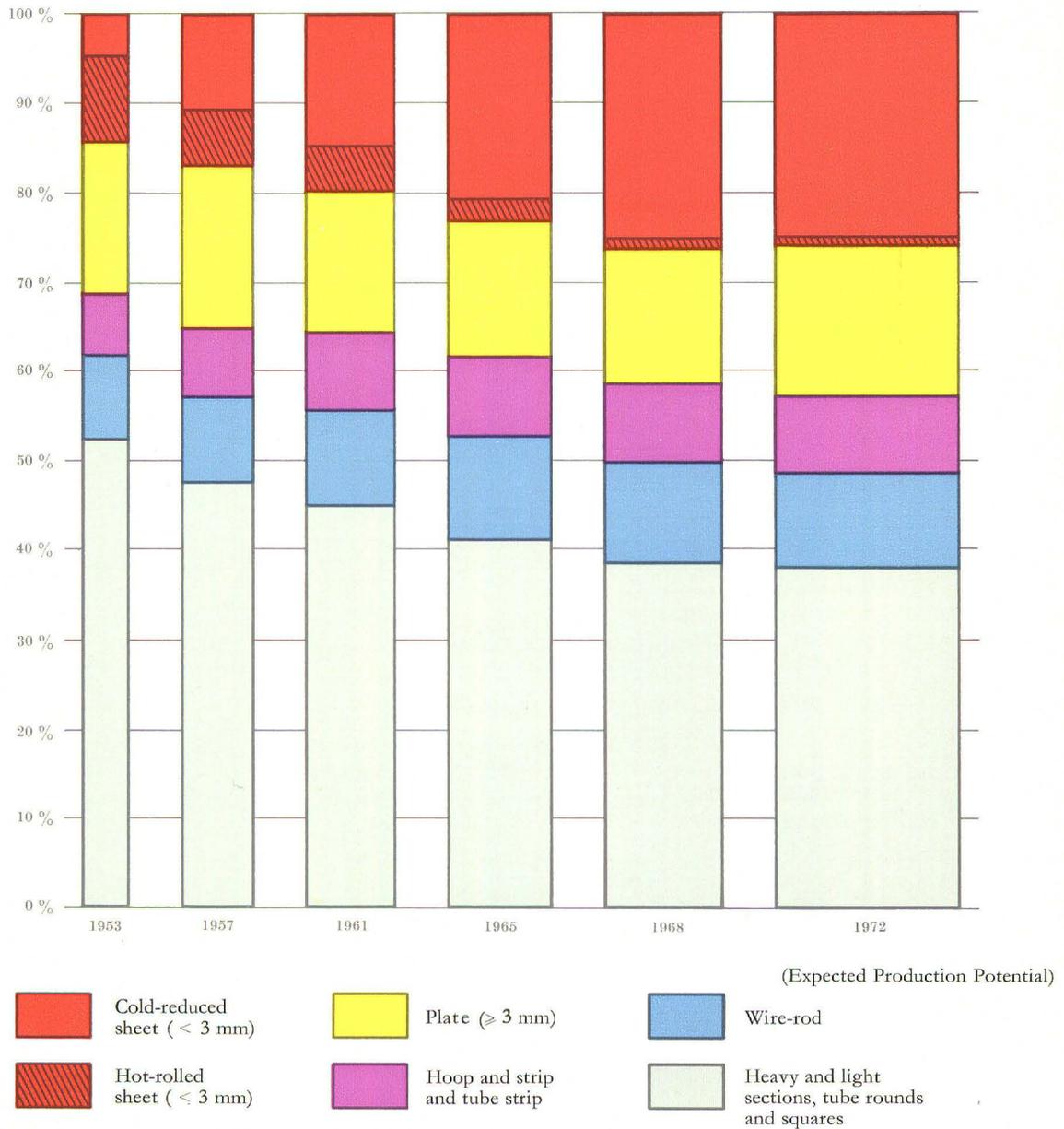


TABLE 24

Capital Expenditure on the General Services of the Iron and Steel Industry, 1954—1970

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Type of installation	Actual expenditure											Estimated expenditure (Categories A+B)
	1954-59 (annual average)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Power-generating plant and distribution networks ..	45.5	60.7	71.7	84.2	93.6	86.3	55.7	43.1	33.5	33.7	43.1	21.7
Miscellaneous	58.3	96.6	137.4	162.9	226.1	213.7	166.0	145.4	104.7	101.4	137.6	95.0
Total	103.8	157.3	209.1	247.1	319.7	300.0	221.7	188.5	138.2	135.1	180.7	116.7

V—CONCLUSIONS

According to the collieries' declarations during the present survey, 1968 was marked by an interruption in the general decline in the production potential of **hard coal** in nearly all Community coalfields. After the slight improvement in the Campine, the extraction potential should tend to increase in the Ruhr, Saar and Lower Saxony coalfields, from 1969 onward, but on the other hand the French, Dutch and southern Belgian coalfields are contracting still faster. The result of these opposing trends is an estimated net reduction of the annual extraction potential from 1968 to 1972 of 10.4m. tons. This figure is inconsiderable compared with the reductions registered during previous years, especially 19.1m. tons in 1967 and 15.3m. in 1968. Experience in recent years has shown that the estimates of cuts were usually lower than the actual closures.

With this reservation, the Community hard-coal extraction potential announced for 1972 should reach 184.8m. tons. It is a moot problem whether sufficient markets can be found without continuing a Community system of State-aid to collieries, so as to switch disposals to the thermal power-stations and the iron and steel industry.

In the year ahead, the fuel requirements of the **power-stations** will remain at the same level, mainly owing to measures taken some years ago in Germany and France where individual or co-operative power-stations directly or indirectly run by Community collieries plan to increase their installed power by about 20% from the beginning of 1968 to the beginning of 1973.

On the other hand, Community **coking plants** forecast a total reduction of about 1m. tons in their annual production potential from 1968 to 1972; a drop of 3m. announced by mine-owned coking plants will be partially offset by an expansion of 2m. tons in the coastal steelworks-owned plants. Having regard to the lifetime of ECSC coking plants, this net reduction in overall coke production potential will probably lead to further expenditure in this sector in the near future.

After a contraction leading to a progressive reduction in annual expansion of 25m. tons in seven years, Community **iron-ore** production in 1968 was 5m. tons up on the previous years.

As regards the trend in future annual extraction potential, the mines announced on 1 January 1968 a reduction of 2.7m. tons for 1971 as compared to 1967; on the other hand, on 1 January 1969 they announced an expansion of 3.8m. tons for 1972 as compared to 1968. But this expected upswing only relates to Lorraine and to a lesser extent Luxembourg, and the outlying orefields continue to slow down production. The pig-iron production potential for a number of areas that have always been minette-ore consumers will not follow the same trend.

Expenditure in the Community's **iron and steel industry** has also gone up since 1968. The 1969 forecast suggests a considerable rise which may be even more pronounced in subsequent years if

projects for the construction of two new integrated plants on the Community seaboard are carried out. Even without these projects, the Community production potential announced will probably go up from 114.8m. tons of steel in 1968 to 132.2m. in 1972. This is an approximate rise of 15%, or an average cumulative rate of increase of 3.6% per annum.

This rate of 3.6% is all the more remarkable in that it results from extra expenditure on new plant and closure of plants or even works now out-of-date or located in unfavourable areas. This double trend is revealed by the substantial modernization of the Community's iron and steel industry as a result of large-scale structural changes. Following mergers and co-operation agreements, the number of decision-making centres has continued to fall considerably and an increasing proportion of Community steel is now being produced by fewer steelworks.

Increased expenditure was noted in practically every region of the Community, as also in 1968 and as forecast for 1969. In 1968, the upward movement was most marked in France (Lorraine and North) and the Netherlands, and in 1969 it will chiefly relate to Germany (the Ruhr), Belgium and the Italian seaboard. The production potential of the chief Community iron and steel enterprises will rise at an average rate of about 15% during 1968-1972, except, for the Dutch and Luxembourg industries, which will respectively remain well above and well below this average.

A feature of the estimated 1972 **crude steel** potential is the large and rapidly growing proportion represented by the oxygen steels, namely 52% for the Community overall, as against 18% for basic Bessemer, 18% for open-hearth and 12% for electric-furnace; the shares in 1968 were 33% for oxygen steels, compared with 28%, 26% and 13% for the various traditional steels. In view of their share on the aggregate production potential in 1972, oxygen steelmaking plants are expected to account for about three-quarters of the installed potential in the Netherlands, the Italian seaboard and northern Germany, and nearly two-thirds of the installed potential in northern France, the Ruhr and Belgium; the shares of the other iron and steel industries will hardly exceed one-third of the aggregate potential.

The iron and steel industries' expenditure in the **rolling-mill** sector is increasingly focused on flat products. As was already the case from 1960-1965, the amount spent on these products is over twice the expenditure on section mills. This difference will no doubt be greater in 1969 and even more so in 1970. This means that by this date the Community production potential of finished flat products will for the first time exceed that of finished sections. It will be interesting to see whether the increased capacity resulting from the simultaneous starting of new projects for the production of wide strip, and particularly cold strip, will not overstock a market whose rate of development, however imposing, has always remained at about the same level.

ANNEXES

I—Basic definitions

II—Statistical tables

I—BASIC DEFINITIONS

To ensure that the figures obtained shall be comparable, the High Authority and subsequently the Commission of the European Communities have adopted the following definitions.

I—INVESTMENT

(a) Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure means all expenditure shown or to be shown on the credit side of the balance-sheet as fixed assets in the year under review, except 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 (CEPCEO).

