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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION DECISION No 3641/92/ECSC

of 24 November 1992

amending the questionnaires set out in the Annex to Commission Decision No 1566/86/ECSC on iron and steel statistics

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Article 47 thereof,

Whereas changing conditions in the iron and steel industry require that the statistical collection system be adapted continually and survey methods improved;

Whereas, since the adoption of Commission Decision No 1566/86/ECSC [1], as last amended by Decision No 3731/91/ECSC [2], it has become necessary to change some of the questionnaires on the consumption of raw materials and energy and on employment in the iron and steel industry;

Whereas the census system should be simplified by discontinuing one questionnaire and by changing the census frequency, yearly instead of quarterly, of others;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 of 19 December 1991 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production [3] requires the establishment of a census of the value of iron and steel production;

Whereas the changes provided for must ensure that the requirements for statistics on the iron and steel sector are satisfied in an improved manner, especially in the future Single Market,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Decision No 1566/86/ECSC is hereby amended as follows:

1. The following Article 2a is inserted:

'*Article 2a*

As part of the Community survey of industrial production created by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 (*), ECSC iron and steel works in the Community must answer questionnaire 2-76 and state the value of their deliveries of iron and steel products.

(*) OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1991, p. 1.'

2. The questionnaires 2-50, 2-51, 2-53, 2-54, 2-55, 2-58, S-1, S-2 and S-8 set out in the Annex are replaced by the statistical questionnaires set out in the Annex hereto. Questionnaires S-1, S-2 and S-8 shall take the numbers 2-31, 2-32 and 2-34.

3. Questionnaire S-9 in the Annex is deleted.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

It shall apply from 1 January 1993.

(1) OJ No L 141, 28. 5. 1986, p. 1.
(2) OJ No L 359, 30. 12. 1991, p. 1.
(3) OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1991, p. 1.

This Decision shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 November 1992.

For the Commission

Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

NOTE

The questionnaires reproduced in the Annex are supplied by the SOEC in the original size.

COMMISSION OF THE
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Luxembourg, January 1993

Questionnaire 2-50

STEEL AND CAST IRON SCRAP BALANCE SHEET

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all works which produce iron, steel or products covered by the Treaty, and which consume and/or produce scrap. Where the works has a locally integrated steel foundry this should be considered an integrated part of the works. Locally integrated works are those under the same management and in the same location. The form applies to rolling mills which directly re-roll used products not usually considered as scrap. All iron and steelworks which have no resources of their own and which therefore buy in their scrap from other works must complete this questionnaire in the same way as producers. Iron foundries, whether locally integrated of not, and non-integrated steel foundries are excluded.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. In this questionnaire scrap is considered to be:
   - any iron or steel scrap arising during the production and processing of iron or steel or recovered from old articles of iron or steel which is suitable for remelting (including scrap which is purchased),
   - runners and other steel pouring scrap (normal or bottom poured), including tunnels and gates, waste from delivery pipes in bottom pouring etc., and also reject and defective ingots not included on production,
   - ladle skulls (except from sand casting).
5. On the other hand waste containing iron which is significantly contaminated with non-metallic material and which arises during melting or heat treatment or mechanical treatment should not be included under scrap. for example:
   - blast-furnace runners,
   - launders from casting, splash and other waste from pouring of iron, waste from casting pits,
   - steelworks slag,
   - scale from reheating furnaces and rolling and forging,
   - splatter from convertors,
   - flue skull and lip skull,
   - skulls and remainders arising from sand casting.

II. COMMENTS ON THE LINES

1. **Lines 10 and 300:**

   Stocks in the whole works including locally integrated activities should be entered in these lines (including steel foundries) with the exception of stocks held in iron foundries.

2. **Line 21:**

   Indicate here runners and other casting scrap, from the steelworks and from integrated steel foundries: sprues, dozzle from steel casting. Include faulty and reject ingots not counted in production.

3. **Line 22:**

   Process scrap is that which arises in the manufacture of semis and rolled products including hire working, also ingot waste and defective ingots and steel casting which are detected as being defective after have left the smelting plant or foundry (i.e. after they have been counted in production of crude or cast steel.)

   Include scrap arising in locally integrated steel foundries, forges tube works and wire works, and clod rolling plants, works for metal construction and other departments processing steel, with the exception of iron foundries (see general note 1 above). Mill scrap which is to be re-rolled in own ECSC rolling mills does not count as new scrap.

4. **Line 23:**

   Recovered scrap is steel and cast iron arising from repair and dismantling of old plant, machinery and apparatus. e.g. ingot moulds.

5. **Lines 30 to 50:**

   Scrap of known origin received via a merchant acting as an intermediary is allocated as appropriate to the sources given on lines 31-33, 40 or 50. Enter on line 34 only scrap of unknown origin obtained from a merchant.

   Shipbreaking scrap from demolition yards in the Community should be counted as domestic and Community scrap.

6. **Line 31:**

   Receipts of scrap from other works or divisions of the same company in the same country, including blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, iron foundries (including the integrated iron foundries). Receipts of scrap from works other than those making or using steel, e.g. mines should be included in line 33.

