

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT (1953) OF THE MEMBER STATES

1. The CONTRACTING PARTIES to the GATT, under Point II, 7, of their Decision of 10 November 1952, relating to the European Coal and Steel Community, requested that from the date of the creation of the common market for coal products and until the end of the transitional period, as defined in Section I, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the governments of the member States submit an annual report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the measures taken by them towards the full application of the treaty.

The object of this report is therefore to comply with that request.

2. The common market for coal, iron ore and scrap was opened on 10 February 1953; the High Authority notified the member States of the Community that the system of compensation, the establishment of which was to mark the opening of the common market of coal, iron ore and scrap, had officially been set up at that date. Previously the High Authority had asked the member States to abolish domestic regulations which hampered the free circulation of the said products within the Community.

The opening of the common market for steel was to take place two months after the opening of the common market for coal, iron ore and scrap, unless additional delays had been fixed by the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the High Authority. Such a delay having proved necessary, the common market for steel was opened on 1 May 1953.

3. The measures taken by the High Authority for the opening of a common market were described in the report submitted by the High Authority to the Common Assembly of the Community, i.e., "General Report on the activities of the Community" for the period from 10 August 1952 to 12 April 1953, and the "Special Report on the establishment of common market for steel", submitted in 1953.

4. Import and export duties and charges of a similar kind were abolished as from 10 February 1953 for coal, iron, and manganese ore and scrap, and 1 May 1953 for steel. Quantitative restrictions on the circulation of these products within the common market, and restrictions on the issuance of currency were abolished at the same dates. However, as regards scrap, the

High Authority set up a system of distribution within the Community up till 15 March 1953.

Thus the measures referred to under paragraphs 1 and 3 of Point I of the decision of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, dated 10 November 1952, have been put into effect.

5. The various measures adopted for the purpose by the governments are contained in the schedules appended to this report (cf. Appendices I to VI).¹⁾

6. However, consistent with paragraphs 27 and 30 of the Convention relative to Transitional Arrangements, and having regard for the special position of Italian coking and steel plants, Italy is applying a special tariff system enabling her to maintain, to a certain extent, customs duties on coke and steel products imported from other member States. The measures taken by the Italian Government for this purpose are referred to in Appendix IV.

7. To date, the Belgian Government have not made use of possibilities for quantitative import restrictions mentioned under Point I, paragraph 5, of the decision of 10 November 1952, and provided for under Point 26, 3 of the Convention relative to Transitional Arrangements.

8. The opening of the common market for coal, iron ore and scrap required no common measure to be taken vis-à-vis third countries with regard to customs duties, since none of the six countries, with the exception of Italy, applied customs duties on the importation of these products. In the case of scrap, a temporary restriction of exports to third countries had to be maintained by common decision of the member States, as a result of present shortage. This restriction is adjusted according to the evolution of the market.

9. The opening of the common market for steel required the following common measures:

To enable a uniform application of the Treaty, notably with regard to the clauses concerning trade policy, the six governments, in co-operation with the High Authority, drew up a common nomenclature of the products referred to in the Treaty. That nomenclature is based on the international nomenclature of Brussels. The common nomenclature, a copy of which is appended to this report, was put into force by the six governments on 1 May 1953. From that date, the tariff quotas for the Benelux countries provided for under paragraph 15 of the Convention relative to Transitional Arrangements were established.

10. In addition, the member States created a uniform certificate of "libre pratique" drafted in the four languages of the Community, to accompany the goods when crossing frontiers within the Community, and to certify that they were goods which were duty-free. This document is required only for products which are actually dutiable vis-à-vis third countries. A copy of this certificate is appended herewith under VIII.

¹⁾ The copies of the measures adopted by the six Governments will be kept in the office of the secretariat.

11. The preamble of the Decision of the **CONTRACTING PARTIES** to the GATT of 10 November 1952, mentions the intention of the member States to harmonize their customs duties and trade regulations applicable to coal and steel products originating in the territories of the other contracting parties to the General Agreement, in order to reduce the general incidence of their customs duties, and to make the regulations of commerce now applicable less restrictive. Such harmonization measures come within the general purview of negotiations with third countries referred to under paragraph 14 of the Convention. However, in view of opening of the common market, only recently, it has not as yet been possible to initiate these negotiations which are to be conducted by the High Authority in its capacity as common representative of the six governments; they will however be started shortly.

