I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION DECISION No 1566/86/ECSC

of 24 February 1986

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 iron and steel statistics are essential for the Community to be able to carry out its duties laid down in Article 3 of the ECSC Treaty;

Whereas this is particularly valid in view of the continuing precarious situation in the steel sector, the administration of which, in the enlarged Community, will be increasingly dependent on the rapid availability of reliable data on production, raw materials and energy supply, orders received, deliveries and employment;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Undertakings engaged in production in the steel sector within the meaning of Article 80 of the ECSC Treaty shall be required, with effect from January 1986, to supply the Commission with the statistics listed in the Annex to this Decision (questionnaires) in accordance with the specified conditions.

Article 2

In accordance with the third paragraph of Article 47 of the ECSC Treaty, fines may be imposed on undertakings which do not fulfil their obligations pursuant to Article 1 of this Decision.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 1986.

For the Commission

Alois PFEIFFER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

NOTE

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

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-10

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE-IRON

Country:	Works:	Month:
Company:	Place:	Year:
	Commission Registration No.:	

Questionnaire to be returned, duly completed, by not later than the 15th of the month in respect of the previous month

All values must be given in metric tonnes (without decimals)	Lines	Production
I. NET PRODUCTION (a) A. Non-alloyed crude iron 1° Steelmaking iron a) Phosphoric (1,5 % < P ≤ 2,5 %, ≤ 1 % Si)	21	
b) Non-phosphoric (≤ 0,25 % P, ≤ 1 % Si, 0,4 % < Mn ≤ 6 %)	22	
2° Foundry iron a) Phosphoric (> 0,5% P, 1% < Si ≤ 4%)	23	
b) Non-phosphoric (≤ 0,5% P) 1: 1% < Si ≤ 4%, 0,4% < Mn ≤ 1,5%	241	
2: 0,1% < Mn ≤ 0,4%, ≤ 4% Si (b)	242	
3: Crude iron for making SG iron castings (< 0,1 % Mn, ≤ 3 % Si)	243	
4: Total b (241 to 243)	24	
3° Others	25	
B. Alloyed crude iron 1° Spiegel (6% < Mn ≤ 30%)	26	
2° Others	27	
C. High carbon ferromanganese (> 30% Mn)	28	
D. Total (21 to 28)	20	
II. GROSS PRODUCTION E. Recycled iron 1° own production	31	
2° bought in	32	
3° Total (lines 31 + 32)	30	
F. Gross production (20 + 30)	40	

(a) See explanatory notes.
(b) For making SG iron castings or malleable cast iron.

(place) (date)

Explanatory notes
for questionnaire 2-10
PRODUCTION OF CRUDE IRON

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The questionnaire must be completed in respect of all iron and steelworks producing iron, spiegel and high carbon ferromanganese in blast furnaces or electric iron-making furnaces. Works producing iron in cupolas do not have to complete this questionnaire, unless the iron is intended for sale as such.

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

3. The month in question is the calendar month.

4. **Net production** (lines 21 – 28)
The production to be given under these lines must include all the iron, spiegel, and high carbon ferromanganese from blast furnaces or electric iron-making furnaces in the works, a deduction being made for the iron, spiegel, and high carbon ferromanganese made previously in the works or bought in, which is recycled in the production units.

5. Lines 31 and 32:
Record, without distinguishing categories, the amounts of iron, spiegel and high carbon ferro-manganese which are recycled, having been produced previously in the works or bought in.

II. DEFINITIONS

The following are the accepted definitions:

1. **Iron**
Ferrous products containing more than 2% of carbon and which may contain either separately or together:
3% and below of phosphorus
8% and below of silicon
30% and below of manganese
10% and below of chromium
10% and below in total of other alloying elements (nickel, copper, aluminium, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, etc.).
Crude iron may be delivered in the molten state, in pigs, or as plate iron or granulated iron.

2. **Spiegel** (line 26)
Ferrous products containing more than 6% and up to and including 30% of manganese, and more than 2% of carbon.

3. **High carbon ferromanganese** (line 28)
Ferrous product containing more than 30% Mn and more than 2% C. The Mn content may in no case exceed 90%.

4. **Non-alloyed crude iron**
This comprises crude iron groups Nos 1.1 to 4.0 in accordance with Table 2 of EURONORM 1-81 on the definition and classification of crude iron. The crude iron groups considered, under the terms of EURONORM 1-81, as non-alloyed can in addition contain one or more of the following alloying elements up to the limit contents given below:

Chromium 0,3%
Nickel 0,3%
Titanium 0,2%
Other alloying elements 0.1%
(such as molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, aluminium)

5. **Alloyed crude iron**
This comprises spiegel and other alloyed crude iron under Nos 5.1 and 5.2 in Table 2 of EURONORM 1-81.
For the definiton of "other alloyed crude iron", see details in footnote 8 to No 5.2 of Table 2 of EURONORM 1-81. Crude iron with contents exceeding the limit values laid down in II. 1 above (Definition: crude iron) is a ferro-alloy. See Table 1 in EURONORM 1-81 on this topic.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-11

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The questionnaire should be completed for all steel works producing steel (including locally integrated steel foundries) but not for independent steel foundries.

2. A separate questionnaire should be completed for each works even if several of them belong to the same company.

3. Crude steel is considered to be those ferrous products containing up to and including 2 % of carbon (except for certain non-deforming steels with a high chromium content, which may have a higher carbon content). The percentage of Fe must be higher than that of each alloying element.

4. Production should not include steel which is immediately converted into iron by recarburization (manufacture of special iron).

5. The month to be considered is the calendar month.

6. Workable days: The number of workable days is obtained by deducting from the number of calendar days the number of Sundays and legal national holidays valid over the whole country.

II. REMARKS ON THE COLUMNS AND LINES

A. The lines

Line 21:
Ingots are steel products for rolling, forging or the manufacture of seamless tubes, obtained by casting liquid steel into an ingot mould. Faulty products recognized as such on leaving the ingot moulds and for immediate remelt must not be included. The tonnages should show the gross weight of the ingots as they leave the moulds.

Line 22:
The total production of continuous casting plants is the gross weight of usable semi-finished products obtained, measured at the point at which the products are removed from the casting machine after cutting and before being dressed. (1)

Line 23:
The production of liquid steel for casting is the gross weight of the steel delivered to the foundry.

Line 40:
Finished steel castings are those which are ready for sale as they leave the foundry after trimming and before any machining. Show the total production including castings for use within the works itself for repair, maintenance, etc.

Annex:
Phosphoric slag is that which has a phosphorus content sufficiently high to be sold as fertilizer, possibly after having been mixed with other slag.

B. The columns

Columns 01 to 03:
To avoid double counting Duplex steel should only be shown in the category corresponding to the furnace in which it undergoes its final process. Similarly basic furnace electric steel should not be entered twice when it is delivered directly in the molten state to acid electric furnaces.

On the other hand if several steels of differing origin are mixed together in a ladle before casting the ingots, these should be recorded by furnace of origin.

The AOD process, vacuum treatments, ladle treatments etc., are considered to be after-treatments subsequent to the principal steelmaking process: in these cases the crude steel should be included under the principal process.

Column 01:
Includes L.D., L.D.A.C., O.L.P., Kaldo, Rotor, O.B.M., L.W.S., steels, etc., using pure oxygen.

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(1) In contrast to the definition used by the Levy Office the front scrap is not included.

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

Questionnaire 2-11

Country:	Works:	Month:	Year:
Company:	Location:	Number of workable days:	
	Registration No at Commission:		
Questionnaire to be the 15th of each month for the preceding month			

Unit: tonnes (without decimals)	Lines	Pure oxygen	Electric (arc and induction)	Others (open hearth, crucible etc.)	Total
Columns		01	02	03	04
Ingots	21				
Continuously cast products	22				
Liquid steel for castings	23				
Total	20				
Finished steel castings	40	X	X	X	

– ANNEX –

1º Gross production of phosphoric slag ..... tonnes

..... (Place)

..... (Date)

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-13

PRODUCTION OF FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS AND END PRODUCTS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL

1. To be completed by all works which manufacture products included in the Treaty (ordinary steels and special steels).

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

3. The month under consideration is the calendar month.

4. Production covers all products, including those downgraded (such as non prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and cropped ends) but not for immediate remelting.

5. Production includes all products made in the works whether or not these are for its own account. In particular all hire-rolled products should be included in production of the works where they have been made and not in that of the works which has ordered the work.

6. Hot rolled wide strip is considered to be a semi-finished product if it is rerolled or further processed into other finished steel products (a) in the same company or if it is delivered to other steel works within the Community for further processing. In this case it should not be declared in parts A and B of the questionnaire. Hot rolled wide strip is to be considered as a finished product if it is not destined for rerolling or other processing into finished steel products in the steel industry of the Community (direct utilization) or if it is exported outside the Community. In this case it should be declared as a finished product (lines 171, 172 and 173). On the other hand products obtained by further processing of hot rolled wide strip should be included in the questionnaire, even if this is only cold rolling leading to production of cold rolled wide strip which is a finished product.

7. Net production in accordance with the following terms should be given for each works:

   a) For finished products which are not further processed into end products in the same works: take the products in the state in which they are to leave the manufacturing works (in the sense of the Treaty) for delivery either to a department outside the Treaty but integrated within works (e.g. for the manufacture of tubes or cold rolled strip outside the Treaty) or to any other steel works of the same company or any other steel company, merchants or consumers.

   b) For finished products which are further processed into end products in the same works (e.g. cold rolled wide strip which is zinc coated): take finished products in the state in which they are immediately before the first process which characterizes their further processing into an end product.

   c) For end products: Subject to the note under II.10 take the products basically in the state in which they leave the works

   d) If the works receives a finished product (e.g. cold rolled wide strip, or heavy plate) which it processes (e.g. by annealing, shearing, trimming etc.) without leaving the stage of finished products, the works should not declare anything in the questionnaire so as to avoid double counting with the production declared by the supplying works.

      If however, the further processing of the received finished products produces an end product (e.g. zinc coated sheet or coils) the works should declare in Part B of the questionnaire the production of the end products obtained.

   e) Double counting should thus be avoided in Part A of the questionnaire (finished products) at the level of the works, the company, the country and the Community.

8. In the appendix indicate in column 01 the tonnage of hot rolled wide strip further processed in the works and in columns 02 and 03 the tonnage of products obtained.

9. Products from continuous casting installations must always be considered not only as part of crude steel production but also, as semis (for rerolling, forging, etc.). Some of these, i.e. tube rounds and squares, must be included in line 402 of the annex.

10. Coated sheet and plate must be classified under the final coating process when the product undergoes a number of such processes except where otherwise stated.

(a) e.g. by cutting to length, etc.

PRODUCTION OF FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS AND END PRODUCTS

Questionnaire 2-13

COUNTRY:	WORKS:	MONTH:	YEAR:
COMPANY:	PLACE:	Registration No with Commission:	

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate at the latest by the 20th of each month for preceding month

PRODUCTS Unit: tonnes	LINES	TOTAL PRODUCTION
A. PRODUCTION OF FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS (a):		
Rails	111	
Sleepers, base plates and fishplates	112	
Sheet piling	121	
Wide flanged beams	122	
Other beams, sections & channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zores	123	
Wire rod in coils	132	
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rods included) (b)	133	
Other merchant bars (straightened rods included)	134	
Wide flats	140	
Hot rolled narrow strip	150	
Hot rolled plate and sheet from wide strip mills (including hot rolled wide strip destined for coating) (c) (d) (e) a) 4,76 mm. and over	161	
b) 3 mm. to 4.75 mm.	162	
c) less than 3 mm.	163	
Hot rolled plate and sheet from other mills (c) a) 4.76 mm. and over	164	
b) 3 mm. to 4.75 mm.	165	
c) less than 3 mm.	166	
Cold rolled plate 3 mm. & more (in cut lengths or coils)	167	
Cold sheet & blackplate less than 3 mm. (in cut lengths or coils)	168	
Hot rolled wide strip for direct use a) 4.76 mm. & over	171	
b) 3 mm. to 4.75 mm.	172	
c) less than 3 mm.	173	
TOTAL: A: = (lines 111 to 173)	100	

PRODUCTS Unit: tonnes		LINES	TOTAL PRODUCTION
B. END PRODUCTS (a): T.F.S. sheet		210	
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and plate as in Treaty (see definitions): a) obtained by electrolytic tinning		221	
b) obtained by hot-dipping		222	
Total (a + b)		220	
of which 1) Thinner than 0.5 mm		2201	
2) Others		2202	
Blackplate used as such		230	
Zinc coated sheet – hot dipped (whether subsequently coated or not)		241	
– electrolytically coated (whether subsequently coated or not)		242	
Zinc coated sheet, total (lines 241 + 242)		240	
Lead-coated sheet		250	
Other coated sheet and plate	– metal coated (including clad sheet)	261	
	– plastic and/or paint coatings (h)	262	
	– of which: already metal coated (c)	2621	
	Total	260	
Electrical plate and sheet		270	
of which cold rolled		2750	
of which destined for slitting to electrical narrow strip		2751	

APPENDIX : ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PRODUCTS Unit: tonnes		LINES	HOT ROLLED WIDE STRIP CONSUMED	PRODUCTS OBTAINED	
				TOTAL	OF WHICH UNDER 3 mm. THICKNESS
COLUMNS			01	02	03
A. Total production of hot wide strip mills		280			
of which hot rolled wide strip		281			
B. Further processing of hot rolled wide strip in the works: hot rolled wide strip from all sources slit for hot rolled narrow strip (d)		291			
hot rolled wide strip from all sources cut for hot rolled plate & sheet (e)		292			
hot rolled wide strip from all sources coated (f)		293			
hot rolled wide strip from all sources cold rerolled (g)		294			
Total hot rolled wide strip further processed in the works (lines 291 to 294)		290			
C. Ingot production for tubes		300			
D. Rounds and squares for tubes	rolled	401			
	continuously cast	402			
Total (401 + 402)		400			

(a) It should be noted that group A (finished rolled products) includes the total production of plate, sheet and strip including products for the manufacture of certain items in group B (end products). Products in lines 210 to 270 are not to be added to the preceding items of group A

(b) Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

(c) Plate and sheet cold rolled in the works are not included.

(d) Exclude coils but include plate & sheet from cutting of hot rolled wide strip.

(e) Wide strip mills include continuous mills, semi-continuous mills & reversing mills (Steckel, etc.) for hot wide strip for production of coils.

(f) Hot rolled wide strip not for rerolling or further processing into other finished products in the Community, i.e. delivered for direct usage outside the steel plants of the Community or exported to third countries.

(g) Plastic coated or lacquered sheet, excluding temporary coatings (e.g. for transport) which do not count as coatings in the sense of Explanatory Note 10; includes paints with a metallic pigment.

(h) E.g. Al, Zn-Al, Galvalume etc

(i) Hot rolled narrow strip thus produced is included on line 150 of the main questionnaire

(j) Sheet and plate thus produced are counted on lines 161 to 163 of the main questionnaire

(k) Coated hot rolled wide strip e.g. zinc coated must be counted among the plates and sheets obtained from the wide strip mills - lines 161 to 163 in part A (finished rolled products; and also counted in the appropriate line in part B (end products)

(l) Cold rolled sheet and plate thus produced are counted in lines 167 & 168 of the main questionnaire even if they are immediately slit to make cold rolled narrow strip

(Place) (Date)

II. DEFINITIONS

1. **Wire rod:**
Finished rolled product coiled while hot into irregular coils. The cross section of wire rod may be circular, oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, semicircular or other. Its surface is normally smooth (a).

2. **Concrete reinforcing bars:**
Rounds ans squares of 5 mm and over, uniform surface, crenelated or ribbed.
These products which are mainly for the manufacture of reinforcement for reinforced concrete may have been subjected to regular cold deformation such as for example torsion around the longitudinal axis.

3. **Other merchant bars** are finished hot rolled products which do not come under any other heading of this chapter and are not: permanent way material (rails, sleepers, fishplates), sheet piling, wide-flanged beams, other beams, sections and channels of I, U and H profile of 80 mm or more.

4. **Wide flats** are products of rectangular section, hot rolled lenghtwise in a closed box or universal mill, with a thickness of 4 mm and more and with a width exceeding 150 but not exceeding 1250 mm. They are always delivered in flat panels.

5. **Hot rolled narrow strip** is a rolled product with sheared or non-sheared edges, of rectangular section, width less than 600 mm and the thickness of which does not exceed one tenth of the width, produced in straight lengths, in coils or folded bundles. It may also be manufactured by slitting a wide hot rolled strip.

6. **Plate and sheet** are rolled flat products which are not covered by the definitions of wide flats or hot rolled wide strip or hot rolled narrow strip above. When supplied in square or rectangular form these products must have a width of 600 mm or more if hot rolled, or more than 500 mm if cold rolled to distinguish them from narrow strip supplied in lengths.

7. **Electrical sheet** has a loss of watts per kilogram under a current of 50 cycles and induction of 1 Tesla evaluated according to the Epstein method.
   - Less or equal to 2.1 watts if the thickness does not exceed 0.2 mm.
   - Less or equal to 3.6 watts if the thickness is between 0.2 and 0.6.
   - Less or equal to 6 watts if the thickness is between 0.6 mm inclusive and 1.5 mm inclusive.

8. **Tinplate, other tinned sheet and plate covered by the Treaty:**
Plate, sheet and strip, hot or cold rolled, covered with a metallic layer with tin content equal to or greater than 97% by weight whether or not these products are coated with a layer of varnish.

9. **T.F.S. sheet:**
Sheet and strip generally of a thickness less than 0.50 mm electrolytically coated with chromium or chromium oxide or both, the total thickness being in general equal to or less than 0.05 μm.

10. **Blackplate:**
Flat product of mild carbon steel less than 0.50 mm thick supplied in sheets or in coils the surface of which is suitable for tinning, lacquering or printing and is not oiled.

11. **Zinc-coated sheet:**
Hot or cold rolled sheet in coils or lengths (cold rolled lengths over 500 mm), flat or corrugated, which has been zinc-coated by hot dipping or electrolytically on one or both sides.