7. **Line 32:**

Indicate here the receipts from other steel companies works as for line 31.

8. **Line 33:**

Show receipts of scrap from the domestic market received directly from non-steel companies such as steel or iron foundries, tube works, forges, construction industry extraction industry, shipyards, railway companies, engineering industry and metal manufacture, etc.

9. **Line 34:**

Show the purchases of iron and steel from merchants. Scrap not purchased from merchants but merely transported by them as agents should be shown on the line according to origin.

10. **Lines 110 and 120:**

In columns 01 to 03 indicate by quality the total consumption of categories of scrap defined above.

11. **Line 110:**

Show the quantities consumed in the production of iron in blast-furnaces, electric iron making furnaces and also sinter plants.

12. **Line 120:**

Show the consumption of scrap used in the total production of crude steel including the manufacture of special pig iron by recarburising steel, and production of locally integrated steel foundries.

13. **Line 121:**

Pure oxygen steels: LD, LDAC, OLP, Kaldo, OBM, LWS, etc... Steels made by using an oxygen enriched blow should be recorded on lines 122 or 123 according to process.

14. **Line 213:**

Other home industries include all iron foundries, even those locally integrated.

15. **Line 214:**

Exclude scrap sent to known destinations by merchants acting as intermediaries. Record such scrap on line 211-213, 220 or 230 as appropriate.

16. **Line 500:**

Indicate here the stocks held by the company outside the works but within the country.

III. OBSERVATION ON THE COLUMNS

1. **Column 01:**

Non-alloy iron scrap comprises old iron castings together with scrap arising from the manufacture of pig iron and iron castings.

Burnt calcined castings or castings attacked by acid are not included.

2. **Column 02:**

Alloy scrap contains, alone or combined, more than:

1,0 % chromium
0,5 % cobalt
7,0 % manganese
0,15 % molybdenun
1,0 % nickel
0,5 % tungsten
0,2 % vanadium

silicon:
— over 2 % in steel scrap
— over 7 % in cast iron scrap

Stainless scrap contains 10,5 % or more of chromium and not more than 1,2 % of carbon, with or without other alloy elements.

3. **Column 03:**

Non alloy steel scrap includes mixed or unclassified scrap, e.g. mixed turnings.

STEEL AND CAST IRON SCRAP BALANCE SHEET

Questionnaire 2-50

Country:	Works:	Month:
Company:		Year:

Return the completed questionnaire by the 25th of the month for the preceding month.

metric tonnes

Column	Line	Scrap: Non-alloy iron (01)	Scrap: Alloy iron and steel (02)	Scrap: Non-alloy steel (03)	Scrap: Total (01/03) (04)
A. **Stocks on first day of month**	10				
B. **Arising within the works:**					
– Casting pit scrap	21				
– Mill scrap (ECSC) and other process scrap arising in the locally integrated works	22				
– Recovered in the works	23				
Total (21 to 23)	20				
C. **Receipts**					
1. From home sources:					
– From works of the same company in other locations	31				
– Direct from other Steelworks	32				
– Direct from other home sources	33				
– Merchants	34				
Total (31 to 34)	30				
2. From Community countries	40				
3. From third countries	50				
Total (30 + 40 + 50)	60				
D. **Total available (10 + 20 + 60)**	70				

Questionnaire 2-50

Column	Line	Scrap: Non-alloy iron (01)	Scrap: Alloy iron and steel (02)	Scrap: Non-alloy steel (03)	Scrap: Total (01/03) (04)
E. **Consumption:**					
1. in blast and electric iron-making furnaces	110				
2. in steelworks:					
– Pure oxygen processes	121				
– Electric	122				
– Others	123				
Total (121 to 123)	120				
3. **Total (110 + 123)**	100				
of which: stainless scrap	101				
F. **Deliveries:**					
1. Home deliveries					
– Direct to other works in the same company in other locations	211				
– Direct to other steel companies	212				
– Direct to other home industries	213				
– To merchants	214				
Total (211 to 214)	210				
2. To other countries of the Community	220				
3. To third countries	230				
Total (210 + 220 + 230)	200				
G. **Stocks on last day of month**	300				

APPENDIX

Consumption of products for direct re-rolling	400				
Stocks held by the company outside the works (on last day of month)	500				

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Luxembourg, January 1993

Questionnaire 2-51

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION OF CRUDE-IRON

Explanatory notes

I. General instructions

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all pig iron producing works of the steel industry and all sinter plant owned by the iron and steelworks of the Community.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The year to be considered is the calendar year.
4. The data required concern the constituent elements of the burden of of the charge sintered.
5. The sinter and pellet plants include all the plant for agglomeration prior to being charged into the blast-furnace.
6. The iron content or manganese content of the various elements of the charge and the production should be calculated according to the results of chemical analysis made from time to time on the raw materials. For ore take into account its natural water content.
7. The qualities of 'blended mixtures' consumed in agglomerrating, pelletising or directly in pig iron producing plant should be entered on other lines of the questionnaire according to their composition (possibly estimated), whether these mixtures were blended in the works own bedding grounds or bought in.

