

### 2.3 New Basic Prices for Steels Imported from Third Countries

EC Commission made public in EC Official Journal L321 new basic prices for steels imported from third countries. The new prices are shown in Table E-9 and came into effect from December 1, 1982.

Table E-9 New Basic Prices for Steels Imported from Third Countries

	(ECU/MT)	
	New (Dec. 1, 1982)	Old (Oct. 1, 1982)
Hematite pig iron (P less than 0.5%, Mn 0.1% min)	185	174
Hot coil for rerolling, less than 2mm	391	348
Wire rod, 5.5 - 13mm dia	382	354
Reinforcing bars, less than 12mm	373	332
Other bars, up to 13mm	425	393
U, I or H shapes, web 80mm min	484	462
Hoops, less than 2mm	408	363
H.R. plate, 3 - 10mm	404	369
C.R. coil, 1mm	448	419

Source: Official Journal of European Communities, November 17, 1982

At the EC Council of foreign ministers held on November 22, 1982, at Brussels, it was agreed that at the time of negotiations for renewal of bilateral steel trade agreements with 14 countries which would expire at the end of 1982, the EC Commission would negotiate with those countries to cut the imports in 1983 by 12.5% from the level in 1982. The cut-down rate in 1982 was 9%, and the 14 countries are Austria, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Japan, Spain, the Republic of Korea and Brazil, who account for about 80% of the total steel import by ECSC.

It was also agreed that similar steel trade agreements be concluded with Venezuela and Argentina.

#### 2.4 Revision of Guideline Prices within EC

Guideline prices to improve steel prices in EC were revised from January 1, 1983, as follows. The guideline prices effective from January 1, 1983 are as stated below during the first quarter, and if the market improves, will be revised in the second quarter.

	(ECU/t)
Hot coil	352*
Strip	352*
H.R. sheets	352*
Plate & medium plate	369*
C.R. sheets	446
Wire rod for weaving	257
Wire rod for wire drawing	332
Rebars	236
Bars : Type 1	257
Type 2	300
Sections: Type 1	326
Type 2a	356
Type 2b	386
Type 2c	433
Type 3	466

\* Published discount taken into consideration.

As a result, for steel exports from third countries to EC, the basic prices imposed by EC and the guideline prices within EC are kind of yardsticks and so are FOB Antwerp prices. The FOB Antwerp prices therefore play an important role in guessing export price levels in the world market.

Export prices of pig iron and semis can be calculated backward from the prices of finished steels by taking into consideration yield ratio from the semis to the finished products. Also it is possible to estimate competitive prices of pig iron and semis exported from Brazil in certain overseas markets by adding transportation, handling and insurances, etc. to their calculated export prices.

However, the steel markets in the developed countries are under recession due, in part, to the structural problem of their domestic steel industry and there are various systems of trade controls against steel imports from foreign countries or from countries outside EC. Therefore, export in orderly marketing manner is essential for the exporting countries.

3. Present Condition and Characteristics of Steel Trades among Countries in a Region and Those between those Countries and Countries outside the Region

3.1 EC

Needless to say, EC is Common Market with its final goal of economic integration of member countries. The EC and ECSC treaties call for freedom of capital flow in the region and the trades in the region are as a rule free as if they are in a country.

Therefore, in many cases, the steel trades in the EC Region are distinguished from those between EC and third countries.

Table E-10 Steel Trades among EC Countries (1980)

(1,000 MT)

Exporter		Germany, FR	France	Italy	Belux	Nether-lands	EC 6	UK	Den- mark	Ire- land	EC 9
Importer											
Germany, FR		—	1,633	1,120	3,136	1,076	6,965	318	204	2	7,489
France		2,523	—	1,146	3,568	216	7,453	130	18	—	7,602
Italy		1,182	1,670	—	1,002	253	4,107	215	1	—	4,323
Belux		812	869	58	—	818	2,556	68	14	—	2,639
Netherlands		1,531	325	71	1,058	—	2,985	112	17	—	3,114
E C 6		6,048	4,498	2,394	8,764	2,362	24,067	843	254	3	25,166
UK		1,125	479	250	597	548	2,999	—	96	33	3,128
Denmark		555	118	9	125	52	839	77	—	—	916
Ireland		59	45	11	39	11	165	168	1	—	334
E	Export to EC (A)	7,767	5,140	2,665	9,525	2,973	28,070	1,087	351	36	29,544
C	Export to others (B)	11,292	5,567	4,102	4,132	1,645	26,737	1,695	296	1	28,728
9	Total (A+B=C)	19,059	10,707	6,767	13,657	4,618	54,807	2,782	647	37	58,272
	A/C (%)	408	480	394	697	644	512	391	543	973	507

Note : - sign indicates data which is not available.

Source: ECE, Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1981

3.2 COMECON

Countries of COMECON consist of the USSR and Eastern European countries and some centrally planned economies in other parts of

the world. In this group also, there is an organization called Intermetal charged with co-ordination of trades within the group including steel.

It should be noted that steel trades of COMECON with third countries are considered, in many cases, in contract with those in the region.

Table E-11 Steel Trades among COMECON Countries (1980)

(1,000 MT)

Exporter Importer	USSR	Czecho- slovakia	Hungary	Poland	Bulgaria	Total
USSR	..	487	103	209	62	861
Czechoslovakia	...	..	2	114	14	130
Hungary	...	56	..	18	6	80
Poland	...	242	25	..	36	303
Bulgaria	...	55	34	58	..	147
German DR	...	281	10	173	42	506
Albania	...	33	9	21	11	74
Romania	...	70	51	83	89	293
Export to COMECON (A)	...	1,242	236	682	310	2,470
Export to others (B)	...	2,204	965	1,254	740	5,163
Total (A + B = C)	...	3,446	1,201	1,936	1,050	7,633
A / C (%)	...	36.0	19.7	35.2	29.5	32.4

Notes : - sign indicates data which is not available.

... sign indicates data which is unreliable and excluded in this Study.

1) Export of the USSR in 1980 is not available, the total shows the exports from the 4 Eastern European countries.

2) Items included are same as shown in Table E-2.

Source: ECE, Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1980

### 3.3 ASEAN

ASEAN with its headquarter in Jakarta, Indonesia, has Regional Industry Clubs under ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and one of the Clubs is AISIF (ASEAN Iron & Steel Federation).

AISIF has its aims of liberalization of steel trades in the region and elimination of trade barriers and of common trade policies in trades with third countries. At the same time, the group is working on study and implementation of the most favored tariffs, common standards and joint manufacturing plants in the region. This should be noted when export to ASEAN markets is considered.

#### IV. Mechanism of Steel Trade and Export Prices

There are no special commodity exchanges for international trade of steel, and the steel trades and prices are basically determined by two parties, suppliers and purchasers. The steel trades may be divided in the manner as follows:

- a. Long-term contracts for supplying semis to affiliated (joint venture or technical collaboration) companies overseas such as supply of C.R. sheets for tin plate and galvanized sheets.
- b. Export from developed countries to large customers in other developed countries. This is mainly a continuous supply on long-term contracts.
- c. Spot contracts for export from developed countries to developing countries. This is most common.

On the other hand, characteristics of trades by product is as follows:

- d. In case where semis are slabs for processing into plate and sheets or blooms for heavy sections, the trades once concluded are often on long-term contract basis.
- e. Light sections and billets used for making them are often on spot contracts.

As regards prices,

- f. Basic general export prices FOB Antwerp which are considered to represent actual market prices on the continent are made a guide of steel export prices in the world for many years.

Table E-12 Shares of Japan, EC (9), COMECON (5) and the USA in World Steel Trades

(1,000 MT)

	World total		Regional Trade				Trade excl. Regional Trade		Japan		EC(9) to Third Countries		COMECON(5) to Third Countries		USA		Total of 4 Regions		Share of Japan in World Total E/A (%)
	A	E C (9)	B/A (%)	C O M E C O N (5)		C/A (%)	A - (B+C) = D	E	E/D (%)	F	F/D (%)	G	G/D (%)	H	H/D (%)	E/F	G+H/D		
				C	A														
1975	10,316.0	22,76.0	21.2	9,050	84	75,350	28,942	38.4	27,496	36.5	5,918	7.1	2,779	3.7	85.6	27.9			
76	11,843.7	27,07.3	22.9	8,701	74	82,263	36,916	43.6	23,183	28.0	6,105	7.4	2,439	3.0	82.0	30.4			
77	11,201.1	25,44.2	22.7	2,554	2.5	84,015	33,628	40.0	27,535	32.8	5,520	6.6	1,857	2.2	81.6	32.0			
78	12,158.7	26,76.0	22.0	2,626	2.2	92,201	50,925	55.5	33,367	36.2	5,091	5.5	2,361	2.6	77.8	25.4			
79	12,524.9	29,52.1	23.6	1,588	1.5	94,142	50,697	53.6	31,687	33.7	6,211	6.6	2,660	2.8	75.4	24.5			
80	12,360.0	29,54.4	23.9	1,521	1.2	92,555	27,705	32.1	28,726	31.0	4,112	4.6	3,846	4.2	73.9	24.0			
Ratio 80/79	98.7	100.1		95.9		98.3	96.8		90.7		96.4		144.6						
(#) 79/78	103.0	110.5		80.3		102.1	98.3		95.0		122.0		112.7						
Acc. annual growth rate 80/75	2.9	5.4				4.2	0.5		0.9		2.8		6.7						
Ingot & semis	2,133.3	4,987	32.0	4.3	0.2	14,804	5,947	24.7	4,692	33.0	71.6	4.8	850	5.6	70.1	18.1			
Railway truck material	1,570	268	17.1	1.5	1.0	1,287	144	11.2	591	23.6	139	10.8	196	15.2	66.8	9.2			
Heavy sections	8,084	22,74	26.2	1.24	1.4	6,286	1,615	25.7	2,108	33.5	486	7.7	140	2.2	69.1	18.6			
Light sections	1,841.0	3,946	21.4	3.92	2.1	14,072	5,935	28.0	3,837	27.3	1,466	13.4	394	2.8	68.5	21.4			
Wire rod	2,805	3,979	26.0	8.4	1.1	55,43	20,50	37.0	1,375	24.8	518	9.3	193	3.5	74.6	27.0			
Strip	4,335	3,432	53.0	5.3	1.2	28,50	672	24.3	1,303	45.7	381	13.4	75	2.6	86.0	16.0			
Plates	1,198.7	5,158	26.3	6.3	0.5	8,766	1,842	21.0	2,484	28.3	1,097	12.9	329	2.2	64.0	15.4			
Sheets	2,321.3	5,724	22.7	18.5	0.7	19,504	7,769	42.2	5,868	30.4	773	4.0	377	3.5	78.1	30.9			
Steel tubes & fittings	1,772.6	2,364	130	4.39	2.5	14,983	6,356	43.1	4,798	32.0	228	1.5	468	3.3	79.9	36.4			
Wire	2,296	638	26.7	1.11	4.8	1,527	291	18.1	555	36.3	270	17.7	33	2.2	75.3	12.7			
Tin plate	5,759	801	21.4	1	0.0	2,937	890	30.3	1,072	36.5	24	0.6	628	21.4	89.0	23.8			
Wheels, tyres & axles	201	14	7.0	7	3.5	160	74	41.1	55	30.6	21	11.7	4	2.2	85.6	36.8			

Notes : 1) EC (9) include EC (6) and UK, Denmark and Ireland.

2) USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland (Exports from the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Albania and Mongolia are not available.)

3) Ingots & semis include hot coils for rerolling.

Source: ECR, Statistics of World Trade in Steel

These prices are FOB prices at Antwerp, the main port of Belgium, and include exporters' 2 1/2% commission. The shippers are EC steelmakers. However, they are rather spot prices. It is questionable whether they represent actual prices on long-term contracts, but it is possible to grasp a long-term trend of the prices. The FOB Antwerp prices are only one which can be used as a guide.

- g. Products under long-term contracts are stable in the price and normally lower priced than those traded on spot basis.
- h. In recent years, the export prices from Japan are watched in the world trade because of increased weight of Japan's export in the world trade in steel.
- i. Since the world steel trade is increasingly subjected to import controls, the export prices are more closely related with domestic prices in the exporting countries, especially in major developed countries. This reflects the emergence of "fair value" concept which compares the export price with the domestic price, and excepting some special cases, the export price is rarely lower than the domestic market price of the exporting countries.

Generally speaking, Japanese export businesses are handled through sogo-shosha, or general trading companies, and EC steel exports through trading companies owned by steel mills in Europe.

In recent years, however, both in developed and developing countries, steel mills become importers sometimes as domestic marketing measures to prevent deterioration of prices due to infiltration of low priced imports.

As any rate, international steel trades are decided by negotiation between steel suppliers in a country and users in another country. The prices tend to be affected in a great measure by the steel demand and supply condition in the world.

However, for the past decade, on the background of reduced steel demand due to the over-killed world economy, the steel production capacity continue to exceed the demand, resulting in buyers' market.

As already mentioned, a guide for long-term trend of prices in the world steel trade is FOB Antwerp prices. As far as steel export prices are concerned, there are no exchanges as those in London and New York for non-ferrous metals.

There is Bourse Industrielle de Belgique in Brussels. This is a time-honored gathering established in 1919 where basic price levels are fixed without difficulty. Industries included are iron and steel, machinery and coal, etc. Every Wednesday afternoon excepting holidays,

industries' representatives gather at the meeting place in Brussels to exchange informations, and export prices for the week come to rest at a level somehow. Steel exporters play a central role in case of iron and steel and the prices thus fixed are FOB Antwerp prices and indicate actual level of export prices of European steelmakers.

Recent FOB Antwerp prices are shown in Table E-13 and at present they are relatively lower than a while back.

As already mentioned, international prices of steel are usually determined by negotiation between suppliers and users and in a certain range depending on domestic prices in importing countries and exporting countries.

In case of steel import to EC countries from third countries, there are a number of bilateral trade agreements between EC and third countries. This system is called negotiated system or arrangement system, by which prices and volume are fixed. The export prices to EC are governed by the agreed prices.

In case of steel import to the United States, there was a system called Trigger Price Mechanism up to January 1982, by which lowest allowable import prices were fixed and the export to the United States was made under this restriction (At the end of 1982, TPM was still suspended. See Table E-8).

In some cases of steel export from developed countries to developing countries, there are exports on economic co-operation basis and they are often linked to development projects in the developing countries, and some exports from centrally planned economies are linked to political objectives. In those cases, the prices are remote from the ordinary international steel prices.

This condition further intensifies controlling nature of the world steel trade. Besides, continuous export of large quantities of steel resulted in various complaints from importing countries. This is especially remarkable in the United States.

As pig iron, scrap and semis are interchangeable, their prices show a tendency to follow a similar pattern. Table E-14 shows changes in prices of those items imported to Japan.



Table E-13 Actual Export Prices at the Continent  
(FOB Antwerp Prices)

(FOB \$/MT)

	Rebars, 12mm & over	Sections (up to 600mm)	Wire rod, 5.5mm	Heavy plates, over 1)	C.R. coil (17 - 20G)
1976	180~205	220~260	220~225	100~225	225~325
77	170~180	190~210	180~205	185~210	235~260
78	180~285	200~305	230~290	230~310	245~350
79	305~335	305~325	310~345	300~335	360~395
80	285~330	325~340	300~370	320~335	360~410
81	225~300	285~325	280~325	310~350	350~400
1981, Nov. 27	230~250+	320+	300~325+	320~340+	400+
Dec. 30	230~240+	320+	300~315+	340	390+
1982, Jan. 29	235~240+	320+	310+	340	380+
Feb. 26	235~240+	320+	300/310+	340+/340	380+
Mar. 30	235+	320+	295~300/310+	340+/340	380+
Apr. 30	230+	290~300+	270~275+	340+/350	370~375+
May 28	210~225+	290~300+	270~275+	330~340	365~370+
June 29	210~215+	280~285+	270~275+	310~320	350
July 30	210+	280+	255~260+	300	350+
Aug. 27	190+	270+	240~250+	300	330~335/345~350+
Sep. 21	185~190+	250/260+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
24	185~190+	250/260+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
28	185~190+	250/260+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
Oct. 1	185~190+	260~270+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
5	185~190+	260~270+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
8	185~190+	260~270+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
12	185~190+	260~270+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
15	185~190+	260~270+	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
19	185~190+	260~270+/250	230~240+	280~290	330+/330
22	185~190+	260~270+/250	230~240+	280~290	320/330+
26	185~190+	260~270+/250	230~240+	280~290	320/330+
29	185~190+	250~255+	220~230+	280	320
Nov. 2	180~190+	250~255+	220~230+	280	320
5	180~190+	250~255+	220~230+	280	310~320
9	180~185+	250~255+	220~230+	280	310~320
12	180~185+	250~255+	220~230+	280	310~320
16	180~185+	250~255+	220~230+	280	310~320
Dec. 7	180~185+	240~250	220~230+	270~275	310
20	180~185+	240~250	220~230+	260~270	310~315

Note: Price for a year shows the highest and lowest in that year.  
Date is the date of issue of Metal Bulletin.  
Includes exporters' 2.5% commission.

Source: Metal Bulletin

Table E-14 Average Unit Import Prices of Semis, Pig Iron & Scrap into Japan

	Semis				Pig Iron		Scrap		
	Total Import (MT)	Unit Price CIF (¥1,000/MT)		Total Import (1000t)	Unit Price (CIF)		Total Import (1000t)	Unit Price (CIF)	
		Blooms	Billets		Slabs	Yen		U S \$	Yen
1975	47,547	52	50	101	...	...	2,508	32,500	109
1976	128,485	42	62	...	...	...	1,875	30,800	105
1977	132,851	38	36	47	...	...	1,554	23,000	89
1978	217,746	36	46	35	735	23,200	3,800	23,500	116
1979	496,736	54	59	50	551	36,900	2,825	35,800	158
1980	401,512	61	59	56	889	35,100	2,990	36,500	165
1981	177,877	...	55	53	1,241 (FY)	29,500	1,557	31,700	141
1982 4-9	65,369	...	55	53	74 (September)	31,900	1,164	32,900	133

Note : ... sign indicates data which is unreliable and excluded in this Study.

Source: Ministry of Finance, External Trade Statistics

F. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS RELATED WITH STEEL INDUSTRY AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

I. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

In OECD, mainly Steel Committee deals with various matters related with steel industry. The Steel Committee was established in November 1978 with initial commitments on steel trade as follows:

- a. Sacrifice of restructuring of steel industry in each country shall not be reflected in its trade policy.
- b. No trade policy shall not be taken to bring about changes in the traditional flow of trades.

For this purpose, statistical information concerning the steel industry is followed up by continuous information system and each country member presents at the Steel Committee its policy and current situation of its steel industry to ensure transparency about each country's steel policy.

In reality, however, there are some conflicts among developed countries as evidenced by the steel dispute between EC and the United States in 1982, and efforts are being made for progress of the steel industry in each country as well as in the world through mutual understanding and transparency of facts. As regards the situation in Latin America, OECD Steel Committee holds a meeting of special Liaison Committee with Mexico. Therefore, the sessions of OECD Steel Committee include those of Steel Committee, those of Working Groups, those with TUAC and special sessions with Mexico.

Informations of OECD Steel Committee are distributed only to the countries attended the meeting as a rule, but the unified data for the world such as statistics of capacity, etc. are of special significance.

II. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

This provides a rare opportunity where the representatives from free world and centrally planned economies gather periodically with respect to the steel industry. Steel Committee of UN ECE headquartered in Geneva covers all major steelmaking countries throughout the world, and certain countries like Japan which are located outside the region participate in consultative capacity. They have no right to vote but in fact act as regular members of the Committee.

For many years, ECE is very active in the activities related with the steel industry and holds various technical seminars and sessions of Working Groups in addition to the annual meeting of Steel Committee in autumn with study tour every year.

Publications of ECE Steel Committee include Steel Market in X year, which gives valuable data concerning the steel industry throughout the world, Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics and Statistics of World Trade in Steel.

### III. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

As a UN organization to promote industrial development, UNIDO is an organization particularly concerned with developing countries. It has a headquarter in Vienna and started activities from January 1, 1967, after its establishment by Resolution No.2152 at UN general meeting on November 17, 1966.

As regards the activities in the field of metal and metallurgical industries, UNIDO selected steel and fertilizer as the most important industries in line with Lima Declaration which aims at increasing the share of developing countries in the world industrial production to 25% by 2000.

Therefore, UNIDO is very active in the field of metal and metallurgical industries. The activities can be divided into operational direct assistance activities and supporting activities.

#### 1. Operational Direct Assistance Activities

This concerns concrete and direct technical assistance to developing countries.

- a. Feasibility study or pre-feasibility study concerning construction of new steel and plans
- b. Assistance on regional or national level concerning long-range plans for steel industry
- c. Assistance to installation and operation of pilot plants
- d. Advice on selection of iron and steelmaking processes and facilities
- e. Advice on rationalization and modernization of steel mills

- f. Advice on development and diversification of products
- g. Advice on product standardization and quality control
- h. Advice on technological transfer
- i. Assistance to establishment of technical laboratory and research center
- j. Cooperation through seminars and dispatch of experts
- k. Supply of various informations and publications
- l. Advice on raw material processing

## 2. Supporting Activities

This covers activities to provide indirect assistance on development and expansion of the steel industry through various seminars, symposiums and export meetings.