12. **Hot rolled wide strip:**
Flat hot rolled products in strip, the width of which is greater than or equal to 600 mm., which immediately after the final rolling pass or after pickling or continuous annealing are spirally coiled in regularly superimposed coils in order to form a coil with lateral surfaces almost smooth. All cold plate and sheet in coils or not should be included in lines 167 and 168.

13. **Semi-finished products:**
   - All products obtained directly by continuously casting steel.
   - Products obtained by simply rolling ingots such as blooms, billets, sheet bars, rounds and squares for seamless tubes and blanks for sections.
   - All tube rounds and squares are to be entered as semi-finished products (under their own heading), even if their surface finish exceeds that of the semi-finished products given above, on the basis of their destination and the appropriate specifications for the destination in question.

(a) Taking into account this definition, wire rod delivered finished and cut to length is classed with merchant bars of the same form and size, subject to current size tolerances, whereas all products supplied in coils are counted on line 132 (wire rod) even if they intended for concrete construction work.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-14

STOCKS OF INGOTS, SEMIS, HOT-ROLLED WIDE STRIP, ROLLED FINISHED PRODUCTS AND END PRODUCTS

Country:	Works:	Quarter: Year:
Company:	Location:	Registration No with the Commission:

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate not later than 30th of the month following quarter in question, for previous quarter.

Unit: Tonnes:	Line	Stocks held at works and outside works at the end of the quarter (a)
A. INGOTS, SEMIS, HOT-ROLLED WIDE STRIP Ingots	11	
Semis a) with square or rectangular section (excl. squares for tubes)	121	
b) rounds and squares for tubes	122	
c) Total (121 + 122)	12	
Hot-rolled wide strip	13	
B. FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS Railway material (Rails, sleepers, base plates and fishplates)	21	
Heavy sections (Sheet piling; beams; section and channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and zores)	22	
Wire rods in coils	23	
Concrete reinforcing bars (Straightened rods included) (b)	24	
Other merchant bars (Straightened rods included)	25	
Wide flats	26	
Hot-rolled narrow strip (including tube strip)	27	
Hot and cold-rolled sheets and plates a) 4.76 mm and over	281	
b) 3 mm to 4.75 mm	282	
c) less than 3 mm	283	
d) Total (281 to 283)	28	
TOTAL (21 to 28)	20	
C. END PRODUCTS (Coated sheets and plates and electrical sheets and plates)	30	

(a) Include all stocks in the country possessed by the companies at the end of the quarter either in works or in stores attached to works, whether they are about to be dispatched or not, already sold or not, including hire processed products and work in progress. Include also stocks held outside works which are not in the possession of a recognized merchant. Exclude stocks in workshops making non-ECSC products, quantities delivered to other ECSC iron and steel enterprises for hire-processing and quantities delivered to customers or to merchants over which the producing company may retain ownership as part of the conditions of sale.

(b) Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

....

(Location) (Date)

COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-16

PRODUCTION OF ALLOY AND NON-ALLOY SPECIAL STEELS

Country:	Works:	Month: Year:
Company:	Location:	Registration No with the Commission:

This questionnaire should be returned duly completed not later than 20th of the month for the previous month

Unit: Tonnes Products	Line	Pure oxygen	Electric	Others	Total (01 + 02 + 03)
Column		01	02	03	04
A. Ingots and continuously cast steel products 1. Non-alloy	10				
2. Alloy steels: High speed steels	21				
Stainless and heat resisting steels	22				
Steels with special physical or magnetic properties	23				
Engineering steel including bearing and tool steels	24				
of which low-alloy special structural steel	241				
Total (21 to 241)	20				
Total A (10 + 20)	30				
B. Liquid steel for casting — 1. Non-alloy	41				
B. Liquid steel for casting — 2. Alloy	42				
B. Liquid steel for casting — Total	40				
C. Total ingots + continuously cast steel products + casting (30 + 40)	50				
of which: Continuously cast steel products	501				

....

(Place) (Date)

.....

(Signature)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. – GENERAL

1. The questionnaire must be filled in by all steelworks which produce high quality and special steels (including locally integrated steel foundries) but not by independent steel foundries.
2. Each works must fill in a separate questionnaire even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The production figures should not include steel which is immediately converted into iron by recarburization (manufacture of refined iron).
4. The month is considered to be a calendar month.

II. – THE LINES AND COLUMNS

A. – The lines

Lines 10 to 30: ingots and continuously cast steel products

Ingots are steel products for rolling, forging or the manufacture of seamless tubes, obtained by casting liquid steel into an ingot mould. Faulty products recognized as such on leaving the ingot moulds and for immediate remelt must not be included. The tonnages should show the gross weight of the ingots as they leave the moulds. The total production of continuous casting plants is the gross weight of usable semi-finished products obtained measured at the point at which the products are removed from the casting machine after cutting and before being dressed. (1)

Line 40:

The production of liquid non-alloy and alloy steel for casting is the gross weight of the steel delivered to the foundry.

B. – The columns

Columns 01 to 03 :

To avoid double counting duplex steel should be entered only in the category corresponding to the plant in which it receives its final treatment. For example, electric steel from the basic oxygen furnace and taken directly in the molten state to the acid electric furnace or open hearth steel taken to the electric furnace should not be counted twice.

On the other hand if steels of different origin are mixed in one ladle before being cast they should be classified according to their method of manufacture.

The AOD process, vacuum treatments, ladle treatments etc., are considered to be after-treatments subsequent to the principal process; in these cases the crude steel should be included under the principal process.

III. – GENERAL DEFINITION OF SPECIAL STEELS

Special steels (2) are those steels which are processed to obtain special characteristics appropriate to a special use.

Special steels are intended, in general, for heat treatment (3) owing to their consistent response to such treatment. Moreover owing to their particular conditions of manufacture, these steels generally have a degree of cleanness, particularly with regard to inclusions, superior to that of quality steels. These characteristics are such that they cannot be achieved except by special care in manufacture and hot rolling and by constant checking during production, which cannot be consistently guaranteed by the general method of production used for basis steels and quality steels.

They include alloy and non-alloy steels which are distinguished from basis and quality steels to EURONORM 20/74 in accordance with the following classification table.

(1) In contrast to the definition used by the Levy Office the front scrap is not included.

(2) Steel is considered to be those ferrous products containing up to and including 2 % of carbon (except for certain non-deforming steels with a high chromium content which may have a higher carbon content). The percentage of Fe must be higher than that of each alloying element.

(3) Annealing (e.g. stress relieving, full annealing or normalizing) is not considered as heat treatment.

Classification of various categories of alloy and non-alloy—basis—quality and 'Special steels' according to EURONORM 20/74

Non-alloy steels		Alloy steels	
A. Definition (1) of the two classes: 'Non alloy steels' and Alloy steels' (content in %)			
– Al : < 0.10	– Nb (3) : < 0.05	– Al : ⩾ 0.10	– Nb (3) : ⩾ 0.05
– Bi : < 0.10	– Pb : < 0.40	– Bi : ⩾ 0.10	– Pb : ⩾ 0.40
– B : < 0.0008	– Se : < 0.10	– B : ⩾ 0.0008	– Se : ⩾ 0.10
– Cr (2) : < 0.30	– Si : < 0.50	– Cr (2) : ⩾ 0.30	– Si : ⩾ 0.50
– Co : < 0.10	– Te : < 0.10	– Co : ⩾ 0.10	– Te : ⩾ 0.10
– Cu (2) : < 0.40	– Ti (3) : < 0.05	– Cu (2) : ⩾ 0.40	– Ti (3) : ⩾ 0.05
– Lanthanides : < 0.05	– V (3) : < 0.10	– Lanthanides : ⩾ 0.05	– V (3) : ⩾ 0.10
– Mn : < 1.60	– W : < 0.10	– Mn : ⩾ 1.60	– W : ⩾ 0.10
– Mo (2) : < 0.08	– Zr (3) : < 0.05	– Mo (2) : ⩾ 0.08	– Zr (3) : ⩾ 0.05
– Ni (2) : < 0.30	– others : < 0.05 (except C, P, S, N^3 and O^3)	– Ni (2) : ⩾ 0.30	– others : ⩾ 0.05 (except C, P, S, N^3 and O^3)

(1) According to the lower limit values of the composition range specified or found on cast analysis. (If these elements are defined by a minimum value, this minimum value shall be used; if these elements are defined by a maximum value take into consideration only 70% of this value, except for manganese for which the classification depends on the indicated maximum content, being alloy steel if it is equal to or greater than 1,80% or non-alloy steel if less than 1,80%.)

(2) Where these elements are found specified in combinations of 2,3, or 4 in the steel grade specified, the limiting content of the combination of these elements is reduced to 70 % of the sum of their individual limits, as shown above, for each of the two, three or four elements present

(3) The preceding rule applies similarly to these elements.

B. Sub-class of 'Special steels'

I. Intended for Heat Treatment:

– **5.2.3.1.**: Steels intended for through hardening or surface hardening and which must conform to the special requirements in one or more of the following fields: 1°) guaranteed impact strength value in the quenched and tempered, or case-hardened conditions (see EU 83, except quality I of carbon steels). 2°) depth of hardening (or of case-hardening) (see EU 84 and 86). 3°) surface condition (qualities of sections 3 and 4 of EU 119). 4°) limiting content of non-metallic inclusions. 5°) machinability obtained by addition of S, Pb, Se, Te or Bi provided impact strength values are specified (see: qualities of sections 3 and 4 of EU 87 + impact).	ALL
– **5.2.3.2.**: Tool steels (qualities of EU 96).	
– **5.2.3.3.2.**: Wire rod for patenting having a maximum specified content, on cast analysis, of P and/or S ⩽ 0.030%.	
– **5.2.3.3.4.**: Wire-rod with, on product analysis: C ⩾ 0.62%, P and S ⩽ 0.025 % and Cu ⩽ 0.10 % (e.g. for steel tyre cord wire).	

II. Not intended for Heat Treatment

Steels which should satisfy at least one of the following requirements: **5.2.3.3.1°.**: Steels with especially low content of non-metallic inclusions. **5.2.3.3.3°.**: Wire rods with P and S ⩽ 0.020% on cast analysis and ⩽ 0.025% on product analysis (e.g. wire for electrodes). **5.2.3.3.5°.**: Steels having magnetic and electrical properties with conductivity greater than 9 Siemens-metres, excluding steels mentioned in clause 5.2.2.8. of EU 20/74. **5.2.3.3.6°.**: Steels for nuclear reactors having simultaneously, on product analysis: Cu ⩽ 0.10%, Co ⩽ 0.05%, Cr ⩽ 0.15%, Ni ⩽ 0.25%, Mo ⩽ 0.05%, V ⩽ 0.05%, P ⩽ 0.01%.	ALL, except those indicated under 'C' (quality steels). N.B.: All alloy steels are 'special steels', except those 'not intended for heat-treatment', indicated in clauses: 5.3.2.: 1°, 2°, 3°, 4° and 5° of EU 20/74, mentioned below (in C II) and concerning: some steels with high yield strength < 420 N/mm² and having contents of some alloying elements lower than in the following table – as well as: electrical steels – steels for rails – and corrosion resistant steels with a minimum content of Cu < 0.50 % without other alloying elements.

C. Sub-class of 'quality steels'

I. Intended for Heat-Treatment

5.2.2.9.: Free cutting steels which do not conform to the conditions of clause 5.2.3.1.5° (mentioned above in B.I) – See qualities of sections 3 and 4 of EU 87. **5.2.2.11.**: Steels intended for through hardening or surface hardening, with S and P content greater than or equal to 0.035% and which do not conform to any of the special requirements defined in 5.2.3.1. of EU 20/74 (mentioned above in B.I.).	NONE

II. Not intended for Heat Treatment

The steels concerned are all those included in clause 5.2.2. of EU 20/74 (All non-alloyed steels other than those indicated under clause 5.2.1.: 'Basis steels' and 5.2.3.: 'Special steels') – except the steels mentioned above (C.I. No 5.2.2.9. and 5.2.2.11.) as quality steels intended for heat treatment.	**5.3.2.1.**: Weldable fine grain structural steels, with high yield strength and conforming simultaneously with the following requirements: – minimum guaranteed specified yield strength shall be less than 420 N/mm² (for a thickness 'e' ≤ 16 mm) – the limiting contents (a) as follows. (a) See footnote (1) concerning the general definition of alloy and non alloyed steels (special rule concerning Mn not being applied here). – Cr (1) : < 0.50% – Cu (1) : < 0.50% – Lanthanides : < 0.06% – Mn : < 1.80% – Mo (1) : < 0.10% – Ni (1) : < 0.50% – Nb (2) : < 0.06% – Ti (2) : < 0.12% – V (2) : < 0.12% – Zr (2) : < 0.12% (1) and (2): See notes ( ) and ( ) concerning the general definition of alloy and non alloy steels. **5.3.2.2°**.: Electrical steels for sheet and strip containing only Si and/or Al as alloying elements and having special requirements regarding the limitation of magnetic loss and minimum values for magnetic induction. **5.3.2.3°**.: Silico-manganese steels for springs, or wear-resistant parts, with S and P > 0.035%. **5.3.2.4°**.: Alloy steels for rails. **5.3.2.5°**.: Corrosion resistant steels having a minimum specified Cu content of < 0.50% or a maximum specified content of Cu < 0.70%, without other alloying elements.

D. Sub-class of 'Basis steels'

I. Intended for Heat-Treatment

NONE	NONE

II. Not intended for Heat-Treatment

These steels are mentioned in clause 5.2.1. of EU 20/74 (steels with no special quality requirements).	NONE

IV. - CATEGORIES OF ALLOY SPECIAL STEELS

(a) High speed steels: alloy steels containing, with or without other alloy elements, at least two of the following three elements: tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium with a total weight equal to or over 7% of these elements and over 0.6% carbon.

(b) Stainless and heat resisting steels: alloy steels containing by weight 12% and over of chromium, with or without other alloy elements, and with less than 1% carbon.

(c) Steels with special physical properties: these are steels with certain electrical or magnetic properties or certain properties with regard to expansion or yield strength.

(d) Bearing steels: Cr steels for the manufacture of the bearing elements of ball bearings, needle bearings, etc., and all devices which are used for a similar purpose.

(e) Tool steels (excludes high-speed steels.)

(f) Engineering steels: all other alloy special steels, including the following types of low-alloy special structural steels.

1. high tensile low alloy steels for concrete reinforcement having a minimum tensile strength of 1080 N/mm² with sulphur and phosphorus contents, by weight, each less than or equal to 0.035 %,
2. low alloy steels of high yield strength for oil and gas pipes and tubes which meet the API specifications Grade X 56 and above,
3. other low alloy special steels, as defined by Euronorm 20–74, which meet all the following criteria: weldable, grain refined (micro-alloy steels), used for structural purposes, not intended for heat treatment by the User (1); for examples this category includes: steels which are creep resistant at elevated temperatures, steels whose low temperature toughness is guaranteed, steels for cold formed sections, weather resistant steels, wear resistant steels, steels for enamelling, weldable steels with high yield strength.

(1) Annealing (e.g. stress relieving, full annealing or normalizing) is not considered as heat treatment.

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Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-16 Appendix

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SPECIAL STEELS (ALLOY AND NON ALLOY) BY TYPE OF PRODUCT AND STEEL QUALITY

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. – General Note

It is left to each country to determine whether the information to be returned is in terms of production or of total gross deliveries. See explanatory notes to Questionnaires 2 – 16 and 2 – 74.

II. – Remarks on the lines

1. **Line 31**: Included in this line are all products considered as bars and flats according to clause 5.2.1.2.1. of EURONORM 79-82.
2. **Line 38**: This line also includes special sections.

III. – Definitions

1. **General definition of special steels** – See questionnaire 2–16.
2. **Categories of alloy special steels** – See questionnaire 2 – 16.
3. **Finished rolled products** – See questionnaire 2–13.
4. **Semi-finished products**:

All products obtained directly by continuously casting steel.
Products obtained by simply rolling ingots such as blooms, billets, sheet bars, rounds and squares for seamless tubes (including analogous products of polygonal cross-section) and blanks for sections. (These are generally destined to be converted into ECSC finished products, forged products or seamless tubes.)

N.B.: Rolled semi-finished products of square or rectangular cross-section, together with blanks for section, should comply with the criteria laid down in Euronorm 79 -82, Chapter 4:
Their cross-section is generally square or rectangular with corners rounded to a greater or lesser extent: its dimensions are constant throughout the length of a piece but with wide tolerances. (Blanks for sections can have a complex cross-section appropriate to the shape of the finished product and the corresponding rolling technique; their area of cross-section is 2500 mm^2 or more.)
The side faces are more or less convex or concave; they may retain impressions from rolling or forging, having been wholly or partly subjected to turning, planing, scraping, grinding, flaming, etc.'
All tube rounds and squares are to be entered as semi-finished products (under their own heading), even if their surface finish exceeds that of the semi-finished products given above, on the basis of their destination and the appropriate specifications for the destination in question.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SPECIAL STEELS (ALLOY AND NON-ALLOY) BY TYPE OF PRODUCT (1) AND STEEL QUALITY

Questionnaire 2–16 Appendix

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:	Location:	Registration No. with the Commission:

Questionnaire to be filled in and returned at the latest by end January of each year for preceding year.

Unit: tonnes Products	Line	Production by quality											
		Non-alloy steel			Alloy Steel								
					Engineering								
		Engineering	Tool	Total	Total	Of which: low alloy special structural steel	Bearing	Tool	High speed	Stainless & heat resist.	Other alloy steel (3)	Total	General Total (10 + 20)
Column		11	12	10	21	211	22	23	24	25	26	20	30
A. LIQUID STEEL FOR CASTING	10												
B. INGOTS AND SEMIS (2) (except hot rolled wide strip and other material for rerolling in the ECSC)													
a) Ingots	21												
Of which: Ingots for tubes	211												
b) Semis – with square or rectangular section (excl. squares for tubes)	22												
– rounds and squares for tubes*	23												
Total B (21 to 23)	20												(4)
C. FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS													
a) Bars and flats	31												
b) Wire rod	32												
c) Hot rolled plate and sheet (including wide strip) – 4.76 mm and over	33												
– 3 mm to 4.75 mm	34												
– less than 3 mm	35												
d) Cold rolled plate and sheet	36												
e) Hot rolled narrow strip including strip for tubes	37												
f) Other finished products	38												
Total C (31 to 38)	30												
D. GENERAL TOTAL (10 + 20 + 30)	40												

*) Produced by rolling or continuous casting.