12. However, the tendency towards harmonization of customs duties upon a lower basis already became apparent when Germany and France, at the time the common market was set up, agreed to adjust their customs duties on the basis of the lowest tariff within the Community, exclusive of the Benelux countries. In addition, the German Government reduced its duties on steel at a rate of between 6 and 8 per cent within the scope of a tariff quota established for a period of 12 months (cf. Appendix I). It should, however, be noted that to enable the negotiations referred to under paragraph 14 of the Convention to be brought to a successful conclusion, this provisional measure may be revoked at the request of the High Authority after the said negotiations have been initiated.

13. No question arose in connection with the compatibility of the measures taken by the member States with their undertakings under the terms of the GATT, as modified by the waiver granted by the **CONTRACTING PARTIES**. Therefore it was not necessary to apply the procedure provided for by the **CONTRACTING PARTIES** for such an event.

14. On the basis of paragraph 20, sub-paragraph 2, of the Convention, the governments of the member States notified third countries which were non-contracting parties to the General Agreement with whom they had concluded trade agreements containing the most-favoured-nation clause, that that clause could not be invoked in regard to the advantages mutually granted to each other by the member States under the Treaty establishing a European Coal and Steel Community.

15. The governments of the member States of the European Coal and Steel Community are endeavouring to keep in mind the interests of third countries in their capacity both as consumers and suppliers of coal and steel, and to promote the development of international trade, thus contributing to the fulfilment of the aims of the GATT.

16. The governments of the member States trust that relations between the Community and third countries will become more and more constant. They have been gratified to note that several countries which are not members of the Community, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and Austria have established permanent missions with the High Authority in Luxemburg, with a view to instituting direct relations with the Community. In this connection, they wish to stress that the Community is neither autarcic nor restricted, and that it is open to all European States, according to the terms of article 98 of the Treaty.

APPENDIX I

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON MARKET FOR COAL AND STEEL

Opening of the common market for coal, iron ore and scrap.	Notice of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs of 10.2.53.(Bundesanzeiger No.36 of 21/2/1953).
Modification of customs tariffs upon the opening of the common market for steel of the ECSC.	Act of 20/4/1953.Bundesgesetzblatt I. p. 131.
Modifications of customs tariffs on the opening of the common market of the ECSC.	Order of 23/4/1953, Bundesgesetzblatt I. p. 134.
Introduction of the certificate of "libre pratique" for goods on the common market of the ECSC.	Decree of the Federal Ministry of Finance of 24/4/1953. Bundeszollblatt, Edition A. p. 201
Opening of the common market for steel within the ECSC.	Notice of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs of 1 May 1953. Bundesanzeiger No.86 of 7/5/1953.
Exportation of coal, iron ore, scrap, iron and steel from the Federal Republic to member States of the ECSC.	Circular decree (Runderlass Aussenwirtschaft) No.36/53 of 4/5/1953. Bundesanzeiger No.90 of 13/5/1953.
Importation of coal, iron ore, scrap, iron and steel from member States of the ECSC.	Circular decree (Runderlass Aussenwirtschaft) No.38/53 of 7/5/1953. Bundesanzeiger No.90 of 13/5/1953. Modification - Circular decree (Runderlass Aussenwirtschaft) No.49/53 of 9/6/1953. Bundesanzeiger No.111 of 13/6/1953.
Modifications of customs tariffs on the establishment of the common market of the ECSC (Order setting up tariff quotas).	Order of 27.8.1953. Bundesgesetzblatt I. No.54 - p. 1068.

APPENDIX II ...

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A COMMON MARKET FOR COAL AND STEEL

Modification of import duties on coal
and steel products

Royal Decree of 24 April 1953 -
Moniteur of 27 April 1953 - No.117
p. 2706.

Rules applicable to imports of products
stipulated under the treaty establishing
the ECSC.

Royal Decree of 24 April 1953.
Moniteur of 27 April 1953 - No.117
p. 2718.

Application of exemption from import
duties on trading between the member
States in products stipulated under the
treaty establishing a ECSC.

Government Decree of 25 April 1953.
Moniteur 27 April 1953 - No.117 p. 2722.

Decree of rectification in Moniteur
of 6 May 1953 No.128, p. 2926 and of
14 June 1953 No.165 p. 3922.

Fixing of quotas admitted under gener-
al tariff rates for products stipulated
under the Treaty.

Government Decree of 25 April 1953,
Moniteur of 27 April 1953 No.117,
p. 2725.

Decree of rectification in Moniteur
of 14 June 1953 No.165 p. 3922.

