

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/247

14 October 1954

Limited Distribution

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

Note by the Executive Secretary for the Ninth Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES

I. Introduction

1. In accordance with the instructions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES at the Eighth Session (SR.8/13) the following note has been prepared in order to facilitate the examination of the Second Annual Report by the member States of the European Coal and Steel Community (L/240). This note is addressed principally to the undertakings of the member States as set out in the preamble to the Decision of 10 November 1952, which are intended to protect the interests and trade of other contracting parties. It is concerned, first, with the changes in the customs duties and restrictions of the member States applicable to their trade with third countries; secondly, with certain administrative arrangements made by the Executive Secretary with the High Authority pursuant to recommendations adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at the Eighth Session and thirdly with developments in commercial relations with third countries, the control of prices and the availability of supplies - which were matters of special interest to contracting parties at the Eighth Session. Finally, the note provides some statistical data reflecting developments, since the establishment of the common market, in prices of Treaty products and in trade with third countries.

II. Customs duties and import restrictions

2. Since the Eighth Session there have been no extensive changes in the duties and restrictions applied by the member States to imports of coal, iron ore, scrap and common steel from third countries. Those of special significance are the changes in the control of products from the dollar area to the Benelux countries and the application of the special temporary compensation tax to some Treaty products by the Government of France. These and a few other amendments are mentioned in Annex I. Little further progress has been made since the Eighth Session towards the harmonization of customs duties and trade regulations for these products.

3. None of the items of special steel for which a common market was established on 1 August 1954 is bound against duty increase in a GATT schedule. The duties applied to imports from third countries have been extensively modified in order to achieve a harmonization of tariffs. French duties have been reduced and German duties increased so that the tariffs applied by the two countries are now principally the same. These rates are applied also in the Benelux countries for quantities imported outside tariff quotas which are intended to admit quantities required for internal consumption in Benelux countries at the former rates of duty. The changes introduced in the tariffs and regulations applied to special steel are summarized in Annex I.

III. Export duties and restrictions

4. No duties are levied by member States on the export of special steel products and in April 1954 the French Government suspended the duty on the export of scrap.

5. At the Eighth Session the CONTRACTING PARTIES were interested in the restrictions on exports of scrap which were maintained under the authority of paragraph 6 of the Decision of 10 November 1952. It was explained that the Governments of the member States intended to maintain these restrictions as a temporary measure because of the difficulties experienced in ensuring an adequate supply; in the administration of the restrictions there was no discrimination as between countries of destination, and it was expected by the High Authority that the restrictions could be relaxed in the near future for certain qualities. The changes in these restrictions since the Eighth Session are mentioned in the report of the member States. It might be noted that a Scrap Office was set up by the Community to control the quantities to be imported and the prices to be charged, but apparently this office has no jurisdiction over exports.

6. In view of the fact that the High Authority has power to restrict exports of Treaty products in time of shortage, some countries outside the Community have sought to guard themselves against a possible interruption of their normal supplies by obtaining guarantees of supplies of Treaty products in time of shortage. For example, French and German coal producers, when they obtained last year a loan from Swiss banks, guaranteed to Swiss importers a minimum supply of coal even in time of shortage and when French steel producers obtained a loan from Swiss banks in August 1954, they also guaranteed to Switzerland a minimum supply of pig iron and rolled sheets of 100,000 tons per year; this figure would be increased to 140,000 tons if Switzerland had bought more than 100,000 tons during the thirty-six months preceding the date on which shortage is declared.

IV. Negotiations on economic and trading relations with third countries

7. The member States and the High Authority informed the CONTRACTING PARTIES at the Eighth Session that it was their intention to initiate negotiations with third countries on economic and commercial relations concerning coal and steel. The CONTRACTING PARTIES expressed the hope that the necessary arrangements would be made to ensure that these negotiations would be completed by 1 May 1954 (the date intended for the opening of the common market for special steel). The High Authority, on behalf of the six member States, entered into negotiations with the Government of Austria in June 1954, but these negotiations had not been concluded when the common market for special steel was established on 1 August.