(1) Information given either at the production stage or at the delivery stage (including all tonnages delivered to departments which are integrated but outside the Treaty).

(2) For forging, tubes and other direct utilization in the Community and export to third countries. Hot rolled wide strip for direct utilization and export to third countries (finished products) is to be grouped with hot rolled plate and sheets.

(3) Steels with special physical or magnetic properties.

(4) Not including ..... tonnes ingots for rerolling in the country and ..... tonnes for rerolling in other countries of the Community.
Not including ..... tonnes semis for rerolling in the country and ..... tonnes for rerolling in other countries of the Community.
Not including ..... tonnes hot rolled wide strip for rerolling in the country and ..... tonnes for rerolling in other countries of the Community.

....., the .....
(Place) (Date)

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Luxembourg January 1986

Questionnaire 2-50

STEEL & CAST IRON SCRAP BALANCE SHEET

in Community works producing crude iron, steed and rolled products, including re-rolling works and locally integrated steel foundries and other steel processing industries but excluding locally integrated iron foundries.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I GENERAL

A. Locally integrated works or operations are those under the same management and in the same location.

B The form should be completed by all the Community works which produce iron, steel and finished rolled products or end 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. 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 integrated or not, and non-integrated steel foundries are excluded.

C. A separate questionnaire should be filled in for each works even if several of them belong to the same company.

D. The month is the calendar month.

E In this questionnaire the following should be considered as scrap:

1) 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).
2) Runners and other steel pouring scrap (normal or bottom-poured), including funnels and gates, waste from delivery pipes in bottom pouring, etc., and also reject and defective ingots not included in production.
3) Ladle skulls (except from sand casting).

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.
Spatter from convertors.
Flue skull and lip skull
Skulls and remainders arising from sand casting.

F. Receipts in the works from stocks held by the company outside the works should be divided between lines 30 to 50 if the origin is known. If this is not the case they should be entered in line 30.

II. COMMENTS ON THE LINES

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.

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.

Lines 22 and 23:
Process scrap is that which arises in the manufacture of semis, rolled products and forged products, also ingot waste and defective ingots and steel castings which are detected as being defective after they have left the smelting plant or foundry (i.e. after they have been counted in production of crude or cast steel). Also included is all steel and cast iron waste from ordinary production in all locally integrated further processing works.

Line 22:
Mill scrap which is to be re-rolled in own ECSC rolling mills does not count as new scrap.

ΙΣΟΖΥΓΙΟ ΑΠΟΡΡΙΜΜΑΤΩΝ ΧΥΤΟΣΙΔΗΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΧΑΛΥΒΑ

ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΠΟ 2-50

Χώρα:	Εργοστάσιο:	Μήνας: Έτος:
Εταιρεία:	Τόπος:	Αριθ. μητρώου στην Επιτροπή:

Το ερωτηματολόγιο πρέπει να επιστραφεί εις διπλούν έως την 25η του μήνα, συμπληρωμένο για τον προηγούμενο μήνα.

Περιγραφή Μονάδα: μετρικοί τόνοι (χωρίς δεκαδικά ψηφία)	Γραμμή	Απορρίμματα (scrap)			
		Μη κραματοποιημένου χυτοσιδήρου	Κραματοποιημένου χυτοσιδήρου και χάλυβα	Άλλα (μη κραματοποιημένου χάλυβα) (5)	Σύνολο 01 – 03
Στήλη		01	02	03	04
I. Αποθέματα κατά την πρώτη ημέρα του μήνα	10				
II. Δημιουργούμενα μέσα στο εργοστάσιο (α)					
Απορρίμματα πεδίων απόχυσης	21				
Απορρίμματα ελάστρων (ΕΚΑΧ)	22				
Άλλα νέα απορρίμματα που δημιουργούνται στα τοπικά ενσωματωμένα εργοστάσια (β)	23				
Παλιά απορρίμματα (γ)	24				
Σύνολο (21 – 24)	20				
Από τα οποία παλιοί τύποι απόχυσης πλινθωμάτων	201				
III. Παραλαβές					
1. Από άλλα εργοστάσια της ίδιας εταιρείας που βρίσκονται σε άλλο τόπο (δ)	30				
2. Άλλες παραλαβές από εγχώριες πηγές: απευθείας απο άλλα χαλυβουργεία	41				
Απευθείας από άλλες εγχώριες πηγές (εργοστάσια, κλπ.)	42				
Έμποροι (ε)	43				
Σύνολο (4143)	40				
3. Παραλαβές απευθείας και παραλαβές μέσω εμπόρων: από την Κοινότητα	51				
Από τρίτες χώρες	52				
Σύνολο (51 + 52)	50				
4. Σύνολο III (30 + 40 + 50)	60				
Από τα οποία: παλιοσίδηρα από διάλυση πλοίων	61				
Από τα οποία: παλιοί τύποι πλινθωμάτων	62				
IV. Γενικό σύνολο (01 + 20 + 60)	70				

(α) Περιλαμβάνονται τα απορρίμματα από κατεργασία για λογαριασμό τρίτων.

(β) Τοπικά ενσωματωμένα εργοστάσια, εκτός των χυτηρίων χυτοσιδήρου.

(γ) Περιλαμβάνονται τα τοπικά ενσωματωμένα εργοστάσια.

(δ) Απευθείας ή μέσω εμπόρων.

(ε) Αφαιρέστε ό,τι προέρχεται από άλλη χώρα ή άλλο εργοστάσιο της ίδιας εταιρείας μέσω εμπόρου ως ενδιαμέσου (βλ. γραμμές 30, 51 και 52).

(ζ) Περιλαμβάνονται όλα τα ρινίσματα (και του χυτοσιδήρου).

Περιγραφή Μονάδα: μετρικοί τόνοι (χωρίς δεκαδικά ψηφία)	Γραμμή	Απορρίμματα (scrap)			
		Μη κραματοποιημένου χυτοσιδήρου	Κραματοποιημένου χυτοσιδήρου και χάλυβα	Άλλα (μη κραματοποιημένου χάλυβα) (5)	Σύνολο 01 – 03
Στήλη		01	02	03	04
V. Κατανάλωση					
1. Σε υψικαμίνους και ηλεκτρικές καμίνους παραγωγής χυτοσιδήρου (η)	110				
2. Σε χαλυβουργεία (σύνολο) (θ)	120				
από τα οποία: με εμφύσηση καθαρού οξυγόνου	121				
Ηλεκτρικής καμίνου	122				
Άλλα	123				
3. Σύνολο V (110 + 120)	100				
VI. Αποστολές:					
1. Απευθείας σε άλλα εργοστάσια της ίδιας εταιρείας, σε άλλους τόπους (δ)	210				
2. Άλλες στο εσωτερικό: Απευθείας σε άλλες εταιρείες χάλυβα	221				
Απευθείας σε άλλες εταιρείες στο εσωτερικό (ι)	222				
σε εμπόρους (κ)	223				
Σύνολο (221 – 223)	220				
3. Απευθείας από το εργοστάσιο σε άλλες χώρες της Κοινότητας	231				
σε τρίτες χώρες	232				
Σύνολο (231 + 232)	230				
4. Σύνολο VI (210 + 220 + 230)	200				
Παλιοί τύποι πλινθωμάτων	2001				
VII. Αποθέματα την τελευταία ημέρα του μήνα	300				

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ

Κατανάλωση προϊόντων για άμεση επανέλαση	400				
Αποθέματα τα οποία διατηρεί η εταιρεία εκτός εργοστασίου (την τελευταία μέρα του μήνα)	500				

(η) Περιλαμβάνεται η κατανάλωση σε εγκαταστάσεις συσσωματώσεως.

(θ) Περιλαμβάνονται τα τοπικά ενσωματωμένα χυτήρια χάλυβα (αναφέρατε την κατανάλωση απορριμμάτων για χάλυβα Duplex και για την παραγωγή χάλυβα που μετατρέπεται αμέσως σε χυτοσίδηρο με ενανθράκωση (παραγωγή ειδικού χυτοσιδήρου) στη γραμμή που αντιστοιχεί στο εργοστάσιο όπου έχουν χρησιμοποιηθεί).

(ι) Περιλαμβάνονται τα χυτήρια χυτοσιδήρου ακόμα και της ίδιας εταιρείας.

(κ) Αφαιρέστε ό,τι πρόκειται να αποσταλεί από μεσίτη σε άλλη χώρα ή σε άλλο εργοστάσιο της ίδιας εταιρείας (γραμμές 210, 231, 232).

..... (Τόπος)

..... (Ημερομηνία)

Line 23: Include scrap arising in locally integrated steel foundries, forges, tube, works and wire works, and cold rolling plants, works for metal construction and other departments processing steel with the exception of iron foundries (see above note I.A.).

Line 24: Recovered scrap is steel and cast iron arising from repair and demolition, the scrapping of old plant, machinery and apparatus, e.g. ingot moulds.

Lines 30 to 60: Shipbreaking scrap from demolition yards in the Community should be counted as domestic and Community scrap. If the works which buys the scrap from a merchant does not know the origin of the scrap in question, it should be assumed to be domestically arising scrap and be indicated in line 43.

Line 30: 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 42.

Line 41: Indicate here the receipts from other steel companies works as for line 30.

Line 42: This should 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 any metal manufacture, etc.

Line 43: This should show the purchases of iron and steel scrap from merchants. Scrap not purchased from merchants but merely transported by them as agents should be shown on the line according to origin.

Lines 110 and 120: In columns 01 to 03 indicate by quality the total consumption of categories of scrap defined above.

Line 110: This line should show the quantities consumed in the production of iron in the blast-furnaces, and also sinter plants.

Line 120: This should show the consumption of scrap used in the total production of crude steel including Duplex production.

Line 121: Pure oxygen steels: L.D., L.D.-A.C., O.L.P., Kaldo, O.B.M., L.W.S., etc.. Steels made by using an oxygen enriched blow should be recorded on lines 122 to 124 according to process.

Line 500: Indicate here the stocks held by the company outside the works but within the country.

III. OBSERVATIONS ON THE COLUMNS

Columns 01: Non-alloy iron scrap comprises old iron castings together with scrap arising from the manufacture of crude iron and iron castings.

Burnt calcined castings or castings attacked with acid are not included

Column 02: Alloy scrap contains, alone or combined, more than:

1.0%	chromium	0.15%	molybdenum	silicon:	
0.5%	cobalt	1.0%	nickel	over 2%	in steel scrap
7.0%	manganese	0.5%	tungsten	over 7%	in cast iron scrap
		0.2%	vanadium		

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Questionnaire 2-51

Consumption of raw materials for production of crude-iron

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The questionnaire covers all crude-iron-producing works of the steel industry and all sinter plant owned by the iron and steelworks of the Community.
2. A separate questionnaire should be completed for each works even if several of them are part of the same company.
3. The sinter plant includes all the plant for sintering prior to being charged into the blast-furnace and to agglomerate.
4. The quarter under consideration is the calendar quarter.
5. The data required concerns the constituent elements of the burden or of the charge sintered.
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.

II. DEFINITIONS

1. Crude-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 considered to be:
   a) Any iron or steel scrap arising in the production of iron and steel and which is suitable for remelting.
   b) Runners and other steelworks casting scrap.
   c) Iron or steel waste purchased from outside.

   However, material containing iron which is classified either as iron oxides to be included in line 90, or as 'other ferrous materials' to be included in line 110, is not to be considered as scrap.
5. 'Iron oxides' include mill scale, reheating scale, forging scale and converter spatter.
6. 'Other ferrous materials' (line 110) are iron and steel waste which is significantly contaminated with non-metallic materials, including blast furnace runners, splash, skulls and slag and converter dust.
7. Examples of other additives (line 120) are dolomite, bauxite, etc.

(Place) (Date)

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CRUDE-IRON

Questionnaire 2-51

Country:	Works:	Quarter:	Year:
Company:	Place:	Registration Number at Commission:	

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate at the latest by the 25th of the first month of each quarter for the preceding quarter

Unit: tonnes (without decimals)		Lines	Agglomerating and Pelletization plant		Crude-iron-producing Plant					
					Steelmaking Iron		Foundry Iron		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
A. Iron ore and pellets	Indigenous	11								
	From Community countries	12								
	From 3rd countries	13								
	TOTAL	10								
Of which pellets from outside the works		101								
B. Manganese ore (Mn 20% and more)		20		*		*		*		*
C. Agglomerates & briquettes (a)		30								
D. Blended mixtures (b)		40								
E. Pellets from own production		50								
F. Pyrite residues		60								
G. Flue dusts		70								
H. Scrap (c)		80								
I. Iron oxides		90								
J. Other ferrous materials (Slag, etc.)		110								
K. Total of all ferrous materials (A.-J.)		100								
L. Lime and other additives		120								
M. Pure oxygen (1000 m^3 at N.T.P.)		130								

ANNUAL ANNEX

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

* Manganese content

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

(b) The quantities of 'blended mixtures' consumed in agglomerating, pelletizing or directly in pig-iron-producing plant should be entered in other lines of the questionnaire according to the composition (possibly estimated) whether they are blended mixtures from bedding plant of the works answering the questionnaire or bought mixtures.

(c) Consumption should agree with line 110 on questionnaire 2-50.

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Questionnaire 2-53

CONSUMPTION OF ALLOYING ELEMENTS IN STEEL WORKS

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:	Location:	
	Registration No. at Commission:	

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate before January 25th of each year for preceding year.

Unit: kg of pure metal	Line	Consumption of alloying elements (excluding alloy steel scrap)	Alloy steel scrap charged (calculated or estimated)
col.		01	02
NICKEL	1		
CHROMIUM	2		
MOLYBDENUM	3		
TUNGSTEN	4		
VANADIUM	5		
COBALT	6		
MANGANESE	7		
SILICON	8		
TANTALUM*)	9		
NIOBIUM*)	10		

*) 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 foundries) but not by independent foundries.
2. A separate questionnaire should be completed for each works even if several of them belong to the same company.
3. The year under considerations 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 chrome, chrome scrap, refined or extra refined chrome, ferro-chrome etc.).

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Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-54

Consumption of raw materials in steelworks

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL

1. The questionnaire applies to 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 should be filled in for each works even if several of them belong to the same company.
3. The quarter under consideration is the calendar quarter.
4. The data required concern the elements which make up the converter charge and furnace charge (see note below the columns).
5. The iron content in the materials (column 06) 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

Lines 10-20:
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 ores containing 20% and over of manganese (dry weight).

Lines 31 to 35:
Iron covers the following products:

Ferrous products containing more than 2% of carbon and which may contain either separately, or together
3% and less of phosphorus
8% and less of silicon
30% and less of manganese
10% and less of chromium
10% and less in total of other elements (nickel, copper, aluminium, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, etc.).

(For more details see questionnaire 2-10).

Line 40:
include ferro-silicon

Line 50:
Scrap is considered to be:

(a) Any iron or steel scrap arising in the production of iron and steel which is suitable for remelting.

(b) Runners and other steelworks casting scrap.

(c) Iron or steel waste purchased from outside.

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

Line 60:
'Iron oxides' include mill scale, reheating scale, forging scale and converter spatter.
'Other ferrous materials' are iron and steel waste which is 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. Make no correction in the case of steel in a quality which is then used to manufacture another steel (Duplex steel).

The AOD process, vacuum treatments, ladle treatments, etc., are considered to be after-treatments 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.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS IN STEELWORKS

Questionnaire 2-54

Country:	Works:	Quarter: Year:
Company:	Place:	Registration No. with the Commission:

Questionnaire to be duly completed by the 25th of the first month of each quarter for the preceding quarter.

Unit: tonnes (without decimals)		Line	STEELWORKS			TOTAL	
			Pure oxygen	Electric	Others		
			Actual tonnages				Iron content
Column			01	02	03	04	05
A. Iron-ore and pellets		10					
of which pellets		11					
B. Manganese ore (Mn 20 % and over)		20					
C. Iron	phosphoric steelmaking iron	31					
	non-phosphoric steelmaking iron	32					
	Spiegel (6 % < Mn ≦ 30 %)	33					
	High-carbon ferro-manganese	34					
	Others[1]	35					
	Total	30					
D. Other ferro-alloys		40					
E. Scrap[2]		50					
F. Directly reduced iron		55					
G. Oxides and other ferrous materials		60					
H. Total materials containing iron (A. to G.)		70					
I. Liquid steel		80					
J. Limestone, lime and dolomite		90					
K. Other materials used as additives		100					
L. Consumption of pure oxygen (1 000 m³ at N.T.P.)		110					
APPENDIX							
Gross production[3]		120					

[1] Foundry iron, special alloy iron.
[2] Consumption should agree with questionnaire 2-50, lines 121, 122, 123, 124.
[3] Including liquid steel for Duplex.

(place) ....., (date) .....

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Questionnaire 2-55

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

COUNTRY:	**WORKS:**	**YEAR:**
COMPANY:	**LOCATION:**	**REGISTRATION No AT COMMISSION:**
This questionnaire should be returned in triplicate at the latest by the 28 February of each year for the preceding year.		

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL

1. The questionnaire applies to all steelworks in the Community which produce crude iron and crude steel, and to all associated sinter plants.

2. A separate questionnaire should be filled in for each works even if several belong to the same company.

3. The year 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 is 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. Blended mixtures are mixtures prepared in advance in a blending plant from various constituent elements before charging to a sinter plant.

4. 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.