APPENDIX III

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A COMMON MARKET FOR COAL AND STEEL

Opening of the common market for coal and steel.	Decree No.53/83 of 9 February 1953. Journal Officiel of 10 and rect. J.O. of 11 February.
Abolition of import restrictions (iron and manganese ores).	Notice CECA/1 of 10/2/53 J.O.R.F. 10/2/53.
Abolition of import restrictions (coal)	Notice CECA/2 of 10/2/53 J.O.R.F.
Abolition of export restrictions (ores and coal).	Notice CECA/3 of 10/2/53 J.O.R.F.
Exemption from import and export duties and dues of equivalent effect (iron and manganese ores, scrap and coal).	Notice CECA/4 of 10/2/53 J.O.R.F.
Abolition of import restrictions (scrap).	Notice CECA/5 of 19/3/53 J.O.R.F. 19/3/53.
Abolition of export restrictions (scrap),	Notice CECA/6 of 19/3/53 J.O.R.F.
Notice replacing Notice CECA/2 (suspension of import restrictions on coal).	Notice CECA/7 of 2/4/53 J.O.R.F. 2/4/53.
Modifications of chapter 75 of the tariffs for import customs duties on pig-iron, iron and steel (integration into the tariffs of the common nomenclature, and re-establishment of customs duties on products of the common market vis-à-vis third countries).	Decree of 27 April 1953 J.O.R.F. 28/4/53 and rectificatives J.O. of 29 April and 2 May.
Inspection of destination of strips for making tinsplate.	Decree of 27 April 1953. J.O. of 28/4/53.
Modification of export customs tariff on scrap (harmonization with the common nomenclature).	Decree No.53.370 of 28 April 1953. J.O of 29/4/1953.

Modification of Notice CECA/4 on scrap, as a result of the adoption of the common nomenclature.

Notice CECA/8 of 29/4/53 J.O.R.F. 29/4/53.

Exemption from import and export duties and dues of equivalent effect (steel products pertaining to the common market as from 1 May 1953).

Notice CECA/9 of 29/4/53 J.O.R.F. 29/4/53.

Rectificative J.O. of the 30th.

Form of certificate of "libre pratique".

Notice CECA/10 of 29/4/53 J.O.R.F. 29/4/53.

Abolition of import and export restrictions (scrap)- (replacing schedule published in Notices CECA/5 and 6).

Notice CECA/11 of 30/4/53 J.O.R.F. 30/4/53.

Abolition of quantitative import and export restrictions (products pertaining to the common market as from 1 May 1953).

Notice CECA/12 of 30/4/53 J.O.R.F. 30/4/53.

Provisional lowering of duties on coils less than 1.50 m. wide for making sheets (application of a decision by the Council of Ministers of the Community).

Decree of 11 July 1953. J.O. of 4/8/1953.

APPENDIX IV

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A COMMON MARKET FOR COAL AND STEEL

Opening of the common market for coal, iron ore and scrap.	Circular of the Ministry of Finance (General Customs Directorate) (U.T.C.D. No.625) - of 8/2/1953, completed by Circular No.665 of 9/2/1953).
Suppression as from 10/2/53 of all quantitative restrictions on the movement of iron ore, coal, briquettes, coke and semi-coke.	Circular of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (General Directorate of Trade Agreements) No.803455 of 10/2/53).
Suppression as from 15/3/53 of all quantitative restrictions on the movement of scrap, steel and pig-iron scrap from the countries of the Community.	
Application to the steel products of the Community of the general regulations established previously for coal, scrap and iron ore, and retaining in force until 1/8/53 the customs duties applied to steel products from member countries of the ECSC.	Circular of the Ministry of Finance (General Directorate of Customs) (N.T.C.D. No.1781) of 30/4/1953.
Abolition as from 1/5/53 of all quantitative restrictions on the movement of steel products stipulated in the Treaty, coming from countries of the Community.	Circular of Ministry of Foreign Trade (General Directorate of Trade Agreements) No.809461 of 1/5/1953.
Fixing of a customs regime applicable to steel products coming within the scope of the common market for coal, and steel, from countries of the Community for a period from 1/8/53 to 1/5/55 at latest.	Government Decree of 27/7/1953. Official Gazette of the Italian Republic, No.173 of 31 July 1953.

APPENDIX V

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE LUXEMBURG GOVERNMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A COMMON MARKET FOR COAL AND STEEL

Modification of import duties on coal and steel products	Government Decree of 29 April 1953 - Memorial of 29 April 1953, No.25 p. 423.
Rules applicable to imports of products stipulated under the Treaty establishing a ECSC.	Government Decree of 29 April 1953 - Memorial of 29 April 1953, No.25, p. 439
Application of exemption of import duties on trading between member States in products stipulated under the Treaty establishing a ECSC.	Government Decree of 29 April 1953 - Memorial of 29 April 1953, No.25, p. 445
Fixing of quotas admitted to the general tariff rates of products stipulated under the Treaty establishing a ECSC.	Government Decree of 29 April 1953 - Memorial of 29 April 1953, No.25, p.448.