At the second general meeting of UNIDO held March 12 through 26, 1975, in Lima, Peru, "Lima Declaration and activity plan concerning industrial development" was adopted, and UNIDO secretariate made broad reorganization as of January 1, 1976, to be more efficient to meet this new development.

The Declaration called for special attention to the development of steel industry together with other basic industries such as chemical, petroleum chemical and engineering.

In line with the guideline that the developing countries account for 25% of the world industrial production by 2000, it was envisaged that the steel industry in developing countries including China produces 550 million tonnes in 2000, accounting for 31% of the world production of 1,750 million tonnes.

For this purpose, UNIDO calls attention to the following:

- a. Gathering and analysis of technological and economic data concerning development and expansion of the steel industry in developing countries
- b. Study of problems and advantages of developed and developing countries concerning steel production and trade
- c. Study and analysis of possibility of regional relocation of industrial production, considering changes in pattern of steel demand and production capacity

- d. Provision of meetings and opportunity for discussion and negotiation between developed and developing countries with respect to knowhow, technology, steelmaking machinery and facilities, resources and markets
- e. Preparation of long-range plans for progress of steel industry in developing countries

UNIDO held the second general meeting in Lima from March 12 through 26 and adopted "Lima Declaration and activity plan for industrial development". In its activity plan, it pointed out the necessity and urgent nature of consultation meetings between developed and developing countries and pressed for implementation of the goals for fertilizer and steel industries.

It is well known that the Lima Declaration contains a strategic objective to increase the share of developing countries in the world industrial production to 25% by 2000.

Of the industrial production, priority was placed on sector approach on fertilizer and steel industries, and for steel industry, many meetings were convened beginning with preparatory meetings from December 6 to 10, 1976.

This had been ratified at the April 1976 meeting of International Development Board (IDB) of UNIDO where it was decided to take actions in the field of certain industries. Thereafter, IDB held a meeting in September 1976 and established a consultation system by forming secretariate consisting of governments, labors and consumers.

IDB is responsible for implementation of various decisions adopted at the general meetings of UNIDO and also for inspection and approval of plans and budgets of UNIDO.

Already several sessions of consultation meeting were held with respect to steel industry and various working groups were formed to study condition of raw materials and others.

Steel consultation system held the third session in September 1982 at La Guaira, Venezuela, where nearly 200 representatives from 46 nations attended.

Of the information submitted at the session, the scenario for steel industry in 1990 drafted by UNIDO secretariate is shown in Table F-1.

Table F-1 UNIDO Scenario for Steel Industry in Developing Countries in 1990

	Low-growth Scenario	Normative Scenario
Premises	Present worldwide slow economic growth will continue for a long period. (Only projects with high probability are realized as capacity.)	Projects announced by developing countries will be realized. (Restrictions in capital, etc. will be removed.)
Steelmaking capacity in developing countries expected in 1990	1980 capacity 76 million tonnes/year Addition 63.5 " (New entry 6 countries) (75 projects 33 countries) Total 139.5 million tonnes/year (Production in 1980 57.8 million tonnes/year)	1980 capacity 76 million tonnes/year Addition 1,117 " (New entry 32 countries) (138 projects 65 countries) Total 193 million tonnes/year
Steel demand in developing countries expected in 1990	(1979 consumption 92.6 million tonnes/year) 1990 at 4% growth 142.5 " " at 2.5% growth 122.4 " "	(1979 consumption 92.6 million tonnes/year) 1990 at 9% growth 238.8 " " at 6.5% growth 185.0 " "
Fund required (Construction cost: \$1,500/t/year)	About \$100 billion	About \$170 billion
Manpower required (unit: 1,000 persons)		
Persons to be added by 1990; ( ) shows foreigners.		
Engineer & professional staff	17 (4)	23 (6)
Supervisory staff, engineer, office staff	96 (10)	132 (13)
Skilled worker	380 (19)	527 (26)
Unskilled worker	68	93
Total	560 (33)	725 (45)

Source: Data presented at III Consultation Meeting on the Iron & Steel Industry, UNIDO, Sept. 1982

#### IV. International Iron & Steel Institute (IISI)

IISI is a private international body consisting of members of the steel industry in free world and is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. The institute publishes various valuable steel statistics and has standing committees engaged in study and research in various fields such as steel technology, market development, raw materials, environment and labor, etc. Short-range forecast of steel consumption compiled by IISI twice a year receives high reputation.

#### V. South East Asia Iron & Steel Institute (SEAISI)

SEAISI was established in March 1971 and has its headquarter in Manila, Philippines.

Members consist of regular members from 5 ASEAN countries and Taiwan and supporting members of Australia and Japan.

Being created in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of United Nations and in line with strategic objective to promote industrial development through the former ECAFE of UN, the institute aims at effective development of steel industry through regional cooperation.

Center of its activities lies in technological matters, and technical seminars and symposiums are held twice a year, in spring and autumn, when its Board of Directors meeting and General Meeting are held, and attended by many people from both in and outside the region.

Plant directory, statistics data, news letters and quarterly bulletins issued by the Institute are very helpful for understanding of the steel industry in the region.



## G. POSITION OF BRAZILIAN EXPORT OF PIG IRON, INGOTS & SEMIS IN WORLD STEEL

This Study on feasibility of a project to establish an integrated steel mill to produce pig iron, ingots and semis for export as part of the large-scale regional development at Carajas, Brazil, necessitated in-depth studies covering broad related fields.

The basic concept of this Study was first to consider the feasibility of such steel production in Brazil as a kind of "black box" and position the Brazilian steel industry in the changing world steel industry and then study the possibility of export of the iron and steel products in question. This naturally called for a study of the present condition of the world steel industry and possible changes of its structure in future and raised the question how the export of the Brazilian products should be positioned in the world steel market. Therefore, in the Study, various statistical data were used to grasp the present condition, and the facts thus found were made the basis of the Study. Also, it needs be mentioned that full attention was directed to the speciality of pig iron, ingots and semis in the world trade.

Brazil is considered for many years as a country of great promise in the 21st century and in fact is gifted with unlimited possibilities. The matter may lie in the process and schedule of their realization.

### I. General Consideration

It should be mentioned that the present Study on the possibility of export of pig iron, ingots and semis with respect to the project to establish an integrated steel mill in Carajas, Brazil was a very difficult one. The reasons are as given in Section A-V. As already mentioned, the export of those products is characterized by the fact that their selling (export) prices cannot be determined on the basis of production cost in Brazil but are governed by the prices of final products produced from those intermediate products.

In addition, purchases of those products are strongly subjected to management consideration of purchasers with regard to their production flow. This is also true to sellers. In the long history of steel industry in the world, there have been a very few examples of establishment of an integrated steel mill specializing in export of pig iron, ingots and semis and their motives were also very limited.

Such condition has been already observed. It may be said that

objectively there is only limited room for pig iron, ingots and semis exported from Brazil to obtain established position as merchandise in the world steel market, and to make it possible, much efforts need be made to make their prices strongly competitive and establish a strong relation with overseas customers as reliable and stable source of those products.

From the above characteristics of the products and the trend of the world steel market, it can be said that it would be easier to ensure the feasibility of this project by incorporating the production of pig iron and semis under this project in the national policy of harmonious progress of the steel industry in Brazil including protective and fostering measures than by designing the project for export only. It is also easier to control it as a steel mill in the country. In this sense, it would be of significance to study the possibility of this project as production of the products designed for domestic consumption for the immediate future. Taking into consideration various existing iron and steel projects underway in Brazil, it may be said that the objective condition of export environment for this Carajas project is likely to ripen in the 1990s.

In connection with the production of pig iron and semis as part of Carajas Project, it is expected that some calculation will be made of estimated production cost of the products. But the project should not be judged by the result of such calculation alone but needs be considered from the point of view that the project, as expansion of the steel industry, will have a big and dynamic effect on the national economy. The desire of Brazil gifted with abundant natural resources for iron and steelmaking to aim at export rather than domestic consumption by utilizing iron ore and charcoal wood is fully justifiable. If the project is helped by strong policies and, if required, protective and fostering measures of the government in view of the above, it can be said that there is a possibility for export of the products in question in line with the structural change in the world steel industry.

## II. Export Characteristics of Pig Iron

As already mentioned, pig iron which Brazil contemplates to export is generally of marginal nature, and its international price fluctuates widely depending on pig iron requirements of user steel companies and changes in demand and supply among manufacturing processes.

Price of pig iron is always affected by the price of scrap in part, and in recent years, by the cost of sponge iron produced by DR process.

At modern integrated steel mills based on blast furnace-B.O.F. route, pig iron for steelmaking is mostly in molten condition because B.O.F.s require hot metal and because this flow of metal between the processes results in saving of energy.

Therefore, pig iron sold on the market as cold pig is destined for use in steel-making by electric arc furnaces and open hearth furnaces. But, though rare, the integrated steel mills based on blast furnaces buy (import) cold pig on long-term contracts as buffer stock.

As for foundry iron, its price is relatively high in cost because steel mills in developed countries produce mainly iron for steelmaking and only limited amount of foundry iron. Therefore, import of foundry iron has showed an increasing trend in all of Japan, European region and the United States. Users of foundry iron require small amount of iron with varying specifications. Brazilian production system based on charcoal small blast furnaces is suitable to meet such market requirement. Brazil has already developed pig iron industry for foundry uses based on the charcoal blast furnaces whose products have already shown competitiveness in the international market.

### III. Export Characteristics of Semis

As already discussed, there are many patterns of cases where semis are sold or exported, depending on the management consideration and overall operation of steel mills at the time of such sale.

In order to enlarge and strengthen participation in the international steel exports, Brazil has established a joint venture to produce semis, called "Cia Siderurgia de Tubarao" with Italian and Japanese counterparts, whose production capacity being 3 million tonnes per year, scheduled to begin operation by the end of 1983.

Patterns of cases where sale or purchase of semis takes place are given in Section C-II-1. As far as purchase of semis by overseas users is concerned, special consideration should be given to the following points.

- a. When a user is in developing countries, semis must be delivered to the user on the just-in-time bases. Therefore, for assurance of stable and adequate supply, purchase of the semis from domestic sources is given priority and import of the semis is considerably limited in the quantity.
- b. Demand tends to fluctuate widely according to business cycles, and it is necessary to give some extent of flexibility and allowance in determining the quantity which the user is obliged to accept.