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

Questionnaire 2-55

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

I. RECEIPTS

Unit: tonnes / ORIGIN	Line	Manganese Ore		Iron Ore and Pellets				Solid Fuel					
		Quantity	Average manganese content in %	Total		of which: Pellets		Coke and semi-coke	Coke fines	Coal and briquettes (b)		Lignite and lignite briquettes (c)	Total (21 to 25)
				Quantity	Iron content (t)	Quantity	Iron content (t)			Low grade coal and tailings	Others (e)		
Column		01	02	10	11	101	111	21	22	23	24	25	20
A. Home sources													
Total	01												
of which from coke ovens attached to steelworks	011												
B. From Community countries (a) (d)													
FR of Germany	11												
France	12												
Italy	13												
Netherlands	14												
Belgium	15												
Luxembourg	16												
United Kingdom	17												
Ireland	18												
Denmark	19												
Greece	20												
Spain	21												
Portugal	22												
Total Community	30												
of which: (a) in the country	301												
coming (b) from other ECSC													
from other steelworks countries	302												
C. From third countries (a)													
Sweden	41												
Norway	42												
Morocco	43												
Algeria	44												
Tunisia	45												
Mauritania	46												
Ghana	47												
Gabon	48												
Egypt	49												
Upper Volta	50												
South Africa	51												
Brazil	52												
Venezuela	53												
USA	54												
Canada	55												
Peru	56												
Liberia	57												
Sierra Leone	58												
India	59												
Chile	60												
USSR	61												
Poland	62												
Australia	63												
Other third countries (> 20 000 t)	64												
	65												
	66												
	67												
	68												
Total C (lines 41 to 68)	70												
D. Total Receipts (01 + 30 + 70)	80												

(a) Direct or via merchant.
(b) Including anthracite fines.
(c) Including lignite coke.
(d) Do not enter in lines 11 to 20 any quantities already shown in line 01.
(e) Excluding coking coal.

II. STOCKS

Unit: tonnes		Line	A. IRON ORE AND SINTER									
			Sinters and briquettes		Homogenized mixes		Iron Ore and Pellets				Flue Dust	
							Total		Of which: pellets			
			Quantity	Fer content (t)	Q	Fe (t)	Q	Fe (t)	Q	Fe (t)	Q	Fe (t)
Column			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Stocks on last day of year	in the works	90										
	outside works	95										

Unit: tonnes		Line	B. MANGANESE ORE		C. SOLID FUEL					
							Coal and briquettes (a)			
			Quantity	Average manganese content in %	Coke and semi-coke	Coke fines	Low grade coal and tailings	Others (c)	Lignite and lignite briquettes (b)	Total (13 to 17)
Column			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Stocks on last day of year	in the works	90								
	outside works	95								

(a) Including anthracite fines.
(b) Including lignite coke.
(c) Excluding coking coal.

..... (Place) ..... (Date)

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Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-56

RECEIPTS OF ECSC STEEL PRODUCTS DIRECT OR VIA MERCHANTS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The questionnaire applies to all ECSC steelworks.
2. A separate questionnaire should be filled in for each works even if several of them form a part of the same company.
3. The month is the calender month.
4. A separate questionnaire should be filled in for each of the following qualities:
   - — ordinary steels
   - — non alloy special steels
   - — low alloy special structural steels
   - — stainless and heat resisting steels
   - — other alloy steels
   - — total all qualities.
5. The product definitions correspond to that of questionnaire 2—71.
6. All physical receipts of ECSC products including downgraded material not for immediate remelting are to be reported; including:
   - — receipts for jobbing in the ECSC works
   - — ECSC products received back after a jobbing process
   - — material for conversion into other ECSC products and/or for resale in the same form.
7. Receipts by a works of material bought for direct use in activities outside the ECSC Treaty (e. g. repairs and maintenance, construction of new plant, tube mills, forges, wire drawing, etc.) are not to be declared in this questionnaire.
8. Receipts of products for re-use, such as used rails, are not to be declared in this questionnaire.

Questionnaire 2-56

RECEIPTS OF ECSC PRODUCTS DIRECT AND/OR VIA MERCHANTS

Unit: tonnes

COUNTRY:	WORKS:	MONTH:	YEAR:
Company:	Place:	Registration No. of Commission:	

To be returned in duplicate not later than the 25th of each month for the preceding month

The questionnaire must be completed for each quality mentioned hereafter. Indicate, with a cross, the quality concerned.

- Ordinary steels
- Non alloy special steels
- Low alloy special structural steels
- Stainless and heat resisting steels
- Other alloy steels
- All qualities, total

		from the same country			from other Community countries												TOTAL Community (04–15)	Third countries	GENERAL TOTAL (16 + 17)
		from other works in the country belonging to the same parent company	from other steelworks in the country	from other companies in the country	FR Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal			
		(optional) 01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ingots	011																		
Blooms, Billets and section blanks	012																		
Flat semi-products	013																		
Hot rolled wide strip ≥ 3 mm	014																		
Hot rolled wide strip < 3 mm	015																		
Heavy and light permanent way material	021																		
Sheet piling	022																		
Wide-flanged beams	023																		
Other beams, sections and channels of I, U, H profiles of 80 mm or more and zores	024																		
Wire rod in coils	025																		
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included)	026																		
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	027																		
Wide flats	028																		
Hot rolled narrow strip (less than 600 mm) including tube strip	029																		
Hot rolled plate ≥ 3 mm	030																		
and sheet < 3 mm	031																		
Reversing mill plate	032																		
Cold rolled sheets and plates (including cold rolled wide strip)	033																		
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and T.F.S.	041																		
Blackplate	042																		
Zinc coated, lead coated and other coated sheet	043																		
Electrical sheet (hot and cold rolled and including hot rolled electrical narrow strip)	044																		
GRAND TOTAL	100																		

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Luxembourg, January 1986

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. The questionnaire covers all iron and steelworks within the Community including rerollers and electric generating stations of the steel industry which are used by several works or companies. These generating stations should be considered, for the purposes of this questionnaire as steelworks. (Electric generating stations which are linked to other industries, such as for example the coal industry, are excluded).

2. A separate questionnaire should be completed for each works even if several of them belong to the same company.

3. **Joint steel industry electrical generating stations:**

   Electric 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 from joint generating stations as a total (line 60) among their receipts from outside.

4. **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 04 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.

II. COMMENTS RELATIVE TO THE LINES AND COLUMNS

Column 01 (Total)

Enter here 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.

Column 04 (Electrical generating stations)

Show all consumption of fuel and energy used in the production of all electricity produced in the works or in the joint generating stations of several steel works.

Questionnaire 2-58

I. FUEL AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY (EXCLUDING COKING PLANTS IN STEEL WORKS)

Country:	Works:	Year:
Company:	Place:	
	Registration No at Commission:	

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate before 25 January of each year for preceding year.

Unit	Description	Line	Total (g)	of which: Blast furnaces and electric iron-making furnace (h)	Sinter plant and plant for preparation of burden	Electric generating stations (i)	Steelworks melting shops
	Column		01	02	03	04	05
tonnes	**I. Solid fuels:** (a)						
	Coke and semi-coke (except coke fines)	11					
	Coke fines	12					
	Coal and coal agglomerates (b)	13					
	of which: Low grade products, fines, mixtures and tailings.	131				(k)	
	Lignite and briquettes (c)	14					
	Total (11 to 14)	10					
	II. Liquid fuels	20					
GJ (see note e)	**III. Gas:** (d)						
	Blast furnace gas	31					
	Coke oven gas	32					
	Natural gas	33					
	Other gas (network, etc.)	34					
	Total (31 to 34)	30					

APPENDIX			Total	of which: to public supply	of which: to integrated steel coking plant	of which: to other steel works
GJ (e)	Deliveries of blast furnace gas to outside (f)	410				
GJ (e)	Receipts of blast furnace gas	420				
GJ (e)	Receipts of coke oven gas	430				

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

(b) Including anthracite dust, low grade coals, and tailings, fines, sludge and slurry.

(c) Including lignite coke.

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

(e) In giga Joules (1 giga Joule = 10^9 Joules = $\frac{1 \text{ gigakalorie}}{4.186}$) gross, for dry gas at 0° and 760mm/Hg.

(f) Directly to other locally integrated works (except local steel foundry), to network, to other works and to steel coking plant.

(g) The total is not only the sum of the columns 02 to 05 but includes consumption of other steel plants in the sense of the Treaty (integrated foundry included but not coking plant), as well as the fuel consumed to supply heat in production plants using both electric power and steam (see explanatory note I. 4).

(h) Indicate in this column only the consumption of fuel that is directly charged or used in furnaces as a substitute for coke, that is excluding consumption in hot blast stoves, fans and other ancillary blast furnace equipment (to be indicated in column 01).

(i) See explanatory notes.

(k) With average calorific value ..... kJ/kg (1 kilo Joule = $\frac{1 \text{ kilokalorie}}{4.186}$)

(Place) (date)

II. BALANCE SHEET FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY (a)

Description		Line	Mwh
A. Resources			
1. Gross production		50	
2. Receipts from: outside (b)		60	
3. Total resources (50 + 60)		70	
B. Used:			
1. Consumption by plant under the Treaty	a) electric generating stations	81	
	b) blast furnaces	82	
	c) sintering and preparation of burden	83	
	d) rolling mill departments	84	
	e) electric melting shops	85	
	f) other melting shops	86	
	g) other plant within the Treaty	87	
	Total (81 to 87)	80	
2. Deliveries: to outside: (b)		90	
3. Losses		100	
4. Total used (80 + 90 + 100) (c)		110	

(a) See explanatory notes.

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

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

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Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-71

STEEL

DELIVERIES TO COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND TOTAL DELIVERIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL

1. The questionnaire applies to all steelworks in the Community.

2. The month under consideration is the calendar month.

3. The deliveries are for all products, including those downgraded (such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and crop ends) but not for immediate remelting. The net delivered tonnages must be recorded taking the products in the state in which they leave the works or the works' stockyard.

4. Deliveries include any Treaty products used to pack the products before despatch.

Main Principles

5. Deliveries must be reported in the main table (lines 031 to 153) according to two basic principles:

   (a) The deliveries to be recorded for a given month are those made for activities ouside the ECSC steel industry (i.e. to consumers and stockholders in the Community and third country customers), either directly by the works making the return or through a national stockyard belonging to the works or indirectly (see 5b.). Transfers between works and their own national stockyards must not be declared.

   (b) The commercial principle
   The delivery of a product is declared by the works which receives the order and invoices the delivery to the customer placing that order, even if another works despatches the goods for the account of the invoicing works or if the goods are despatched by a jobber or subcontractor. The declaring works reports the delivery according to the actual destination of the goods.

Special cases

6. Steelworks own consumption and transfers to integrated shops outside the ECSC steel industry.

   Deliveries reported in the main table must include steelworks' own consumption (including repair and construction of new plants) and deliveries to integrated shops producing tubes, forgings, etc., including shops producing tyres, wheels and axles even if those are rolled.

   These deliveries must include those:

   (a) from own production;
   (b) from purchased material unless it has been verified that the supplying steelworks has already reported these quantities as deliveries to the market.

7. Sales to other ECSC steelworks

   (a) Deliveries from one ECSC steelworks to another belonging to the same company and located in the same country must not be declared.

   (b) Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip

   These products must be declared either:

   (i) on lines 011, 012, 013 provided it is known definitely that they have been delivered for rerolling, resale or conversion (shearing, slitting or coating) to ECSC products, or
   (ii) on lines 031 to 039 if they have been delivered for the receiving steelworks' own consumption or conversion to non-ECSC products unless the receiving works is known to report these quantities as deliveries to the market, or if there is no precise information about their intended use.

   (c) Finished and end products

   These products must be declared either:

   (i) in the main table on lines 101 to 153 if they have been delivered for the receiving steelworks own consumption or conversion to non-ECSC products, or if there is no precise information about their intended use or,
   (ii) in Annex III only if they have been delivered to an ECSC steelworks in another country for resale or conversion into other ECSC products. In such cases the receiving steelworks becomes responsible for declaring the subsequent delivery to the market.

8. Deliveries to the order of and on account for another company as principal.

   (a) Principal an ECSC steelworks

   The works which invoices the delivery of the products to the customer outside the ECSC must declare the delivery in the main table and, if the despaching works is in another country, also in Annex I. The despatching works must only declare the delivery if the order was received from an ECSC steelworks in another country. In such cases the delivery must not be reported in the main table but only in Annex II.

   (b) Principal not an ECSC steelworks

   Deliveries to the order of and on account for a company other than an ECSC steelworks must be declared by the despatching works in the main table, as the principal does not report the delivery statistics to the SOEC.

9. Deliveries for jobbing or subcontracting:

   Products despatched for jobbing must be declared only in Annex III, and only if the jobber is in another country.

10. Deliveries after jobbing or subcontracting:

   (a) In cases where the principal is an ECSC steelworks of the same country, deliveries must not be declared in this questionnaire.

   (b) In cases where the principal is an ECSC steelworks in another country;

      (i) Products despatched after jobbing must be declared by the jobber:

         (aa) in Annex III if the products are returning to a works or a stockyard owned by the principal or to another ECSC steelworks,
         (bb) in Annex II if the products are despatched to any other destination.

      (ii) Products sold to the market after jobbing must be declared by the principal in the main table, whoever despatches them, and also in Annex I if the despatching works is in another country.

   (c) In cases where the principal is not an ECSC steelworks;

   The jobber must declare the delivery after jobbing in the main table, whatever the destination of the products, as the principal (merchant or consumer within the Community or third country customer) does not report the deliveries to the SOEC.

DELIVERIES TO COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND TOTAL DELIVERIES

Questionnaire 2-71

Country: Month: Year:

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month

Unit: tonnes / Products	Line / Column	FR Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Total Community (01-12)	Third countries	Grand total (20 + 30)
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
I. ORDINARY STEEL																
A. Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip																
Ingots for rerolling within the ECSC	011															
Semis for rerolling within the ECSC	012															
Hot rolled wide strip for rerolling within the ECSC [1]	013															
Total ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip for rerolling within the ECSC (lines 011 to 013)	010															
Hot rolled wide strip for direct use and export to third countries																
(a) 4.76 mm and over	031															
(b) 3 mm to 4.75 mm	032															
(c) less than 3 mm	033															
Ingots for tubes	035															
Other ingots (for forging, direct use and export to third countries, etc.)	037															
Semis for forging, direct use, export to third countries etc. (a) with square or rectangular section (excl. squares for tubes)	038															
(b) rounds and squares for tubes	039															
Total ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip for direct use or export to third countries (lines 031 to 039)	030															
B. Finished rolled products																
Heavy permanent way material	101															
Light permanent way material	102															
Sheet piling	103															
Wide-flanged beams (HE)	104															
Other beams, sections and channels of I,U,H profile, of 80 mm or more and Zorès	105															
of which: sections with parallel flanges (IPE)	1051															
of which: sections for mining frames	1052															
Wire rod in coils	106															
Of which: reinforcing steel in coils	1061															
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included) [2]	107															
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108															
Wide flats	109															
Hot rolled narrow strip (less than 600 mm) including tube strip	110															
Lengths cut from coils: 4.76 mm or over	111															
Lengths cut from coils: 3 mm to 4.75 mm	112															
Lengths cut from coils: less than 3 mm	113															
Reversing mill plate: 4.76 mm or over	114															
Reversing mill plate: 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115															
Reversing mill plate: less than 3 mm	116															
Cold rolled sheets & plates (including cold rolled wide strip): 3 mm or over	117															
Cold rolled sheets & plates (including cold rolled wide strip): less than 3 mm	118															
Total finished rolled products (lines 101 to 118)	100															
C. End products																
Cold rolled *narrow strip for tinplate*	141															
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and TFS	142															
Blackplate	143															
Zinc coated, lead-coated and other coated sheet	144															
Electrical sheet (total) (and including hot rolled electrical narrow strip)	145															
of which: (1) grain non-oriented (a) Loss of 2 W/kg or over	151															
(b) Loss less than 2 W/kg	152															
(2) grain oriented	153															
Total end products (lines 141 to 145)	140															
Total ordinary steel (010 + 030 + 100 + 140)	160															
II. SPECIAL STEELS, alloy and non-alloy qualities	170															
III. GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180															

[1] Or other processing into a steel product in the sense of the Treaty.
[2] Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

ANNEX II

of which:
Despatches made from other countries, to the order of and on account for the steelworks making this declaration, including despatches made after jobbing.

Product line No.	Country sending the goods col. No.	Country to which goods consigned col. No.	Tonnes

additional
(a) Despatched by the steelworks making this declaration to the order of and on account for steelworks in other ECSC countries including despatches made after jobbing.

Product line No.	Country giving the order col. No.	Country to which goods consigned col. No.	Tonnes

ANNEX III

additional
(a) Despatches of feedstock to jobbers in other countries.
(b) Despatches to an ECSC steelworks located in another country of products resulting from jobbing.
(c) Sales to other ECSC steelworks in another country of finished and end products for resale or conversion to other ECSC products.

Product line No.	Country to which goods consigned col. No.	Tonnes

(Place) (Date)

II. DEFINITIONS

1. **Semi-finished products**

   (a) All products obtained directly by continuously casting steel;
   (b) Products obtained by simply rolling ingots such as blooms, billets, sheet bars, rounds and squares for seamless tubes and blanks for sections (these are generally destined to be converted into ECSC finished products, forged products or seamless tubes).

   NB: rolled semi-finished products of square or rectangular cross-section, together with blanks for sections, should comply with the criteria laid down in Euronorm 79-82 Chapter 4, (except forged semis).

   (c) All tube rounds and squares are to be entered as semi-finished products (under their own heading), even if their surface finish exceeds that of the semi-finished products given above, on the basis of their destination and the appropriate specifications for the desination in question.

2. **Hot rolled wide strip** is a hot rolled flat product of 600 mm or more wide which, immediately after the final rolling pass, or after continuous annealing, is wound into a regular coil which has almost flat sides or shows a regular pattern.

3. **Wire rod:** finished rolled product coiled while hot into irregular coils. The cross-section of wire rod may be circular, oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, semicircular or other. Its surface is normally smooth. [1]

4. **Concrete reinforcing bars:** rounds and squares of 5 mm and over, uniform surface, crenelated or ribbed. These products which are mainly for the manufacture of reinforcement for reinforced concrete may have been subjected to regular cold deformation such as for example torsion around the longitudinal axis.