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

(b) Classification of investment projects

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

A—*Projects completed or in progress before January 1, 1969;*

B—*Projects approved but not yet in progress on January 1, 1969;*

C—*Other projects planned to be started between January 1, 1969 and December 31, 1971.*

In the case of the iron and steel industry except for the capacity of the power-stations the figures in respect of category C projects have been disregarded.

(c) Unit of account

The unit adopted is the *dollar* unit of account of the European Payments Union (EPU) and subsequently that of the *European Monetary Agreement* (EMA). Their equivalents in national currencies are given in the following table:

Country	Currency	Up to and including 1956	1957	1958	1959 and 1960	1961	1962 and onwards
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	DM	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.03 ⁽⁴⁾	4.00
Belgium/Luxembourg	BF-LF	50	50	50	50	50	50
France ⁽¹⁾	FF ⁽²⁾	350	377 ⁽³⁾	420	4.937 ⁽²⁾	4.937	4.937
Italy	Lire	625	625	625	625	625	625
Netherlands	Fl.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.65 ⁽⁵⁾	3.62

⁽¹⁾ And Saar up to July 5, 1959.

⁽²⁾ N.F. as from January 1, 1959.

⁽³⁾ Mean between official rate of exchange in force from January 1 to August 11, 1957 (350) and that in force from August 12 to December 31, 1957 (420).

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

⁽⁵⁾ Mean between official rate of exchange in force from January 1 to March 3, 1961 (3.80), and that in force from March 4 to December 31, 1961 (3.62).

(d) Capital goods price indices

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

Although it is extremely difficult to work out capital goods price indices applying to all the Community industries and countries, the High Authority's publication of 1963, *La C.E.C.A. 1952-1962; Résultats, Limites, Perspectives*, suggests (p. 104) a series of indices, based on 1961 = 100. The indices for the years 1962-66 (see following table) have been compiled by the same methods.

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
81.6	80.5	79.9	82.1	85.4	89.9	92.9	94.9	97.2	100.0	104.8	109.7	115.9	118.2	120.7	121.9

The figures in this report can thus be converted to 1961 prices by applying the index for the year concerned to the annual expenditures recorded.

II—MINING INDUSTRIES

(a) Coal

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

A number of mines with a low output, including the German "small mines", have not been included as regards either capital expenditure or production potential. They accounted for an extraction in 1968 of only about 0.2 million metric tons, out of 175.9 million, *i.e.* 0.1%.

(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

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.

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

Current produced means the net production of electric current measured at the station bus-bars after deducting the electric current taken by the 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.

(e) Geographical breakdown

In the tables, the orefields other than those mentioned by name are:

Central and Southern Germany: Sauerland-Waldeck, Lahn-Dill, Taunus-Hunsrück,
Upper Hesse;

Germany : other areas: Dogger orefield, Kreide orefield.

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

The capital expenditure of a number of very small iron and steel works has not been included in this survey. It was assumed that the production potential of these enterprises would over the next few years remain at the level of actual production for 1968. The production potentials mentioned in this report therefore exceed those actually declared by a certain percentage which varies from sector to sector but does generally not exceed 1.1% for crude steel and 2.2% for finished rolled-products.

As the production potential of the *rolling-mills* is governed by the shape (section), thickness and width of the material fed into the mill (metal input) and the products to be obtained, we have proceeded on the assumption that, should no forecast be possible as to future steel-rolling conditions, it will be necessary to base estimates on the conditions obtained in 1968. The same applies to the apportionment of steel availabilities among the different types of mill.

(b) Steelworks-owned power-stations

See “Mining Industries”, Section II,c, for definitions of maximum capacity and electric current.

(c) Geographical breakdown

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

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

II — STATISTICAL TABLES

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HARD-COAL INDUSTRY

Total investment

TABLE I
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure		
					on Jan. 1, 68 for	on Jan. 1, 69 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Ruhr	162.89	142.21	143.55	184.23	144.82	190.21	160.15
Aachen	6.05	6.44	4.16	4.14	4.26	3.42	4.26
Lower Saxony	8.15	11.72	7.88	1.49	1.20	2.60	2.39
Saar	19.94	17.67	17.29	9.66	13.46	5.85	5.44
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>197.03</i>	<i>178.04</i>	<i>172.88</i>	<i>199.52</i>	<i>163.74</i>	<i>202.08</i>	<i>172.24</i>
Campine ⁽¹⁾	7.09	5.66	5.50	7.59	10.06	6.65	5.82
Southern Belgium ⁽¹⁾	14.12	12.68	11.77	7.15	11.77	7.50	4.54
Dutch Limburg ⁽¹⁾	10.70	5.04	2.55	1.82	1.33	0.77	0.89
<i>Belgium and the Netherlands</i>	<i>32.18</i>	<i>24.43</i>	<i>20.64</i>	<i>17.71</i>	<i>24.50</i>	<i>15.61</i>	<i>11.26</i>
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	17.22	16.15	21.39	27.40	27.61	20.31	21.31
Lorraine	18.14	14.20	12.73	11.31	11.71	11.98	23.00
Centre-Midi	7.52	8.65	7.49	15.32	11.84	17.52	21.52
Independent plants ⁽²⁾ ..	0.64	0.60	0.30	—	—	—	—
<i>France</i>	<i>43.52</i>	<i>39.60</i>	<i>41.91</i>	<i>54.03</i>	<i>51.16</i>	<i>49.81</i>	<i>65.83</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>7.75</i>	<i>7.67</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>7.58</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>0.76</i>
Total	277.62	249.82	243.10	277.46	246.98	272.05	250.09

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of mine-owned and independent coking-plants, which are, however, included in the total for Belgium and the Netherlands.

⁽²⁾ Briquetting plants only.

HARD-COAL COLLIERIES

Investment

TABLE II
Capital Expenditure by Coalfields

'000,000 dollars (FMA units of account)

Coalfield	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure		
					on Jan. 1, 68 for	on Jan. 1, 69 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Ruhr	114.38	98.80	78.75	69.90	70.44	86.84	67.71
Aachen	5.27	4.26	2.36	2.34	2.88	2.33	3.44
Lower Saxony	2.66	1.60	0.88	1.13	1.01	2.35	1.89
Saar	13.62	8.54	9.33	5.23	6.50	4.22	4.50
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>135.93</i>	<i>113.20</i>	<i>91.32</i>	<i>78.60</i>	<i>80.92</i>	<i>95.74</i>	<i>77.54</i>
Campine	4.51	4.71	5.49	7.56	10.01	6.65	5.82
Southern Belgium	7.55	5.06	5.72	5.84	8.92	6.97	3.73
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>12.06</i>	<i>9.77</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>13.40</i>	<i>18.93</i>	<i>13.62</i>	<i>9.55</i>
<i>Netherlands (Limburg)</i> ..	<i>7.04</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.81</i>
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	13.33	13.51	13.07	11.42	11.36	8.38	9.01
Lorraine	16.03	13.09	12.24	10.61	10.96	7.77	8.27
Centre-Midi	5.97	6.13	5.30	5.53	5.53	3.46	3.29
<i>France</i>	<i>35.33</i>	<i>32.73</i>	<i>30.61</i>	<i>27.56</i>	<i>27.85</i>	<i>19.61</i>	<i>20.57</i>
<i>Italy</i>	—	3.51	4.66	2.50	3.20	—	—
Total	190.36	162.84	139.88	123.60	131.98	129.68	108.47

MINE-OWNED AND INDEPENDENT COKING-PLANTS ⁽¹⁾

Investment

TABLE III
Capital Expenditure by Areas

^{'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)}

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure		
					on Jan. 1, 68 for	on Jan. 1, 69 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Mine-owned coking-plants							
Ruhr	12.18	10.43	69.1	5.70	10.25	14.31	22.70
Aachen	0.06	0.16	0.23	1.60	1.19	0.32	0.23
Lower Saxony	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	0.99	0.18	0.33	3.98	4.11	1.23	0.71
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>7.47</i>	<i>11.28</i>	<i>15.55</i>	<i>15.86</i>	<i>23.64</i>
<i>Belgium and Netherlands</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.01</i>	—	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.25</i>	—
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	1.10	1.37	1.96	3.30	3.67	0.95	0.64
Lorraine	1.02	0.87	0.28	0.42	0.43	0.28	0.28
Centre/Midi	0.34	0.16	0.45	0.15	0.17	0.12	0.12
<i>France</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>1.04</i>
Total	15.80	13.18	10.16	15.43	20.21	17.46	24.68
Independent coking-plants							
<i>Belgium and Netherlands</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.01</i>
<i>France</i> ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Italy</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>0.76</i>
Total	5.05	5.28	3.83	4.57	5.33	4.99	0.77
Grand Total	20.85	18.46	13.99	20.00	25.54	22.45	25.45

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

⁽²⁾ Exclusive of Gaz de France.