V. Control of export prices

8. At the Eighth Session the CONTRACTING PARTIES took note of the assurance given by the High Authority that it would take every measure in its power to ensure that equitable prices are charged in markets outside the Community and that no arrangement or combination between producers would impair the value of this undertaking. The CONTRACTING PARTIES expressed the hope that the High Authority would see its way to make public - or at least to communicate to contracting parties concerned - the results of the examination it was conducting at that time of producers agreements as well as the remedial measures it might decide to take. Since the Eighth Session the High Authority has studied this question in relation to the activities of the group known as the Brussels Export Convention, but no report has been received so far from the High Authority. A spokesman of the High Authority has announced, however, that "the powers created by the Treaty will be used without hesitation if the prices of steel exports from pool countries to outside destinations should become inequitable." According to unofficial reports, prices for exports have been fixed under the Export Convention and it appears that price differentials as between countries of destination still apply.

VI. The Common Nomenclature

9. The revised tariff nomenclature for coal and steel products, appended to the first annual report, which was adopted by the six Governments on 1 May 1953, has been modified during 1954. A table giving the numbers, on the basis of the new nomenclature, in the Benelux, French, German and Italian tariffs, for the coal and steel items for which the common market is operative, is being prepared by the GATT secretariat and will be distributed if possible before the opening of the Session. This table will replace that appended to the Working Party report adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 10 November 1952 (cf. pp. 90-93, BISD, 1st Supplement).

VII. Arrangements for the publication of the changes in the tariff and regulations applicable to Treaty Products

10. At the Eighth Session, some delegates asked that arrangements be made through the Executive Secretary to enable the contracting parties to receive as quickly as possible reliable information on changes made in tariffs and other regulations by member countries affecting Treaty products. The Executive Secretary therefore made arrangements with the secretariat of the Council of Ministers of the Community to receive both legal and administrative changes in French. These, together with English translations prepared by the GATT secretariat were to be published in the monthly Trade News Bulletin.

11. In practice, this system has not worked out as satisfactorily as was expected, because the information was often received too long after the decrees and regulations were put into effect. In many cases the notices of changes had already been published in the Bulletin on the basis of earlier information.

12. It is suggested that the Executive Secretary should discuss with the officials of the Community and with the delegations who were interested in this problem ways and means of improving the system tentatively adopted last year with a view to ensuring a more practical and speedy distribution of changes relating to Treaty products.

VIII. Recent trends in production of and trade in Treaty products

13. When the Executive Secretary's note to the Eighth Session was prepared in September 1953, not sufficient time had elapsed since the opening of the common market for coal and steel for its effects on production and prices to be seen. This applies also on this occasion to the effects of the opening of the common market for special steel. The examination of trade statistics and other data does not reveal any evidence of substantial changes or distortions having resulted so far from the opening of the common market in coal, iron and common steel as regards sales to, and receipts from, third countries.

A. Production

14. Recent production trends have been similar for the Community and other countries. Coal output both within the Community and in the United Kingdom has been virtually unchanged since 1952, and the production of iron ore was roughly 10 per cent lower in early 1954 as compared to early 1953 in Sweden as well as in the Community. The decline in steel production in the Western world in the second half of 1953 affected the Community as a whole and the United States about equally, both showing a reduction by 7 to 8 per cent, whereas the fall was slightly smaller in the United Kingdom. In Continental Western Europe outside the Community, on the other hand, where steel production is only about one-tenth as large as in the Community, there was an increase in capacity and output during this period. In 1954 steel production within the Community recovered somewhat and the figure for the first eight months is 4 per cent higher than for the preceding year. In the United Kingdom output in each of the first five months of 1954 was larger than in the corresponding period of 1953. In the United States by contrast the first half of 1954 witnessed a heavy fall in production. Output in the three main West European producing countries outside the Community (the United Kingdom, Austria and Sweden) accounts for a rising share in total Western European production if the second half of 1953 and first quarter of 1954 are compared with the half year preceding the opening of the common market.

B. Trade

15. Since the opening of the common market, there has been a clear tendency for the volume of trade among the member countries of the Community to increase. Thus, trade within the Community has risen in volume in respect of coal, scrap, pig iron (including ferro-alloys), crude steel and semis, (finished steel and

end products¹; it has remained roughly constant in respect of iron ore, but it has fallen in respect of coke.

16. However, these movements in the volume of trade among the member countries have not in general, by 1954, resulted in any marked tendency for trade with non-member countries to develop in the opposite direction. Apart from the important exceptions listed and discussed below, there is no prima facie evidence of substitution between member countries and non-member countries as regards either the destination of exports or the origin of imports. The following table summarises the data.