5. **Other merchant bars** are finished hot rolled products which do not come under any other heading of this chapter and are not: permanent way material (rails, sleepers, fishplates), sheet piling, wide-flanged beams, other beams, sections and channels of I, U, H of 80 mm and over.

6. **Wide flats** are products of rectangular section, hot rolled lengthwise in a closed box or universal mill, with a thickness of 4 mm and more and with a width exceeding 150 but not exceeding 1 250 mm. They are always delivered flat.

7. **Hot rolled narrow strip** is a rolled product with sheared or non-sheared edges, of rectangular section, width less than 600 mm and the thickness of which does not exceed one tenth of the width, produced in straight lengths, in coils or folded bundles. It may also be manufactured by slitting a hot rolled wide strip.

8. **Hot rolled plate and sheet** are rolled flat products which are not covered by the definitions of wide flats or hot rolled wide strip or hot rolled narrow strip above. When supplied in square or rectangular form these products must have a width of 600 mm or more. Lengths cut from coils are hot rolled flat products obtained by cutting hot rolled wide strip. Reversing mill plates are hot rolled products which are rolled on a reversing mill or any mill other than wide strip mill.

9. **Cold rolled plate and sheet** are rolled flat products in lengths and coil with a width of more than 500 mm.

10. **Tinplate, other tinned sheet and plate covered by the Treaty:**
    Plate, sheet and strip, hot or cold rolled, covered with a metallic layer with tin content equal to or greater than 97% by weight whether or not these products are coated with a layer of varnish.

11. **TFS sheet**
    Sheet and strip generally of a thickness less than 0.50 mm electrolytically coated with chromium or chromium oxide or both, the total thickness being in general equal to or less than 0.05 µm.

12. **Blackplate**
    Sheet and strip of mild carbon steel less than 0.50 mm thick supplied in sheets or in coils the surface of which is suitable for tinning, lacquering or printing and is not oiled.

13. **Zinc-coated sheet**
    Hot or cold rolled sheet in coils or lengths, flat or corrugated, which has been zinc-coated by hot dipping or electrolytically on one or both sides.

14. **Electrical sheet** has a loss of watts per kilogram under a current of 50 cycles and induction of 1 Tesla evaluated according to the Epstein method:
    (a) less or equal to 2.1 watts if the thickness does not exceed 0.2 mm,
    (b) less or equal to 3.6 watts if the thickness is between 0.2 mm and 0.6 mm,
    (c) less or equal to 6 watts if the thickness is between 0.6 mm and 1.5 mm inclusive.
    The losses specified on lines 151 and 152 of the table relate to a sheet of 0.5 mm thickness.

15. **Special steels** are steels as defined in Questionnaire 2-16.

III. OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE LINES AND COLUMNS

1. **Line 013**
   This is hot rolled wide strip for further processing into other steel products within the Treaty — whether this is for true re-rolling or another process such as shearing (to obtain hot rolled plate or sheet), slitting (to obtain hot rolled narrow strip), or coating (e.g. zinc-coating to obtain an end product).

2. **Lines 031, 032 and 033**
   Enter deliveries of hot rolled wide strip to non-ECSC customers (consumers, stockholders and third country customers) for direct use (hot rolled wide strip considered as a finished product).

3. **Lines 107 and 108**
   including deslagging bars used in the works to open tapping holes.

4. **Line 170**
   The data in this line should correspond to the data in Questionnaire 2-74, line 30.

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[1] Taking into account this definition, wire rod delivered finished and cut to length is classed with merchant bars of the same form and size, subject to current size tolerances.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-72
Part I

STEEL
DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. General and definitions of products

see questionnaire 2-71

II. Third country nomenclature

Column 100:

Europe:
Total of columns 110 and 130.

Column 110:

Western Europe includes, besides the countries listed in columns 111 to 117, the following countries:

Iceland	Malta
Andorra	Gibraltar
The Faeroes	Vatican City State

Column 130:

Eastern Europe includes the following countries:

Bulgaria	USSR
Hungary	GDR
Poland	Albania
Romania	
Czechoslovakia	

Column 210:

U.S.A. and possessions including:
Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, American Oceania, Virgin Islands of the United States

Column 230:

Central America:
This zone includes the following countries:

Cuba	Belize	Guadeloupe
Costa Rica	Nicaragua	Martinique
Guatemala	Panama (canal zone excluded)	Cayman Islands
Haiti	Dominican Republic	Jamaica
Honduras	El Salvador	Barbados
Mexico	Bahamas	West Indies
Bermuda	Turks and Caicos Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
		Grenada
		Netherlands Antilles

Column 240:

South America:
This zone includes the following countries:

Argentina	Paraguay
Brazil	Peru
Bolivia	Uruguay
Chile	Guyana
Colombia	French Guinea
Falkland Islands	Suriname
Ecuador	Venezuela

Column 330:

Near and Middle East:
This zone includes the following countries:

Cyprus	Israel	Qatar
Lebanon	Jordan	United Arab Emirates
Syria	Saudi Arabia	Oman
Iraq	Kuwait	North and South Yemen
Iran	Bahrain	

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Questionnaire 2-72
Part I

Country:	Month:	Year:

To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month

Unit: tonnes	Line	EUROPE										
		Total	of which:									
			West								East	
		(110 + 130)	Total	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	Austria	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Total	of which: USSR
Products	Column	100	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	130	131
I. ORDINARY STEEL												
A. Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip Ingots and semis (1)	010											
Hot rolled wide strip	020											
B. Finished rolled products: Heavy permanent way material	101											
Light permanent way material	102											
Sheet piling	103											
Wide-flanged beams	104											
Other beams, sections and channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zorès	105											
Wire rod in coils	106											
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included) (2)	107											
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108											
Wide flats	109											
Hot rolled narrow strip incl. tube strip (less than 600 mm)	110											
Lengths cut from coils — 4.76 mm or over	111											
Lengths cut from coils — 3 to 4.75 mm	112											
Lengths cut from coils — less than 3 mm	113											
Reversing mill plate — 4.76 mm or over	114											
Reversing mill plate — 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115											
Reversing mill plate — less than 3 mm	116											
Cold rolled sheets and plates (inc. cold rolled wide strip) — 3 mm or over	117											
Cold rolled sheets and plates (inc. cold rolled wide strip) — less than 3 mm	118											
Total rolled products (101 to 118)	100											
C. End products: Cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate	141											
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and TFS	142											
Blackplate	143											
Zinc coated, lead coated and other coated sheet	144											
Electrical sheet (total) (including hot rolled electrical narrow strip)	145											
of which: (1) grain non-oriented (a) loss of 2 W/kg or over	151											
of which: (1) grain non-oriented (b) loss less than 2 W/kg	152											
of which: (2) grain oriented	153											
Total finished products (lines 141 to 145)	140											
Total ordinary steel (010 + 020 + 100 + 140)	160											
II. TOTAL SPECIAL STEELS	170											
III. GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180											

(1) Including rounds and squares for tubes.
(2) Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

..... , ...
(Place) (Date)

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and Industrial Statistics D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-72 Part II

STEEL

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Questionnaire 2-72
Part II

Country:	Month:	Year:

To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month

Unit: tonnes	Line	AMERICA					ASIA				AFRICA	AUSTRALIA, AND OCEANIA	Grand total
		Total (210 + 220 + 230 + 240)	of which:				Total	of which:					
			North		Central	South		China	India	Near and Middle East			
			USA and possessions	Canada and Newfdld.									
Products / Column		200	210	220	230	240	300	310	320	330	400	500	600
I. ORDINARY STEEL													
A. Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip Ingots and semis[1]	010												
Hot rolled wide strip	020												
B. Finished rolled products: Heavy permanent way material	101												
Light permanent way material	102												
Sheet piling	103												
Wide-flanged beams	104												
Other beams, sections and channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zorès	105												
Wire rod in coils	106												
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included)[2]	107												
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108												
Wide flats	109												
Hot rolled narrow strip incl. tube strip (less than 600 mm)	110												
Lengths cut from coils — 4.76 mm or over	111												
Lengths cut from coils — 3 to 4.75 mm	112												
Lengths cut from coils — less than 3 mm	113												
Reversing mill plate — 4.76 mm or over	114												
Reversing mill plate — 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115												
Reversing mill plate — less than 3 mm	116												
Cold rolled sheets and plates (inc. cold rolled wide strip) — 3 mm or over	117												
Cold rolled sheets and plates (inc. cold rolled wide strip) — less than 3 mm	118												
Total rolled products (101 to 118)	100												
C. End products: Cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate	141												
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and TFS	142												
Blackplate	143												
Zinc coated, lead coated and other coated sheet	144												
Electrical sheet (total) (including hot rolled electrical narrow strip)	145												
of which: (1) grain non-oriented (a) loss of 2 W/kg or over	151												
(1) grain non-oriented (b) loss less than 2 W/kg	152												
(2) grain oriented	153												
Total finished products (lines 141 to 145)	140												
Total ordinary steel (010 + 020 + 100 + 140)	160												
II. TOTAL SPECIAL STEELS	170												
III. GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180												

[1] Including rounds and squares for tubes.
[2] Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

..... (Place) ..... (Date)

COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-73

Part I

DELIVERIES OF STEEL ON THE NATIONAL MARKET BY PRODUCT AND BY CONSUMER INDUSTRY

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This questionnaire should record the destination of all steel products in the state in which they leave the steelworks (in the sense of the Treaty). This is why this questionnaire includes the works' own consumption and the deliveries to integrated divisions of the steelworks, the activities of which do not fall under the Treaty. However, to avoid double entries they should not include deliveries to another steelworks in the sense of the Treaty if this works is to process the products into other products in the sense of the Treaty.
2. The year under consideration is the calendar year.
3. Deliveries include all products including second grades, plate and sheet cuttings and cropped ends not intended for remelting. The net delivered tonnages should be entered taking the products in the state in which they leave the works.
4. Deliveries should include hire rolled products in the sense of questionnaire 2-71.
5. Deliveries made to replenish stocks held in the works should not be included before the products in question are sent to the customers by the stockyard.
6. The method and principles to be followed are to classify the customers by industrial sectors and the recording of deliveries.

   1st PRINCIPLE:
   The activity of the first recipient should be found, i.e. that which receives the steel in the form in which it is sold by the steel industry in the sense of the Treaty.

   2nd PRINCIPLE:
   If the recipient company has several works, each works should be considered separately and its activity ascertained.

   3rd PRINCIPLE:
   If a works has several activities, the specific section which has made the order should be established and, in agreement with the customer, the activity of the various sections in question should be definitively determinded.

   4th PRINCIPLE:
   If the destinee carries out several distinct activities of which only one consumes steel, the latter determines the classification of the customer even if the activity is integrated or linked to another more important activity of the customer but which does not directly concern the primary processing or the primary utilization of the steel (e.g. textiles, chemicals).

   In cases where companies have several activities of which only one consumes steel this could lead to the customer and the deliveries made to him being classified differently from the activity corresponding to its main function.

   5th PRINCIPLE:
   The type of steel product delivered should never be taken into consideration to determine the activity of the recipients as this method can lead to errors. Exceptions can be admitted however if all other classification possibilities are exhausted.

II. DEFINITIONS OF PRODUCTS

See explanatory notes to questionnaire 2-71 'Deliveries to Community countries and total deliveries'.

III. DEFINITIONS OF CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

Below are the industries which must be included in each column of the questionnaire according to the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE) and that of the UN international classification. The relationship between the headings and columns of the questionnaire and both classifications is shown in the appendix.

Column 12: Forging and pressing.
This heading includes forging shops integrated into the steel industry and independent forging shops except those integrated into other industries which are included in another heading of the questionnaire. This includes cold extrusion, the manufacture of heavy forged products and light and medium forgings and pressings including the manufacture of steel tyres, wheels or axles. However apart from the forging industry as such, manufactures of the following products: forged nuts and bolts, coupling flanges and forged springs, will be classified according to the type of products in question in the sectors to which they belong.

Column 13: Steel tube industry
Manufacture of seamless tubes and welded tubes of plate and sheet, strip or coils, hot or cold rolled including production of precision tubes and special purpose tubes (e.g. electrical conduit).

Column 14: Wire drawing
Manufacture of simple drawn wire obtained from wire-rod.

Column 15: Drawing
Manufacture of bars and solid sections by drawing, turning or grinding with reduction of the material thickness.

Column 16: Cold rolled narrow strip manufacture.
Manufacture of cold rolled narrow strip including strip obtained by slitting cold rolled wide strip.

Column 17: Manufacture of cold formed sections
Manufacture of sections obtained by cold bending of hot or cold rolled strip, sheet and plate.

Column 18: Deep drawing and cutting
Intermediary activities carried out by independent companies which consume flat products (mainly plate & sheet) which after cutting or deformation by deep drawing [1] are delivered in the required sizes and forms to other consumer industries.

This heading also includes the deep drawing and cutting departments integrated into the steel industry but not those integrated into the other industries which constitute the headings of the questionnaire.

Column 20: Machine construction, except electrical equipment.
The following are included in this column: the manufacture of industrial

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[1] After this processing the plates and sheets or the other products concerned are no longer subject to the Common Market of the ECSC.

DELIVERIES OF STEEL ON THE NATIONAL MARKET BY PRODUCT AND BY CONSUMER INDUSTRY

Questionnaire 2-73
Part I

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

Country: / Year: / Unit: tonnes	Line	Industries for 1st stage transformation[1]									Machinery (non-electric)	Electrical machinery	Manufacture & repair of vehicles				Building & public works		
		Steel foundries	Forging & pressing	Steel tube industry	Wire drawing	Bright drawing	Cold rolled narrow strip manufacture	Manufacture of cold formed sections[1]	Deep drawing and cutting	Total (11 - 18) optional			Ship building	Locomotives and wagons	Automobiles, cycles & other vehicles	Total (41 - 43) optional	Structural steelwork	Other building & public works	Total (51 + 52) optional
Column		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	30	41	42	43	40	51	52	50
I. Ordinary steel																			
A. Ingots, semis & hot rolled wide strip																			
Hot rolled wide strip (a) 4.76 mm or over	031																		
Hot rolled wide strip (b) 3 mm to 4.75 mm	032																		
Hot rolled wide strip (c) less than 3 mm	033																		
Ingots for tubes	040																		
Other ingots for forging and direct use	051																		
Semis for forging and direct use (a) with square or rectangular section (excl. squares for tubes)	052																		
(b) Rounds- and squares for tubes	053																		
B. Finished rolled products Heavy permanent-way material	101																		
Light permanent-way material	102																		
Sheet piling	103																		
Wide flanged beams	104																		
Other beams, sections & channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zorès	105																		
Wire rod in coils	106																		
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included)[2]	107																		
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108																		
Wide flats	109																		
Hot rolled narrow strip incl. tube strip (< 600 mm)	110																		
Lengths cut from coils 4.76 mm or over	111																		
Lengths cut from coils 3 mm to 4.75 mm	112																		
Lengths cut from coils less than 3 mm	113																		
Reversing mill plate 4.76 mm or over	114																		
Reversing mill plate 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115																		
Reversing mill plate less than 3 mm	116																		
Cold rolled plate and sheet (incl. cold rolled wide strip) 3 mm or over	117																		
Cold rolled plate and sheet (incl. cold rolled wide strip) less than 3 mm	118																		
Total (101 to 118)	100																		
C. End products Cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate	141																		
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and TFS	142																		
Blackplate	143																		
Zinc coated, lead coated and other coated sheet	144																		
Electrical sheet incl. hot rolled electrical narrow strip	145																		
Total (141 to 145)	140																		
TOTAL ordinary steel (031 to 053 + 100 + 140)	160																		
II. Special steels[3] (Total)	170																		
III. GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180																		

[1] Outside the Treaty.
[2] Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.
[3] As defined in Questionnaire 2-16 of the Commission.

machinery and tractors, of machine-tools for working metal and of other tools and equipment for use with machines, the manufacture of plant for mines, the iron and steel industry and foundries, civil engineering and the building trade, of mechanical handling equipment and of transmission equipment for motive power, the manufacture of machinery for working wood and similar materials, of paper, paper goods, printing and bookbinding machinery, of laundry and dry cleaning machinery, of plant for the leather industry, including boot and shoe machinery, the manufacture of internal combustion engines, of waterwheels and water and heat turbines and other mechanical energy producing machinery, of compressors, pumps and equipment for operating machinery by hydraulic or pneumatic means, the manufacture of spaceheating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment, of refrigerating machinery (except domestic type refrigerators and deep freeze units), the manufacture of non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, of non-electric welding equipment and the manufacture of office and data processing machinery. The column also includes engineering shops which manufacture and service components of machines or equipment. This heading does not include the manufacture of vehicles (automobiles, cycles, motorcycles, aircraft etc.) or their motors.

Column 30: Electrical construction (electrical machinery equipment and supplies)
This column includes the manufacture of insulated wires and cables, of electric motors, electricity generators, transformers, switches, switchgear and other basic electrical plant, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances for industrial use, of batteries and accumulators, of telecommunications equipment, electronic measuring and recording equipment, and electro-medical equipment, the manufacture of radio and television receiving sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment and of electronic equipment and apparatus (except electronic computers), of gramophones, records and prerecorded magnetic tape, the manufacture of domestic type electronic appliances, of electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment.
Do not enter in this group electrical metering equipment classified in column 77.
In this column only deliveries to those industries which produce these machines should be entered with the exception of electricity companies which should be entered under column 92.

Column 41: Shipyards.
Sea and river shipyards constructing or repairing ships of all classes. Construction (by specialized establishment) of marine motors and special components for ships, shipbreaking yards.

Column 42: Locomotives and wagons
Construction and reconstruction of locomotives of all types and gauges and wagons and tramways for passengers and goods. This heading also includes the manufacture of locomotives and wagons for rail companies and repair work done in the shops which belong to them. (Thus include all deliveries which are not permanent way material or for accessories to the permanent ways: pillars, bridges etc. for the railways.)