- c. Integrated steel mills specialized in the production of semis may be considered to be at an interim stage before installation of final rolling facilities and finishing facilities in addition to the existing facilities.

#### IV. Structural Changes in the Steel Industry in Developed Countries and Export of Pig Iron and Semis

As specially studied in Section B of this Chapter, restructuring measures of the steel industry is going on for its survival, in particular, in the United States and European countries. The pattern of restructuring varies according to regions and countries as seen in Section B. Of the steel industry in developed countries, the U.S. steel industry is at the crossroads as aptly described by AISI and the strategies are so selected from the viewpoint of economic security as to keep and secure a steel industry with capacity enough to satisfy at least the minimum requirements necessary for the national economy.

For the purpose, efforts are directed to the improvement of productivity, pursuit of the highest efficiency and modernization, but emphasis is placed obviously on the down-stream, rolling department, in addition to the steelmaking department by introduction of continuous casting facilities for improved productivity.

The modernization of the up-stream, especially blast furnace department has delayed because of extreme aging of coke ovens and difficulty of their replacement from environmental complication. Basically the blast furnaces in the United States are small and old and their productivity is low.

There is an ample supply of scrap in the United States and the number of integrated steel mills equipped with electric arc furnaces in addition to B.O.F.s is increasing and the number of so-called mini-mills depending on scrap is also increasing.

Though the age structure of facilities of the steel industry in the United States is rather heavy on older side, the production capacity is relatively larger than the demand at present. If the growth of steel demand is slow as expected, the overall demand and supply balance in the United States as a whole will not necessitate import of foreign steels as far as the quantity is concerned.

The question is this. Once the restructuring efforts of the U.S. steel industry is completed in the 1980s, isn't there a possibility when individual steel companies who cut or gave up their up-stream department look for pig iron or semis from other domestic makers or from overseas?

This can be conceived in the trend or qualitatively. But it is extremely difficult to forecast when or to what extent such situation will occur.

Strength of the U.S. steel industry in its behavior and performance should not be seen too lightly and it is necessary to watch the development in the 1980s.

The situation is same in Europe, and as observed in Section B, there are going on rough waves of drastic restructuring of the steel industry. In both the United States and EC, the production capacities which can be operated economically are now limited because of price drop due to over-killing of the world steel demand and cost rise due to lower operating rate of production facilities.

In this respect, if the world steel market recovers and steel price rises in future, the production capacities of marginal steel makers will be activated. Then it will become necessary to compare cost of the products from those marginal facilities and that of the products produced by the steel mill specializing in the production of semis in Brazil.

On the other hand, however, the restructuring plans under way under the auspices of EC Commission include concentration of production to efficient, high productivity steel mills and reorganization to rational and specialized steel mills, discarding or cutting inefficient, out-of-date-facilities.

This implies a possibility of occurrence of unbalance among production processes in a steel mill or among production processes in a group of steelmills belonging to the same capital ownership, necessitating purchase of semis from others. The 1990s is expected to reveal a clear direction.

As regards the USSR, the largest steelmaking country in the world, as observed in Section B, the production of pig iron is sluggish and, together with low production of iron ore, poses a problem to her steel industry. This is also true to the other Eastern European countries. Their steel industry being heavily dependent on iron ore supply from the USSR, the latter's low production aggravates the shortage of pig iron in those countries. This has been always the cause of their import of pig iron. In reality, however, the pig iron import by COMECON countries has not been very large. This is because there is a policy of COMECON to keep self-support of pig iron in the group and so, the shortage of pig iron does not always result in the import from the third countries.

The same thing can be said about semis. Constant efforts are being made to maintain balance among products by adjustment of trade in the region through Intermetal, and any unbalance is hardly

reflected in increased import from the third countries. In this sense, the USSR and other Eastern European countries cannot be considered as either competitors or a big market to the pig iron and semis to be produced in Brazil.

As regards developing countries, India, South Africa and Australia are exporters of pig iron and/or semis. However, they cannot be constant exporting countries of those products in view of their past trend in steel demand and supply. Namely, they exported the products sometimes in the past according to domestic demand condition. It can be said that in future too, it is unlikely for them to plan construction of steel mills specializing in the production of pig iron and semis for export.

Appendix Table Present Condition and Trend of Trades of  
Pig Iron, Ingots & Semis

Export of Pig Iron and Semis by 10 Major Countries  
(1972 - 1981)

— Details of Import by Region —

I.	Pig Iron . . . . .	[7]-144
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III.	Sources of Statistics . . . . .	[7]-175

I. Export of Pig Iron by Destination, 1972 - 1981

(10 Major Exporting Countries)

Code for Pig Iron: Major Classification 73.01 -



Appendix Table I Export of Pig Iron by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Exporting country	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	Of which Brazil	Africa	Oceania	Unknown	
1972	Germany, FR	819.3	1.2	8.7	789.5		19.1		6.3		0.6	
	France	110.5			110.2				0.3			
	Belgium/Luxembourg	10.3		0.1	10.1				0.1	0.1		
	Netherlands	0.1									0.1	
	Italy	3.1			0.2				0.1		2.8	
	UK	12.2	0.6		9.5				2.0			
	Sweden	6.2			6.2							
	Austria											
	USA	13.6	2.9		2.2	3.4	5.1					
	Japan	381.7	341.4		40.5	0.1						
Total	1357.0	346.2	8.8	961.8	3.5	24.2			8.8	0.1	3.7	
1973	Germany, FR	1164.0	85.5	11.4	964.2		90.3		12.5		1.1	
	France	185.7			185.2				0.5			
	Belgium/Luxembourg	17.2			17.1							
	Netherlands	151.4	122.5		28.1						0.1	
	Italy	5.3	-		2.0		0.8					
	UK	2.5	0.2		2.0		0.1					
	Sweden	42.9	28.4		14.6							
	Austria	20.2	-		20.2							
	USA	13.8	0.4	0.5		8.6	3.7					
	Japan	108.2	108.2									
Total	1717.8	344.8	12.0	1239.5	8.6	94.9		0.1	14.4	-	1.2	

Appendix Table I (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Exporting country	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	Of which Brazil	Africa	Oceania	Unknown
1974	Germany, FR	1,568.9	181.0	1.75	1,036.7	0.8	100.9	0.5	23.3		0.7
	France	558.8	1.0	1.0	554.1	2.0			0.6		
	Belgium/Luxembourg	1.1			1.1						
	Netherlands	5.1	2.7		3.23						
	Italy	2.8			2.7						
	UK	254.5	223.2	0.1	1.99	10.3	0.2		0.6	0.1	
	Sweden	207.0	55.9		129.9	7.5	1.27				
	Austria	2.8			2.08						
	USA	91.2	2.6	0.2		27.5	60.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	
	Japan	72.1	65.1			7.0					
Total	2,434.4	551.7	1.88	1,607.6	55.2	175.5	0.6	24.8	0.2	0.7	
1975	Germany, FR	762.9	5.0	2.0	715.6	5.0	18.8		14.6		1.9
	France	220.9	0.6	1.2	210.4		1.0		7.8		
	Belgium/Luxembourg	12.0			10.9		1.1				
	Netherlands	3.1			2.0						
	Italy	0.7			0.5				0.2		0.2
	UK	165	1.4	0.7	14.6		0.4		1.5		
	Sweden	193.5			141.5	50.0	1.8				
	Austria	2.4			2.4						
	USA	54.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	20.6	32.8		0.1		
	Japan	406.8	81.9	2.07	52.1	140.2	81.6		0.1	0.2	
Total	1,676.7	69.1	24.8	1,185.0	215.8	167.5		24.2	0.2	2.1	

Appendix Table I (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Exporting country	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	Of which Brazil	Africa	Oceania	Unknown
1976	Germany, FR	821.1	-	4.7	809.7	-	0.5	-	5.2	-	1.0
	France	226.8	-	0.7	222.0	0.9	-	-	3.2	-	-
	Belgium/Luxembourg	33.5	-	0.5	32.8	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Italy	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UK	60.9	0.4	0.5	50.7	2.1	0.1	-	1.1	-	-
	Sweden	53.9	-	-	53.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Austria	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	USA	52.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	28.7	21.7	-	0.9	-	-
	Japan	146.3	45.8	-	100.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Total	1595.2	46.5	6.5	1270.2	37.7	22.2	-	10.9	0.1	1.0	
1977	Germany, FR	794.9	0.5	7.1	689.2	-	0.6	-	5.7	-	1.0
	France	192.3	-	-	178.3	2.1	-	-	4.9	-	-
	Belgium/Luxembourg	56.5	-	-	56.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Netherlands	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Italy	0.4	-	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UK	47.2	-	0.9	30.4	15.2	-	-	0.7	-	-
	Sweden	156.2	32.3	-	98.1	25.8	-	-	-	-	0.1
	Austria	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	USA	46.6	1.20	0.1	3.4	18.9	12.1	-	-	-	-
	Japan	563.9	547.9	0.4	10.5	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
1 0 Total	1767.6	592.6	8.6	1067.2	74.0	12.8	-	11.5	-	1.1	

Appendix Table I (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Exporting country	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	of which Brazil	Africa	Oceania	Unknown	
1978	Germany, FR	7567	2.2	3.6	7165	--	9.3	--	14.0	--	--	
	France	1275	--	0.6	1156	6.2	--	--	7.1	--	--	
	Belgium/Luxembourg	369	--	--	365	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Netherlands	37	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Italy	55	--	--	49	--	--	--	0.3	--	0.2	
	UK	348	0.3	5.6	218	5.0	--	--	1.0	--	--	
	Sweden	5105	19.1	--	1759	1564	--	--	--	--	0.2	
	Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	USA	364	31.6	0.1	36	6.1	4.9	--	0.1	--	--	
	Japan	327	32.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Total	15316	261.8	10.0	10779	1537	5.4	--	22.5	--	0.4	
1979	Germany, FR	9485	4.6	9.2	8919	--	7.6	--	35.2	--	--	
	France	3603	--	0.9	3321	263	--	--	1.0	--	--	
	Belgium/Luxembourg	226	--	--	224	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	
	Netherlands	228	--	--	227	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	
	Italy	69	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	UK	225	0.1	1.0	205	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	
	Sweden	1503	57.1	--	857	75	--	--	--	--	--	
	Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	USA	524	60.5	0.1	33	89	5.6	--	--	0.1	--	
	Japan	502	49.6	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Total	16795	181.8	11.9	13825	427	143	--	37.2	--	0.1	