Index numbers of volume (tonnage) of trade in coal
and steel in January-April 1954 (1952 = 100)

	Trade within the Community	Exports to Third Countries	Imports from Third Countries
<u>I. Increased intra-trade</u>			
Coal	133.1 *	127.3 *	60.6 *
Scrap	451.1 **	119.6 **	21.5 **
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	118.8	59.8	64.9
Crude steel and semis	168.0	116.0	100.0
Finished steel	128.1	90.7	135.5
End products	173.9	161.5	144.2
<u>II. Intra-trade roughly unchanged</u>			
Iron ore	98.6 **	115.2 **	76.5 **
<u>III. Reduced intra-trade</u>			
Coke	77.0 *	87.2 *	66.6 *

* January - July 1954

** January - June 1954

Source: The figures from which the index numbers shown in the table have been computed are those published in the Community's Bulletin Statistique, September 1954.

¹ According to the Community's Bulletin Statistique, "end products" include tin plate, cold rolled black plate, so-called electrical sheets and lead-coated, galvanised and other coated sheets.

It will be noted that exports to third countries in the first five to seven months of 1954 were larger than in 1952 for all products that show increased intra-Community trade, except for pig iron and finished steel. They were lower for coke in respect of which intra-trade has also fallen. For iron ore, where intra-trade was roughly unchanged, exports to third countries rose.

As regards imports from third countries, their movement between 1952 and 1954 was on the whole also in the same direction as trade within the Community, with the exception of coal, scrap and pig iron. Imports of crude steel and semis were at the same level as in 1952, while intra-trade was considerably higher. In respect of iron ore, imports from outside the Community fell, while intra-trade remained approximately constant.

17. Thus exports to and imports from third countries developed in the same direction as trade within the Community except in the following cases:

- a. Coal)
- b. Scrap) where imports showed a heavy decline
- c. Iron ore)
- d. Finished steel where exports declined
- e. Pig iron where both imports and exports showed a decline
- f. Crude steel and semis where imports were at the 1952 level while intra-trade rose.

Among these exceptions, coal, iron ore and finished steel are the most important. Trade in scrap, pig iron and crude steel and semis only involves marginal quantities and values which are apt to fluctuate widely. However, in the case of scrap, some further analysis is warranted by the fact that the High Authority has been led to take a series of measures which have affected trade. Hence only pig iron and crude steel and semis can at this stage be ruled out as unimportant.

18. The Community's imports of hard coal from third countries which averaged about 5.6 million tons per quarter in 1952, fell to 3.9 million tons in the first quarter of 1953, a level not reached since. For the remainder of 1953, the quarterly average stood at about 3.3, and in the first seven months of 1954, they remained at that level. The decline was the result of smaller imports from the United States which fell by about 2.7 million tons, i.e. by about 66 per cent of the 1952 volume, and increased supplies from the United Kingdom which rose by 0.5 million tons per quarter, while the quantities received from other parts, in particular Poland, were approximately the same in 1952 and early 1954. With domestic production also constant and exports, though higher, hardly affecting available supplies, the fall in imports from third countries was roughly equal to the reduction in apparent consumption. But this reduction in coal use gave rise to a decline only in imports from the United States, while imports from other sources outside the Community either rose or remained unchanged. At the same time, trade within the Community rose by 1.6 million tons. There was therefore

a clear shift away from supplies originating in the United States to supplies from other third countries (in particular the United Kingdom) as well as the member countries of the Community.¹

19. The decline in the Community's imports of iron ore appears to have been in response to a temporary situation. As will be seen from the following table, the fall in imports from third countries began only in the fourth quarter of 1953, following a period of heavy receipts. During the first three quarters, i.e. during the period following the opening of the common market, imports were 11 per cent higher than in 1952, while intra-trade was only 5 per cent higher and pig iron production $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower. In the following three quarters, up to mid-1954, while intra-trade reverted to the 1952 level, imports from third countries were 19 per cent below that level. But pig iron production in the Community was also lower. These changes affected more or less equally imports from third countries except those from the French dependencies, which remained more stable during the whole period under review.

