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## SURVEY OF EFFECTIVE CAPACITY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND CRUDE STEEL, 1999-2002 QUESTIONNAIRE

*The following questionnaire covers the years 1999-2002. No fundamental change has been made as compared with the questionnaire covering the years 1998-2001 (DSTI/SU/SC(98)23). All delegations (including EU Member countries) are asked to return their completed questionnaire by 26 July 1999.*

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**EFFECTIVE CAPACITY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND CRUDE STEEL**

Member countries are requested to supply estimates, based on information available early in 1998, of their expected effective capacities for iron and steel production, as specified below. In responding to this questionnaire, Delegations are asked to give attention to the attached Explanatory Notes, in which effective capacity is defined. They are also requested to indicate whether the definition of effective capacity that they have used is the same as, or different from, the definition used in responding to this survey last year:

the same	.....
different	.....

Unit : thousand metric tonnes

Country: .....

	Effective capacity for production in			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
Pig Iron (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crude steel: Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
(i) by process:				
Open hearth	.....			
Electric	.....			
Pure oxygen steels (2)	.....			
Other (3)	.....			
(ii) Of which: used in continuous casting	.....			

- (1) Include ferro-alloys produced in blast furnaces and carburised ferro-manganese made in electric furnaces.
- (2) Include LD, LD-AC, LWS, OBM, OLP, Kaldo, Rotor, etc..
- (3) Please specify the process.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In supplying the above figures, Member countries should take into account the notes given in the following paragraphs.
2. The "national capacity" is the sum of the effective plant capacities in the country.
3. The effective capacity of a plant is defined as follows:  
  
"Effective capacity is the maximum production possible in the year in question under normal working conditions, after allowing for normal repairs, maintenance and holidays, from the plants available at the beginning of the year together with an allowance for production from additional plants expected to be coming into operation during the year, and for existing plants going permanently out of commission during the year. The estimate of production is to be based on the probable proportionate composition of the charge to each of the various plants included and it is to be assumed that the materials are available".
4. In other words, the effective capacity of a plant during the year is really a prediction as to what could be expected from it, given normal operating conditions of raw materials fuel and maintenance, and assuming that there would be a normal market for the products. It must take account of all planned increases or decreases that are due to take place during the year in question.
5. The effective capacity of a plant is less than the sum of the capacities of all the workable units since all the units are unlikely to be available throughout the 52 weeks of the year.