HARD-COAL BRIQUETTING-PLANTS

Investment

TABLE IV
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure		
					on Jan. 1, 68 for	on Jan. 1, 69 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Ruhr	1.19	0.79	0.21	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.22
Aachen	0.04	1.67	1.46	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.11
Lower Saxony	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.11
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Campine	2.46	0.94	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Belgium	0.54	0.17	0.17	0.18	1.67	0.21	0.79
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.79</i>
<i>Netherlands (Limburg)</i> ...	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.08</i>
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	1.64	0.67	1.62	0.53	0.53	0.66	1.39
Centre/Midi	0.63	1.70	0.95	0.21	0.21	0.03	—
Independent plants	0.64	0.60	0.30	—	—	—	—
<i>France</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.97</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>1.39</i>
Total	7.51	7.30	4.85	1.19	2.63	1.18	2.70

PITHEAD POWER-STATIONS ⁽¹⁾

Investment

TABLE V
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure		
					on Jan. 1, 68 for	on Jan. 1, 69 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Ruhr	35.14	32.19	57.68	108.56	64.05	88.93	69.52
Aachen	} 11.48	19.37	14.73	0.90	3.09	1.33	1.10
Lower Saxony							
Saar							
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	46.62	51.56	72.41	109.46	67.14	90.26	70.62
Campine	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	—	—
Southern Belgium	6.03	7.45	5.88	1.13	1.18	0.32	0.02
<i>Belgium</i>	6.15	7.46	5.89	1.16	1.23	0.32	0.02
<i>Netherlands (Limburg)</i> ..	3.31	0.70	0.34	0.19	0.16	—	—
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	1.15	0.60	4.74	12.15	12.05	10.32	10.27
Lorraine	1.09	0.24	0.21	0.28	0.32	3.93	14.45
Centre-Midi	0.58	0.66	0.79	9.43	5.93	13.91	18.11
<i>France</i>	2.82	1.50	5.74	21.86	18.30	28.16	42.83
<i>Italy</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58.90	61.22	84.38	132.67	86.83	118.74	113.47

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

HARD COAL

Extraction

TABLE VI

Extraction and Extraction Potential by Coalfields

'000,000 metric tons

Actual extraction 1968	Coalfield	Extraction potential			Expected extraction potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
91.1	Ruhr	121.7	108.8	100.7	104.3	105.6	107.0	107.0
7.3	Aachen	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
2.4	Lower Saxony	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
11.3	Saar	14.3	13.9	12.2	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.0
112.1	Germany (F.R.)	146.4	133.4	123.4	128.6	130.0	131.1	131.1
8.5	Campine	10.0	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6
6.3	Southern Belgium	10.0	9.4	6.8	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.2
14.8	Belgium	20.0	18.4	16.2	15.1	13.7	13.7	13.8
6.7	Netherlands (Limburg)	11.4	9.3	8.6	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.5
19.7	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	25.7	24.1	22.2	19.9	18.0	16.0	14.5
13.8	Lorraine	15.5	15.2	15.2	14.7	14.0	13.6	13.2
8.4	Centre/Midi	9.9	9.4	9.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.3
41.9	France	51.1	48.7	46.6	43.0	40.2	37.2	35.0
0.4	Italy	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
175.9	Total	229.6	210.5	195.2	192.9	189.5	187.1	184.8

N.B. The above table does not take into account the extraction of some mines of small capacity (0.2 million metric tons in 1968 of which 0.1 million metric tons from the "small" German mines, which do not figure in the official production statistics).

COKE

Production

TABLE VII a
Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production ⁽¹⁾ 1968	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Mine-owned coking-plants							
26.3	Ruhr	34.4	30.5	28.8	28.2	27.9	28.8	28.7
2.0	Aachen ⁽²⁾	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
—	Lower Saxony	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.5	Saar	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
29.8	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	37.6	33.7	32.6	32.0	31.7	32.6	32.5
2.0	<i>Belgium and the Netherlands</i> ..	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2
4.5	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.0
2.6	Lorraine	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
0.8	Centre/Midi	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
7.9	<i>France</i>	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.1	7.7
39.7	Total	49.9	45.0	43.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	40.4
	Independent coking-plants							
1.4	<i>Belgium and the Netherlands</i> ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
—	<i>France</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.3	<i>Italy</i>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
3.7	Total	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Steelworks-owned coking-plant							
6.8	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.4
6.6	<i>Belgium and the Netherlands</i> ..	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1
4.2	<i>France</i>	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.1
4.1	<i>Italy</i>	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.1
21.7	Total	23.8	23.7	23.4	23.5	24.5	25.1	25.7
65.1	Grand Total	77.6	72.6	70.8	69.2	69.6	70.5	69.8

⁽¹⁾ These figures are not the same as those published in the Commission's *Bulletin Statistique*, since certain coking-plants have been classified differently.

⁽²⁾ Including electrode coke (126,000 metric tons produced in 1968).

LOW- AND MEDIUM-TEMPERATURE COKE

Production

TABLE VII b

Production and Production Capacity

'000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Mine-, and steelworks- owned plants	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
177	Mine-owned plants	360	360	360	320	—	—	—
—	Steelworks-owned plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COKING-PLANTS

Technical Data

TABLE VIII

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

Type of coal	1966 ⁽¹⁾		1967		1968 ⁽¹⁾	
	'000 metric tons	%	'000 metric tons	%	'000 metric tons	%
Group V ⁽²⁾	65,877	75.7	61,124	72.9	61,885	73.4
Group VI ⁽²⁾	16,168	18.5	17,092	20.4	17,971	21.3
Other groups	4,244	4.9	4,900	5.8	3,593	4.3
Coke breeze and low-temperature coke breeze	764	0.9	730	0.9	812	1.0
Total	87,053	100.0	83,846	100.0	84,261	100.0
	'000 metric tons	output kg./t. ⁽³⁾	'000 metric tons	output kg./t. ⁽³⁾	'000 metric tons	output kg./t. ⁽³⁾
Coke production	65,630	753.9	63,256	754.4	63,499	753.6
	metric tons	% of total input	metric tons	% of total input	metric tons	% of total input
Oil input	55,204	0.063	27,463	0.033	32,315	0.038

⁽¹⁾ The 1966 and 1968 figures represent only part of the independent coking-plants.⁽²⁾ The breakdown between Groups V and VI is only approximate.⁽³⁾ Output of coke (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.

	1966	1967	1968	
a) Coke-oven gas delivered	'000,000 stand. cub. m.	29,481	28,602	28 697
b) Gas output	stand. cub. metres per ton of wet-charged coal	339	341	341
c) Coke-oven gas delivered to outside enterprises or for consumption other than a)	'000,000 stand. cub. m.	19,925	19,666	19 281
	% of a)	(67.6)	(68.7)	(67.2)
d) Consumption for heating oven :				
1. Coke-oven gas	'000,000 stand. cub. m.	9,556	8,936	9 416
	% of 4)	(70.8)	(71.3)	(74.1)
2. Producer gas	'000,000 stand. cub. m.	702	552	424
	% of 4)	(5.2)	(4.4)	(3.3)
3. Blast-furnace and other gases ..	'000,000 stand. cub. m.	3,237	3,050	2 874
	% of 4)	(24.0)	(24.3)	(22.6)
4. Total consumption of gas for heating ovens	'000,000 stand. cub. m	13,495	12,538	12 714
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
e) Specific consumption in kcal./kg. of dry-charged coal (assuming an average moisture content of 8%)		725	699	705

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

HARD-COAL BRIQUETTES

Production

TABLE IX

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
2.4	Ruhr	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
0.8	Aachen	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
0.5	Lower Saxony	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
3.7	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
0.0	Campine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.7	Southern Belgium	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
0.7	<i>Belgium</i>	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
1.1	<i>Netherlands (Limburg)</i>	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
2.5	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
1.1	Centre/Midi	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
0.9	Independent plants	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
4.5	<i>France</i>	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
10.0	Total	17.8	17.1	16.2	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8

ELECTRIC CURRENT

Output

TABLE X

Output of Electric Current and Electric Capacity of Pithead Power-Stations⁽¹⁾ by Areas

Actual output '000,000 kWh. 1968	Area	Actual electric capacity MW.			Expected electric capacity MW.			
		Begin- ning 1967	Begin- ning 1968	Begin- ning 1969	Begin- ning 1970	Begin- ning 1971	Begin- ning 1972	Begin- ning 1973
18,981	Ruhr	4,499	4,483	4,805	5,507	5,977	5,969	5,969
4,176	Aachen	1,088	1,356	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369
	Lower Saxony							
	Saar							
23,157	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	5,587	5,839	6,174	6,876	7,346	7,338	7,338
546	Campine	389	230	257	257	257	257	257
5,329	Southern Belgium	863	981	981	981	981	981	981
5,875	<i>Belgium</i>	1,252	1,211	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
2,217	<i>Netherlands (Limburg)</i>	470	441	465	456	456	456	456
4,440	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	1,406	1,406	1,406	1,406	1,641	1,641	1,641
2,745	Lorraine	729	729	729	729	729	729	1,011
1,502	Centre-Midi	557	557	557	557	557	797	797
8,687	<i>France</i>	2,692	2,692	2,692	2,692	2,927	3,167	3,449
—	<i>Italy</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39,936	Total	10,001	10,183	10,569	11,262	11,967	12,199	12,481

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

TABLE XI a
Specific Consumption of Coal 1968^(*)

PITHEAD
POWER-STATIONS⁽¹⁾

Technical Data

C = Output of electric current in '000,000 kWh.
P = Maximum electric capacity in '000 MW. (average at beginning 1968 - beginning 1969)
H = Load-hours per annum (1968)