APPENDIX VI

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A COMMON MARKET FOR COAL AND STEEL

Provisional application of certain modifications and addition to the tariff on import duties, as a result of the coming into force of the Treaty establishing a ECSC.	Royal Decree No. 175 of 24 April 1953 Staatsblad - p. 291.
Certificate of tariff quota in application of the Royal Decree No. 176.	Government Decree of 28 April 1953 No. 185. Ned. Staatscourant 1953, No.82.
Modification of the Government Decree on the commentary on the tariff decree.	Government Decree of 28 April 1953, No.186. Ned. Staatscourant 1953, No.82.
Introduction of the certificate of "libre pratique" for goods pertaining to the common market of the ECSC.	Government Decree of 28 April 1953, No.184. Ned. Staatscourant 1953 No.182.
Abolition of import duties as a result of the coming into force of the Treaty establishing a ECSC.	Royal Decree No.382 of 4 August 1953, Staatsblad - p. 682.
Provisional modifications introduced into import duties rates as a result of the coming into force of the Treaty establishing a ECSC.	Royal Decree No.383 of 4 August 1953, Staatsblad, p. 682.

APPENDIX VII

COMMON NOMENCLATURE FOR MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COAL
AND STEEL COMMUNITY

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan ⁽¹⁾
<u>Ex. Chapter 26</u>		
26.01	Ores and concentrates (including roasted iron pyrites)(pyrite ash):	
	A. iron	
	1. roasted iron pyrites (pyrite ash)	H.P.
	2. others	P.
<u>Ex. Chapter 27</u>		
27.01	Coal and coal agglomerates:	
	A. coal	P.
	B. coal agglomerates	P.
27.02	Lignites and lignite agglomerates	
	A. lignites	P.
	B. lignite agglomerates	P.
27.04	Coke and semi-coke of coal, lignite and peat:	
	A. of coal	
	1. intended for manufacture of electrodes	H.P.
	2. others	P.
	B. of lignite	P.
	C. others	H.P.

(1) H.P. means "Hors Pool" (outside Pool)
P. means "Pool" (within the Pool)

Ex. Chapter 73

IRON, PIG-IRON, STEEL

Notes

1. Are considered as:

a.- Pig-iron (No. 73.01):

A ferrous product containing 1.9 per cent or more of carbon, and containing separately or together:

less than 15 per cent phosphorus,
not more than 8 per cent silicon,
not more than 6 per cent manganese,
not more than 30 per cent chromium,
not more than 40 per cent tungsten, and an
aggregate of not more than
10 per cent of other alloy elements
(nickel, copper, aluminium, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, etc.);-

b.- I. Spiegeleisen (No. 73.01) :

A product containing more than 6 per cent but not more than 30 per cent of manganese, and otherwise conforming to the specification at Note 1 (a);

II. Haematite iron (for casting or smelting) (No. 73.01):

Products containing, at most, 0.5 per cent of phosphorus and silicon and manganese in maximum proportions fixed under Note 1 (a);

III. Phosphorus iron (including ferro-phosphorus) (No. 73.01) :

Products containing over 0.5 per cent and under 15 per cent of phosphorus, and silicon and manganese in the maximum proportions fixed under Note 1 (a).

Haematite and phosphorus irons may contain, separately or together, not more than:

0.3 per cent nickel,
0.2 per cent chromium,
0.3 per cent copper,
0.1 per cent each of the other alloy elements (aluminium, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, tungsten, etc.)
Phosphorus iron containing 15 per cent and more of phosphorus come under No. 28.55 (phosphorus)

c.- Ferro-alloys (No. 73.02):

Alloys of iron which are not usefully malleable and are commonly used as raw material in the manufacture of ferrous metals and which contain, separately or together:

more than 8 per cent of silicon,
more than 30 per cent of manganese,
more than 30 per cent chromium,
more than 40 per cent tungsten,
a total of more than 10 per cent of other alloy elements
(copper, aluminium, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum,
niobium, etc.).

The aggregate of non-ferrous alloy elements shall not exceed 96 per cent for ferro-alloys containing silicon, 92 per cent for ferro-alloys containing manganese without silicon and 90 per cent of the others;

d.- Alloy steel (No. 73.15):

Steel containing not more than 1.9 per cent carbon and, in addition, one or more elements in the following proportions:

more than 2 per cent of manganese and silicon, taken together,
2 per cent or more of manganese,
2 per cent or more of silicon,
0.50 per cent or more of nickel,
0.50 per cent or more of chromium,
0.10 per cent or more of molybdenum,
0.30 per cent or more of tungsten,
0.30 per cent or more of cobalt,
0.30 per cent or more of aluminium,
0.40 per cent or more of copper,
0.10 per cent or more of lead,
0.12 per cent or more of phosphorus,
0.10 per cent or more of sulphur,
0.20 per cent or more of phosphorus and sulphur, taken together,
0.10 per cent or more of other elements, taken separately.