Column 43: Automobiles, bicycles and other vehicles.
Includes following activities:
1. Construction of automobiles and bodywork construction
   Manufacture and assembly of automobiles such as commercial coaches and buses, lorries and lorry trailers, caravans, platforms for all uses and automotive vehicles for special uses (ambulances, taxis etc.), manufacture of spare parts and special components of automobiles such as motors, brakes, clutches, gear boxes, transmissions, wheels and chassis. This heading does not include tyres or inner tubes, windows for cars, electrical supplies nor mechanical handling vehicles.
2. Repairs of automobiles and bicycles.
   Repairs of automobiles, motor lorries, bicycles and any specialized repair such as automobile hoods and electrical equipment.
3. Construction of cycles and motorcycles.
   Manufacture of motorcycles and scooters, bicycles and tricycles and tandems and individual components such as motors, spokes, hubs, saddles, frames, gears and handlebars.
4. Construction of aircraft.
   Construction, assembly and repair of aircraft, gliders and individual components such as motors, propellers, stabilizers and landing gear. The manufacture of navigational instruments for aircraft is categorized under column 77.

Column 51: Steel and metal structures.
The following activities fall in this group:
- Manufacture of steel structures and parts of structures (bridges, bridge-sections, frames, frameworks, superstructures);
- Manufacture of pit propping equipment;
- Manufacture of standard-gauge railway track fixtures and fittings, such as building cores, points, pillars, crossings and turntables etc.

Column 52: Building and public works.
Includes the following activities with the exception of those which come under the group "Steel and metal structures".
Construction, repair and demolition of buildings, roads, public highways and waterworks such as canal building, railway (excluding railway track) embankments, piers, tunnels, underground track, elevated roadways, bridges, viaducts, dams, drainage work, cleaning work, aqueducts, irrigation and salvage operations, hydro-electric schemes, hydraulic plant, gas piping, pipelines, construction of support material (e.g. mine frames) and all other types of heavy construction work, marine work such as draglining, dredging, piledriving, draining and construction of ports and of naval installations, wells, airports, sports grounds, golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, car parks, communications systems such as telephone and telegraph lines and all other work carried out by private enterprises or by the Government. This heading includes subcontractors in the construction field such as scaffolders, plumbers, plasterers and electricians and the manufacture of posts and pillars and pipes of reinforced concrete etc.
This heading does not include construction, repair and demolition undertaken by the staff of enterprises classed under another industry and for the account of the enterprise. Excavation and the removal of excavated soil, the sinking of shafts and dragging for the extraction of minerals are classed in various groups of the branch of mining and quarrying industries (columns 81 and 82).

Column 60: Railway track.
Includes the construction and maintenance of rail track or public or private tramways and accessories (e.g. rail bridges, pillars, signal posts, points etc.) if this work is undertaken directly by the companies themselves.

Column 71: Metal furniture.
Manufacture of metal furniture for homes, offices, public buildings for professional or restaurant use, office and shop equipment and fittings.

Column 72: Nuts, bolts and screw and free-cutting steel industries.
Manufacture of the following products (including forged screws, bolts, rivets etc.), bolts, screws, joints, washers, and rivets, screws and standard turned products or products to patterns.

Column 73: Hardware, cutlery, tool making and locksmithing.
This group includes the following activities:
- Manufacture of hand tools and small agricultural, horticultural and industrial tools, cutlery;
- Manufacture of all kinds of domestic furnaces and ovens (except electrical), of other domestic and commercial appliances (except electrical), of small arms and ammunition therefor and of other hardware;
- Manufacture of steel doors and windows etc. from rolled angles, shapes and sections;
- Manufacture of steel-wire products;
- Manufacture of springs and chains,
- Manufacture of locks and metal fittings.

Column 74: Metallic packaging.
Boxes and cans packaging preserved food, oil, milk products, tobacco, medicaments, drinks, waxes, polishes and floor polishes etc. (including aerosol cans), capsules for bottle stoppers and pots, crown corks and screw top caps for the same use. Other packaging articles such as bobbins for sticky paper coils.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-73

Part II

DEFINITIONS OF CONSUMER INDUSTRIES (continued)

Column 75: Metal drums.

Metal drums of all types for the transport of goods.

Column 76: Boilers and other metal containers.

The manufacture of metal receptacles such as jerrycans, large drums for the transport of milk, boilers, tanks including gasometers, welded gas bottles, dustbins, and similar containers, and of pressure conduits with the exception of metal drums (column 75) and tins and drums for preserved food (metal packaging column 74).

Column 77: Precision engineering, optics, toys.

This heading covers:

1. True precision engineering

   Manufacture of measuring instruments, control instruments (e.g. aeronautical navigational instruments), laboratory instruments, and precision instruments and medical or surgical instruments for surgeons, doctors and dentists.

2. Manufacture of photographic materials and optical instruments.

   Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, eyeglasses and photographic material and supplies, including film and sensitive plate.

3. Manufacture and repair of watches and clocks.

4. Manufacture of musical instruments.

   Manufacture of musical instruments such as pianos, stringed instruments, wind instruments, percussion instruments, records. The manufacture of gramophones comes under the group 'construction of machines, apparatus and electrical supplies.

5. Toys and sports articles.

Column 81: Coalmining.

Mines, the principle activity of which is the extraction of anthracite and bituminous coals such as soft coal, semi-soft coal and lignite. Ancillary plant for the treatment of coal is included.

Column 82: Other mining.

1. Mines of which the main activity is the extraction of ores
   (a) mining of iron ore.
   (b) mining of ore excluding iron ore.
2. Crude petroleum and natural gas.

   Working of oil wells and natural gas pockets (including boring) and the mining of shales and bituminous sands.

3. Quarrying of building stone, clay and sand.

   Quarrying of stone (including slate) clay, sand and gravel.

4. Mining of non-metallic minerals not listed elsewhere.

   Extraction in mines and quarries of materials such as asbestos, gypsum, salt (including the working of salt pans), sulphur, asphalt, bitumen, and all other non metallic mineral, excluding coal, petroleum, building stone, clay, sand and gravel. The working of guano and peat are included in this group.

Column 91: Steelworks' own consumption.

Included here are products used in the works for repairs, maintenance, and similar uses including new plant for the works.

Column 92: Other consumers:

Basically all steel processing industries and the main non-industrial steel consuming activities are grouped under the above headings. This heading 'other consumers' includes thus in principle:

1. Industries which do not use steel as a raw material for ordinary production: e.g. textiles, non-ferrous products, chemicals, paper, foodstuffs, glass, leather and hide, (for the maintenance or repair of machinery, factory shops and new constructions for these industries.)

2. Other non-industrial consumers (agriculture, forestry, commerce, banking, etc.) public administration, direct requirements of defence.

DELIVERIES OF STEEL ON THE NATIONAL MARKET BY PRODUCT AND BY CONSUMER INDUSTRY (continued)

Questionnaire 2-73
Part II

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

Country: / Year: / Unit: tonnes	Line	Manufacture & construction of other metal industries									Extraction industries			Steel works own consumption	Other consumers	Inter-zone trade (1)	Merchants	Grand total
		Rail tracks	Metal furniture	Screws, nuts & bolts & free cutting steel	Hardware cutlery tools & locks	Cans & metal boxes	Metal drums	Boilers and other vessels	Precision engineering optics toys	Total (71 — 77) optional	Coal mining	Other mining	Total optional					
Column		60	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	70	81	82	80	91	92	93	94	100
I. Ordinary steel																		
A. Ingots, semis & hot rolled wide strip																		
Hot rolled wide strip (a) 4.76 mm or over	031																	
Hot rolled wide strip (b) 3 mm to 4.75 mm	032																	
Hot rolled wide strip (c) less than 3 mm	033																	
Ingots for tubes	040																	
Other ingots for forging and direct use	051																	
Semis for forging and direct use (a) with square or rectangular section (excl. squares for tubes)	052																	
(b) Rounds- and squares for tubes	053																	
B. Finished rolled products Heavy permanent-way material	101																	
Light permanent-way material	102																	
Sheet piling	103																	
Wide flanged beams	104																	
Other beams, sections & channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zorès	105																	
Wire rod in coils	106																	
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included) (2)	107																	
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108																	
Wide flats	109																	
Hot rolled narrow strip incl. tube strip (< 600 mm)	110																	
Lengths cut from coils 4.76 mm or over	111																	
Lengths cut from coils 3 mm to 4.75 mm	112																	
Lengths cut from coils less than 3 mm	113																	
Reversing mill plate 4.76 mm or over	114																	
Reversing mill plate 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115																	
Reversing mill plate less than 3 mm	116																	
Cold rolled plate and sheet (incl. cold rolled wide strip) 3 mm or over	117																	
Cold rolled plate and sheet (incl. cold rolled wide strip) less than 3 mm	118																	
Total (101 to 118)	100																	
C. End products Cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate	141																	
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and TFS	142																	
Blackplate	143																	
Zinc coated, lead coated and other coated sheet	144																	
Electrical sheet incl. hot rolled electrical narrow strip	145																	
Total (141 to 145)	140																	
TOTAL ordinary steel (031 to 053 + 100 + 140)	160																	
II. Special steels (3) (Total)	170																	
III. GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180																	

(1) Outside the Treaty.
(2) Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.
(3) As defined in questionnaire 2-16 of the Commission.

APPENDIX

Correspondence between the classification of the utilized consuming industries, the General Industrial Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE) and the International Standard Industrial Classification of the UNO. (1)

Columns of the question-naire 2 – 73	Description	Codification NACE (Classes, groups, sub-groups)	Codification UNO Division	Major group	Group
	Industries for 1st stage transformation				
11	Steel foundries	ex 311.1		ex 371	ex 3710
12	Forging and pressing	312.1		ex 371	ex 3710
13	Steel tube industry	222		ex 371	ex 3710
14	Wire drawing	223.41		ex 371	ex 3710
15	Bright drawing	223.1		ex 371	ex 3710
16	Cold rolling	223.2		ex 371	ex 3710
17	Production of cold formed sections	223.3		ex 371	ex 3710
18	Deep drawing and cutting	312.2		ex 371	ex 3710
20	Machinery (non-electric)	32. 33		382	
30	Electrical machinery	34		383	
	Manufacture and repair of vehicles				
41	Ship building	361			3841
42	Locomotives and wagons	362			3842
43	Automobiles, cycles and other vehicles	35			3843
		363			3844
		364			3845
		365			3849
	Building and public works				
51	Structural steelwork	314			ex 3813
52	Other building and public works	50	50	500	
60	Rail tracks	71	50	500	
	Manufacture and construction of other metal industries				
71	Metal furniture	316.6			3812
72	Screws, nuts and bolts and free cutting steel industries	313.1			ex 3819
73	Hardware cutlery, tools and lacks	316 (2)			3811
		223.42			ex 3819
		313.2			
		313.4			
74	Cans and metal box	316.42			ex 3819
75	Metal drums	ex 316.41			ex 3819
76	Boilers and other vessels	315. ex 316.41			ex 3813
77	Precision engineering, optics, toys	37		385	
		492	39	390	
		494			
		495			
	Extraction industries				
81	Coal mining	11	21	210	2100
82	Other mining	13. 21	22	220	2200
		23. 24	23	230	
			29	290	
91	Steelworks' own consumption	221		ex 371	ex 3710
94	Merchants	612.4	ex 61	ex 610	ex 6100

(1) International Standard, Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities of the United Nations (Statistical Papers - Series M, No 4, Rev. 2 - New York 1968).

(2) Positions 316.4 and 316.6 not included.

COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
ECSC
STATISTICAL OFFICE

Energy and
Industrial Statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionaire 2-73/Appendix

Part I

Deliveries of special steels (alloy and non-alloy) on the national market by type of product and steel quality and by consumer industry

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This questionnaire should record the destination of all special steel products in the state in which they leave the steelworks (in the sense of the Treaty). This is why this questionnaire includes the works' own consumption and the deliveries to integrated divisions of the steelworks, the activities of which do not fall under the Treaty. However, to avoid double entries they should not include deliveries to another steelworks in the sense of the Treaty, if this works is to process the products into other products in the sense of the Treaty.

2. The year under consideration is the calendar year.

3. Deliveries include all products including second grades, plate and sheet cuttings and cropped ends not intended for remelting. The net delivered tonnages should be entered taking the products in the state in which they leave the works.

4. Deliveries should include hire rolled products in the sense of questionnaire 2-74.

5. Deliveries made to replenish stocks held in the works should not be included before the products in question are sent to the customer by the stockyard.

6. The method and principles to be followed are to classify the customers by industrial sectors and the recording of deliveries.

1st PRINCIPLE:

The activity of the first recipient should be found, i.e. that which receives the steel in the form in which it is sold by the steel industry in the sense of the Treaty.

2nd PRINCIPLE:

If the recipient company has several works, each works should be considered separately and its activity ascertained.

3rd PRINCIPLE:

If a works has several activities, the specific section which has made the order should be established and, in agreement with the customer, the activity of the various sections in question should be definitively determined.

4th PRINCIPLE:

If the consignee carries out several distinct activities of which only one consumes steel, the latter determines the classification of the customer even if the activity is integrated or linked to another more important activity of the customer but which does not directly concern the primary processing or the primary utilization of the steel (e.g. textiles, chemicals).
In cases where companies have several activities of which only one consumes steel this could lead to the customer and the deliveries made to him being classified differently from the activity corresponding to its main function.

5th PRINCIPLE:

The type of steel product delivered should never be taken into consideration to determine the activity of the recipients as this method can lead to errors. Exceptions can be admitted, however, if all other classification possibilities are exhausted.

(1) Rolled semi-finished products of square or rectangular cross-section, together with blanks for sections, should comply with the criteria laid down in Euronorm 79-82, Chapter 4.

(2) After this processing the plates and sheets or the other products concerned are no longer subject to the common market of the ECSC

II. DEFINITIONS

1. **GENERAL DEFINITION OF SPECIAL STEELS**
See Questionnaire 2-16.

2. **CATEGORIES OF ALLOY SPECIAL STEELS**
See Questionnaire 2-16.

3. **FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS**
See Questionnaire 2-13.

4. **SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS:**
   - *All products obtained directly by continuously casting steel.*
   - Products obtained by simply rolling ingots such as blooms, billets, sheet bars, rounds and squares for seamless tubes and blanks for sections. (These are generally destined to be converted into ECSC finished products, forged products or seamless tubes.)(1)

5. **CONSUMER INDUSTRIES**

Below are the industries which must be included in each column of the questionnaire according to the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE) and that of the UN International Classification. The relationship between the headings and columns of the questionnaire and both classifications is shown in the appendix.

Column 12: Forging and pressing

This heading includes forging shops integrated into the steel industry and independent forging shops except those integrated into other industries which are included in another heading of the questionnaire. This includes cold extrusion, the manufacture of heavy forged products and light and medium forgings and pressings including the manufacture of steel tyres, wheels or axles. However, apart from the forging industry as such, manufactures of forged nuts and bolts, coupling flanges and forged springs, will be classified according to the type of products in question in the sectors to which they belong.

Column 13: Steel tube industry

Manufacture of seamless tubes and welded tubes of plate and sheet, strip or coils, hot or cold rolled including production of precision tubes and special purpose tubes (e.g. electrical conduit).

Column 14: Wire drawing

Manufacture of simple drawn wire obtained from wire-rod.

Column 15: Drawing

Manufacture of bars and solid sections by drawing, turning or grinding with reduction of the material thickness.

Column 16: Cold rolled narrow strip manufacture

Manufacture of cold rolled narrow strip including strip obtained by slitting cold rolled wide strip.

Column 17: Manufacture of cold formed sections

Manufacture of sections obtained by cold bending of hot or cold rolled strip, sheet and plate.

Column 18: Deep drawing and cutting

Intermediary activities carried out by independent companies which consume flat products (mainly plate and sheet) which after cutting or deformation by deep drawing(2) are delivered in the required sizes and forms to other consumer industries.

Deliveries of special steels (alloy and non-alloy) on the national market by type of product and steel quality and by consumer industry

Questionnaire 2-73/Appendix
Part I

To be returned in duplicate not later than 15 April of each year for the preceding calendar year

Country: / Year: / Unit: tonnes	Line	Industries for 1st stage transformation (a)									Machinery (non-electric)	Electrical machinery	Manufacture and repair of vehicles				Building and public works		
		Steel foundries	Forging and pressing	Steel tube industry	Wire drawing	Bright drawing	Cold rolled narrow strip manufacture	Manufacture of cold formed sections	Deep drawing and cutting	Total (11-18) (optional)			Shipbuilding	Locomotives and wagons	Automobiles, cycles and other vehicles	Total (41-43) (optional)	Structural steel work	Other building and public works	Total (51 + 52) (optional)
Column		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	30	41	42	43	40	51	52	50
A - Non-alloy steels																			
a) Total ingots and semis (b)	101																		
b) Total finished products	102																		
of which: bars and rods in coil	1021																		
merchant bars and other sections	1022																		
flat products (c)	1023																		
Total A	100																		
B - Alloy steels																			
I. Low alloy special structural steels a) Total ingots and semis (b)	211																		
b) Total finished products	212																		
of which: bars and rods in coil	2121																		
merchant bars and other sections	2122																		
flat products (c)	2123																		
Total B I	210																		
II. Stainless and heat resisting steels a) Total ingots and semis (b)	221																		
b) Total finished products	222																		
of which: bars and rods in coil	2221																		
merchant bars and other sections	2222																		
flat products (c)	2223																		
Total B II	220																		
III. Other alloy steels (d) a) Total ingots and semis (b)	231																		
b) Total finished products	232																		
of which: bars and rods in coil	2321																		
merchant bars and other sections	2322																		
flat products (c)	2323																		
Total B III	230																		
Total alloy steels (210 + 220 + 230)	200																		
TOTAL SPECIAL STEELS (100 + 200)	300																		

(a) Outside the Treaty.
(b) Including pounds and squares for tubes: not including deliveries for re-rolling.
(c) Including hot rolled wide strips as finished product and wide flats.
(d) Engineering and bearing steels (other than low alloy special structural steels), tool steels, high-speed steels and steels with special physical or magnetic properties.

This heading also includes the deep drawing and cutting departments integrated into the steel industry but not those integrated into the other industries which constitute the headings of the questionnaire.