Appendix Table I (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Exporting country	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	Of which Brazil	Africa	Oceania	Unknown
1990	Germany, FR	1 002.2	7.8	5.1	9 646	-	0.5	-	26.1	-	-
	France	284.9	0.1	1.0	2 696	13.6	-	-	0.7	-	-
	Belgium/Luxembourg	7.6	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Netherlands	9.0	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
	Italy	1.9	-	0.1	1.6	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
	UK	30.2	0.5	0.2	29.0	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
	Sweden	179.6	52.7	-	114.7	12.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
	Austria	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	USA	66.2	40.7	0.1	-	4.8	20.5	-	-	-	-
	Japan	5.9	5.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 587.7	107.5	4.6	13 960	50.5	21.0	-	27.9	-	0.2	
1991	Germany, FR	782.6	7.1	3.9	7 591	-	5.5	-	24.6	-	-
	France	195.7	-	-	178.8	10.0	5.5	-	1.5	-	-
	Belgium/Luxembourg	8.6	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Netherlands	4.6	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Italy	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sweden	45.1	-	-	41.0	4.1	-	-	-	-	-
	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	USA	14.8	1.6	1.0	0.1	6.7	4.8	-	0.4	0.1	-
	Japan	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 052.7	10.2	5.0	9 725	20.9	15.5	-	28.5	0.1	-	

II. Export of Ingots & Semis by Destination, 1972 - 1981

(10 Major Exporting Countries)

Appendix Table II-1	Total Export by 10 Countries . . . . .	[7]-151
Appendix Table II-2	France . . . . .	[7]-153
Appendix Table II-3	Germany, FR . . . . .	[7]-155
Appendix Table II-4	Netherlands . . . . .	[7]-159
Appendix Table II-5	UK . . . . .	[7]-161
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Appendix Table II-7	Belgium/Luxembourg . . . . .	[7]-165
Appendix Table II-8	Sweden . . . . .	[7]-167
Appendix Table II-9	Austria . . . . .	[7]-169
Appendix Table II-10	Japan . . . . .	[7]-171

Appendix Table II-1 Total Export of Ingots & Semis from 10 Major Exporting Countries by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	S.E. Asia		Middle East		Europe										North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania
		Total	Japan	Total	Japan	Nether-lands	Bel/Lux	France	Germany, FR	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Brazil						
1972	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Special steel	4,445	100	1578	24126	4422	3312	4894	5669	2845	601	09	79	2716	617	3951	85	369	86		
		3014	15.2	05	1888	37	89	500	539	473	132	73	69	785	720	121	19	21	12		
	<b>Total</b>	39479	1758	1597	29014	4459	3461	5394	6208	3518	733	80	148	3515	1337	4072	102	409	109		
1973	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Special steel	43804	24	1669	27926	4703	4233	5205	6425	3112	334	28	51	937	460	6574	1265	549	56		
		3321	153	13	2371	49	110	602	434	595	214	40	104	622	592	94	21	50	38		
	<b>Total</b>	47125	4444	1662	30297	4757	4343	5907	6859	3707	543	63	155	1539	852	6468	1286	599	64		
1974	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Special steel	48121	--	1531	32623	4971	3039	5666	9849	2565	917	31	194	711	396	7755	1965	2120	64		
		3957	292	111	2578	80	273	571	453	545	139	73	136	555	345	346	185	76	17		
	<b>Total</b>	52078	5581	1642	35201	5051	3312	6237	10302	3111	1056	104	380	1266	741	8101	2150	2196	81		
1975	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Special steel	63040	02	3592	49581	1604	2296	3750	9180	1260	1548	253	452	1133	706	13114	2206	2523	31		
		4257	207	112	2387	50	99	754	300	488	122	101	59	649	527	787	33	101	04		
	<b>Total</b>	67297	3486	3704	41768	1654	2395	4504	9480	1748	1670	354	511	1782	1233	13901	2239	2624	35		
1976	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Special steel	45869	2007	1581	36561	2564	2048	6859	8104	2304	3482	10	474	834	615	4648	36	1224	--		
		4528	167	59	3135	33	138	844	612	935	76	79	42	516	340	280	756	09	50	05	
	<b>Total</b>	51597	2176	1640	39696	2577	2186	7703	8716	3239	3538	89	516	1174	893	5404	45	1274	05		

Appendix Table II-1 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	Europe							North America			Latin America	Africa	Oceania				
			S.E. Asia	Japan East	Germany FR	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Brazil								
1977 Iron and steel Billets, primary Blanks, sheet bars, other semi, secondary steel Special steel		53868		1064	22585	241	2235	6201	1765	1571	70	584	1495	1378	3567		2302	02	
		4895	184	51	3907	63	470	654	826	54	79	85	491	412	235	02	22		
	Total	58764	5270	1115	26242	304	2703	6855	2571	1625	149	669	1986	1790	3802	02	2530	02	
	1978 Iron and steel Billets, primary Blanks, sheet bars, other semi, secondary steel Special steel		54136		2249	25063	158	2712	8090	1375	1610	25	643	2185	1825	1152		2288	09
			6026	214	48	4635	42	714	794	807	62	64	54	687	721	762		62	
Total		60162	5421	2297	27098	200	3426	8884	2182	1672	87	697	3072	2546	1914	03	2350	09	
1979 Iron and steel Billets, primary Blanks, sheet bars, other semi, secondary steel Special steel			39254		1963	27156	604	3457	9577	2724	1762	07	220	2185	944	1653		2996	08
			7540	355	17	5465	52	729	1122	1399	75	129	61	711	566	768		42	
	Total	46594	3645	1980	32599	656	4179	10699	4123	1837	136	281	2896	1510	2421	04	3038	11	
	1980 Iron and steel Billets, primary Blanks, sheet bars, other semi, secondary steel Special steel		54341		2282	26625	491	4355	7238	2955	2581	69	348	796	143	5472		3315	364
			9280	700	120	5976	65	811	1276	1706	291	132	108	289	152	2175		23	
Total		63621	6245	2407	31601	556	5166	8514	4661	2875	201	456	1025	295	7591	208	3338	364	
1981 Iron and steel Billets, primary Blanks, sheet bars, other semi, secondary steel Special steel			36406		2093	21079	253	7514	4630	1618	2865	96	215	2326	909	5178		1720	02
			2182	111	101	3807	27	672	598	721	315	75	93	222	65	1658		31	
	Total	38588	2187	2194	25282	280	8186	5228	2339	2900	171	308	2798	974	6836	1855	1821	09	



Appendix Table II-2 Export of Ingots & Semis from France by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia		Middle East		Europe						North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania				
			Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	USA	Brazil	Africa	Oceania								
1972 Ingots, ordinary steel, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, other semis, special steel		6583	273	61	305	5444	02	1737		1522	453	270				72	10	556	230	204		
		519			525	02	32		199	232	03					09	09	05		02		
		7432	273	61	305	5969	64	1769		1721	705	282				21	18	569	230	206		
		1259			1258			1240		18	30											
		3992	39		407	2924		910		925	385	20					09	09	416	71	231	
1973 Ingots, ordinary steel, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, other semis, special steel		104			70		16		12	25												
		24			24		05		10	02												
		600	24		35	529	06	38		284	180	02				03	23	25	04	16		
		5979	63		410	4803	11	2072		1149	623	22				12	12	443	75	247		
		970			740			848		42	30										30	
1974 Ingots, ordinary steel, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, other semis, special steel		2974	84		236	2158		678		629	306	100				21	21	66	18	260	09	
		419	35		465		93		236	57	15					14	01	44	10	12		
		106			106			14		17	40	04										
		616	27		576			66		256	189	09										
		5085	146		238	4245	15	1719		1180	592	158				35	55	110	28	302	09	
1975 Ingots, ordinary steel, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, other semis, special steel		785			762		456		82													
		4312			437	3029	01	918		767	401	119				20	20	377	04	451		
		556	51		502			03		230	09	10										
		50			50			16		11	12	06										
		455	24		349			02		133	93	15				50	50	20	16	10		
	6155	75		437	4692	07	1591		1223	515	148				70	70	397	20	484			
1976 Ingots, ordinary steel, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, other semis, special steel		451			442		405		36													
		2540	17		220	2009	09	656		277	602	03						52		163		
		602			561			06		19	19	155				09	09			32		
		66			66			11		03	21	17										
		700	15		660			60		287	242	07				04	03			21		
	4359	25		272	3729	14	1159		622	884	182				14	14	52		317			



Appendix Table II-3 Export of Ingots & Semis from Germany, FR by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Europe											North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania	Others					
		S.E. Asia		West Asia		Bel/Lux		France		Italy		UK		Sweden		Austria				USA		Brazil		
		Total	Japan	Total	Asia	Bel/Lux	France	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA				USA	USA	USA	USA	USA
1972 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	}	6478	123	854	8562	1607	3463	1112	82	03	12	—	—	—	507	—	—	—	106	20	34			
		719	29	13	642	15	370	11	—	18	43	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	36	01	03			
		10197	152	867	8704	1622	3833	1121	82	21	53	—	—	—	323	—	—	—	114	21	37			
		Total																						
1973 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	}	10292	170	673	8519	1620	2699	1711	114	01	35	—	—	725	—	—	—	136	45	56				
		826	23	04	779	27	377	116	—	70	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	05	01	06			
		11118	193	677	9298	1647	3076	1827	117	01	103	—	—	—	729	—	—	—	144	46	62			
		Total																						
1974 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	}	7620	231	341	6916	627	2994	827	280	10	90	—	—	27	118	—	—	197	04	34				
		1083	58	53	863	62	384	101	31	22	91	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	52	08	05			
		8903	269	394	7779	689	3378	928	311	32	181	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	229	12	39			
		Total																						
1975 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, club, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	}	8795	44	607	7843	415	1811	447	231	225	377	—	—	42	130	—	—	161	—	17				
		1121	26	26	986	32	489	107	17	38	38	—	—	—	114	—	—	—	10	02	08			
		9916	70	633	8729	447	2300	554	248	263	415	156	155	—	130	—	—	—	171	02	25			
		Total																						
1976 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	}	9505	56	302	8678	269	819	1092	234	04	511	—	—	24	141	—	—	299	—	14				
		1008	05	502	919	21	39	132	11	14	26	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	15	—	10			
		10513	58	502	9597	290	858	1224	245	18	337	78	58	—	141	—	—	—	314	—	24			
		Total																						