The following distinctions should be made:

- alloy steel, commonly known as "building steel"
comprising steel containing not more than 0.6 per cent carbon and containing alloy elements not exceeding 8 per cent if there are at least two, and 5 per cent if there is only one;

- special alloy steel (other than alloy steels commonly known as "building steel") comprising those containing alloy elements not more than 40 per cent if there are at least two, and 20 per cent if there is only one.

In determination of the tenor in alloy elements of the two above types of alloy steels, the following are not considered as alloy elements: sulphur, phosphorus, silicium and manganese in proportions less than those indicated under the first sub-paragraph of Note 1 (d);

e.- High carbon steel (No. 73.15):

Steel containing less than 1.9 per cent but not less than 0.6 per cent of carbon;

f.- Puddle bars (No. 73.06):

Products for rolling or forging obtained:

- by shingling balls of puddle iron to eliminate smelting slag,
- by forging under high temperature rolling of packets of scrap iron or steel or puddled iron.

g.- Ingots (No. 73.06):

- products for rolling or forging obtained by casting into moulds.

h.- Blooms and billets (No. 73.07):

Semi-finished products of rectangular or square section, of a cross-sectional area exceeding 1.225 square millimetres and of such dimensions that the thickness exceeds one-quarter of the width;

ij.- Slabs and sheet bars (No. 73.07):

Semi-finished products of rectangular section, of a thickness not less than 6 millimetres, of a width not less than 150 millimetres and of such dimensions that the thickness does not exceed one quarter of the width;

k.- Coils for re-rolling (No. 73.08):

Coiled semi-finished products of rectangular section, not less than 1.5 millimetres thick, of a width exceeding 500 millimetres and in coils not less than 500 kilogrammes per piece.

l.- Universal plates (No. 73.09):

Products of rectangular section, hot rolled lengthwise in a closed box or universal mill, of a thickness not less than 6 millimetres but not exceeding 100 millimetres and of a width exceeding 150 millimetres but not exceeding 1,200 millimetres;

m.- Hoop and strip (No. 73.12):

Rolled products with sheared or unsheared edges, of rectangular section, of a thickness not exceeding 6 millimetres, of a width not exceeding 500 millimetres and of such dimensions that the thickness does not exceed one-tenth of the width, in straight strips, coils, or flattened coils;

n.- Sheets and plates (No. 73.13):

Rolled products (other than coils for re-rolling as defined in paragraph (k) above) of a thickness not exceeding 125 millimetres and, if in rectangles, of a width exceeding 500 millimetres.

Amongst the above shall be distinguished "magnetic sheets" containing more than 0.35 per cent but not more than 8 per cent of silicon, without other alloy elements than aluminium in a proportion less than 0.30 per cent, insofar as they show a loss in watts per kilogramme less or equal to 3.6 watts, computed according to the Epstein method, for sheets of 0.50 millimetres thick, under a current of 50 periods and an induction of 10,000 Gauss;

o.- Wire (No. 73.14):

Cold drawn product of solid section of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 13 millimetres; but Nos. 73.26 and 73.27 should be interpreted to include as wire products of the same dimensions obtained by rolling;

p.- Bars and rods (No. 73.10):

Products of solid section which do not conform to the entirety of any of the definitions (h), (ij), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o) above, and which have cross-sections in the shape of circles, segments of circles, isosceles triangles, rectangles, hexagons, octagons or quadrilaterals with only two sides parallel and the other sides equal;

q.- Hollow mining drill steel (No. 73.10):

Hollow steel products, being products of other than square or circular section and suitable for mining drills of which the greatest external

dimension exceeds 15 millimetres, but does not exceed 50 millimetres, and of which the greatest internal dimension does not exceed one third of the greatest external dimension. Other steel hollow bars are to be treated as falling within heading No. 73.18.

r.- Angles, shapes and sections (No. 73.11):

Products other than those falling within heading No. 73.16 which do not conform to the entirety of any of the definitions (h), (ij), (k), (l), (m), (n) and (o) above, and which do not have cross sections indicated under (p);

- 2.- Headings numbered 73.06 to 73.14 are to be taken not to apply to goods of alloy or high carbon steel (No. 73.15).
- 3.- The steel products Nos. 73.06 to 73.15 inclusive, plated with a ferrous metal of different quality, follow the regime of the predominating ferrous metal in weight.