Column 20: Machine construction, except electrical equipment

The following are included in this column: the manufacture of industrial machinery and tractors, machine-tools for working metal and other tools and equipment for use with machines, the manufacture of plant for mines, the iron and steel industry and foundries, civil engineering and the building trade, of mechanical handling equipment and of transmission equipment for motive power, the manufacture of machinery for working wood and similar materials, of paper, paper goods, printing and bookbinding machinery, of laundry and dry cleaning machinery, of plant for the leather industry, including boot and shoe machinery, the manufacture of internal combustion engines, of water-wheels and water and heat turbines and other mechanical energy-producing machinery, of compressors, pumps and equipment for operating machinery by hydraulic or pneumatic means, the manufacture of space-heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment, of refrigerating machinery (except domestic-type refrigerators and deep-freeze units), the manufacture of non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, of non-electric welding equipment and the manufacture of office and data-processing machinery. The column also includes engineering shops which manufacture and service components of machines or equipment. This heading does not include the manufacture of vehicles (automobiles, cycles, motor cycles, aircraft, etc.) or their motors.

Column 30: Electrical construction (electrical machinery, equipment and supplies)

This column includes the manufacture of insulated wires and cables, of electric motors, electricity generators, transformers, switches, switchgear and other basic electrical plant, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances for industrial use, of batteries and accumulators, of telecommunications equipment, electronic measuring and recording equipment, and electromedical equipment, the manufacture of radio and television receiving sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment and of electronic equipment and apparatus (except electronic computers), of gramophones, records and prerecorded magnetic tape, the manufacture of domestic-type electronic appliances, of electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment.

Do not enter in this group electrical metering equipment classified in Column 77.

In this column only deliveries to those industries which produce these machines should be entered with the exception of electricity companies which should be entered under Column 92.

Column 41: Shipyards

Sea and river shipyards constructing or repairing ships of all classes. Construction (by specialized establishments) of marine motors and special components for ships, shipbreaking yards.

Column 42: Locomotives and wagons

Construction and reconstruction of locomotives of all types and gauges and wagons and tramways for passengers and goods. This heading also includes the manufacture of locomotives and wagons for rail companies and repair work done in the shops which belong to them. (Thus include all deliveries which are not permanent-way material or for accessories to the permanent ways: pillars, bridges, etc. for the railways.)

Column 43: Automobiles, bicycles and other vehicles

Includes the following activities:

1. *Construction of automobiles and bodywork construction*
   Manufacture and assembly of automobiles such as commercial coaches and buses, lorries and lorry trailers, caravans, platforms for all uses and automotive vehicles for special uses (ambulances, taxis, etc.), manufacture of spare parts and special components of automobiles such as motors, brakes, clutches, gear boxes, transmissions, wheels and chassis. This heading does not include tyres or inner tubes, windows for cars, electrical supplies nor mechanical handling vehicles.
2. *Repairs of automobiles and bicycles*
   Repairs of automobiles, motor lorries, bicycles and any specialized repair such as automobile hoods and electrical equipment.
3. *Construction of cycles and motor cycles*
   Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters, bicycles and tricycles and tandems and individual components such as motors, spokes, hubs, saddles, frames, gears and handlebars.
4. *Construction of aircraft*
   Construction, assembly and repair of aircraft, gliders and individual components such as motors, propellers, stabilizers and landing gear. The manufacture of navigational instruments for aircraft is categorized under Column 77.

Column 51: Steel and metal structures

Includes the following activities:

- Manufacture of steel structures and parts of structures (bridges, bridge sections, frames, frameworks, superstructures);
- Manufacture of pit propping equipment;
- Manufacture of standard-gauge railway track fixtures and fittings, such as building cores, points, pillars, crossings and turntables, etc.

Column 52: Building and public works

Includes the following activities with the exception of those which come under Column 51 (Steel and metal structures):

Construction, repair and demolition of buildings, roads, public highways and waterworks such as canal building, railway (excluding railway track), embankments, piers, tunnels, underground track, elevated roadways, bridge, viaducts, dams, drainage work, cleaning work, aqueducts, irrigation and salvage operations, hydroelectric schemes, hydraulic plant, gas piping, pipelines, construction of support material (e.g. mine frames) and all other types of heavy construction work, marine work such as dragglining, dredging, piledriving, draining and construction of ports and of naval installations, wells, airports, sports grounds, golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, car parks, communications systems such as telephone and telegraph lines and all other work carried out by private enterprise or by the government. This heading includes subcontractors in the construction field such as scaffolders, plumbers, plasterers and electricians and the manufacture of posts and pillars and pipes of reinforced concrete, etc.

This heading does not include construction, repair and demolition undertaken by the staff of enterprises classed under another industry and for the account of the enterprise. Excavation and the removal of excavated soil, the sinking of shafts and dragging for the extraction of minerals are classed in various groups of the branch of mining and quarrying industries (Columns 81 and 82).

Column 60: Railway track

Includes the construction and maintenance of rail or public or private tramways and accessories (e.g. rail bridges, pillars, signal posts, points, etc.) if this work is undertaken directly by the companies themselves.

Column 71: Metal furniture

Manufacture of metal furniture for homes, offices, public buildings for professional or restaurant use, office and shop equipment and fittings.

Column 72: Nuts, bolts and screws and free-cutting steel industries

Manufacture of the following products (including forged screws, bolts, rivets, etc.), bolts, screws, joints, washers, and rivets, screws and standard turned products or products to patterns.

Column 73: Hardware, cutlery, tool making and locksmithing

Includes the following activities:

- Manufacture of hand tools and small agricultural, horticultural and industrial tools, cutlery;
- Manufacture of all kinds of domestic furnaces and ovens (except electrical), of other domestic and commercial appliances (except electrical), of small arms and ammunition therefor and of other hardware;
- Manufacture of steel doors and windows, etc. from rolled angles, shapes and sections;
- Manufacture of steel-wire products;
- Manufacture of springs and chains;
- Manufacture of locks and metal fittings.

Column 74: Metallic packaging

Boxes and cans packaging preserved food, oil, milk products, tobacco, medicaments, drinks, waxes, polishes and floor polishes etc. (including aerosol cans), capsules for bottle stoppers and pots, crown corks and screw-top caps for the same use. Other packaging articles such as bobbins for sticky-paper coils.

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Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionaire 2-73/Appendix

Part II

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

Column 75: Metal drums

Metal drums of all types for the transport of goods.

Column 76: Boilers and other metal containers

The manufacture of metal receptacles such as jerrycans, large drums for the transport of milk, boilers, tanks including gasometers, welded gas bottles, dustbins, and similar containers, and of pressure conduits with the exception of metal drums (Column 75) and tins and drums for preserved food (metal packaging, Column 74).

Column 77: Precision engineering, optics, toys

This heading covers:

1. True precision engineering:
   Manufacture of measuring instruments, control instruments (e.g. aeronautical navigational instruments), laboratory instruments, and precision instruments and medical or surgical instruments for surgeons, doctors and dentists.
2. Manufacture of photographic materials and optical instruments:
   Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, eyeglasses and photographic material and supplies, including film and sensitive plate.
3. Manufacture and repair of watches and clocks.
4. Manufacture of musical instruments:
   Manufacture of musical instruments such as pianos, stringed instruments, wind instruments, percussion instruments, records. The manufacture of gramophones comes under Column 30 (Construction of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies).
5. Toys and sports articles.

Column 81: Coalmining

Mines, the principle activity of which is the extraction of anthracite and bituminous coals such as soft coal, semi-soft coal and lignite. Ancillary plant for the treatment of coal is included.

Column 82: Other mining

1. Mines of which the main activity is the extraction of ores:
   a) mining of iron ore;
   b) mining of ore excluding iron ore.
2. Crude petroleum and natural gas:
   Working of oil wells and natural gas pockets (including boring) and the mining of shales and bituminous sands.
3. Quarrying of building stone, clay and sand:
   Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand and gravel.
4. Mining of non-metallic minerals not listed elsewhere:
   Extraction in mines and quarries of materials such as asbestos, gypsum, salt (including the working of salt pans), sulphur, asphalt, bitumen, and all other non-metallic minerals, excluding coal, petroleum, building stone, clay, sand and gravel. The working of guano and peat is included in this group.

Column 91: Steelworks' own consumption

Included here are products used in the works for repairs, maintenance, and similar uses including new plant for the works.

Column 92: Other consumers

Basically all steel-processing industries and the main non-industrial steel-consuming activities are grouped under the above headings. This heading 'Other consumers' includes thus, in principle:

1. Industries which do not use steel as a raw material for ordinary production, e.g. textiles, non-ferrous products, chemicals, paper, foodstuffs, glass, leather and hide (for the maintenance or repair of machinery, factory shops and new construction for these industries).
2. Other non-industrial consumers (agriculture, forestry, commerce, banking, etc.), public administration, direct requirements of defence.

Deliveries of special steels (alloy and non-alloy) on the national market by type of product and steel quality and by consumer industry

Questionnaire 2-73/Appendix
Part II

To be returned in duplicate not later than 15 April of each year for the preceding calendar year

Country:
Year:
Unit: tonnes

	Line	Manufacture and construction of other metal industries									Extraction industries			Steelworks' own consumption	Other consumers	Inter-zonal trade (a)	Merchants	Grand total
		Rail tracks	Metal furniture	Screws, nuts and bolts and free cutting steel	Hardware, cutlery tools and locks	Cans and metal boxes	Metal drums	Boilers and other vessels	Precision engineering, optics, toys	Total (71-77) (optional)	Coalmining	Other mining	Total (optional)					
Column		60	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	70	81	82	80	91	92	93	94	100
A - Non-alloy steels																		
a) Total ingots and semis (b)	101																	
b) Total finished products	102																	
of which: bars and rods in coil	1021																	
merchant bars and other sections	1022																	
flat products (c)	1023																	
Total A	100																	
B - Alloy steels																		
I. Low alloy special structural steels																		
a) Total ingots and semis (b)	211																	
b) Total finished products	212																	
of which: bars and rods in coil	2121																	
merchant bars and other sections	2122																	
flat products (c)	2123																	
Total B I	210																	
II. Stainless and heat resisting steels																		
a) Total ingots and semis (b)	221																	
b) Total finished products	222																	
of which: bars and rods in coil	2221																	
merchant bars and other sections	2222																	
flat products (c)	2223																	
Total B II	220																	
III. Other alloy steels (d)																		
a) Total ingots and semis (b)	231																	
b) Total finished products	232																	
of which: bars and rods in coil	2321																	
merchant bars and other sections	2322																	
flat products (c)	2323																	
Total B III	230																	
Total alloy steels (210 + 220 + 230)	200																	
TOTAL SPECIAL STEELS (100 + 200)	300																	

(a) Only applies to the FR of Germany
(b) Including rounds and squares for tubes not including deliveries for re-rolling
(c) Including hot rolled wide strip as finished product and wide flats
(d) Engineering and bearing steels (other than low alloy special structural steels), tool steels, high-speed steels and steels with special physical or magnetic properties

APPENDIX

The relationship between the classification of the utilized consuming industries, the General Industrial Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE) and the International Standard Industrial Classification of the UNO (a)

Columns of Question-naire 2—73 Appendix	Description	Codification NACE	Codification UNO		
		(Classes, groups, sub-groups)	Division	Major group	Group
	Industries for 1st stage transformation				
11	Steel foundries	ex 311.1		ex 371	ex 3710
12	Forging and pressing	312.1		ex 371	ex 3710
13	Steel tube industry	222		ex 371	ex 3710
14	Wire drawing	223.41		ex 371	ex 3710
15	Bright drawing	223.1		ex 371	ex 3710
16	Cold rolling	223.2		ex 371	ex 3710
17	Production of cold formed sections	223.3		ex 371	ex 3710
18	Deep drawing and cutting	312.2		ex 371	ex 3710
20	Machinery (non-electric)	32.33		382	
30	Electrical machinery	34		383	
	Manufacture and repair of vehicles				
41	Shipbuilding	361			3841
42	Locomotives and wagons	362			3842
43	Automobiles, cycles and other vehicles	35			3843
		363			3844
		364			3845
		365			3849
	Building and public works				
51	Structural steelwork	314			ex 3813
52	Other building and public works	50	50	500	
60	Rail tracks	71	50	500	
	Manufacture and construction of other metal industries				
71	Metal furniture	316.6			3812
72	Screws, nuts and bolts and free-cutting steel industries	313.1			ex 3819
73	Hardware, cutlery, tools and locks	316 (b)			3811
		223.42			ex 3819
		313.2			
		313.4			
74	Cans and metal boxes	316.42			ex 3819
75	Metal drums	ex 316.41			ex 3819
76	Boilers and other vessels	315, ex 316.41			ex 3813
77	Precision engineering, optics, toys	37		385	
		492	39	390	
		494			
		495			
	Extraction industries				
81	Coalmining	11	21	210	2100
82	Other mining	13.21	22	220	2200
		23.24	23	230	
			29	290	
91	Steelworks' own consumption	221		ex 371	ex 3710
94	Merchants	612.4	ex 61	ex 610	ex 6100

(a) International Standard, Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities of the United Nations (Statistical Papers - Series M, No 4. Rev. 2 — New York, 1968).
(b) Positions 316.4 and 316.6 not included.

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Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-74

STEEL

DELIVERIES OF ALLOY AND NON-ALLOY SPECIAL STEELS BY CATEGORIES IN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND THIRD COUNTRIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. – GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The questionnaire covers all steel works in the Community producing special steels (including integrated steel foundries) but not independent steel foundries.

2. The month under consideration is the calendar month.

3. Deliveries include all delivered tonnages of special steels, taking the products in the state in which they leave the steel departments in the sense of the Treaty. (They include therefore steel delivered in the form of semis or finished products to departments outside the Treaty but integrated with steel works, except for hot metal).

4. Deliveries must be reported according to the commercial principle: the delivery of the products is declared by the works which receives the order from and invoices the delivery to the non-ECSC customer (i. e. consumers, stockholders and third country customers) placing that order, even if another works despatches the goods for the account of the invoicing works or if the goods are despatched by a jobber or sub-contractor.

Special cases

Jobbing and subcontracting

Finished products despatched for jobbing must **not** be declared if the jobber or sub-contractor is located in an ECSC country (or in a third country, provided that the products obtained are declared by the principal as deliveries).

In a case where the principal is not a works within the ECSC steel industry (whatever its nationality) the jobber or sub-contractor must report the delivery of the finished products obtained.

Deliveries to other ECSC steelworks

(a) To avoid double counting, deliveries of ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip from one ECSC steelworks to another belonging to the same company and located in the same country must not be declared.

(b) For finished or end products, any deliveries between ECSC steelworks must be excluded. The steelworks receiving such procucts must declare the subsequent deliveries, whether it resells them in the same state, converts them into other Treaty products or converts them into non-Treaty products in integrated shops.

5. The deliveries to be recorded for a given month are those made directly to a customer by the works making the return or through a national stockyard belonging to the works. Transfers between works and their own national stockyards must not be declared.

II. GENERAL DEFINITION OF SPECIAL STEELS

See questionnaire 2-16.

III. – CATEGORIES OF ALLOY SPECIAL STEELS

See questionnaire 2-16.

DELIVERIES OF ALLOY AND NON-ALLOY SPECIAL STEELS BY CATEGORIES IN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND THIRD COUNTRIES [1]

Questionnaire 2-74

Country:	Month:	Year:

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate by the 25th of each month for the preceding month by registered post

UNIT: tonnes PRODUCTS	Lines	FR of Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Total Community (01-12)	Third countries	Grand total (20 + 30)
Columns		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
(A) Non-alloy steels Engineering steels	11															
Tool steels	12															
TOTAL A:	10															
(B) Alloy steels Engineering steels	21															
of which: low alloy special structural steels	211															
Bearing steels	22															
Tool steels	23															
High speed steel	24															
Stainless and heat resisting steels	25															
of which: in the form of flat rolled products	251															
Steels with special magnetic or physical properties	26															
TOTAL B:	20															
TOTAL (10 + 20) [2]	30															

[1] Not including deliveries of ingots and semis and hot rolled wide strip for re-rolling in the ECSC, but including own consumption in works for repairs and deliveries to integrated shops outside the Treaty (tubes, forges etc.)

[2] The quantities on this line should correspond to the data in questionnaire 2-71, line 170.

..... (Place), ... (Date)

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Questionnaire 2-74/Appendix

DELIVERIES OF SPECIAL STEEL (ALLOY AND NON-ALLOY) BY TYPE OF PRODUCT AND STEEL QUALITY TO COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND THIRD COUNTRIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL

1. The questionnaire applies to all steelworks in the Community.
2. The month under consideration is the calendar month.
3. A separate questionnaire should be filled in for each of the following qualities:
   (i) non-alloy special steels.
   (ii) low alloy special structural steels.
   (iii) stainless and heat resisting steels.
   (iv) other alloy steels.
   (v) total, all qualities.
4. The deliveries are for all products, including those downgraded (such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and crop ends) but not for immediate remelting. The net delivered tonnages must be recorded taking the products in the state in which they leave the works or the works' stockyard.
5. Deliveries include any Treaty products used to pack the products before despatch.

Main principles

6. Deliveries must be reported in the main table (lines 020 to 118) according to two basic principles:
   (a) The deliveries to be recorded for a given month are those made for activities outside the ECSC steel industry (i.e. to consumers and stockholders in the Community and third country customers), either directly by the works making the return or through a national stockyard belonging to the works or indirectly (see 6(b)). Transfers between works and their own national stockyards must not be declared.
   (b) The commercial principle
   The delivery of a product is declared by the works which receives the order and invoices the delivery to the customer placing that order, even if another works despatches the goods for the account of the invoicing works or if the goods are despatched by a jobber or subcontractor. The declaring works reports the delivery according to the actual destination of the goods.

Special cases

7. Steelworks own consumption and transfers to integrated shops outside the ECSC steel industry.

   Deliveries reported in the main table must include steelworks' own consumption (including repair and construction of new plants) and deliveries to integrated shops producing tubes, forgings, etc., including shops producing tyres, wheels and axles even if those are rolled.

   These deliveries must include those:
   (i) from own production;
   (ii) from purchased material unless it has been verified that the supplying steelworks has already reported these quantities as deliveries to the market.