Index numbers of pig iron production
and iron ore imports
(1952 = 100)

	<u>Pig iron production</u>	<u>Iron ore imports from Community</u>	<u>Third countries</u>
1953 I - III	92.5	104.8	110.9
1953 IV - 1954 II	86.3	100.1	80.8

¹ Although American coal imported by Italy is mainly coking coal which competes with coking coal from the Ruhr, whereas the United Kingdom supplies mainly gas coal which can only be coked by the admixture of coking coal proper, it may be interesting to compare the following prices for delivery at certain Italian ports.

Prices of Coal c.i.f. Upper Tyrrhenian
(Lire per metric ton)

	<u>American coking coal (low vola- tile)</u>	<u>British gas coal (Durham best)</u>
1952 January	14,350	14,050
July	12,700	12,650
1953 January	11,650	11,950
July	11,450	11,550
1954 January	10,800	11,450
July	9,900	11,300

Source: Bollettino del Comitato Carboni, Rome; Il Carbone, Milan.
The data have been supplied by the Industry Division of
the Economic Commission for Europe.

20. Similarly the reduction in the Community's exports of finished steel may prove to be temporary. It began in the first quarter of 1954 and corresponds to a similarly low level in the first quarter of 1953 (which preceded the opening of the common market). For 1953 as a whole, the volume of exports was almost identical to that obtaining in 1952. But while there does not appear to be evidence of any shift as between supplies to other members of the Community on the one hand, and supplies to third countries, on the other hand, exports to North America have increased. Thus, as will be seen from the table in Appendix II, the share of the United States and Canada which stood at 12 and 15 per cent respectively, of total exports (by volume) in the two half years of 1952, was 18 per cent in both half years of 1953, mainly due to larger deliveries from Belgium and at the expense of supplies to European third countries. However, this shift had started before the common market was established or the Brussels export convention began to operate.

21. The volume of trade in scrap within the Community has risen continuously and very substantially throughout 1953 and 1954, as shown in the following table. Since the fourth quarter of 1953, it reached an average more than four times as high as in 1952. Imports from outside the Community which were somewhat higher than in 1952 during the first three quarters of 1953, then began to fall precipitously, while exports to third countries showed opposite movements.

Index numbers of pig iron and crude steel production
scrap consumption and trade (1952 = 100)

	S C R A P						
	Pig iron produced	Crude Steel produced	consumed in blast furnaces	consumed in steelworks	Intra- trade	exports to Third Countries	imports from Third Countries
1953 I	100.1	102.2	77.3	102.1	109.3	23.8	110.8
1953 II - III	88.7	91.8	61.0	91.9	166.7	51.0	115.0
1953 IV - 1954 I	85.2	95.3	56.2	103.7	456.9	97.1	47.5
1954 II	88.7	97.1	69.7	108.4	427.2	130.0	19.5

The increase in intra-trade is obviously the result of reduced consumption of scrap in blast furnaces in Germany and France. These two countries were thus able to supply larger quantities to Italy for whose steel industry scrap, rather than pig iron, is the dominant metal-bearing raw material. This greater availability within the Community accounts for the reduction in the imports of scrap from outside the Community. The low level of exports to third countries in 1953 was related to the recommendations which the High Authority made to the member Governments with a view to supporting a maximum price policy for scrap by introducing controls over exports. Although these controls were at least partly maintained when the maximum price was abolished at the end of March 1954, the available figures indicate a sharp increase in exports during March and April. To the

extent that the High Authority aims at stabilizing the price of scrap within the Community, the export control is likely to be used for the restriction of exports to maintain a ceiling price whenever the price outside the Community exceeds the ceiling. It may be noted that the recent decision to increase imports from outside the Community, particularly North America, has up to the present not been followed by the reintroduction of maximum prices.

C. Prices

22. As regards price policy, the main interest of the CONTRACTING PARTIES attaches to the provision that export prices shall be equitable. Information on export price movements is generally scanty and difficult to appraise. However, it is certain that a substantial fall occurred in the export prices of steel in early 1953 which eventually led to the Brussels export convention which was concluded in May of that year by exporters of the member countries.

The opening of the common market brought with it the abolition of price fixing by governments and the removal of restraints to trade such as state subsidies, double pricing, as well as price discrimination in general. On the whole, a gradual decline has occurred in steel export prices which has brought them in line with internal Community prices. For certain qualities, quotations for exports to third countries are even lower than for delivery within the common market.