Appendix Table II-3 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Year	Destination Products	Total																
		Japan	Thailand	Singapore	Malaya	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	India	Pakistan	Iron	Saudi Arabia	Israel	Jordan	Syria	Lebanon	Other Asia	Subtotal
1977	Ingots, ordinary steel														45			45
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel			14					0.2	208	2.1		8.9					211
	Slabs, sheet pils., ordinary steel		78						0.1		0.2		0.2					0.5
	Other semis, ordinary steel								0.3		0.5		0.1					0.9
	Ingotis, semis, special steel								0.6	208	2.8		8.3					223
	Total		78	14					0.6	208	2.8		8.3					223
1978	Ingots, ordinary steel																	
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel			1.6	12.0	0.4			0.1	5.6	7.25		1.87					12.0
	Slabs, sheet pils., ordinary steel		5.3						0.5	2.5								0.5
	Other semis, ordinary steel		15.3		1.2				0.1	0.2	0.1							0.5
	Ingotis, semis, special steel	0.2						0.2										0.4
	Total	0.2	18.6	1.6	11.2	0.4		0.6	0.4	5.9	7.25		1.87		12.0			12.0
1979	Ingots, ordinary steel																	
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel	0.3		2.5	27	9.9			0.4		0.1		20.4		8.5			47.3
	Slabs, sheet pils., ordinary steel		6.1						0.2									0.3
	Other semis, ordinary steel		0.1						0.5				0.6					0.5
	Ingotis, semis, special steel								0.2									0.4
	Total	0.3	6.2	2.5	27	9.9		0.6	0.4	5.9	7.25		21.0		8.5			47.3
1980	Ingots, ordinary steel																	
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel			5.5	13.2	13.9			0.1		0.1		3.7		10.0			22.3
	Slabs, sheet pils., ordinary steel		7.2						0.1		0.1							0.5
	Other semis, ordinary steel								0.1		0.1							0.5
	Ingotis, semis, special steel								0.2									0.5
	Total		9.8	5.5	13.2	13.9		0.2	0.6	6.2	6.2		4.3		10.0			22.3
1981	Ingots, ordinary steel																	
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel			0.5	6.2	2.9			0.2				1.22		4.7			3.1
	Slabs, sheet pils., ordinary steel		12.5						2.5	1.56			0.3		0.5			0.5
	Other semis, ordinary steel								0.1	0.1								0.5
	Ingotis, semis, special steel								0.2									0.6
	Total		12.5	0.5	6.2	2.9		0.2	0.4	1.56			1.22		4.7			3.1
1982	Ingots, ordinary steel																	
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel								0.1				1.22		1.74			0.1
	Slabs, sheet pils., ordinary steel		12.5						2.5	1.56			0.3		0.5			0.5
	Other semis, ordinary steel								0.1	0.1								0.6
	Ingotis, semis, special steel								0.2									0.6
	Total		12.5					0.2	0.4	1.56			1.22		1.74			0.6
1983	Ingots, ordinary steel																	
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel								0.1				1.22		1.74			0.1
	Slabs, sheet pils., ordinary steel		12.5						2.5	1.56			0.3		0.5			0.5
	Other semis, ordinary steel								0.1	0.1								0.6
	Ingotis, semis, special steel								0.2									0.6
	Total		12.5					0.2	0.4	1.56			1.22		1.74			0.6

Appendix Table II-3 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Year	Destination	Exports												Sub-Total				
		Netherlands	Bel/Lux	France	Italy	UK	Denmark	Greece	Sweden	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Spain		USSR	Romania	Other Europe	
1977	Ingots, ordinary steel	50	45	25	34												124	
	Bloms, billets, ordinary steel	39	1160	753	712	244											170	
	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel	65	1	3489	69	48		16	63								36	
	Other semi, ordinary steel	10		13		62											243	
	Ingots, semi, special steel	10	330	344	63	12											26	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>306</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>6599</b>	
	1978	Ingots, ordinary steel		23	11													42
		Bloms, billets, ordinary steel	51	813	1142	324	290		34									3772
		Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel	58	26	3821	91	97		4	19								4387
		Other semi, ordinary steel	21	28	18	33	66		1									87
Ingots, semi, special steel		16	112	372	186	88			10								935	
<b>Total</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>5376</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>396</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>9223</b>	
1979		Ingots, ordinary steel		32	38													24
		Bloms, billets, ordinary steel	425	511	2174	765	589		138									5451
		Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel	57	253	3546	700	157		6	94								4178
		Other semi, ordinary steel	15	22	41	64	91		1									78
	Ingots, semi, special steel	24	95	411	504	29		23									1341	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>6170</b>	<b>1421</b>	<b>776</b>		<b>144</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11112</b>	
	1980	Ingots, ordinary steel		17	45	70	12											96
		Bloms, billets, ordinary steel	391	517	1614	1001	945		221									5816
		Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel	68	34	2711	143	745		59									3294
		Other semi, ordinary steel	22	113	62	10	34		1									207
Ingots, semi, special steel		53	332	506	547	158											1726	
<b>Total</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>1562</b>		<b>280</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>11141</b>	
1981		Ingots, ordinary steel			26	42	63											67
		Bloms, billets, ordinary steel	135	716	877	648	949		187									4621
		Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel	69	289	1538	61	130		14									2680
		Other semi, ordinary steel		34	27	69	83		1									116
	Ingots, semi, special steel	21	125	514	264	190		62									1170	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>2776</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>1275</b>		<b>192</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>8654</b>	

Appendix Table II-3 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Year	Products	Destination										Oceania	Unknown					
		Canada	USA	Mexico	Brazil	Venezuela	Ecuador	Other Latin America	Total	Algeria	Tunisia			Other Africa	SUB-TOTAL			
1977	Ingot, ordinary steel																	
	Bloom, billet, ordinary steel	0.5				10.5								10.2	45.0	2.6	58.0	
	Slab, sheet bar, ordinary steel																0.6	0.2
	Other semi, ordinary steel		0.1															
	Ingot, semi, special steel		1.4											0.5			0.2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>			<b>10.5</b>							<b>10.7</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>58.2</b>		<b>1.3</b>
1978	Ingot, ordinary steel																	
	Bloom, billet, ordinary steel	0.8		1.0		11.2				12.8		0.3		4.4	5.0	0.5	49.7	
	Slab, sheet bar, ordinary steel			1.2														
	Other semi, ordinary steel		0.2								1.0			0.3		0.7	9.2	
	Ingot, semi, special steel		0.6	3.8										4.4				0.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>		<b>11.2</b>				<b>12.8</b>		<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>58.9</b>		<b>0.2</b>
1979	Ingot, ordinary steel					0.7												
	Bloom, billet, ordinary steel		1.0	4.1	0.2	9.4				7.2		0.8		5.9	5.2	1.5	57.1	
	Slab, sheet bar, ordinary steel																	
	Other semi, ordinary steel		0.4												0.1	19.1	19.2	
	Ingot, semi, special steel		2.2	2.9										0.2			0.2	0.2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>				<b>7.2</b>		<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>7.65</b>		<b>0.2</b>
1980	Ingot, ordinary steel																	
	Bloom, billet, ordinary steel		0.2	12.6		0.8								8.9		0.4	82.5	
	Slab, sheet bar, ordinary steel					28.1						9.9						
	Other semi, ordinary steel			0.1								0.1				17.2	17.2	
	Ingot, semi, special steel		0.5	0.1								0.1					0.6	0.6
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>		<b>28.9</b>				<b>7.2</b>		<b>10.1</b>		<b>8.25</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>100.1</b>		<b>0.4</b>
1981	Ingot, ordinary steel																	
	Bloom, billet, ordinary steel	0.2	3.5	5.1		4.1				8.5		2.2		6.2	10.0	7.4	85.6	
	Slab, sheet bar, ordinary steel		2.5	3.0														
	Other semi, ordinary steel		0.1	0.1												3.0	3.0	
	Ingot, semi, special steel		4.8	4.4		0.1								1.7		0.4	2.1	0.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>		<b>8.2</b>				<b>8.5</b>		<b>3.2</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Appendix Table II-4 Export of Ingots &amp; Semis from the Netherlands by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Destination Products	Total	S.E. Asia		Japan	Middle East	Europe										Latin America	Africa	Oceania										
		North America				UK		Sweden		Austria		USA		Brazil					Netherlands-Indones	Bel/Lux	France	Germany, FR	Italy					
1972 Ingot, ordinary steel; blooms, billets, ordinary steel; slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel; other semis; T-ports, semis; special steel	1227	10								977								556						115	108	4.0	1.6	0.1
1973 Ingot, ordinary steel; blooms, billets, ordinary steel; slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel; other semis; T-ports, semis; special steel	1487									1484								4.6	181	106	1.8	2.5	0.1					
1974 Ingot, ordinary steel; blooms, billets, ordinary steel; slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel; other semis; T-ports, semis; special steel	4844									4838								8.9	120	44	20	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.2			
1975 Ingot, ordinary steel; blooms, billets, ordinary steel; slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel; other semis; T-ports, semis, special steel	6275	0.5								5770								12.9	100	47.4	0.3	1.1		500				
1976 Ingot, ordinary steel; blooms, billets, ordinary steel; slabs, sheet bars, other semis, ordinary steel; ingots, semis, special steel	6615	0.2								6605								11.1	82	252.7	0.1	1.2						0.6

Appendix Table II-4 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Japan	Europe										Latin America	Africa	Oceania	
					Middle East	Bel/Lux	France	Germany, FR	Italy	UK	Sweden	Northern	USA	Brazil				
1977	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi. Ingots, special special steel	5801	85	--	4633	--	158	28	3994	110	285	05	25	341	341	--	--	--
1978	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi. Ingots, special special steel	5898	454	--	561	4115	--	1065	148	2752	127	16	01	456	456	--	--	310
1979	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi. Ingots, special special steel	7279	453	--	5760	--	1921	1031	2472	155	98	01	--	--	323	--	--	737
1980	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi. Ingots, special special steel	8501	427	--	100	6206	--	2088	102	2548	176	900	20	--	1335	--	--	735
1981	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi. Ingots, special special steel	9665	504	--	04	7249	--	789	214	4277	107	1057	53	23	1388	1000	--	639



Appendix Table II-5 Export of Ingots & Semis from UK by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia		Japan	Middle East		Europe							North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania		
			India	Other		Iran	Other	Bel/Lux	France	Germany, FR	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Other	Brazil					
1972	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	2403	274	0.5	5.1	6.1	27	1.9	3.4	3.0	3.4	5.4	—	2.1	1.1	12.6	12.27	4.2	4.1	5.9	1.2	
	<b>Total</b>																					
1973	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	1944	6.0	0.1	0.8	9.56	2.0	4.0	12.6	19.6	4.16	—	2.6	1.0	8.49	8.13	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.5
	<b>Total</b>																					
1974	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	2748	4.9	—	6.7	12.45	2.8	1.43	13.3	2.62	3.62	—	4.2	2.4	6.69	6.26	1.4	0.1	0.1	20.5	0.1	
	<b>Total</b>																					
1975	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	2569	4.6	—	4.4	14.61	1.9	1.0	23.6	3.10	3.60	—	3.8	1.9	6.07	7.60	1.7	—	—	19.1	0.1	
	<b>Total</b>																					
1976	Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	2593	2.1	—	1.5	20.26	1.7	6.7	25.6	4.73	8.10	—	4.3	1.2	39.1	5.79	0.1	—	—	15.6	0.4	
	<b>Total</b>																					