Remark:

The application to the following products of coverings of grease, oil, tar, minium, graphite, etc. clearly designed to protect them from rust, should not be considered as coating.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
73.01	Pig-iron (including spiegeleisen) raw, in ingots or puddle bars:	
	A. phosphorus iron (including ferro-phosphorus) and haematite iron (castor smelted)	P.
	B. spiegeleisen	P.
	C. other iron	P.
73.02	Ferro-alloys	
	A. ferro-manganese:	
	1. containing more than 2 per cent of carbon (carbonized ferro-manganese)	P.
	B. ferro-aluminium, ferro-silico-mangano-aluminium and ferro-silico-mangano-aluminium	H.P.
	C. ferro-silicon	H.P.
	D. ferro-silico-manganese	H.P.
	E. ferro-chromium and ferro-silico-chromium	H.P.
	F. ferro-titanium and ferro-silico-titanium	H.P.
	G. ferro-tungsten and ferro-silico-tungsten	H.P.
	H. ferro-molybdenum; ferro-vanadium	H.P.
	IJ. others	H.P.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
73.03	Scrap and waste of iron and steel:	
	A. not sorted or classified	P.
	B. sorted and classified:	
	I. iron	P.
	II. galvanized iron	P.
	III. others	P.
73.04	Cast-iron or steel pellets, whether or not broken or graded	H.P.
73.05	Iron or steel powder; sponge iron or steel	H.P.
73.06	Puddle bars and pilings; ingots of iron or steel;	
	A. puddle bars	P.
	B. ingots:	
	I. unplated	P.
	II. plated	P.
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars (including tinplate bars) and roughly forged pieces, of iron and steel:	
	A. blooms and billets:	
	I. rolled:	
	a. unplated	P.
	b. plated	P.
	II. forged	H.P.
	B. slabs and sheet bars:	
	I. rolled:	
	a. unplated	P.
	b. plated	P.
	II. forged	H.P.
	C. roughly forged pieces	H.P.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling:	
	A. unplated	P.
	B. plated	P.
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel:	
	A. unplated	P.
	B. plated	P.
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod) of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:	
	A. only hot-rolled or forged:	
	I. wire rod	P.
	II. solid bars	P.
	III. hollow mining bars	P.
	B. only forged	H.P.
	C. only cold-rolled or finished	H.P.
	D. plated or surface-finished (polished, coated, etc.):	
	I. only plated:	
	a. hot-rolled	P.
	b. forged or cold-finished	H.P.
	II. others	H.P.
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled forged or cold-finished, whether or not drilled or punched, but not assembled; sheet piling of iron or steel whether or not drilled or punched and even assembled:	

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
73.11 (contd.)	A. angles	
	I. only hot-rolled or forged:	
	a. angles in U, I or H shapes of a height (1):	
	1. less than 80 millimetres	P.
	2. 80 millimetres and over	P.
	b. zorrès angles	P.
	c. other angles	P.
	II. only forged	H.P.
	III. only cold-finished	H.P.
	IV. plated or surface-finished (polished, coated, etc.):	
	a. only plated:	
	1. hot rolled	P.
	2. cold finished	H.P.
	b. others	H.P.
	B. sheet piling	P.
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
	A. only hot-rolled or scaled	P.
	B. only cold-rolled (in coils)	
	I. for manufactures of tinsplate (2)	
	a. of a thickness less than 50 millimetres and a width more than 457 millimetres	P.
	b. others	P.

(1) For angles in U, I or H shapes, the height is interpreted to mean the distance between the parallel planes formed by the outer surface of the wings.