} by type of
specific
consumption

Specific consumption	< 3000 kcal/kWh			3000-3499 kcal/kWh			3500-3999 kcal/kWh			4000-4999 kcal/kWh			≥ 5000 kcal/kWh			Total			Average consumption kcal./kWh.
	C	P	H	C	P	H	C	P	H	C	P	H	C	P	H	C	P	H	
Ruhr	14,038	3,321	4,227	2,480	550	4,509	1,356	363	3,736	877	273	3,212	230	48	4,792	18,981	4,555	4,167	2,930
Aachen	4,176	1,369	3,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,176	1,369	3,050	2,642
Lower Saxony																			
Saar																			
Germany (F.R.)	18,214	4,690	3,884	2,480	550	4,509	1,356	363	3,736	877	273	3,212	230	48	4,792	23,157	5,924	3,909	2,878
Campine	849	115	7,383	185	67	2,761	358	133	2,692	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,392	315	4,419	2,759
Southern coalfields	1,290	211	6,114	123	30	4,100	57	18	3,167	30	25	1,200	—	—	—	1,500	284	5,282	2,571
Belgium	2,139	326	6,561	308	97	3,175	415	151	2,748	30	25	1,200	—	—	—	2,892	599	4,828	2,661
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	3,834	718	5,340	407	214	1,902	73	194	376	126	280	450	—	—	—	4,440	1,406	3,158	2,638
Lorraine	2,710	674	4,021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	55	636	2,745	729	3,765	2,950
Centre-Midi	147	25	5,880	797	250	3,188	376	171	2,199	168	91	1,846	14	20	700	1,502	557	2,697	3,417
France	6,691	1,417	4,722	1,204	464	2,595	449	365	1,230	294	371	792	49	75	653	8,687	2,692	3,227	2,871
Netherlands	1,694	331	5,118	—	—	—	408	105	3,885	115	29	3,966	—	—	—	2,217	465	4,768	3,076
Total	28,738	6,764	4,249	3,992	1,111	3,593	2,628	984	2,671	1,316	698	1,885	279	123	2,268	36,953	9,680	3,817	2,871

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

(2) This table covers only power-stations proper and other power-generating plant which actually produced electric current from coal before January 1, 1969. Their load-hours per annum were calculated by dividing the annual output by the average maximum electric capacity (arithmetical mean between the electric capacity at the beginning of 1968 and 1969). 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, 1968.

PITHEAD POWER-STATIONS⁽¹⁾

Technical Data

TABLE XI b

Specific Consumption of Coal 1966-1968

	1966	1967	1968	1973 (Fore- cast)
Average specific consumption in kcal./kWh.	2,897	2,872	2,871 ⁽²⁾	.
Consumption of secondary products in % of consumption of coal (ton for ton)	89%	85%	88%	.
Load-hours per annum	4,029	4,095	3,817 ⁽²⁾	.
Ratio (at the beginning of the year) of maximum electric capacity to nominal installed capacity	89.9%	90.0%	90.0%	91.2%

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

⁽²⁾ See Table XI a for breakdown by coalfields.

BKB AND LOW- TEMPERATURE BROWN-COAL COKE

Investment and Production

TABLE XII a

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

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Briquetting-plants	7.90	3.79	4.97	3.58	4.00	4.29	3.75
Low-temperature coking-plants	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7.92	3.79	4.97	3.58	4.00	4.29	3.75

TABLE XII b

Production and Production Potential for BKB and Low-Temperature Brown-Coal Coke

'000,000 metric tons

Production		Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
8.2	BKB	12.3	9.6	9.6	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.2
—	Low-temperature-coke	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	—

IRON-ORE INDUSTRY

Investment

TABLE XIII
Capital Expenditure by Orefields

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Orefield	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Salzgitter, Ilsede, Harz- vorland	4.03	1.09	0.52	0.73	0.68	0.97	—
Osnabrück, Weser-Wiehen- gebirge	0.11	0.17	0.01	0.08	0.15	—	—
Siegerland-Wied	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.08	0.03	0.02	—
Central and Southern Germ.	1.50	0.65	0.37	0.78	1.32	1.68	1.23
Other German fields	<i>5.80</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>1.23</i>
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—
<i>Belgium</i>	16.07	12.51	12.88	16.16	18.05	18.92	10.90
Eastern France	1.96	1.12	1.06	1.87	2.48	1.62	0.66
Western France	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.19
France : Centre/Midi	<i>18.14</i>	<i>13.66</i>	<i>13.97</i>	<i>18.07</i>	<i>20.62</i>	<i>20.58</i>	<i>11.75</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>0.96</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>0.53</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	25.59	17.32	15.98	20.93	24.80	26.02	14.47
Total							

IRON-ORE INDUSTRY

Extraction

TABLE XIV

Extraction and Extraction Potential by Orefields

'000,000 metric tons

Actual extrac- tion	Orefield	Extraction potential			Expected extraction potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
6,1	{ Salzgitter, Ilsede, Harzvorland Osnabrück, Weser-Wiehen- gebirge	8.6	7.5	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
0,4	{ Siegerland-Wied	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
	{ Central and Southern Germany }							
1,2	Other German fields	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
7,7	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	114	10.0	9.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7
0,1	<i>Belgium</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
52,3	Eastern France	64.5	60.6	59.4	60.1	61.1	62.5	64.4
3,5	Western France	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
0,0	Centre/Midi	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
55,8	<i>France</i>	69.4	65.4	63.9	64.8	65.8	67.2	69.1
1,2	<i>Italy</i>	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
6,4	<i>Luxembourg</i>	8.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5
71,2	Tota	90.5	84.3	81.9	81.3	82.6	83.8	85.7

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Total Investment

TABLE XV
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	35.60	21.66	30.02	35.64	37.08	41.42	18.18
North Rhine/Westphalia	238.20	220.84	128.27	131.34	157.45	208.43	144.50
Southern Germany	9.06	22.78	9.35	15.10	14.35	27.41	15.02
Saar	28.70	29.05	55.93	46.09	55.83	36.32	20.77
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>311.56</i>	<i>294.33</i>	<i>223.57</i>	<i>228.17</i>	<i>264.71</i>	<i>313.58</i>	<i>198.47</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>142.35</i>	<i>142.87</i>	<i>100.17</i>	<i>74.56</i>	<i>84.05</i>	<i>133.22</i>	<i>125.30</i>
Eastern France	111.45	99.91	99.36	162.39	148.40	150.52	111.21
Northern France	30.93	22.42	42.97	67.38	76.59	91.98	52.75
France : other areas	27.53	25.23	28.08	26.51	28.62	40.71	24.42
<i>France</i>	<i>169.91</i>	<i>147.56</i>	<i>170.41</i>	<i>256.28</i>	<i>253.61</i>	<i>283.21</i>	<i>188.38</i>
Italy : coastal areas	193.98	131.50	69.11	57.10	111.70	157.24	143.41
Italy : other areas	52.29	35.09	56.53	62.70	60.80	63.99	55.33
<i>Italy</i>	<i>246.27</i>	<i>166.59</i>	<i>125.64</i>	<i>119.80</i>	<i>172.50</i>	<i>221.23</i>	<i>198.74</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>24.83</i>	<i>28.37</i>	<i>15.80</i>	<i>13.55</i>	<i>18.17</i>	<i>35.39</i>	<i>15.64</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>37.32</i>	<i>68.35</i>	<i>94.61</i>	<i>129.76</i>	<i>112.45</i>	<i>112.34</i>	<i>110.24</i>
Total	932.24	848.07	730.20	822.12	905.49	1098.97	836.77

STEELWORKS-OWNED COKING-PLANTS

Investment

TABLE XVI a
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	0.26	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.31	0.11
North Rhine/Westphalia	0.10	0.50	0.31	1.11	0.67	0.31	0.19
Southern Germany	0.03	0.02	0.06	—	—	—	—
Saar	0.12	0.10	0.88	0.38	0.54	0.70	0.01
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>1.32</i>	<i>0.31</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Eastern France	0.17	0.40	0.28	0.32	0.27	0.29	—
Northern France	0.45	0.21	3.96	9.51	9.80	17.40	6.30
France : other areas	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.01	—
<i>France</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>9.89</i>	<i>9.98</i>	<i>17.70</i>	<i>6.30</i>
Italy : coastal areas	12.49	5.47	1.72	1.03	5.63	17.24	19.41
Italy : other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Italy</i>	<i>12.49</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>5.63</i>	<i>17.24</i>	<i>19.41</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Total	17.24	10.37	11.47	13.66	17.96	36.61	26.19

BURDEN-PREPARATION

Investment

TABLE XVI b
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	1.16	0.35	0.16	1.22	3.29	2.95	3.51
North Rhine/Westphalia	3.16	1.95	2.56	2.44	3.47	9.37	15.19
Southern Germany	0.24	0.06	0.16	0.01	—	0.03	0.01
Saar	1.56	3.63	16.32	1.74	3.38	2.02	1.03
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>6.12</i>	<i>5.99</i>	<i>19.20</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>14.37</i>	<i>19.74</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>11.41</i>	<i>6.89</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>5.26</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>1.82</i>
Eastern France	13.51	11.79	9.70	17.09	14.37	12.27	11.60
Northern France	5.00	5.20	2.50	5.10	7.86	9.26	1.94
France : other areas	0.54	0.11	0.40	0.88	0.87	0.16	0.01
<i>France</i>	<i>19.05</i>	<i>17.10</i>	<i>12.60</i>	<i>23.07</i>	<i>23.10</i>	<i>21.69</i>	<i>13.55</i>
Italy : coastal areas	19.91	9.61	3.47	6.04	4.79	5.68	10.83
Italy : other areas	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.45	0.10	0.28	0.05
<i>Italy</i>	<i>19.96</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>6.49</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>5.96</i>	<i>10.88</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>9.90</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>5.33</i>	<i>6.88</i>	<i>18.74</i>	<i>4.10</i>
Total	51.94	45.05	43.80	44.79	50.30	74.51	59.99