Towards the middle of July 1954 the Brussels Convention prices were increased by \$1-2 per ton; this was followed by a lowering of American export prices by 20 cents per 100 lbs., and the combined effect of these measures has been to bring the two levels a little closer to each other. American export prices are, however, still higher than those of the Community, while United Kingdom export prices now stand at about the same level as the Community's. It should be observed, that the Brussels Convention prices differ according to markets. For exports to the dollar area, prices are lower than general export prices and, for sales to the United States and Canada, prices of certain qualities are even lower than those applied to other dollar countries. For supplies to Switzerland, the prices of particular qualities are also lower than for other non-dollar destinations. In connection with export prices mention should be made of the discussion by a study group appointed by the High Authority, of price discounts for so-called indirect exports, i.e. steel deliveries to domestic manufacturers for embodiment in export goods, but no action has yet been taken in this matter.

Although data on export prices are, of course, subject to many reservations, it has been thought useful to add the following table which may serve as a very tentative indication of recent trends.

Export prices of the Community, the United Kingdom
and the United States

(dollars per metric ton, f.o.b.)

	Community		United Kingdom		United States	
	Merchant bars	Thin sheets	Merchant bars	Thin sheets	Merchant bars	Thin sheets
1952 July	125	275	137	159		
December	114	220				
1953 April	87	170	110			
August	87	142	96			
October	87	137		135		
1954 April	82	131	87-88	128	105	122

Sources: For 1952 and 1953, ECE, The European Steel Market in 1953
(1952-53 Community prices are quotations from the Federal
Republic of Germany);

for April 1954, High Authority, Second General Report,
April 1954, table page 68.

ANNEX ICHANGES IN CUSTOMS DUTIES AND QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS
ON IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIESBENELUXImport duties

The Benelux Governments established tariff quotas on 1 August for the special steel items. Imports within the limits of the quotas fixed, which are intended to satisfy the needs of the Benelux countries, are subject to the rates of duty previously in force, but imports in excess of those amounts are subject to new special rates, identical to those now applied by France ranging from 7 to 15 per cent ad valorem, with the exception of electric sheets of special steel which are dutiable at 22 per cent. But, at the same time, the import duties have been suspended until 31 December 1954, on certain types of electric sheets and plates as well as in the other member countries of the Community.

Import restrictions

The most important development since the Eighth Session is the removal of restrictions by the Netherlands Government on imports of many products from the dollar area. As a result, no quantitative restrictions are now maintained by the Benelux Governments on imports of steel products. It has been reported, however, that the licensing system applied for administrative reasons in Belgium (see L/143 p.7) has in effect resulted since the last quarter of 1953 in a restriction of the amount of coal imported from the United States.

FRANCEImport duties

In anticipation of the opening of the common market for special steel the French Government restored, by a decree of April 1954, the suspended duties on certain of the special steel items. When the common market was opened on 1 August the rates of duty on special steel items were reduced to a level between the French legal rates and the rates previously applied in Germany. For a certain quality of machine wire the rate of duty was reduced from 10 to 4 per cent for imports within an annual quota of 2,100 metric tons. The duties on certain electric sheets (which are only partially special steel items) were suspended. These changes were accompanied by several amendments of definition and nomenclature. As from 21 April many of the special steel items became subject to the special temporary compensation tax at the rate of 15 per cent, when imported from third countries.

Import restrictions

Since the Eighth Session, the OEEC liberalization list has been progressively enlarged. The current list contains a number of iron and steel products, including certain steel alloy products which were added in August 1954.

All Treaty products from other sources are subject to licence.

GERMANY

Import duties

The tariff rates in force for special steel have been increased slightly to conform with the new reduced French tariff level, but for certain items (including electric sheets which are only partially of special steel) a reduced rate of 4 per cent ad valorem has been provided, by means of a temporary suspension, for imports within fixed quotas. It was reported at the Eighth Session (L/143, p.8) that the rates of duty on certain common steel products had been reduced temporarily to 6 per cent and 8 per cent ad valorem within the scope of tariff quotas. A total quota for these products has now been fixed at 120,000 tons per month.

Import restrictions

All Treaty products are included in Germany's OEEC liberalization list. Most of these products are subject to licence when imported from other countries; the exceptions are iron and manganese ores and cast iron waste.

ITALY

Import duties

So far as the secretariat has been able to ascertain from available sources of information no changes have been made.