Appendix Table II-5 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Japan	Europe										North America		Latin America	Africa	Oceania			
					Middle East	Netherlands	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Brazil							
1977	Impots, ordinary steel																					
	Blanks, billets, ordinary steel																					
1978	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																					
	Other goods, ordinary steel																					
1979	Impots, ordinary steel																					
	Blanks, billets, ordinary steel																					
1980	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																					
	Other goods, ordinary steel																					
1981	Impots, ordinary steel																					
	Blanks, billets, ordinary steel																					
TOTAL	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel	4168	20	--	0.7	3235	64	236	265	512	615	--	54	08	739	715	51	--	40	--		
	Other goods, ordinary steel																					
TOTAL	Impots, ordinary steel	5221	117	--	27	1945	16	161	331	491	717	--	38	15	1137	1025	37	--	26	--	35	
	Blanks, billets, ordinary steel																					
TOTAL	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel	5215	575	--	10	2095	11	62	421	418	764	--	21	24	680	603	22	--	55	--	32	
	Other goods, ordinary steel																					
TOTAL	Impots, ordinary steel	1864	114	--	104	1417	02	22	176	255	751	--	38	31	163	138	36	--	19	--	31	
	Blanks, billets, ordinary steel																					
TOTAL	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																					
	Other goods, ordinary steel																					

Appendix Table II-6 Export of Ingots & Semis from Italy by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Destination Products	Total	S.E. Asia		Middle East		Europe		North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania
		Japan	Other	East	West	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Brazil			
1970 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	1783					1785		602	1653				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2150</b>					<b>2092</b>		<b>603</b>	<b>1154</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>
1973 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	1494					1422		615	155			34	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1914</b>					<b>1395</b>		<b>593</b>	<b>148</b>			<b>54</b>	<b>239</b>
1975 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	3580					1450		98	65			30	1736
<b>Total</b>	<b>1233</b>					<b>628</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>398</b>
1976 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	1233					40		100	102			32	167
<b>Total</b>	<b>1233</b>					<b>40</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>167</b>

Appendix Table II-6 (cont'd.)

(2,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S. E. Asia		Europe									Latin America		Africa	Oceania			
			Japan	Middle East	Neutral-INDIA	Neth./Lux	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	North America	USA	Brazil					
1977 Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel																				
	<b>Total</b>	860		66	540		158	68		0.4		5.1	0.1			7.4	0.1	180		
1978 Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel																				
	<b>Total</b>	1549	113	430	1945	0.1	374	98		0.5		3.5	0.3	0.3	30.8			107		
1979 Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel																				
	<b>Total</b>	1922	98	846	851		409	117		2.3			5.8		5.1	0.6		152		
1980 Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel																				
	<b>Total</b>	1854	0.2	930	798	0.6	509	123		2.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.1		20		
1981 Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel																				
	<b>Total</b>	2157	118	1040	635	0.3	440	115		2.9	0.5	0.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	21.5		54		

Appendix Table II-7 Export of Ingots & Semis from Belgium/Luxemburg by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia		Middle East		Europe							North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania
			Japan	Other	Japan	Other	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Other	USA		
1972	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	8178	150	--	78	7879	2286	--	1547	1721	705	118	47	94	65	42	--	13	26
1973	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel sheet bars, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	11184	74	--	587	10445	3058	--	2197	3641	171	29	20	15	31	262	192	52	--
1974	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	12590	155	--	395	11650	4154	--	2457	5605	550	452	86	15	12	239	55	98	47
1975	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	14068	44	--	967	9514	1174	--	1712	2899	137	749	--	55	84	5252	--	225	--
1976	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel	10717	58	--	658	8755	2255	--	2871	5109	212	267	--	123	18	1164	--	154	--

Appendix Table II-7 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S. E. Asia	Japan	Middle East	Europe						North America		Latin America	Africa	Oceania	
						Netherlands	Bel/Lux	France	Germany, FR	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria				USA
1977	Ingot, ordinary steel																
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																
1978	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																
	Other semi, ordinary steel																
1979	Ingot, ordinary steel	6428	49			175	5281	51	1767	2951	75	342	31	102	214		697
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																
1980	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																
	Other semi, ordinary steel																
1981	Ingot, ordinary steel	9503	25				7744	18	2585	5559	1024	281	20	58			727
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																
1982	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																
	Other semi, ordinary steel																
1983	Ingot, ordinary steel	7085	128				5954	20	2725	1725	1046	282	04	52	07		913
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																
1984	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																
	Other semi, ordinary steel																
1985	Ingot, ordinary steel	5951	198				4227	35	1756	1345	641	155	06	169	1245	777	63
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																

Appendix Table II-8 Export of Ingots & Semis from Sweden by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia		Middle East	Europe							North America		Latin America	Africa	Oceania		
			Japan	Other		Nether-lands	Bel/Lux	France	Germany, FR	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA				Other	
1972	Ingots, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
1973	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semis, ordinary steel																		
1974	Ingots, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
1975	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semis, ordinary steel																		
1976	Ingots, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
Total	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semis, ordinary steel																		
Total		1859	62	29	1231	95	50	22	835	154	200	200	15	15	06	06	131	06	06

Appendix Table II-8 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia		Middle East		Europe							North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania
			Japan				UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Brazil								
1977	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel	2725	27	-	123	1752	87	136	94	601	29	601	444	444	-	-	377	-	
1978	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel	161	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	27	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1979	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel	5204	1219	1026	483	2565	18	97	78	1037	100	658	778	777	01	01	156	-	
1980	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel	4084	1268	840	-	2405	03	28	79	936	345	319	127	127	01	01	282	-	
1981	Ingots, ordinary steel blooms, billets, ordinary steel slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel other semi, ordinary steel Ingots, semi, special steel	2688	-	-	2161	02	76	52	893	-	-	370	305	02	02	119	-	-	



Appendix Table II-9 Export of Ingots & Semis from Austria by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia	Japan	Europe		North America		Latin America	Africa	Oceania	
					Middle East	Other	USA	Other				
					Germany FR	France	UK	Sweden	Austria			
1972 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel												
	<b>Total</b>	4.4			1.4	0.1	0.5		0.1	0.3	0.1	
	1973 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel											
		<b>Total</b>	1.5	1.2		0.6	0.2	0.6		0.5	0.5	0.1
		1974 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel										
<b>Total</b>			8.1	0.1		6.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
1975 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel												
	<b>Total</b>		16.1	0.1		16.1		8.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1976 Ingots, ordinary steel Blooms, billets, ordinary steel Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel Other semis, ordinary steel Ingots, semis, special steel											
		<b>Total</b>	54.0			52.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1		0.1

Appendix Table II-9 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination	Total	S.E. Asia		Middle East		Europe							North America		Latin America		Africa	Oceania
			Japan	Other	Japan	Other	Netherlands	FR	Germany	Italy	UK	Sweden	Austria	USA	Canada	Brazil			
1977	Ingot, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
1978	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semi, ordinary steel																		
1979	Ingot, semi, special steel																		
	Total	4.3				4.0		0.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.3		0.2					
1980	Ingot, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
1981	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semi, ordinary steel																		
1982	Ingot, semi, special steel																		
	Total	5.2				4.9		0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.0		0.1					0.1
1983	Ingot, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
1984	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semi, ordinary steel																		
1985	Ingot, semi, special steel																		
	Total	7.0				6.4		0.5	3.5	2.0	0.1	0.4		0.4					0.1
1986	Ingot, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
1987	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semi, ordinary steel																		
1988	Ingot, semi, special steel																		
	Total	8.3				7.9		0.2	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.2		0.4					0.1
1989	Ingot, ordinary steel																		
	Blooms, billets, ordinary steel																		
1990	Slabs, sheet bars, ordinary steel																		
	Other semi, ordinary steel																		
1991	Ingot, semi, special steel																		
	Total	11.2				10.3		0.2	2.1	0.6				0.4					0.1

Appendix Table II-10 Export of Ingots & Semis from Japan by Destination

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination											Total		
	Korea, Rep. of	Taiwan	Singapore	Hongkong	Malaya	Philippines	Indonesia	India	Thailand	China	Burma		Israg	Other Asia
1972	16,827	989	14	1,757	3,457	1,229	1,125	96	98				8,997	18,049
	10,484	3,485											1,1547	53,160
	1,532	2,127												2,1267
	4,290	5,431												5,386
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,431</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>151</b>				<b>20,544</b>	<b>75,964</b>
1973	382	1												732
	14,476	285			157		5,075						8,296	35,117
	2,427	1,125				5								31,558
	9,170	967		35										9,122
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,103</b>	<b>1,951</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,075</b>						<b>8,296</b>	<b>55,970</b>
1974	5,415	39				592		10						4,861
	13,757	742	7,999			2,379		1,788					3,124	6,635
	4,734	101						96						1,182
	12,263	1,074												10,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,897</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>2,999</b>			<b>2,481</b>		<b>1,894</b>					<b>3,124</b>	<b>22,083</b>
1975	2,911	97												2,630
	4,989	2,753	4,497	786	7,775	3,652	11	9,029					11,583	58,654
	1,572	963		101			10	3,599					3,516	13,758
	1,5067	1,742					166				111			1,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,894</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>7967</b>	<b>7,775</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>12,628</b>					<b>15,399</b>	<b>46,006</b>
1976	1,634	215				1,505								1,650
	2,862	2,967	1,1807	8,947		2,875	66	6,984	2,032				19,960	19,923
	7,423	3,547	10					196					14	5,236
	128	6											120	126
	14,459	717	11			1	6	4					7	11,824
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,0057</b>	<b>54,155</b>	<b>11,828</b>	<b>8,937</b>		<b>4,378</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>165</b>			<b>20,101</b>	<b>222,925</b>