II. DEFINITIONS

1. Pig iron producing plant includes; blast-furnaces, electric iron-making furnaces, and cupolas when the iron is intended for sale as such.
2. Iron ore includes ores containing iron, but of which the manganese content is less than 20 % (dry weight). Iron ore is any commercial ore which is delivered by the mines whatever the treatment which it may be given before it is received by the works.
3. Manganese ores are ores with 20 % and over of manganese (dry weight).
4. Scrap is defined in the general explanatory notes to ECSC Questionnaire 2-50, Steel and Cast Iron Scrap Balance Sheet.

III. COMMENTS ON THE LINES

1. **Line 30**

   Include agglomerates recycled in the sinter plants which have already been included in sinter production.

2. **Line 50**

   Consumption should agree with line 110 on Questionnaire 2-50.

3. **Line 60**

   Other ferrous materials include:
   - pyrites residues or flue dusts,
   - iron oxides including mill scale, reheating scale, forging scale and converter spatter,
   - other iron or steel waste including that contaminated with non-metallic materials including blast furnace runners, splash, skulls and slang and converter dust.

4. **Line 120**

   Examples of other additives are dolomite, bauxite, etc.

Questionnaire 2-51

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CRUDE-IRON

Unit: tonnes

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:		

To be returned not later than 28 February of each year for the preceding calendar year.

		Line	Agglomerating and Pelletization plant		Crude-iron-producing Plant: Steelmaking iron		Crude-iron-producing Plant: Foundry Iron		Crude-iron-producing Plant: Spiegel and High carbon ferro-manganese	
			Quantity	Iron Content	Quantity	Iron Content	Quantity	Iron Content	Quantity	Iron Content
Columns			01	02	11	12	13	14	15	16
Iron ore and pellets	Indigenous	11								
	From Community countries	12								
	From third countries	13								
	Total	10								
Of which pellets from outside the works		101								
Manganese ore (Mn 20% and more)		20		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)
Agglomerates and briquettes		30								
Pellets from own production		40								
Scrap		50								
Other ferrous materials		60								
Total of all ferrous materials (10 to 60)		100								
Lime and other additives		120								
Pure oxygen (1000 Nm³ at NTP)		130								

(1) Manganese content

ANNEX

Production of ironworks flue dusts & sludge	140		
Production of blast-furnace stag	150		

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Luxembourg, January 1993

Questionnaire 2-53

CONSUMPTION OF ALLOYING ELEMENTS IN STEEL WORKS

Unit: kg of pure metal

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:		

To be returned not later than 28 February of each year for the preceding calendar year

	Line	Consumption of alloying elements (excluding alloy steel scrap)	Alloy steel scrap charged (calculated or estimated)
		01	02
Nickel	1		
Chromium	2		
Molybdenum	3		
Tungsten	4		
Vanadium	5		
Cobalt	6		
Manganese	7		
Silicon	8		
Tantalum (1)	9		
Niobium (1)	10		

(1) Lines 9 and 10 may be grouped if necessary.

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This questionnaire is to be completed by all steel-producing works (including locally integrated steel foundriest but not by independent foundries.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The year to be considered is the calendar year.

II. COMMENTS ON THE LINES

Indicate the quantities of alloy metals in kgs of metal whatever the source and quality of additive element: alloy pig irons, ferro alloys, scrap arising or scrap purchased metallurgical waste from non-ferrous metals etc. (e. g. for chromium, chromium scrap, refined or extra refined chromium, ferro-chromium etc.).

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Luxembourg, January 1993

Questionnaire 2-54

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS IN STEELWORKS

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL

1. The questionnaire must be completed by all Community steelworks whose production is counted in questionnaire 2-11 including steel foundries which are locally integrated but not independent steel foundries.

2. A separate questionnaire must be filled in for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.

3. The year to be considered is the calendar year.

4. The data required concern the elements which make up the converter charge and furnace charge (see notes on the columns below).

5. The iron content in the materials (column 05) should be calculated according to the results of the chemical analysis done from time to time. With regard to ores take account of their natural content of water.

II. NOTES ON THE LINES

1. **Lines 10 to 20:**

   Iron ore includes ores containing iron, but of which the manganese content is less than 20 % (dry weight). Iron ore is any commercial ore delivered by mines whatever the treatment which it may be given before it is received by the works.

   Manganese ores are those containing, by dry weight 20 % of manganese or more.

2. **Lines 31 to 34:**

   Pig iron and high carbon ferro manganese are defined in the explanatory notes to ECSC Questionnaire 2-10. Production of pig iron.

3. **Line 34:**

   Include foundry iron, special alloy iron and spiegeleisen.

4. **Line 40:**

   Include ferro-silicon.

5. **Line 50:**

   Scrap is defined in the general explanatory notes to ECSC Questionnaire 2-50, Steel and Cast Iron Scrap Balance Sheet.