Import restrictions

All Treaty products are included in Italy's OEEC liberalization list. Most of these products are subject to licence when imported from other countries; the exceptions include iron and steel waste and filings, and since August 1954, also include coal, iron and manganese ores, pig iron, various alloys, ferro-manganese and other alloys and steel ingots.

EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL FROM THE
EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY
1952 and 1953

(1,000 tons)

EXPORTATIONS DE FER ET D'ACIER EN PROVENANCE DE L.
COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER
1952 et 1953

(1,000 tonnes)

To Destination Exports from Provenance	France	F.R. of Germany	Italy	BLEU	Nether-lands	Total ECSC	Rest of Continental W. Europe	European Sterling Area	North America (USA and Canada)	All Other Countries	Total World		
	France	Rép. féd. d'Allemagne	Italie	UEBL	Pays-Bas	Total CECA	Reste de l'Europe cont. de l'Ouest	Zone sterling d'Europe	Amérique du Nord (USA et Canada)	Toutes autres destinations	Total mondial		
FRANCE	1952	I	301	131	40	55	527	408	113	250	1,526	2,824	
		II	85	45	17	26	173	232	41	132	839	1,423	
	1953	I	216	86	23	29	354	176	72	112	687	1,401	
		II	534	251	73	112	970	417	150	327	1,865	3,729	
		I	295	112	33	68	508	214	95	183	963	1,963	
		II	239	139	40	44	462	203	55	144	902	1,766	
F.R. OF GERMANY REP. FED. D'ALLEMAGNE	1952	I	10	63	32	188	293	650	95	211	592	1,841	
		II	7	28	17	94	146	366	47	123	352	1,034	
	1953	I	3	35	15	94	147	284	48	88	240	807	
		II	13	79	96	306	494	584	41	196	642	1,957	
		I	3	33	29	102	167	207	25	82	254	735	
		II	10	46	67	204	327	377	16	114	388	1,222	
ITALY ITALIE	1952	I	1	3	5	6	15	25	11	36	73	160	
		II	1	1	4	4	10	16	5	15	32	78	
	1953	I	-	2	1	2	5	9	6	21	41	82	
		II	4	1	-	4	9	15	36	22	81	163	
		I	-	-	-	2	2	8	15	16	36	77	
		II	4	1	-	2	7	7	21	6	45	86	
BLEU UEBL	1952	I	16	583	148	625	1,372	984	497	505	1,430	4,788	
		II	11	57	76	356	502	645	244	231	900	2,522	
	1953	I	5	523	72	267	870	339	253	274	530	2,266	
		II	64	507	144	642	1,357	729	327	710	1,186	4,309	
		I	4	330	63	319	716	329	216	361	534	2,216	
		II	60	177	81	323	641	400	111	349	592	2,093	
NETHERLANDS PAYS-BAS	1952	I	3	11	1	12	27	52	10	11	73	173	
		II	-	2	-	5	7	28	6	10	45	96	
	1953	I	3	9	1	7	20	24	4	1	28	77	
		II	2	60	2	12	76	60	2	105	50	293	
		I	1	22	1	5	29	26	2	32	25	114	
		II	1	38	1	7	47	34	-	73	25	179	
TOTAL ECSC TOTAL CECA	1952	I	30	898	343	89	874	2,234	2,119	726	1,013	3,694	9,786
		II	19	145	149	43	482	838	1,287	343	517	2,168	5,153
	1953	I	11	753	194	46	392	1,396	832	383	496	1,526	4,633
		II	83	1,102	476	181	1,064	2,906	1,805	556	1,360	3,824	10,451
		I	8	647	209	67	491	1,422	784	353	674	1,872	5,105
		II	75	455	267	114	573	1,484	1,021	203	686	1,952	5,346

Source: OEEC Statistical Bulletin, Series IV.

Source: Bulletin statistique de l'OEECE, série IV.

Figures comprise SITC Group 681, excluding pig iron and sponge iron (681 01), and thus they include some steel qualities, e.g. tubes, pipes and castings, which do not fall under the Treaty.

Les chiffres portent sur le groupe 681 de la CTCI à l'exclusion de la fonte et du fer spongieux (681 01) et ils portent par conséquent sur certaines qualités d'acier telles que les tubes, tuyaux et moulages qui ne sont pas visés par le Traité.