BLAST-FURNACES

Investment

TABLE XVI c
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	7.73	4.19	5.35	3.66	1.97	7.18	3.46
North Rhine/Westphalia	28.63	16.31	8.19	12.82	12.79	15.90	11.52
Southern Germany	0.59	0.49	0.66	0.81	0.92	0.69	—
Saar	4.34	1.96	1.75	3.54	4.26	4.56	0.18
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>41.29</i>	<i>22.95</i>	<i>15.95</i>	<i>20.83</i>	<i>19.94</i>	<i>23.33</i>	<i>15.16</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>16.22</i>	<i>12.89</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.39</i>	<i>13.94</i>	<i>8.75</i>
Eastern France	9.82	7.31	10.93	10.65	12.38	10.91	4.18
Northern France	2.31	2.50	11.26	11.78	15.27	9.99	2.36
France : other areas	0.56	0.22	0.28	0.44	0.32	1.43	1.29
<i>France</i>	<i>12.69</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>22.47</i>	<i>22.87</i>	<i>27.97</i>	<i>22.33</i>	<i>7.83</i>
Italy : coastal areas	18.14	12.81	9.90	11.24	13.00	21.77	13.98
Italy : other areas	0.25	0.27	0.56	0.77	0.68	0.86	0.68
<i>Italy</i>	<i>18.39</i>	<i>13.08</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>12.01</i>	<i>13.68</i>	<i>22.63</i>	<i>14.66</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>8.67</i>	<i>2.63</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>3.29</i>	<i>12.67</i>	<i>13.02</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>7.24</i>	<i>13.67</i>
Total	91.19	77.06	75.32	68.34	78.12	103.14	62.70

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

Investment

TABLE XVI d
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for 1968	on Jan. 1, 1969 for 1970	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
Northern Germany	9.15	4.64	5.54	4.96	5.29	10.44	7.08
North Rhine/Westphalia	31.89	18.76	11.06	16.37	16.93	25.58	26.90
Southern Germany	0.86	0.57	0.88	0.82	0.92	0.72	0.01
Saar	6.02	5.69	18.95	5.66	8.18	7.28	1.22
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>47.92</i>	<i>29.66</i>	<i>36.43</i>	<i>27.81</i>	<i>31.32</i>	<i>44.02</i>	<i>35.21</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>18.28</i>	<i>29.81</i>	<i>21.05</i>	<i>13.14</i>	<i>14.79</i>	<i>17.71</i>	<i>10.69</i>
Eastern France	23.50	19.50	20.91	28.06	27.02	23.47	15.78
Northern France	7.76	7.91	17.72	26.39	32.73	36.65	10.60
France : other areas	1.20	0.35	0.76	1.38	1.30	1.60	1.30
<i>France</i>	<i>32.46</i>	<i>27.76</i>	<i>39.39</i>	<i>55.83</i>	<i>61.05</i>	<i>61.72</i>	<i>27.68</i>
Italy : coastal areas	50.54	27.89	15.09	18.31	23.42	44.69	44.22
Italy : other areas	0.30	0.29	0.62	1.22	0.78	1.14	0.73
<i>Italy</i>	<i>50.84</i>	<i>28.18</i>	<i>15.71</i>	<i>19.53</i>	<i>24.20</i>	<i>45.83</i>	<i>44.95</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>5.28</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>12.53</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>5.98</i>	<i>14.53</i>	<i>17.20</i>	<i>6.97</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>26.13</i>	<i>17.82</i>
Total	160.37	132.48	130.59	126.79	146.38	214.26	148.88

BASIC BESSEMER STEELWORKS

Investment

TABLE XVII a
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	0.60	0.52	0.07	0.14	0.02	—	—
North Rhine/Westphalia	1.32	0.69	6.20	—	0.40	—	—
Southern Germany	0.52	0.16	0.88	0.78	0.94	1.11	—
Saar	1.61	1.37	0.96	0.40	0.73	0.41	—
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>8.11</i>	<i>1.32</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Eastern France	2.32	3.33	2.88	3.00	3.71	3.51	1.36
Northern France	0.20	0.20	—	—	—	—	—
France : other areas	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.08	—
<i>France</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>3.61</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>1.36</i>
Italy : coastal areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy : other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Italy</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Total	10.16	10.23	12.87	5.61	6.79	6.56	1.57

OPEN-HEARTH STEELWORKS

Investment

TABLE XVII b
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	2.19	0.59	0.13	0.06	0.15	0.75	0.04
North Rhine/Westphalia	4.80	3.37	1.54	1.32	1.79	1.57	0.28
Southern Germany	0.35	0.37	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.03	—
Saar	0.46	0.32	0.32	1.35	0.16	0.34	0.28
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>0.60</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.03</i>	—	—
Eastern France	1.03	0.86	0.37	0.84	0.76	0.87	0.32
Northern France	0.20	0.67	0.21	0.30	0.23	0.14	—
France: other areas	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.20	0.12	—
<i>France</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>0.32</i>
Italy: coastal areas	2.32	0.41	0.24	0.13	1.12	0.58	0.12
Italy: other areas	0.90	1.35	0.85	1.94	1.56	0.76	0.55
<i>Italy</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>0.67</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>—0.02</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total	13.05	8.65	3.86	6.63	6.11	5.27	1.70

ELECTRIC-FURNACE STEELWORKS

Investment

TABLE XVII c
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	0.05	—	0.06	—	—	—	—
North Rhine/Westphalia .	2.51	1.21	1.68	1.82	3.89	4.61	2.72
Southern Germany	0.51	0.38	0.10	4.00	3.00	0.45	0.15
Saar	—	1.49	4.66	0.14	2.26	1.53	—
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>3.07</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>5.96</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>2.87</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>7.04</i>
Eastern France	0.77	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.29	0.05
Northern France :	0.34	0.38	0.82	0.41	0.13	0.33	1.30
France : other areas	6.30	3.58	2.53	2.71	5.05	8.57	3.97
<i>France</i>	<i>7.41</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.19</i>	<i>5.26</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>5.32</i>
Italy : coastal areas	1.41	0.85	0.25	0.06	0.73	0.04	—
Italy : other areas	3.46	2.06	6.47	6.53	7.35	5.06	2.56
<i>Italy</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>6.72</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>2.56</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	—	—	—	<i>0.02</i>	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.09</i>	—	—	—
Total	16.45	10.43	16.83	16.46	23.42	24.00	17.79

LD, KALDO AND OTHER STEELWORKS

Investment

TABLE XVII d
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for 1968	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
Northern Germany	0.63	0.18	12.43	15.23	17.25	12.65	3.96
North Rhine/Westphalia	23.58	31.96	14.20	19.67	18.94	27.32	17.17
Southern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	0.36	3.26	10.19	9.10	8.64	2.73	—
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>24.57</i>	<i>35.40</i>	<i>36.82</i>	<i>44.00</i>	<i>44.83</i>	<i>42.70</i>	<i>21.13</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>25.86</i>	<i>21.72</i>	<i>27.09</i>	<i>12.40</i>	<i>11.87</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>10.15</i>
Eastern France	2.51	3.36	7.84	21.72	21.12	22.79	24.82
Northern France	2.40	1.20	2.60	4.60	4.70	3.90	0.30
France : other areas	0.15	1.27	1.91	1.77	2.36	1.09	0.85
<i>France</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>5.83</i>	<i>12.35</i>	<i>28.09</i>	<i>28.18</i>	<i>27.78</i>	<i>25.97</i>
Italy : coastal areas	18.16	8.37	7.52	9.00	11.81	31.81	20.33
Italy : other areas	—	—	0.73	5.07	1.96	2.72	0.43
<i>Italy</i>	<i>18.16</i>	<i>8.37</i>	<i>8.25</i>	<i>14.07</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>34.53</i>	<i>20.76</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>9.79</i>	<i>12.59</i>	<i>7.73</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>0.08</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>8.90</i>	<i>17.95</i>	<i>23.13</i>	<i>14.42</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>2.48</i>
Total	85.03	92.81	110.19	123.33	114.50	123.31	80.57

STEELWORKS TOTAL

Investment

TABLE XVII e

Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	3.47	1.29	12.69	15.43	17.42	13.40	4.00
North Rhine/Westphalia .	32.21	37.23	23.62	22.81	25.02	33.50	20.17
Southern Germany	1.38	0.91	1.11	4.83	3.99	1.59	0.15
Saar.....	2.43	6.44	16.13	10.99	11.79	5.01	0.28
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>39.49</i>	<i>45.87</i>	<i>53.55</i>	<i>54.06</i>	<i>58.22</i>	<i>53.50</i>	<i>24.60</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>28.78</i>	<i>23.80</i>	<i>28.18</i>	<i>14.21</i>	<i>13.66</i>	<i>16.27</i>	<i>17.40</i>
Eastern France	6.63	7.60	11.13	25.63	25.67	27.46	26.55
Northern France	3.14	2.45	3.63	5.31	5.06	4.37	1.60
France : other areas	6.63	4.96	4.54	4.56	7.69	9.86	4.82
<i>France.....</i>	<i>16.40</i>	<i>15.01</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>35.50</i>	<i>38.42</i>	<i>41.69</i>	<i>32.97</i>
Italy : coastal areas	21.89	9.63	8.01	9.19	12.87	32.43	20.45
Italy : other areas	4.36	3.41	8.05	13.54	10.87	8.54	3.54
<i>Italy</i>	<i>26.25</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>16.06</i>	<i>22.73</i>	<i>23.74</i>	<i>40.97</i>	<i>23.99</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>14.68</i>	<i>8.68</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>3.02</i>	<i>0.08</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>17.98</i>	<i>23.80</i>	<i>14.48</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>2.59</i>
Total	124.69	122.12	143.75	152.03	150.82	159.14	101.63