   However, material containing iron which is classified either as iron oxiders or as 'other ferrous materials' and included in line 60, is not be considered as scrap.

   Consumption should agree with Questionnaire 2-50, lines 121 to 123.

6. **Line 60:**

   Include directly reduced iron as well as:

   — 'iron oxides' including mill scale, forging scale and converter spatter,

   — 'other ferrous materials' which are iron and steel waste significantly contaminated with non-metallic materials, including blast-furnace runners, splash, slag and ladle skulls from sand casting.

III. NOTES ON THE COLUMNS

Enter in each column all the materials used in the production plant in question.

The AOD process, vacuum treatments, ladle treatments, etc., are considered to be aftertreatments subsequent to the principal steelmaking processes indicated in the columns. The quantities of raw materials utilized should be indicated in the column corresponding to the principal process.

Questionnaire 2-54

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIELS IN STEELWORKS

Unit: tonnes

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:		

To be returned not later than 28 February of each year for the preceding calendar year.

		Line	Steelworks			Total	
			Pure oxygen	Electric	Others		
			Actual tonnages				Iron content
Column			01	02	03	04	05
Iron-ore and pellets		10					
of which pellets		11					
Manganese (Mn 20 % and over)		20					
Iron and High carbon ferro-manganese	phosphoric steelmaking iron	31					
	non-phosphoric steelmaking iron	32					
	High-carbon ferro-manganese	33					
	Others	34					
	Total (31 to 34)	30					
Other ferro-alloys		40					
Scrap		50					
Directly reduced iron, Oxides and other ferrous materials		60					
Totoal materials containing iron (10 to 60)		100					
Limestone, lime and dolomite		110					
Other materials used as additives		120					
Consumption of pure oxygen (1000 Nm^3 at NTP)		130					

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Luxembourg, January 1993

Questionnaire 2-55

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND OF SOLID FUEL IN IRON AND STEEL WORKS

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:		
To be returned not later than 28 February of each year for the preceding calendar year.		

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all steelworks in the Community which produce pig iron and crude steel, and by all associated sinter plants.

2. A separate questionnaire must bei completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.

3. The year to be considered is the calendar year.

II. DEFINITIONS

1. Iron ore includes ores containing iron but of which the manganese content is less than 20% (dry weight). Iron ore is any commercial ore which is delivered by the mines whatever the treatment which it may be given before it received by the works.

   Manganese ores are ores containing 20% and over of manganese (dry weight).

2. Sinters and briquettes are products made by sintering the constituent raw materials in a sinter plant or similar plant before charging to a blast furnace.

3. Stocks include all the products and raw materials held by the works on the last day of the year, either within its boundaries or held by the company outside its boundaries, except coking coal.

4. Raw materials and fuels should be recorded according to their state on receipt.

III. NOTES ON THE LINES

1. **Lines 11 to 30:**
   Do not enter any quantities already shown on line 01.

2. **Lines 11 to 70:**
   Include both direct receipts and those via merchants.

IV. NOTES ON THE COLUMNS

1. **Column 23:**
   Include lignite coke and low grade products such as tailings, fines, sludges and slurries.

2. **Column 24:**
   Include coals of full calorific value, anthracite dust and coal fines for direct injection into blast furnaces.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND OF SOLID FUEL IN IRON AND STEEL WORKS

Questionnaire 2-55

Unit: metric tonnes

I. RECEIPTS

Origin	Line	Manganese Ore		Iron Ore and Pellets				Solid Fuel				
				Total		of which: Pellets		Coke		Coal, lignite and briquettes		
		Quantity	Average manganese content in %	Quantity	Iron content (t)	Quantity	Iron content (t)	Coke and semi-coke	Coke fines	Low grade coal and lignite	Others	Total (21 to 24)
Column		01	02	10	11	101	111	21	22	23	24	20
A. Home sources Total	01											
of which from coke ovens attached to steelworks	02											
B. From Community countries												
Belgium	11											
Denmark	12											
Germany	13											
Greece	14											
Spain	15											
France	16											
Ireland	17											
Italy	18											
Luxembourg	19											
Netherlands	20											
Portugal	21											
United Kingdom	22											
Total Community (11 to 22)	30											
C. From third countries												
Sweden	41											
Norway	42											
Morocco	43											
Algeria	44											
Tunisia	45											
Mauritania	46											
Ghana	47											
Gabon	48											
Egypt	49											
Burkina Faso	50											
South Africa	51											
Brazil	52											
Venezuela	53											
USA	54											
Canada	55											
Peru	56											
Liberia	57											
Sierra Leone	58											
India	59											
Chile	60											
ex-USSR	61											
Poland	62											
Australia	63											
Other third countries	69											
Total (lines 41 to 69)	70											
D. Total Receipts (01 + 30 + 70)	80											

II. Stocks

Unit: metric tonnes

		Line	Sinters and briquettes		Iron Ore and Pellets			
					Total		of which: pellets	
			Quantity	Fe (t)	Quantity	Fe (t)	Quantity	Fe (t)
			1	02	03	04	05	06
Stocks on last day of year	in the works	90						
	outside works	95						

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Luxembourg, January 1993

Questionnaire 2-58

FUEL AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND BALANCE SHEET FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

(Excluding coking plant of the steel industry)

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all iron and steelworks within the Community including rerollers and electricity generating stations of the steel industry which are shared between several works or companies. These generating stations should be considered as steelworks for the purposes of this questionnaire.