(2) In the legislation, provide for a stipulation subjecting the goods to inspection of destination.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
73.12 (contd.)	II. others	H.P.
	C. plated, coated or otherwise surface-finished:	
	I. silver-plated, gilt or platinum-plated	H.P.
	II. enamelled	H.P.
	III. galvanized of a thickness:	
	a. of 50 millimetres or more	P.
	b. of less than 50 millimetres	P.
	IV. zinc or lead plated	P.
	V. others (copper-plated, artificially oxydized, lacquered, nickel-plated, varnished, plated, parkerized, printed, etc.)	P.
	D. otherwise fashioned or finished (punched, bevelled, hemmed, etc.)	H.P.
73.13	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	
	A. magnetic sheets	P.
	B. Other sheets:	
	I. only hot-rolled, of a thickness:	
	a. of 3 millimetres or more	P.
	b. of 2 millimetres at least and not more than 3 millimetres	P.
	c. 0.50 millimetres at least and not more than 2 millimetres	P.
	d. less than 0.50 millimetres	P.
	II. only scaled of a thickness of:	
	a. 3 millimetres and over	P.
	b. 2 millimetres at least and not more than 3 millimetres	P.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
73.13 (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. 0.50 millimetres at least and not more than 2 millimetres d. less than 0.50 millimetres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P. P.
	III. only cold-rolled, of a thickness of:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 millimetres or over b. 2 millimetres at least and not more than 3 millimetres c. 0.50 millimetres at least and not more than 2 millimetres d. less than 0.50 millimetres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.P. P. P. P.
	IV. only glassed, polished or glazed	P.
	V. plated, coated or otherwise surface- treated:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. silver, gold, or platinum-plated b. enamelled c. galvanized of a thickness of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0.50 millimetres or more 2. less than 0.50 millimetres d. zinc or lead-plated e. others (copper-plated, artificially oxydized, lacquered, nickel-plated, varnished, plated, parkerized, printed, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.P. H.P. P. P. P. P.
	VI. otherwise fashioned or finished:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. only shaped otherwise than square or rectangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. silver, gold or platinum-plated 2. enamelled 3. others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.P. H.P. P.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. punched, bent, stamped, chipped, chased, engine-turned, except rolled plates 	H.P.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated	H.P.
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings numbered 73.06 to 73.14: (1)	
	A. high carbon steel, with carbon content of 0.6 per cent at least and 1.6 per cent at most:	
	I. ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:	
	a. forged	H.P.
	b. others	P. (1 year)
	II. puddle bars	H.P.
	III. coils for re-rolling, wide plates	P. (1 year)
	IV. bars (including wire rod and hollow mining drill steel) and angles:	
	a. only forged	H.P.
	b. only hot-rolled	P. (1 year)
	c. only cold-finished	H.P.
	d. others	H.P.
	V. hoop and strip:	
	a. only hot-rolled or scaled	P. (1 year)
	b. only cold-rolled	
	1. for making tinplate ⁽²⁾	P. (1 year)
	2. others	H.P.
	c. plated, coated or otherwise surface-treated	P. (1 year)
	d. otherwise fashioned or finished (drilled, bevelled, hemmed, etc.)	H.P.

(1) Note for reader: the references P. (1 year) and P. (3 years) mean that the products will be included in the Pool only one year or three years (at most, in the latter case) after the date of opening of the common market for steel (Appendix III to the Treaty).

(2) Provide in the legislation for a stipulation subjecting the goods to inspection of destination.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan.
	VI. sheets and plates:	
	a. only hot-rolled	P. (1 year)
	b. only scaled	P. (1 year)
	c. only cold-rolled of a thickness of:	
	1. 3 millimetres or more	H.P.
	2. less than 3 millimetres	P. (1 year)
	d. polished, plated, coated or otherwise surface-treated	P. (1 year)
	e. otherwise fashioned or finished:	
	1. only punched in shapes other than square or rectangular	P. (1 year)
	2. drilled, bent, stamped, chipped, chased, engine-turned and others, except rolled sheets	H.P.
	VII. wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated	H.P.
B.	high carbon steel with carbon content of 1.6 per cent at least and not more than 1.9 per cent :	
	I. ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:	
	a. forged	H.P.
	b. others	P. (3 years)
	II. coils for re-rolling	H.P.
	III. coils for plates, wide plates	P. (3 years)
	IV. bars (including wire rod and hollow mining drill steel) and angles:	
	a. only forged	H.P.
	b. only hot-rolled	P. (3 years)
	c. only cold-finished	H.P.
	d. others	H.P.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
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V. hoop and strip:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| a. only hot-rolled or scaled | P. (3 years) |
| b. only cold-rolled | H.P. |
| c. plated, coated or otherwise
surface-treated | P. (3 years) |
| d. otherwise fashioned or
finished (drilled, bevelled,
hemmed, etc.) | H.P. |

VI. sheets:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a. only hot-rolled | P. (3 years) |
| b. only scaled | P. (3 years) |
| c. only cold-rolled of a thickness
of: | |
| 1. 3 millimetres and over | H.P. |
| 2. less than 3 millimetres | P. (3 years) |
| d. polished, plated, coated or
otherwise surface-treated | P. (3 years) |
| e. otherwise fashioned or finished: | |
| 1. only punched in shapes
other than square or
rectangular | P. (3 years) |
| 2. drilled, bent, stamped,
chipped, chased, engine-
turned and others except
rolled sheets | H.P. |