BLOOMING AND SLABBING MILLS

Investment

TABLE XVIII a
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	1.53	1.25	1.20	1.57	1.53	1.88	3.58
North Rhine/Westphalia	6.59	13.11	8.15	9.41	9.22	9.01	7.04
Southern Germany	0.56	3.48	0.45	0.13	0.13	0.49	—
Saar	4.14	0.82	0.47	0.24	0.33	1.31	0.38
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>12.82</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>11.35</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>12.69</i>	<i>11.00</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>3.33</i>	<i>0.46</i>
Eastern France	2.57	4.66	18.10	44.10	34.94	29.30	26.47
Northern France	1.80	0.90	2.50	5.80	5.00	3.50	0.70
France : other areas	0.25	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.48	0.98	1.14
<i>France</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>5.88</i>	<i>20.92</i>	<i>50.26</i>	<i>40.42</i>	<i>33.78</i>	<i>28.31</i>
Italy : coastal areas	8.96	5.33	5.62	2.60	4.08	13.41	8.77
Italy : other areas	3.51	1.68	2.70	2.87	1.68	0.75	0.42
<i>Italy</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>7.01</i>	<i>8.32</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.76</i>	<i>14.16</i>	<i>9.19</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>0.69</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>11.17</i>	<i>19.28</i>	<i>16.83</i>	<i>7.25</i>
Total	44.14	43.43	52.50	88.12	86.30	83.51	56.90

CONTINUOUS CASTING PLANTS

Investment

TABLE XVIII b
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Rhine/Westphalia ..	9.55	9.56	12.58	4.73	7.31	12.93	8.52
Southern Germany	0.02	0.20	0.05	1.16	1.02	3.09	0.63
Saar	0.15	1.88	8.34	6.46	7.18	—	—
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>20.97</i>	<i>12.35</i>	<i>15.51</i>	<i>16.02</i>	<i>9.15</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern France	0.03	—	—	—	0.11	0.17	—
Northern France	—	—	0.67	1.22	1.33	8.45	12.98
France : other areas	—	—	—	0.95	1.03	0.64	0.36
<i>France</i>	<i>0.03</i>	—	<i>0.67</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>13.34</i>
Italy : coastal areas	—	0.41	0.01	—	0.96	3.09	4.11
Italy : other areas	0.26	1.07	6.61	4.70	7.81	2.14	3.01
<i>Italy</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>6.62</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>7.12</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10.01	13.12	28.26	19.22	26.75	30.51	29.61

SECTION MILLS

Investment

TABLE XVIII c
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	3.79	2.86	0.87	0.48	1.11	1.19	1.05
North Rhine/Westphalia	22.45	16.07	18.08	11.76	14.55	11.40	5.13
Southern Germany	0.93	2.35	0.33	4.27	3.93	5.29	3.23
Saar	1.60	2.42	2.38	17.01	17.52	3.10	1.13
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>28.77</i>	<i>23.70</i>	<i>21.66</i>	<i>33.52</i>	<i>37.11</i>	<i>20.98</i>	<i>10.54</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>5.17</i>	<i>7.38</i>	<i>14.72</i>	<i>18.68</i>
Eastern France	25.88	41.10	21.31	16.41	19.39	16.18	11.64
Northern France	1.35	1.47	1.80	2.78	1.96	2.19	—
France : other areas	8.39	6.12	3.83	2.76	3.07	3.50	1.66
<i>France</i>	<i>35.62</i>	<i>48.69</i>	<i>26.94</i>	<i>21.95</i>	<i>24.42</i>	<i>21.87</i>	<i>13.30</i>
Italy : coastal areas	20.57	22.49	11.54	4.29	6.82	2.86	1.37
Italy : other areas	6.33	9.23	12.29	12.82	9.75	9.40	6.81
<i>Italy</i>	<i>26.90</i>	<i>31.72</i>	<i>23.83</i>	<i>17.11</i>	<i>16.57</i>	<i>12.26</i>	<i>8.18</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>6.73</i>	<i>1.27</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>7.83</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>3.33</i>	<i>5.17</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.03</i>
Total	109.47	116.28	78.84	83.78	88.04	76.60	52.00

FLAT-PRODUCT MILLS

Investment

TABLE XVIII d
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	7.01	5.07	2.10	2.85	2.73	5.61	1.06
North Rhine/Westphalia	77.51	84.90	31.33	32.30	36.41	55.87	47.29
Southern Germany	2.40	4.17	2.24	0.70	0.81	2.67	1.50
Saar	0.48	0.43	0.42	0.42	1.55	10.43	16.02
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>87.40</i>	<i>94.57</i>	<i>36.09</i>	<i>36.27</i>	<i>41.50</i>	<i>74.58</i>	<i>65.87</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>51.87</i>	<i>47.76</i>	<i>22.04</i>	<i>20.27</i>	<i>20.72</i>	<i>55.87</i>	<i>67.40</i>
Eastern France	13.93	4.40	6.86	11.85	9.90	24.22	13.83
Northern France	10.68	4.67	10.42	19.67	21.61	17.74	20.60
France : other areas	6.04	5.41	8.17	9.13	6.63	13.64	9.07
<i>France</i>	<i>30.65</i>	<i>14.48</i>	<i>25.45</i>	<i>40.65</i>	<i>38.14</i>	<i>55.60</i>	<i>43.50</i>
Italy : coastal areas	10.65	3.35	4.57	14.32	33.29	29.21	36.47
Italy : other areas	29.87	12.41	14.38	15.45	18.89	23.68	30.26
<i>Italy</i>	<i>40.53</i>	<i>15.76</i>	<i>18.95</i>	<i>29.77</i>	<i>52.18</i>	<i>52.89</i>	<i>66.73</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.81</i>	<i>3.49</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>0.02</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>24.52</i>	<i>54.90</i>	<i>47.24</i>	<i>42.25</i>	<i>51.43</i>
Total	219.04	186.00	180.86	185.35	204.45	282.40	294.95

ROLLING-MILLS TOTAL⁽¹⁾

Investment

TABLE XVIII e
Capital Expenditure by Area

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	12.64	9.72	4.97	6.95	7.55	9.56	5.90
North Rhine/Westphalia	132.60	134.62	73.83	61.49	72.91	108.13	73.96
Southern Germany	4.58	18.50	4.51	7.66	7.60	18.33	12.99
Saar	8.62	6.95	13.95	25.61	27.25	17.43	18.05
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>158.44</i>	<i>169.79</i>	<i>97.26</i>	<i>101.71</i>	<i>115.31</i>	<i>153.45</i>	<i>110.90</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>71.71</i>	<i>64.35</i>	<i>35.00</i>	<i>39.49</i>	<i>41.39</i>	<i>84.66</i>	<i>90.15</i>
Eastern France	47.95	54.49	40.28	77.45	68.84	74.52	53.20
Northern France	15.07	7.33	16.26	30.80	32.43	39.00	34.78
France : other areas	17.10	16.10	19.75	17.41	15.35	24.10	17.29
<i>France</i>	<i>80.12</i>	<i>77.92</i>	<i>85.29</i>	<i>125.66</i>	<i>116.62</i>	<i>137.62</i>	<i>105.27</i>
Italy : coastal areas	46.61	34.32	22.93	25.09	49.66	56.14	54.37
Italy : other areas	41.85	25.88	38.74	39.14	40.70	39.92	41.85
<i>Italy</i>	<i>88.46</i>	<i>60.20</i>	<i>61.67</i>	<i>64.23</i>	<i>90.36</i>	<i>96.06</i>	<i>96.22</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>5.68</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>11.18</i>	<i>2.08</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>19.49</i>	<i>24.83</i>	<i>33.86</i>	<i>71.41</i>	<i>67.44</i>	<i>61.96</i>	<i>64.89</i>
Total	425.49	405.01	317.72	408.18	439.01	544.93	469.51

(1) Including ancillary and auxiliary plants.