2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.

3. The year to be considered is the calendar year.

4. **Joint steel industry electricity generating stations:**

   Electricity generating stations common to several works or steel companies should be included in the survey at the national level.

   NB: — joint steel industry generating stations should answer the questionnaire directly. Works using these generating stations should not, so as to avoid double entries, include data concerning their proportion of the collective production in their individual replies to the questionnaire. The steel works should however show in their resources the receipts of electricity for joint generating stations as a total (line 60) among their receipts from outside,

   — electricity generating stations linked to other industries, e.g. the coal industry, are excluded.

5. **Plant producing electricity and steam:**

   These mixed plants should be considered in part as electricity generating stations. The fuel consumption to be entered in column 05 as far as the above are concerned should include only that used for production of electrical energy, i.e. excluding the quantities attributable to heat supply.

6. **Energy consumption**

   In Part enter the consumption of fuel and energy in the iron and steelworks in the sense of the ECSC Treaty and their auxiliary plant with the exception of coke ovens (blast furnaces, sinter plants, locally integrated steel foundries, rolling mills, etc.). Include all the consumption by auxiliary plant (for example power stations and steam plant) even if these do not function solely for the iron and steelworks plant. Exclude workshops integrated with the iron and steel works making products not included in the ECSC Treaty.

I. FUEL AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

(excluding coking plants in steel works)

Questionnaire 2-58

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:		

To be returned not later than 28 February of each year for the preceding calendar year.

Metric tonnes	Column	Line	Sinter plant and plant for preparation of burden	Blast furnaces and electric ironmaking furnaces	Steelworks melting shops	Rolling mill departements	Electricity generating stations (g)	Other plant within the Treaty	Total (01 to 06)
			01	02	03	04	05	06	10
	I. Solid fuels: (a)								
	Coke, semi-coke (except coke fines) and petroleum	11							
	Coke fines	12							
	Coal and agglomerates (b)	13							
	Lignite and briquettes (c)	14							
	Total (11 to14)	10							
	II. Liquid fuels	20							
GJ	**III. Gas: (d)**								
	Blast furnace gas	31							
(e)	Coke oven gas	32							
	Converter gas	33							
	Natural gas	34							
	Other gas (network, etc.)	35							
	Total (31 to 35)	30							

APPENDIX		Line	Deliveries: To public supply	To integrated steel coking plants	To other steelworks	To other customers			Total (h) (01 to 04)
			01	02	03	04			10
	Total external deliveries of blast furnace gas	40							
	Total external deliveries of converter gas	41							

(a) Solid fuels be recorded according to their state on receipt.

(b) Coals of full calorific value, anthracits dust and coal fines for direct injection into blast furnaces.

(c) Including lignite coke and 'low grade' products (tailings, fines, sludge and slurry).

(d) Recorded consumption should be net consumption, not including losses and gas burnt off.

(e) In giga Joules (1 giga Joule = 10^9 Joules = 1 gigakalorie / 4,186), based on the lower calorific value fer each gas, for dry gas 0° and 760 mm/Hg.

(f) Indicate in this column only the consumption of fuel that is directly charged or used in furnaces as substitute for coke, that is excluding consumption in hot blast stoves,fans and other ancillary blast furnace equipment (to be indicated in column 06).

(g) Include consumption of fuel end energy used to produce all electricity in the works or in the joint generating stations of several steelworks.

(h) Include all deliveries external to the consumption in ECSC departments reported on lines 31 and 34 of the main table.

II. BALANCE SHEET FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY (a)

Description		Line	Mwh
A. Resources			
1. Gross production (b)		50	
2. Receipts from outside (c)		60	
3. Total resources (50 + 60)		70	
B. Used:			
1. Consumption by plant under the Treaty	Sintering and preparation of burden	81	
	Blast furnaces and electric iron-making furnaces	82	
	Electric melting shops and continuous casting	83	
	Other melting shops and continuous casting	84	
	Rolling mill departments	85	
	Electricity generating stations	86	
	Other plant within the Treaty	87	
	Total (81 to 87)	80	
2. Deliveries to outside (c)		90	
3. Losses		100	
4. **Total used (80 + 90 + 100) (d)**		110	

(a) See explanatory notes.

(b) Gross production corresponding to the total consumption in electricity generating stations of all the fuels reported in Part I, column 05.

(c) Outside composes the public network, other countries, iron and steelworks (including common generating stations), steelworks coke ovens, locally-integrated non ECSC departments, etc.

(d) Total of line 110 should correspond to that of line 70.