VII. wire, whether or not coated, but
not insulated

H.P.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
C. alloy steel commonly called "building steel" and special alloy steel:		
I. ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:		
	a. forged	H.P.
	b. others	P. (1 year)
II. coils for re-rolling		
		H.P.
III. coils for sheets, large plates		
		P. (1 year)
IV. bars (including wire rod and hollow mining drill steel) and angles:		
	a. only forged	H.P.
	b. only hot-rolled	P. (1 year)
	c. only cold finished	H.P.
	d. others	H.P.
V. hoop and strip:		
	a. only hot-rolled or scaled	P. (1 year)
	b. only cold-rolled	H.P.
	c. plated, coated or otherwise surface-treated	P. (1 year)
	d. otherwise fashioned or finished (drilled, bevelled, hemmed, etc.)	H.P.
VI. sheets:		
	a. magnetic sheets	P. (1 year)
	b. other sheets:	
	1. only hot-rolled	P. (1 year)
	2. only scaled	P. (1 year)
	3. only cold-rolled of a thickness of:	
	aa. 3 millimetres or more	H.P.
	bb. less than 3 millimetres	P. (1 year)
	4. polished, plated, coated or otherwise surface-treated	P. (1 year)

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
VI. sheets (cont'd)		
5. otherwise fashioned or finished:		
aa. only punched in shapes other than square or rectangular		P.(1, year)
bb. drilled, bent, stamped, clipped, chased, engine-turned and others, except rolled sheets		H.P.
VII. wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated		
		H.P.
D. other alloy steel:		
I. ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars:		
a. forged		H.P.
b. others		P. (3 years)
II. coils for re-rolling		
		H.P.
III. coils for sheets, wide plates		
		P. (3 years)
IV. bars, (including wire rod and hollow mining drill steel) and angles:		
a. only forged		H.P.
b. only hot-rolled		P. (3 years)
c. only cold-finished		H.P.
d. others		H.P.
V. hoop and strip:		
a. only hot-rolled or scaled		P. (3 years)
b. only cold-rolled		H.P.
c. plated, coated or otherwise surface-treated		P. (3 years)
d. otherwise fashioned or finished (drilled, bevelled, hemmed, etc.)		H.P.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in relation to the Plan
	VI. Sheets:	
	a. only hot-rolled	P. (3 years)
	b. only scaled	P. (3 years)
	c. only cold-rolled of a thickness of:	
	1. 3 millimetres and over	H.P.
	2. less than 3 millimetres	P. (3 years)
	d. polished, plated, coated or otherwise surface-treated	P. (3 years)
	e. otherwise fashioned or finished:	
	1. only punched in shapes other than square or rectangular	P. (3 years)
	2. drilled, bent, stamped, chipped, chased, engine-turned and others, except rolled-sheets	H.P.
	VII. wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated	H.P.
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material, of iron or steel:	
	rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fishplates, chairs, chair wedges, bedplates and ties:	
	A. rails:	
	I. new ⁽¹⁾	P.
	II. used	P.

(1) The statistical nomenclature shall be subdivided as follows:

- I. new, of a weight per metre long:
 - a. 18 kgs. or more
 - b. less than 18 kgs.

No. of the nomenclature of Brussels 1950	Goods	Position of the products in rela- tion ro the Plan
73.16 (cont'd)	B. check-rails	P.
	C. rack-rails	H.P. .
	D. sleepers	P.
	E. fishplates and chairs:	
	I. rolled	P.
	II. others	H.P.
	F. others	H.P.

APPENDIX VIII

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

CERTIFICATE OF "LIBRE PRATIQUE"

Part to be filled in by the exporter

I, the undersigned¹

Exporter of the goods designated below declare that the said goods
are freely importable into²

.....
Place of lading:..... Mode of carriage³ :.....

at on

(Signature of the Exporter)

Part reserved for the customs authority of the export member State

CUSTOMS VISA

The undersigned customs officer certifies that the goods designated above
are freely importable.

Export document No. of

at on

(Signature of the officer and office stamp)

-
- NOTES: a. The certificate of "libre pratique" may be made out in typing or
by hand; in the latter case, it shall be written in ink or
indelible pencil. It should have no erasures or additions.
- b. Each article enumerated on the certificate shall be preceded by
a serial number. Immediately beneath the last item, a horizontal
line should be drawn. The blank spaces should be crossed out to
cancel them.
- c. Goods should be designated according to trade practices, with
sufficient details to enable identification.

¹ Name and surname, or business title, full address of exporter.

² Member State of exportation.

³ Indicate the mode of carriage.