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

Investment

TABLE XIX a
Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	3.55	1.89	1.93	4.61	3.54	2.69	0.34
North Rhine/Westphalia	10.12	7.03	7.36	13.05	24.47	16.60	10.80
Southern Germany	1.10	0.79	0.77	0.34	0.69	5.32	1.00
Saar	1.23	0.63	0.42	0.52	0.72	0.71	0.24
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>18.52</i>	<i>29.42</i>	<i>25.32</i>	<i>12.38</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>13.62</i>	<i>13.97</i>	<i>7.46</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>2.31</i>
Eastern France	3.26	3.04	3.12	3.73	1.76	2.17	0.18
Northern France	1.47	0.41	0.23	0.35	0.29	0.63	0.02
France : other areas	0.65	0.78	0.99	1.21	1.33	1.97	0.05
<i>France</i>	<i>5.38</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.34</i>	<i>5.29</i>	<i>3.38</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Italy : coastal areas	16.65	5.20	0.94	0.01	0.62	0.43	0.35
Italy : other areas	1.37	1.68	2.76	1.48	1.29	1.54	1.02
<i>Italy</i>	<i>18.02</i>	<i>6.88</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.37</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.06</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>6.12</i>	<i>7.02</i>	<i>5.52</i>	<i>3.94</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>5.36</i>
Total	55.72	43.04	33.47	33.71	44.87	43.07	21.73

MISCELLANEOUS (IRON AND STEEL WORKS)

Investment

TABLE XIX b

Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	6.79	4.12	4.89	3.69	3.28	5.33	0.86
North Rhine/Westphalia ..	31.38	23.20	12.40	17.62	18.12	24.62	12.67
Southern Germany	1.14	2.01	2.08	1.45	1.15	1.45	0.87
Saar	10.40	9.34	6.48	3.31	7.89	5.89	0.98
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>49.71</i>	<i>38.67</i>	<i>25.85</i>	<i>26.07</i>	<i>30.44</i>	<i>37.29</i>	<i>15.38</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>8.48</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>8.51</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>4.75</i>
Eastern France	30.11	15.28	14.92	27.52	25.11	22.90	15.50
Northern France	3.49	4.32	5.13	4.53	6.08	11.33	5.75
France : other areas	1.95	3.04	2.04	1.95	2.95	3.18	0.96
<i>France</i>	<i>35.55</i>	<i>22.64</i>	<i>22.09</i>	<i>34.00</i>	<i>34.14</i>	<i>37.41</i>	<i>22.21</i>
Italy : coastal areas	58.29	54.46	22.14	4.50	25.13	23.55	24.02
Italy : other areas	4.41	3.83	6.36	7.32	7.16	12.85	8.19
<i>Italy</i>	<i>62.70</i>	<i>58.29</i>	<i>28.50</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>32.29</i>	<i>36.40</i>	<i>32.21</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>0.89</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>6.79</i>	<i>13.15</i>	<i>18.55</i>	<i>22.06</i>	<i>16.85</i>	<i>15.15</i>	<i>19.58</i>
Total	165.97	145.42	104.67	101.41	124.41	137.57	95.02

GENERAL SERVICES (IRON AND STEEL WORKS) TOTAL

Investment

TABLE XIX c

Capital Expenditure by Areas

'000,000 dollars (EMA units of account)

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
					on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	10.34	6.01	6.82	8.30	6.82	8.02	1.20
North Rhine/Westphalia .	41.50	30.23	19.76	30.67	42.59	41.22	23.47
Southern Germany	2.24	2.80	2.85	1.79	1.84	6.77	1.87
Saar	11.63	9.97	6.90	3.83	8.61	6.60	1.22
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>65.71</i>	<i>49.01</i>	<i>36.33</i>	<i>44.59</i>	<i>59.86</i>	<i>62.61</i>	<i>27.76</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>23.58</i>	<i>24.91</i>	<i>15.94</i>	<i>7.72</i>	<i>14.21</i>	<i>14.58</i>	<i>7.06</i>
Eastern France	33.37	18.32	18.04	31.25	26.87	25.07	15.68
Northern France	4.96	4.73	5.36	4.88	6.37	11.96	5.77
France: other areas	2.60	3.82	3.03	3.16	4.28	5.15	1.01
<i>France</i>	<i>40.93</i>	<i>26.87</i>	<i>26.43</i>	<i>39.29</i>	<i>37.52</i>	<i>42.18</i>	<i>22.46</i>
Italy: coastal areas	74.94	59.66	23.08	4.51	25.75	23.98	24.37
Italy: other areas	5.78	5.51	9.12	8.80	8.45	14.39	9.21
<i>Italy</i>	<i>80.72</i>	<i>65.17</i>	<i>32.20</i>	<i>13.31</i>	<i>34.20</i>	<i>38.37</i>	<i>33.58</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>0.95</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>8.99</i>	<i>19.27</i>	<i>25.57</i>	<i>27.58</i>	<i>20.79</i>	<i>20.56</i>	<i>24.94</i>
Total	221.69	188.46	138.14	135.12	169.28	180.64	116.75

SINTER

Production

TABLE XX

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
6.5	Northern Germany	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
20.0	North Rhine/Westphalia	21.4	20.8	22.0	21.1	25.2	26.0	27.3
0.3	Southern Germany	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5.5	Saar	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3
32.3	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	35.8	35.7	37.2	36.9	42.6	43.4	44.7
9.0	<i>Belgium</i>	9.4	10.1	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.6
17.9	Eastern France	18.0	19.7	20.2	21.8	21.8	23.8	24.8
4.1	Northern France	3.7	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.3
0.8	France: other areas	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
22.8	<i>France</i>	23.1	25.4	26.6	28.3	28.3	30.6	31.6
8.3	Italy: coastal areas	8.0	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.6	11.2	11.3
0.4	Italy: other areas	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
8.7	<i>Italy</i>	8.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	11.1	11.7	11.8
4.8	<i>Luxembourg</i>	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.2	7.2
3.4	<i>Netherlands</i>	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.2	5.5	5.9
81.0	Total	85.7	90.0	93.5	95.6	103.5	110.0	112.8

PIG-IRON

Production

TABLE XXI

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
4.3	Northern Germany	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9
21.2	North Rhine/Westphalia	23.3	23.6	24.0	23.7	24.8	25.5	25.9
1.0	Southern Germany	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
3.8	Saar	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7
30.3	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	35.8	36.3	36.7	36.8	38.6	39.3	39.7
10.5	<i>Belgium</i>	10.2	11.3	12.2	12.5	13.0	13.6	14.0
11.7	Eastern France	14.1	14.1	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.4
4.0	Northern France	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1
0.7	France: other areas	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
16.4	<i>France</i>	19.3	19.3	19.4	20.6	21.0	21.3	21.5
7.4	Italy: coastal areas	7.3	8.1	8.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.2
0.4	Italy: other areas	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
7.8	<i>Italy</i>	7.8	8.6	8.7	9.6	10.3	10.8	10.9
4.3	<i>Luxembourg</i>	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
2.8	<i>Netherlands</i>	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.3
72.1	Total	80.3	83.2	85.0	88.1	91.3	94.0	95.5

BASIC BESSEMER STEEL

Production

TABLE XXII a

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
0.6	Northern Germany	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	—	—	—
3.4	North Rhine/Westphalia	7.4	6.4	3.8	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
0.7	Southern Germany	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	—	—
3.0	Saar	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
7.7	Germany (F.R.)	13.4	12.5	9.5	8.0	4.9	4.6	4.6
6.5	Belgium	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.2
9.1	Eastern France	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.3
1.0	Northern France	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
0.4	France : other areas	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
10.5	France	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.7	11.0	11.1	10.4
—	Italy : coastal areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Italy : other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1	Luxembourg	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
—	Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.8	Total	37.0	36.1	32.9	30.3	25.9	24.9	23.9

OPEN-HEARTH STEEL

Production

TABLE XXII b

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
2.9	Northern Germany	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
10.2	North Rhine/Westphalia	14.2	12.2	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.2	9.2
0.5	Southern Germany	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
0.9	Saar	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
14.5	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	19.5	17.7	16.4	14.7	13.7	12.8	12.8
0.2	<i>Belgium</i>	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
2.2	Eastern France	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.7
1.6	Northern France	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
0.3	France : other areas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
4.1	<i>France</i>	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.1
3.7	Italy : coastal areas	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.6
2.0	Italy : other areas	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
5.7	<i>Italy</i>	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.1	5.1
—	<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.1	<i>Netherlands</i>	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
25.6	Total	32.8	31.1	29.4	27.5	26.0	24.0	23.4

ELECTRIC-FURNACE STEEL

Production

TABLE XXII c

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
0.3	Northern Germany	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2.7	North Rhine/Westphalia	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
0.3	Southern Germany	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
0.4	Saar	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
3.7	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
0.4	<i>Belgium</i>	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
0.5	Eastern France	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
0.3	Northern France	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
1.2	France - other areas	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
2.0	<i>France</i>	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
0.4	Italy : coastal areas	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
6.0	Italy : other areas	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.4	<i>Italy</i>	6.5	6.8	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1
0.1	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.3	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
12.9	Total	13.6	14.0	15.1	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.3

LD, KALDO AND OTHER STEELS

Production

TABLE XXII d

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Area	Production potential			Expeted production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
2.1	Northern Germany	1.8	1.9	3.3	5.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
12.8	North Rhine/Westphalia	8.7	11.4	14.1	16.2	20.4	23.2	23.4
—	Southern Germany	0.0	—	—	—	0.9	1.3	1.3
0.3	Saar	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
15.2	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	10.8	13.7	17.8	22.3	28.8	32.0	32.2
4.5	<i>Belgium</i>	2.9	3.9	5.4	6.6	8.3	9.4	9.8
1.0	Eastern France	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.7	3.7	5.1
2.6	Northern France	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.8	4.7	5.4	5.4
0.2	France : other areas	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
3.8	<i>France</i>	3.2	3.7	4.2	5.5	7.7	9.5	10.9
4.9	Italy : coastal areas	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.1	7.3	8.6	9.0
0.0	Italy : other areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
4.9	<i>Italy</i>	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.1	7.5	8.9	9.3
1.6	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.3	<i>Netherlands</i>	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.4
32.3	Total	24.6	30.8	37.4	46.0	57.8	65.8	68.6