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Luxembourg, January 1993

Questionnaire 2-31

CHANGES OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all works which manufacture products covered by the ECSC Treaty.

2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.

3. The month to be considered is the calendar month

4. The survey covers both workers engaged in production and those employed in common support services (transport, energy production, production and quality control, stock control, administration, finance, etc.).

5. For companies whose activities are only partially covered by the ECSC Treaty the survey applies to:

   — those engaged in production of ECSC products,

   — a proportion of those whose functions cover both ECSC and non ECSC activities determined for example by the ratio of direct production staff employed in the two activities.

6. **Total employment**

   Total employment covers all employees on the books whether employed full time or part time. The term covers manual grades, non manual grades and apprentices

   To enable a genuine comparison to be made of the real operating work force in the iron and steel industry, the following must be excluded

   — people absent for national military or civil service,

   — persons who have not reported for work for more than six months as a result of protected illness or other reasons (long term unpaid leave, professional training...).

II. REMARKS ON THE COLUMNS

1. The columns identify the three categories of employees.

2. The distinction between manual and non manual works is made according to contractual agreements or the practices applying in the works.

3. Generally this distinction will be based on the nature of the principal duties undertaken in each category.

3.1 Manual workers

Employees undertaking manual work whose wages are normally calculated on piece rates or hourly or daily rates. Employees paid on a monthly basis are included provided that the work they do is essentially manual in nature.

Foremen and supervisory staff are not considered to be manual workers even if they are paid on hourly or daily rates.

3.2. Non manual workers

This category covers employees engaged in manual work who are paid on a monthly basis. It also includes employees paid on hourly or daily rates whose main duties are essentially not manual in nature.

3.3. Apprentices and trainees

Persons employed usually for a set period, under specific training programmes and paid at special rates. It includes not only trainees in production and craft trades but also graduate trainees and those in professional, technical or administration functions.

People working under national job creation schemes are only included in this category if their work can be classified predominantly as occupational training.

III. REMARKS ON THE LINES

1. **Number on books (Lines 10 and 40)**

   See general note I.6

2. **Entrants (Line 20)**

Include all employees for the first time on ECSC activities in the reporting period. They may be:

— new appointments,
— transfers in from non ECSC departments to ECSC departments,
— transfers in from manual activities to non manual or vice versa,
— transfers in from other works of the same company.

3. **Leavers (line 30)**

Include all employees leaving ECSC departments during the reporting period. They may be:

— straight cessation of employment,
— transfers out from ESCS departments to non ECSC departments,
— transfers out from manual activities to non manual or vice versa,
— transfers out to other works of the same company.

4. **Redundancies and dismissals (Lines 31 and 32)**

Terminations by the employer of the employee's contract of employment.

5. **Redundancies (Line 31)**

Terminations on economic grounds such as sales difficulties, partiel closure of the works reorganisation or the introduction of new technologies.

Redundancies declared as a necessary legal formality to enable an employee to receive an early pension are not to be included here, but under early retirement

6. **Dismissals (Line 32)**

All terminations of the contract of employment by the employer other than redundancies as defined above.

7. **Resignations (Line 33)**

All terminations of the contract of employment by the employes.

8. **Retirements (Line 34)**

Retirement gives an employees leaving a firm the right to a pension. Generally retirement constitutes the final cessation of gainful employment en reaching the legal age of retirement.

9. **Early retirements (Line 35)**

A form of retirement where the employees leaves the company before reaching the normal retirement age and is still fit to work, but can no longer be employed for economic reasons or through restructuring.

10. **Disability retirements (Line 36)**

Unfitness for employment as a result of accident or illness which results in termination of the contract of employment

11. **Other reasons for leaving (Line 38)**

Include all leavers not covered by the definitions of lines 31 to 37 such as

— military or civil service duties,
— secondments,
— changes of employment category (manual, non manual, apprentice),
— parental leave,
— absences of more than six months due to long term sickness or other reasons (long term unpaid leave, professional training...) etc.

Questionnaire 2-31

CHANGES OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)

Member State:	Works:	Month:
Company:		Year:

Completed questionnaire to be returned within two months following the end of the reference month.

	Line	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Together (01 + 02)	Apprentices	Total (03 + 04)
Column		01	02	03	04	05
Number on books at end of previous month	10					
Total entrants, including transfers in	20					
Redundancies	31					
Dismissals	32					
Voluntary resignations	33					
Retirements	34					
Early retirements	35					
Disability retirements	36					
Deaths	37					
Other reasons	38					
Total leavers and transfers out (31 to 38)	30					
Number on books at end of month concerned	40					

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Questionnaire 2-32

WORKING HOURS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL

See ECSC Questionnaire 2-31

II. REMARKS ON THE COLUMNS

See ECSC Questionnaire 2-31

III. REMARKS ON THE LINES

1. **Total normal working hours (Line 10)**

   Normal working hours should be shown as a national average number of hours per month based on the contractual agreements or the practices applying in the works for all workers in each category.