Appendix Table II-10 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination													
	France	Germany, FR	UK	Sweden	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	USA	Spain	Argentina	Other Latin America	Total America	Cocenia	Others
1972	5		38	14	24	37		231		70,572		231	8	
		145	10,500			58				130,777		70,572	4,528	96
		68	556	4	91	699	2	61				62		
	3	234	1,607	18	115	1,972	2	272		201,349		201,349	6,636	96
	2		16			18		124				124	8	
1973		516				518		254		102,459		102,459		
		4				4		34		309,765		309,765		
	2	522	16			540		412		419,224		419,224		
	1	80	7		62	150		385				385	17	
1974					10,931	10,931		15,419		150,23		30,932		7,259
								54,070		198,579		278,076		77,179
	37	270	19		1,050	1,376		529				529		
	38	350	26		1,243	1,647		714		67,507		30,922		8,438
1975	2		34		28	64		217				217		
			185		2,590	3,075		2,493		27,581		11,556		7,400
					71,667	71,667		2769		81,257		473,859		4,902
		22	17		946	987		1,916				2,410		20
	7	24	236		720,901	720,763		1,595		108,840		58,892		20
1976	1		170		47	215		127				127		
					25,157	25,157		2045				4,497		15,347
					58,483	58,483		426		3,655		10,609		18
		124			1,431	1,555		617				375		2
	1	124	170		61,016	61,013		1,021		3,653		4,807		15,365
								65				146,681		
								10215		3653		4807		15365

Appendix Table II-10 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination													Total
	Korea, Rep. of	Taiwan	Singapore	Hongkong	Malaya	Philippines	Indo-nesia	India	Thailand	China	Burma	Iraq	Other Asia	
1977	11,867	7,989	3	11			3,047	54	773	11			66	11,084
	11,853	3,852				2,475	3,473							10,570
	28,163	2,086	14				47	34	270	901				15,235
	14													14
	15,483	938		1	3				9	108				12,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,731</b>	<b>6,867</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,020</b>			<b>66</b>	<b>26,163</b>
1978	16,18	3,532		9				7						3,548
	14,885	556			8,101	974	817		15	102				11,470
	8,348	972	105				2		56	75,527				82,566
	147								6					100
	5,188	724						593	8	62				5,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,296</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75,491</b>				<b>10,946</b>
1979	17,61	1,738												1,738
	10,446	3,928	2	112	4,562	4,862	355						35,297	75,698
	7,499	2,824		53	48	18			165	4,575				7,733
	70	21	8					37						70
	10,519	2,714	3	1			13	1,111	14	4,486				8,886
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,325</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>28,51</b>			<b>35,297</b>	<b>94,125</b>
1980	4,089	2,593												6,040
	13,460	18,709		169	20,401	23,984	1,222		3	292			13,828	112,301
	3,821	750		166	45	5			165	543			797	5,110
	95		25											95
	4,648	647	1	10		2		1,307	8	398			9	3,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,693</b>	<b>22,699</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>23,991</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>14,634</b>	<b>125,495</b>
1981	8,034	109										2		8,021
	83,850	20,37	4,742	111	3,4870	2,2246	4,192	45	17		98		664	81,647
	13,927	1,169		114	4,580			2					162	15,556
	78	4	10											14
	12,104	1,804	4,512	32		2	52	1,841	7					10,899
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,993</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>39,350</b>	<b>22,248</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>11,593</b>	<b>115,937</b>

Appendix Table II-10 (cont'd.)

(1,000 MT)

Products	Destination													
	France	Germany, FR	UK	Sweden	Other Europe	Canada	USA	Brazil	Argentina	Other Latin America	Total America	Total Africa	Cocania	Others
1977	4		51		69		168			2,693	723	1,049	5	
Imports, ordinary steel														
blooms, billets,														
ordinary steel														
slabs, sheet bars,														
ordinary steel														
Other semi,														
ordinary steel														
Imports, semi,		17			880		1,899			182	2,561	21	2	
special steel														
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>67</b>		<b>949</b>		<b>2,790</b>			<b>151,895</b>	<b>154,683</b>	<b>154,24</b>	<b>52</b>	
1978	1				9		153			178	331	5,075		
Imports, ordinary steel														
blooms, billets,														
ordinary steel														
slabs, sheet bars,														
ordinary steel														
Other semi,														
ordinary steel														
Imports, semi,		58	26		528		1,348	61		14	47		500	
special steel														
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>889</b>		<b>1,603</b>	<b>61</b>		<b>192</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>206</b>	
1979	1		5		993		34				17			5
Imports, ordinary steel														
blooms, billets,														
ordinary steel														
slabs, sheet bars,														
ordinary steel														
Other semi,														
ordinary steel														
Imports, semi,		328			993		837				34	24,715		
special steel														
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>1,503</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1,504</b>		<b>601</b>	
1980	11	348	80		1,018		2,391				2,392	24,715	606	
Imports, ordinary steel														
blooms, billets,														
ordinary steel														
slabs, sheet bars,														
ordinary steel														
Other semi,														
ordinary steel														
Imports, semi,		348	80		993		21				21			
special steel														
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>651</b>		<b>665</b>			<b>966</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>25,459</b>	<b>355</b>	
1981	2		154		4		1,028				3	982	6	
Imports, ordinary steel														
blooms, billets,														
ordinary steel														
slabs, sheet bars,														
ordinary steel														
Other semi,														
ordinary steel														
Imports, semi,		17			151		522				1,035		35	
special steel														
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>64</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>585</b>		<b>37</b>	
1982	4	68	143		15		2,508				2,723	982	122	
Imports, ordinary steel														
blooms, billets,														
ordinary steel														
slabs, sheet bars,														
ordinary steel														
Other semi,														
ordinary steel														
Imports, semi,		68	143		15		691				1,037		32	
special steel														
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>143</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>2,508</b>			<b>966</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>122</b>	

### III. Sources of Statistics of Export of Pig Iron, Ingots & Semis

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Germany, FR       | Aussenhandel Spezialhandel nach Waren und Landern (Reihe 2)  |
| 2. France            | Special Data of Customs                                      |
| 3. Belgium/Luxemburg | Special Data of Customs                                      |
| 4. Italy             | Special Data of Customs                                      |
| 5. Netherlands       | Maandstatistiek Van de Buitenlandse Handel per Goederensoort |
| 6. UK                | Special Data of Customs                                      |
| 7. Sweden            | Utrikeshandeln Utforsel                                      |
| 8. Austria           | Der Aussenhandel Osterreichs                                 |
| 9. USA               | U.S. Exports - Schedule B. Commodity and Country (FT 410)    |
| 10. Japan            | Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trades (Ministry of Finance)   |





*Annex*

**[A] MANGANESE NODULES**



[A] MANGANESE NODULES

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## [A] MANGANESE NODULES

### A. ORE RESERVES OF MANGANESE NODULES

#### I. Estimates of Manganese Nodule Ore Reserves

Manganese nodules were discovered by R/V Challenger during an oceanographic research cruise between 1873 and 1876. The next 8 decades were a period largely devoted to basic scientific research.

Dr. J. L. Mero's The Mineral Resources of the Sea, published in 1965, estimated manganese nodule ore reserves for the first time, thus bringing them into the limelight as a new resource. This book divided the Pacific Ocean into three regions — eastern, middle, and western — calculated the average coverage in each region, and estimated the ore reserves from these coverages and from the sizes of the regions. It was estimated that in the Pacific Ocean, throughout which high coverages of high-grade manganese nodules are reportedly distributed, their ore reserves total approximately 1,700 billion tonnes, of which nickel amounts to 160 billion tonnes, copper 8.8 billion tonnes, cobalt 5.8 billion tonnes and manganese 400 billion tonnes.

Starting in the latter half of the 1960s, but particularly since the early 1970s, research by research institutions and corporations in various countries, and by international consortiums, has progressed rapidly. This has included energetic studies in a promising zone between the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones, (also known as the C.C. Zone), where manganese nodules are thought have the highest grade and the densest concentration in the Pacific Ocean.

This work enabled many researchers to estimate ore reserves and mineral content. For example, J. Z. Fraser of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, University of California, made estimates of ore reserves (shown in Reference Table A-1) on the basis of 50,000 items of data collected at about 1,500 locations. Simultaneously, he conducted extensive statistical research, using large amounts of data, concerning the correlation between the grade and quantity of nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese and iron, on the one hand, and such conditions as sea floor sediments, bathymetry and the shapes of manganese

nodules, on the other. AFERNOD (France) also made estimates of ore reserves, which, in general, do not differ much from Fraser's figures. However, it should be stated that the insufficiency of data on continuity of quantity and quality, or perhaps secrecy imposed on large volumes of data by private businesses, has left many aspects of manganese nodule ore reserves unclear. A. A. Archer, the Assistant Director of the Institute of Geological Science (U.K.) pointed this out at the 3rd International Ocean Symposium, in 1978. The results of many research studies, however, suggest that the quantities of ore reserves of manganese nodules that will be mined in the first phase <sup>1)</sup> are as follows:

Total wet weight:	10-15	billion tonnes	(Moisture 30%)
Nickel	: 0.077-0.13	"	(Grade 1.1-1.25%)
Copper	: 0.056-0.126	"	( " 0.8-1.2%)
Cobalt	: 0.014-0.042	"	( " 0.2-0.4%)
Manganese	: 1.75-3.15	"	( " 25-30%)

The following list compares the above ore reserves with those on land (Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1981). For comparison, the reserves on land are taken as 1 in each category.

Estimated ore reserves on land			
Nickel	: 1-2	59,800	thousand tonnes
Copper	: 0.1-0.26	493,000	"
Cobalt	4-12	3,400	"
Manganese:	0.3-0.6	5,400,000	"

If the above estimates are roughly correct, they indicate that the ore reserves of manganese nodules are neither enormous nor minute, compared with the reserves on land. (A. A. Archer, 1978)

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1) The period from about 2000 to 2050 when operations may conceivably be conducted by initial-stage mining techniques.

Reference Table A-1 Ore Reserves Estimated by J. Z. Fraser

Recoverable Metals in Paramarginal Demonstrated Resources  
(Clarion-Clipperton Zone)

	In situ amount	Amount recoverable at		Estimated land reserves a)
		mining efficiency of:		
		20%	40%	
Nodules b)	4,000-15,000	560-2,100	1,120-4,200	
Nickel c)	35-131	6.3-24	13-47	54
Copper d)	29-108	5.2-19	10-39	460
Cobalt e)	6.4-24	0.8-2.9	1.5-5.8	1.5
Manganese f)	706-2,600	120-450	240-900	2,000

Notes: a) Archer (1978)

- b) In situ nodules contain 30% water. Amount of recoverable nodules calculated on a dry-weight basis.
- c) Nodules estimated to contain 1.25% nickel; processing recovery efficiency 90%.
- d) Nodules estimated to contain 1.03% copper; processing recovery efficiency 90%.
- e) Nodules estimated to contain 0.23% cobalt; processing recovery efficiency 60%.
- f) Nodules estimated to contain 25.2% manganese; processing recovery efficiency 85%.