STEEL-TOTAL

Production

TABLE XXII e

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
5.9	Northern Germany	6.7	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.7	8.7
29.1	North Rhine/Westphalia	33.4	32.9	32.4	33.0	34.5	36.5	36.7
1.5	Southern Germany	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
4.6	Saar	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5
41.1	Germany (F.R.)	47.5	47.7	47.8	49.4	51.9	53.9	54.2
11.6	Belgium	11.1	12.4	13.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.9
12.8	Eastern France	14.7	15.1	15.0	14.8	15.9	16.5	16.7
5.5	Northern France	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.3	7.7	8.5	8.5
2.1	France : other areas	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
20.4	France	23.4	23.9	24.1	24.8	26.4	27.9	28.0
9.0	Italy : coastal areas	9.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	11.2	11.9	12.3
8.0	Italy : other areas	8.3	8.5	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.2
17.0	Italy	17.5	18.8	19.6	20.2	21.3	22.1	22.5
4.8	Luxembourg	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
3.7	Netherlands	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.8
98.6	Total	108.0	112.0	114.8	119.8	125.8	131.0	132.2

SECTIONS

Production

TABLE XXIII a

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production 1968	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1.4	Northern Germany	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
7.9	North Rhine/Westphalia	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2
0.9	Southern Germany	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
2.3	Saar	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
12.5	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	19.8	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.5
4.2	<i>Belgium</i>	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3
5.4	Eastern France	6.0	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.7
1.3	Northern France	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
1.1	France : other areas	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
7.8	<i>France</i>	9.0	8.9	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.8
1.5	Italy : coastal areas	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
4.7	Italy : other areas	4.7	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
6.2	<i>Italy</i>	6.2	7.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6
2.2	<i>Luxembourg</i>	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
0.6	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
33.5	Total	42.8	44.6	46.6	46.9	47.5	48.2	48.8

FLAT PRODUCTS⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXIII b

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1.9	Northern Germany	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
9.6	North Rhine/Westphalia	14.2	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.0
1.5	Southern Germany	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
0.8	Saar	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3
13.8	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	20.1	20.8	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	23.2
3.9	<i>Belgium</i>	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.3
4.5	Eastern France	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
2.4	Northern France	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8
0.5	France : other areas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
7.4	<i>France</i>	8.2	8.3	8.5	9.2	9.8	10.1	10.1
2.5	Italy : coastal areas	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
2.8	Italy : other areas	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7
5.3	<i>Italy</i>	5.4	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.7
1.2	<i>Luxembourg</i>	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
2.0	<i>Netherlands</i>	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.0
33.6	Total	41.0	43.2	45.0	46.6	47.8	49.6	51.8

⁽¹⁾ Except coils (finished products).

FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS-TOTAL⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXIII c

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
3.3	Northern Germany	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
17.5	North Rhine/Westphalia	26.7	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.3	27.8	28.2
2.4	Southern Germany	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
3.1	Saar	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.1
26.3	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	39.9	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.3	43.7
8.1	<i>Belgium</i>	8.6	9.6	9.9	10.5	10.9	12.0	12.6
9.9	Eastern France	11.0	11.1	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.6	12.3
3.7	Northern France	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5
1.6	France : other areas	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
15.2	<i>France</i>	17.2	17.2	18.3	18.9	19.7	20.2	19.9
4.0	Italy : coastal areas	3.9	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3
7.5	Italy : other areas	7.7	8.6	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.0
11.5	<i>Italy</i>	11.6	13.4	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.5	16.3
3.4	<i>Luxembourg</i>	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
2.6	<i>Netherlands</i>	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.8
67.1	Total	83.8	87.8	91.6	93.5	95.3	97.8	100.6

⁽¹⁾ Except coils (finished products).

HEAVY AND LIGHT SECTIONS (INCLUDING TUBE ROUNDS AND SQUARES)

Production

TABLE XXIV a

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
1.2	Northern Germany	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
5.5	North Rhine/Westphalia	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0
0.8	Southern Germany	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
1.9	Saar	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
9.4	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	15.9	16.3	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.8	16.0
3.2	<i>Belgium</i>	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.3
3.9	Eastern France	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.6
1.0	Northern France	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
0.8	France: other areas	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
5.7	<i>France</i>	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.9
1.3	Italy: coastal areas	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
4.1	Italy: other areas	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
5.4	<i>Italy</i>	5.2	6.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
1.9	<i>Luxembourg</i>	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
0.3	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
25.9	Total	33.6	35.3	36.3	36.6	37.2	37.7	38.2

WIRE-ROD

Production

TABLE XXIV b

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
0.2	Northern Germany	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2.4	North Rhine/Westphalia	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
0.1	Southern Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
0.4	Saar	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
3.1	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
1.0	<i>Belgium</i>	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.5	Eastern France	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
0.3	Northern France	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
0.3	France : other areas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
2.1	<i>France</i>	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
0.2	Italy : coastal areas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.6	Italy : other areas	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
0.8	<i>Italy</i>	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
0.3	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
0.3	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
7.6	Total	9.2	9.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6

HOOP AND STRIP AND TUBE STRIP

Production

TABLE XXIV c

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
0.1	Northern Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.2	North Rhine/Westphalia	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
0.0	Southern Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.3	Saar	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
2.6	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
0.4	<i>Belgium</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
1.1	Eastern France	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
0.0	Northern France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.0	France : other areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1	<i>France</i>	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
0.5	Italy : coastal areas	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
0.4	Italy : other areas	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.9	<i>Italy</i>	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
0.7	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.1	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
5.8	Total	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9

**PLATE \geq 3 mm.
 (INCLUDING
 WIDE FLAT STEEL)⁽¹⁾**

Production

TABLE XXIV d

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual pro- duction	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
0.7	Northern Germany	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
3.7	North Rhine/Westphalia	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
0.1	Southern Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
0.5	Saar	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9
5.0	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.5
1.1	<i>Belgium</i>	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
1.0	Eastern France	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
0.7	Northern France	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
0.1	France: other areas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1.8	<i>France</i>	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
1.1	Italy: coastal areas	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
0.5	Italy: other areas	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	7.0	0.7	0.7
1.6	<i>Italy</i>	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
0.2	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.5	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
10.2	Total	13.0	14.2	15.0	15.7	16.0	16.1	17.0

⁽¹⁾ Except coils (finished products).

HOT-ROLLED SHEET < 3 mm.⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXIV e

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
0.0	Northern Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.2	North Rhine/Westphalia	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.1	Southern Germany	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
—	Saar	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.3	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
0.1	<i>Belgium</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.1	Eastern France	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.1	Northern France	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.1	France: other areas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.3	<i>France</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.1	Italy: coastal areas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.0	Italy: other areas	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	<i>Italy</i>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.0	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.8	Total	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

⁽¹⁾ Except coils (finished products).

COLD-REDUCED SHEET < 3 mm.

Production

TABLE XXIV f

Production and Production by Areas

'000,000 metric ton

Actual production	Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968								
1.1	Northern Germany	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
3.5	North Rhine/Westphalia	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.5
1.3	Southern Germany	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
—	Saar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.9	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.0
2.3	<i>Belgium</i>	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.7
2.3	Eastern France	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
1.6	Northern France	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4
0.3	France : other areas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
4.2	<i>France</i>	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.9
0.8	Italy : coastal areas	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
1.9	Italy : other areas	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5
2.7	<i>Italy</i>	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.0
0.3	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1.4	<i>Netherlands</i>	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1
16.8	Total	18.0	19.1	20.1	21.1	22.1	23.7	25.0

HOT WIDE-STRIP MILLS

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

TABLE XXV a

Capital Expenditure by Areas

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

Area	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure (projects in progress, or approved)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	on Jan. 1, 1968 for	on Jan. 1, 1969 for	
					1968	1969	1970
Northern Germany	2.62	1.56	0.33	1.66	1.88	2.06	0.41
North Rhine/Westphalia	33.56	37.21	10.81	9.46	13.80	8.53	10.42
Southern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	<i>36.18</i>	<i>38.77</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.12</i>	<i>15.68</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.33</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>22.90</i>	<i>25.78</i>	<i>16.90</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>8.89</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>5.00</i>
Eastern France	—	1.09	2.17	3.07	3.69	2.61	1.02
Northern France	4.50	1.70	7.10	11.80	11.20	5.80	0.50
France : other areas	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>France</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>2.79</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>14.89</i>	<i>8.41</i>	<i>1.52</i>
Italy : coastal areas	6.70	0.61	0.04	0.73	3.45	4.10	3.19
Italy : other areas	14.53	4.09	3.34	1.59	1.51	1.29	2.34
<i>Italy</i>	<i>21.23</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>3.38</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>4.96</i>	<i>5.39</i>	<i>5.53</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.16</i>	—	<i>0.04</i>	0.04	—
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>22.34</i>	<i>50.70</i>	<i>43.24</i>	<i>19.54</i>	<i>11.72</i>
Total	86.57	78.85	63.19	85.41	87.70	54.25	34.60

COILS⁽¹⁾

Production

TABLE XXV b

Production and Production Potential by Areas

'000,000 metric tons

Actual production		Area	Production potential			Expected production potential			
Total	of which: coils (finished products)		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968									
2.3	0.5	Northern Germany	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
7.4	1.5	North Rhine/Westphalia	6.3	7.5	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.7	9.7
—	—	Southern Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Saar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.7	2.0	<i>Germany (F.R.)</i>	9.1	10.4	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.8	12.8
3.8	0.6	<i>Belgium</i>	2.8	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.9
2.6	0.1	Eastern France	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
2.7	0.2	Northern France	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1
—	—	France : other areas	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.3	0.3	<i>France</i>	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.0
3.7	1.1	Italy : coastal areas	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8
0.8	0.0	Italy : other areas	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
4.5	1.1	<i>Italy</i>	4.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
0.4	0.0	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
1.7	0.2	<i>Netherlands</i>	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.7	4.0
25.4	4.2	Total	23.6	27.1	28.6	30.8	33.6	35.8	36.1

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