   Normal working hours include hours lost:
   - — for personal reasons (see 4 to 6 below) except paid leave (see 5 below),
   - — for economic or technical reasons (see 9 and 10 below),
   - — due to labour disputes (see 11 below),
   - — for other reasons as defined in 12 below.

   Normal working hours exclude hours lost
   - — through rest days caused by shift patterns,
   - — due to paid leave,
   - — by public holidays,

   to provide a result approximately equal to the hours actually worked excluding overtime but including hours lost.

2. **Total hours actually worked (Line 20)**

   The number of hours worked include
   (a) the number of hours actually worked during normal working time.
   (b) the number of hours worked in addition to those during normal working time which are normally paid above the standard hourly rate (e. g. overtime. Sunday work, public holidays and night shifts). Record hours actually worked, encluding any uprating for payment purposes.

   Because of their particular social significance, additional hours worked are to be reported separately on line 21.
   (c) the time spent at the place of work during which no productive work is done through mechanical breakdowns, accidents, etc...
   (d) the time spent at the place of work in setting up or making ready, repairs and maintenance, making out paperwork or compiling reports.
   (e) short pauses at the workplace, including tea or coffee breaks.

   The number of hours worked exclude:
   (a) hours paid but not actually worked such as paid leave, paid public holidays, shift pattern rest days, or other paid absence due to sickness, accident or other reasons.
   (b) meal breaks.
   (c) time spent travelling to and from home and the place of work.

3. **Total working hours lost (Line 30)**

   Hours lost represent the time in which no work was done. They are broken down by reference to the most important social factors (Lines 31 to 38)

4. **Hours lost for personal reasons (Lines 31 to 34)**

   Hours during which an employee does not work for reasons which are essentially personal to him or her (see 5. to 8. below).

5. **Holidays (Line 31)**

   Leave of absence granted on legal or contractual grounds annual holidays, public holidays, shift pattern rest days.

6. **Sickness (Line 32)**

   Any illness resulting in unfitness for work.

7. **Accident at work (Line 33)**

   Unfitness for work as a result of an accident at the works.

8. **Hours lost for other personal reasons (Line 34)**

   Record any other absence swested by the employees such as.
   - — maternity leave,
   - — family reasons,
   - — civic duties,
   - — trade union activities,
   - — job interviews,
   - — other personal reasons, whether authorized or not.

9. **Hours lost for economic reasons (Line 35)**

   Covers temporary lay-offs for reasons such as problems in continuing production due to lack of sales.

   Record the total hours for such reasons, whether or not they have been supported by financial assistance from the state. Include, where relevant the hours worked by employees seconded to jobs outside the iron and steel industry

10. **Hours lost for technical reasons (Line 36)**

    Covers temporary lay-offs for reasons such as technical failures or lack of raw material supplies, etc...

    Include hours lost due to lay-offs resulting from strikes at suppliers or customers works.

11. **Hours lost due to labour disputes (Line 37)**

    Include both hours lost by employees on strike and hours lost by those prevented thereby from working or through a 'lock out'.

12. **Hours lost for other reasons (Line 38)**

    This category includes breakdowns in production or administration by reasons of *force majeure* (natural disaster, failure in public utilities, etc...) which are not covered in Lines 31 to 37.

Questionnaire 2-32

WORKING HOURS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)

Unit: 1 000 hours

Member State:	Works:	Month:
Company:		Year:

Completed questionnaire to be returned within two months following the end of the reference month.

	Line	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Together (01 + 02)
Column		01	02	03
Total normal working hours	10			
Total hours actually worked	20			
of which: Overtime hours	21			
Hours lost				
– for personal reasons:				
– holidays	31			
– sickness	32			
– accident at works	33			
– other personal reasons	34			
– for economic or technical reasons:				
– economic reasons	35			
– technical reasons	36			
– due to labour disputes	37			
– for other reasons	38			
Total working hours lost (31 – 38)	30			

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Questionnaire 2-34

EMPLOYMENT BY AGE IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

See ECSC Questionnaire 2-31

II. REMARKS ON THE COLUMNS

See ECSC Questionnaire 2-31

III. REMARKS ON THE LINES

1. **Age**

   Classification to lines is baded on the number of completed years of life as at 31 December (effectively the difference between the year of birth and the reporting year).

2. **Totalling**

   Totals recorded on Line 20 should match the values given against Line 40 of ECSC questionnaire 2-31 for the month of December in the year of reporting.

Questionnaire 2-34

EMPLOYMENT BY AGE IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)

(at the end of the year)

Member State:	Works:	Year:
Company:	Code NUTS 2:	Registration No at Commission:

To be returned not later than 28 February of each year for the preceding calendar year.

Age	Line	Manual workers	Nor manual workers	Together (01 + 02)	Apprentices	Total (03 + 04)
Column		01	02	03	04	05
≤ 19	01					
20 – 24	02					
25 – 29	03					
30 – 34	04					
35 – 39	05					
40 – 44	06					
45 – 49	07					
50 – 54	08					
55 – 59	09					
≥ 60	10					
Total	20					

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Questionnaire 2-76

TOTAL DELIVERIES OF ECSC TREATY PRODUCTS BY VALUE

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all ECSC works which manufacture and deliver steel products covered by the Treaty.

2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.

3. The year to be considered is the calendar year.

4. Basic principles for reporting ar as set out in the General Explanatory Notes to Questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total deliveries.

   Not withstanding these, Questionnaire 2-76 contains the following differences from Questionnaire 2-71:

   (a) reporting covers not only the steel products of Questionnaire 2-71, but also the following products subjects to the ECSC Treaty: pig iron, high carbon ferromanganese, sponge iron and liquid steel for casting;

   (b) include in the body of the Questionnaire deliveries to ECSC steelworks in other Community countries (for re-rolling, further processing into ESCS products or re-sale in the same form), as declared in Section A or Annex III of Questionnaire 2-71;

   (c) exclude deliveries to other ESCS steelworks in the same country, even though these are declared in Section A of Questionnaire 2-71;

   (d) exclude despatches of feedstock products for hire working in other countries and despatches of products resulting from hire work to an ECSC steelworks in another Community country, even though these are declared in Questionnaire 2-71 as part of Annex III.

5. In the Annex declare those deliveries included in the body of the Questionnaire which were despatched from another country to the order of and on account for the steelworks making the declaration, including deliveries to the market after hire work (corresponding to Annex I of Questionnaire 2-71).

   To identify the country sending the goods, use the column codes for countries given on Questionnaire 2-71.

6. Report values in national currency on the basis of invoiced values ex works excluding taxes.

II. PRODUCTS DEFINITIONS

1. **Pig iron and Ferro-Manganese**

   See the Explanatory Notes to Questionnaire 2-79, Pig iron: Deliveries and New Orders, as follows:
   - steelmaking iron (line 110) — II.1.C,
   - foundry iron (line 120) — II.1.D,
   - High Carbon Ferro-Manganese (line 130) — II.2.

2. **Sponge iron (line 140)**

   According to the definition given in the Explanatory Notes to the Customs' Combined Nomenclature (Section XV — I 72C3) the term sponge iron covers ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore and other spongy ferrous products, in lumps, pellets or similar forms.

3. **Liquid Steel for Casting (line 150)**

   See Explanatory Note III. A.3 to Questionnaire 2-11, Crude Steel Production.

4. **Steel Products**

   See the Explanatory Notes to Questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total Deliveries, as follows:
   - Ingots and semi finished products (line 200) — II.B.1 and 2,
   - Hot rolled wide and narrow strip (line 310) — II.B.3 and 4,
   - Hot rolled plates and sheets (line 320) — II.B.5, 6 and 7,
   - Cold rolled plates and sheets (line 410) — II.B.8,
   - Electrical steels (line 420) — II.B.9,
   - Tin mill products (line 430) — II.B.10 and 11,
   - Coated sheets (line 440) — II.B.12, 13, 14 and 15,
   - Rod (line 510) — II.B.16,
   - Concrete reinforcing bars (line 520) — II.B.17
   - Flats and other bars (line 550) — II.B.18 (a) and (b),
   - Angles, tees, bulb flats, light and special sections (line 540) — II.B.18 (c),
   - Heavy sections (line 550) — II.B.19 and 20,
   - Sheet piling (line 560) — II.B.21,
   - Railway materials (line 570) — II.B.22.

Questionnaire 2-76

TOTAL DELIVERIES OF ECSC TREATY PRODUCTS BY VALUE

(EXPLANATORY NOTES)

Unit: national currency, invoice values excluding taxes, ex works

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:		

Return the completed questionnaire by the 28th February of each year for the preceding year.

Products	Line	Total deliveries (1)
Column		01
A. Basic products Steelmaking Iron	110	
Foundry Iron	120	
High Carbon Ferro-Manganese	130	
Sponge Iron	140	
Liquid Steel for Casting	150	
Total A	100	
B. Ingots and Semi Finished Products	200	
C. Hot Rolled Flat Products Hot Rolled Wide and Narrow Strip	310	
Hot Rolled Plates and Sheets	320	
Total C	300	
D. Other Flat Products Cold Rolled Plates and Sheets	410	
Electrical Steels	420	
Tin Mill Products	430	
Costed Sheets	440	
Total D	400	
E. Long Products Rod	510	
Concrete Reinforcing Bars	520	
Flats and Other Bars	530	
Angles, Tees, Bulb Flats, Light and Special Sections	540	
Heavy Sections	550	
Sheet Piling	560	
Railway Materials	570	
Total E	500	
Total B + C + D + E	600	

(1) Including products for re-rolling, further conversion as ECSC products resale, except those products delivered to other ECSC steelworks in the same country.

ANNEX

(values included in the questionnaire table)

of which: Despatches made from other countries to the order of and on account for the steelworks making this declaration, including deliveries to the market after hire-rolling.

Product Line No	Country sending the goods (1)	Value

(1) use the country code numbers from questionnaire 2-71.