8. Sales to other ECSC steelworks
   (a) Deliveries from one ECSC steelworks to another belonging to the same company and located in the same country must not be declared.
   (b) Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip

   These products must be declared either:

   (i) on lines 011, 012, 013 provided it is known definitely that they have been delivered for rerolling, resale or conversion (shearing, slitting or coating) to ECSC product, or

   (ii) on lines 020 to 039 if they have been delivered for the receiving steelworks' own consumption or conversion to non-ECSC products unless the receiving works is known to report these quantities as deliveries to the market, or if there is no precise information about their intended use.

   (c) Finished rolled products

   These products must be declared either:

   (i) in the main table on lines 105 to 118 if they have been delivered for the receiving steelworks' own consumption or conversion to non-ECSC products, or if there is no precise information about their intended use or,

   (ii) in Annex III only if they have been delivered to an ECSC steelworks in another country for resale or conversion into other ECSC products. In such cases the receiving steelworks becomes responsible for declaring the subsequent delivery on to the market.

9. Deliveries to the order of and on account for another company as principal.
   (a) Principal an ECSC steelworks
   The works which invoices the delivery of the products to the customer outside the ECSC must declare the delivery in the main table and, if the despatching works is in another country, also in Annex I. The despatching works must only declare the delivery if the order was received from an ECSC steelworks in another country. In such cases the delivery must not be reported in the main table but only in Annex II.
   (b) Principal not an ECSC steelworks
   Deliveries to the order of and on account for a company other than an ECSC steelworks must be declared by the despatching works in the main table, as the principal does not report the delivery statistics to the SOEC.
10. *Deliveries for jobbing or subcontracting*

    Products despatched for jobbing must be declared only in Annex III, and only if the jobber is in another country.
11. Deliveries after jobbing or subcontracting
    (a) In cases where the principal is an ECSC steelworks of the same country, deliveries must not be declared here.
    (b) In cases where the principal is an ECSC steelworks in another country;
    (i) Products despatched after jobbing must be declared by the jobber
    (aa) in Annex III if the products are returning to a works or a stockyard owned by the principal or to another ECSC steelworks,
    (bb) in Annex II if the products are despatched to any other destination.
    (ii) Products sold to the market after jobbing must be declared by the principal in the main table, whoever despatches them, and also in Annex I if the despatching works is in another country.
    (c) In cases where the principal is not an ECSC steelworks;

    The jobber must declare the delivery after jobbing in the main table, whatever the destination of the products, as the principal (merchant or consumer within the Community or third country customer) does not report the deliveries to the SOEC.

II. DEFINITIONS

(i) General definitions of special steel:
see questionnaire 2-16.

(ii) Categories of alloy steel:
see questionnaire 2-16.

(iii) Product definitions and observations concerning the lines:
see questionaire 2-71.

DELIVERIES OF SPECIAL STEELS (ALLOY AND NON-ALLOY) BY TYPE OF PRODUCT AND STEEL QUALITY TO COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND THIRD COUNTRIES

Unit: tonnes

COUNTRY:	WORKS:	MONTH: YEAR:
Company:	Place:	Registration No of Commission:

To be returned in duplicate not later than the 25th of each month for the preceding month.

The questionnaire must be completed for each quality mentioned hereafter. Indicate, with a cross, the quality concerned.

- Non-alloy special steels ☐
- Low alloy special structural steels ☐
- Stainless and heat resisting steels ☐
- Other alloy steels ☐
- All qualities, total ☐

		FR Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	LLuxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal	TOTAL Community (01-12)	THIRD COUNTRIES	GRAND TOTAL (20 + 30)
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
A. INGOTS, SEMIS AND HOT ROLLED WIDE STRIP																
Ingots for rerolling within the ECSC	011															
Semis for rerolling within the ECSC	012															
Hot rolled wide strip for rerolling within th ECSC [1]	013															
TOTAL INGOTS, SEMIS AND HOT ROLLED WIDE STRIP FOR REROLLING WITHIN THE ECSC	010															
Hot rolled wide strip for direct use and export to third countries	020															
Ingots for tubes	035															
Other ingots (for forging, direct use, export to third countries, etc.)	037															
Rounds and squares for tubes	038															
Other semis (for forging, direct use, export to third countries, etc.)	039															
TOTAL INGOTS, SEMIS AND HOT ROLLED WIDE STRIP FOR DIRECT USE AND EXPORT TO THIRD COUNTRIES	030															
B. FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS																
Heavy sections of 80 mm and more	105															
Wire rod in coils	106															
Merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108															
Wide flats	109															
Hot rolled narrow strip (less than 600 mm)	110															
Lengths cut from hot rolled wide strip • 4.76 mm or over thick	111															
• 3 mm to 4.75 mm thick	112															
• less than 3 mm thick	113															
Reversing mill plate • 4.76 mm or over thick	114															
• 3 mm to 4.75 mm thick	115															
• less than 3 mm thick	116															
Cold rolled sheets and plates (including cold rolled wide strip) • 3 mm thick or more	117															
• less than 3 mm thick	118															
TOTAL B: FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS	100															
TOTAL (lines 030 + 100)	160															

[1] Or other processing into a steel product in the sense of the Treaty.

ANNEX I

of which:
Despatches made from other countries, to the order of and on account for the steelworks making this declaration, including despatches made after jobbing.

Product line No.	Country sending the goods col. No.	Country to which goods consigned col. No.	Tonnes

ANNEX II

additional
(i) Despatches by the steelworks making this declaration to the order of and on account for steelworks in other ECSC countries including despatches made after jobbing.

Product line No.	Country giving the order col. No.	Country to which goods consigned col. No.	Tonnes

ANNEX III

additional
(i) Despatches of feedstock to jobbers in other countries.
(ii) Despatches to an ECSC steelworks located in another country of the products resulting from jobbing.
(iii) Sales to other ECSC steelworks in another country of finished and end products for resale or conversion to other ECSC products.

Product line No.	Country to which goods consigned col. No.	Tonnes

.....
(Place)

.....
(Date)

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Luxembourg, January 1986
Questionnaire 2-79 I

CRUDE IRON

DELIVERIES AND NEW ORDERS FOR SALES OF CRUDE IRON

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. General

1. Enter all quantities which count as a sale, including those between different companies in the same country. Exclude deliveries between different works in the same company in the same country, since these deliveries are not sales, but are to satisfy demands of a steelworks under the Treaty or works of same company which is outside the Treaty. These rules apply also to new orders and order books.

2. New orders received in the period must be reported net of cancellations relating to orders in current and previous periods.

II. Definition of products

For definition of 'crude iron' categories, see explanatory notes in questionnaire 2-10 'Production of crude iron' of the Commission.

DELIVERIES AND NEW ORDERS FOR SALES OF CRUDE IRON

Questionnaire 2-79-I.

Country:	Month:	Year:

Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate by the 30th for preceding month

UNIT: tonnes	Lines	FR of Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Total Community (01-12)	Third countries	Grand total (20 + 30)
Column		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
I. DELIVERIES																
A. Non-alloyed ordinary crude iron																
1. Steelmaking iron	110															
2. Foundry iron																
(a) Phosphoric (> 0.5% P, 1% < Si ≦ 4%)	120															
(b) Non-phosporic (≦ 0.5%)																
1. 1% < Si ≦ 4%, 0.4% < Mn ≦ 1.5%)	131															
2. 0.1% < Mn ≦ 0.4%, ≦ 4% Si	132															
3. Pig irons for making SG iron castings (≦ 0.1% Mn, ≦ 3% Si)	133															
4. Total (131 to 133)	130															
3. Others	140															
B. Alloyed crude iron																
1. Spiegel (6% < Mn ≦ 30%)	150															
2. Others	160															
C. High-carbon ferro-manganese (> 30% Mn)	170															
D. TOTAL (lines 110 to 170)	100															
II. NEW ORDERS																
A. Non-alloyed ordinary crude iron																
1. Steelmaking iron	210															
2. Foundry iron																
(a) Phosphoric (> 0.5% P, 1% < Si ≦ 4%)	220															
(b) Non-phosphoric (≦ 0.5%)																
1. 1% < Si ≦ 4%, 0.4% < Mn ≦ 1.5%	231															
2. 0.1% < Mn ≦ 0.4%, ≦ 4% Si	232															
3. Pigs irons for making SG iron castings (≦ 0.1% Mn, ≦ 3% Si)	233															
4. Total (231 to 233)	230															
3. Others	240															
B. Alloyed crude iron																
1. Spiegel (6% < Mn ≦ 30%)	250															
2. Others	260															
C. High-carbon ferro-manganese (> 30% Mn)	270															
D. TOTAL (lines 210 to 270)	200															

....., ...
(Place) (Date)

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Luxembourg, January 1986

Questionnaire 2-79 II

CRUDE IRON

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

THIRD COUNTRY NOMENCLATURE

Column 100:
Europe:
Total of columns 110 and 130.

Column 110:
Western Europe includes, besides the countries listed in columns 111 to 114, the following countries:

Iceland	Malta	Norway
Andorra	Gibraltar	
The Faeroes	Vatican City State	

Column 130:
Eastern Europe includes the following countries:

Bulgaria	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	G.D.R.
Poland	Albania
Romania	
Czechoslovakia	

Column 210:
North America, Canada, Newfoundland and U.S.A. and possessions including:
Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, American Oceania, Virgin Islands of the United States

Column 220:
Central America and South America:
This zone includes the following countries:

Cuba	Belize	Guadeloupe
Costa Rica	Nicaragua	Martinique
Guatemala	Panama (canal zone excluded)	Cayman Islands
Haiti	Dominican Republic	Jamaica
Honduras	El Salvador	Barbados
Mexico	Bahamas	West Indies
Bermuda	Turks and Caicos Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
		Grenada
		Netherlands Antilles

South America:
This zone includes the following countries:

Argentina	Paraguay
Brazil	Peru
Bolivia	Uruguay
Chile	Guyana
Colombia	French Guinea
Falkland Islands	Suriname
Ecuador	Venezuela

Questionnaire 2-79 II

CRUDE IRON (1)

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Country:	Quarter:	Year:

To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of the month following the quarter concerned

Unit: tonnes	Line	EUROPE							AMERICA			ASIA	AFRICA	AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	General total 100 + 200 + 300 + 400 + 500
		Total 110 + 130	of which:					East	Total 210 + 220	of which:					
			Total	West						North	Central and South				
				Finland Sweden	Austria	Switzerland	Turkey								
Products	Column	100	110	111	112	113	114	120	200	210	220	300	400	500	600
A. Non-alloyed ordinary crude iron															
1. Steelmaking iron	210														
2. Foundry iron															
a) Phosphoric (>0,5% P. 1% < Si ≦ 4%)	220														
b) Non-phosphoric (≦0,5% P)															
1. 1% < Si ≦ 4%, 0,4% < Mn ≦ 1,5%	231														
2. 0,1% ≦ Mn ≦ 0,4%, ≦ 4% Si	232														
3. Crude iron for making S.G. iron castings (<0,1% Mn, ≦3% Si)	233														
4: Total (231 to 233)	230														
3. Others	240														
B. Alloyed crude iron															
1. Spiegel (6% < Mn ≦ 30%)	250														
2. Others (<30% Mn)	260														
C. High carbon ferro-manganese (>30% Mn)	270														
D. Total (Lines 210 to 270)	200														

(1) See explanatory notes to questionnaire 2-10.

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Questionnaire 2-80

STEEL

NEW ORDERS

(COMMUNITY AND THIRD COUNTRIES)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General Notes and Definitions

1. New orders received in the period must be reported net of cancellations relating to orders in current and previous periods.

2. For other explanatory notes, see questionnaire 2-71 – Deliveries.

NEW ORDERS (COMMUNITY AND THIRD COUNTRIES)

Questionnaire 2-80

Country:	Month:	Year:

Questionario da restituire, in duplice copia, debitamente compilato, al più tardi il giorno 5 di ogni mese, per il mese precedente, con plico raccomandato

UNIT: tonnes	Lines	F.R. of Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Total Community (01-12)	Third countries	Grand total (20 + 30)
PRODUCTS Column		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
I. ORDINARY STEEL																
A. Ingots semis and hot rolled wide strip Ingots for re-rolling within the ECSC	011															
Semis for re-rolling within the ECSC	012															
Hot rolled wide strip for re-rolling within the ECSC (*)	013															
Total ingots semis and hot rolled wide strip for re-rolling within the ECSC (lines 011 to 013)	010															
Hot rolled wide strip for direct use and export to third countries a) 4.76 mm and over	031															
b) 3 mm to 4.75 mm	032															
c) less than 3 mm	033															
Ingots for tubes	035															
Other ingots (for forging, direct use, export to third countries etc.)	037															
Semis for forging, direct use, export to third countries etc. a) with square or rectangular section (excl. squares for tubes)	038															
b) rounds and squares for tubes	039															
Total ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip for direct use or export to third countries (lines 031 to 039)	030															
B. Finished rolled products Heavy permanent-way material	101															
Light permanent-way material	102															
Sheet piling	103															
Wide flanged beams	104															
Other beams, sections and channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zores	105															
Wire rod in coils	106															
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included) (b)	107															
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108															
Wide flats	109															
Hot rolled narrow strip (less than 600 mm) including tube strip	110															
Lengths cut from coils — 476 mm or over	111															
Lengths cut from coils — from 3 mm to 4.75 mm	112															
Lengths cut from coils — less than 3mm	113															
Reversing mill plate — 4.76 mm or over	114															
Reversing mill plate — 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115															
Reversing mill plate — less than 3 mm	116															
Cold rolled plate and sheet (including cold rolled wide strip) — 3 mm or over	117															
Cold rolled plate and sheet (including cold rolled wide strip) — less than 3 mm	118															
Total rolled finished products (101 to 118)	100															
C. End products Cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate	141															
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and T.F.S.	142															
Blackplate	143															
Zinc-coated, lead-coated and other coated sheet	144															
Electrical sheet (total) including hot rolled electrical narrow strip	145															
Total end products (lines 141 to 145)	140															
Total ordinary steel (010 + 030 + 100 + 140)	160															
II. SPECIAL STEELS TOTAL	170															
III GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180															

(*) Or other processing into a steel product in the sense of the Treaty.
(*) Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

(Place) (Date)

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Questionnaire 2-81

Part I

STEEL

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. General Notes and Definitions

1. New orders received in the period must be reported net of cancellations relating to orders in current and previous periods.

2. For other explanatory notes, see questionnaire 2-71 – Deliveries.

II. Third Country Nomenclature

See questionnaire 2-72.

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

Questionnaire 2-81
Part I

Country:	Month:	Year:

To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month

Unit: tonnes	Line	EUROPE										
		Total	of which:									
			West								East	
		(110 + 130)	Total	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	Austria	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Total	of which: USSR
Products	Column	100	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	130	131
I. ORDINARY STEEL												
A. Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip												
Ingots and semis [1]	010											
Hot rolled wide strip	020											
B. Finished rolled products:												
Heavy permanent-way material	101											
Light permanent-way material	102											
Sheet piling	103											
Wide-flanged beams	104											
Other beams, sections and channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zorès	105											
Wire rod in coils	106											
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included) [2]	107											
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108											
Wide flats	109											
Hot rolled narrow strip incl. tube strip (less than 600 mm)	110											
Lengths cut from coils — 4.76 mm or over	111											
Lengths cut from coils — 3 to 4.75 mm	112											
Lengths cut from coils — less than 3 mm	113											
Reversing mill plate — 4.76 mm or over	114											
Reversing mill plate — 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115											
Reversing mill plate — less than 3 mm	116											
Cold rolled sheets and plates (incl. cold rolled wide strip) — 3 mm or over	117											
Cold rolled sheets and plates (incl. cold rolled wide strip) — less than 3 mm	118											
Total rolled products (101 to 118)	100											
C. End products: Cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate	141											
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and TFS	142											
Blackplate	143											
Zinc coated, lead coated and other coated sheet	144											
Electrical sheet (total) (including hot rolled electrical narrow strip)	145											
of which: (1) grain non-oriented (a) loss of 2 W/kg or over	151											
(b) loss less than 2 W/kg	152											
(2) grain oriented	153											
Total finished products (lines 141 to 145)	140											
Total ordinary steel (010 + 020 + 100 + 140)	160											
II. TOTAL SPECIAL STEELS	170											
III. GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180											

[1] Including rounds and squares for tubes.
[2] Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

..... (Place) ..... (Date)

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Questionnaire 2-81

Part II

STEEL

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

Questionnaire 2-81
Part II

Country:	Month:	Year:

To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month

Unit: tonnes / Products	Line / Column	AMERICA Total (210 + 220 + 230 + 240)	AMERICA of which: North: USA and possessions	AMERICA of which: North: Canada and Newfdld.	AMERICA of which: Central	AMERICA of which: South	ASIA Total	ASIA of which: China	ASIA of which: India	ASIA of which: Near and Middle East	AFRICA	AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	Grand total
		200	210	220	230	240	300	310	320	330	400	500	600
I. ORDINARY STEEL													
A. Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip Ingots and semis (1)	010												
Hot rolled wide strip	020												
B. Finished rolled products: Heavy permanent way material	101												
Light permanent way material	102												
Sheet piling	103												
Wide-flanged beams	104												
Other beams, sections and channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zorès	105												
Wire rod in coils	106												
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rod included) (2)	107												
Other merchant bars (straightened rod included)	108												
Wide flats	109												
Hot rolled narrow strip incl. tube strip (less than 600 mm)	110												
Lengths cut from coils: 4.76 mm or over	111												
Lengths cut from coils: 3 to 4.75 mm	112												
Lengths cut from coils: less than 3 mm	113												
Reversing mill plate: 4.76 mm or over	114												
Reversing mill plate: 3 mm to 4.75 mm	115												
Reversing mill plate: less than 3 mm	116												
Cold rolled sheets and plates (inc. cold rolled wide strip): 3 mm or over	117												
Cold rolled sheets and plates (inc. cold rolled wide strip): less than 3 mm	118												
Total rolled products (101 to 118)	100												
C. End products: Cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate	141												
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and TFS	142												
Blackplate	143												
Zinc coated, lead coated and other coated sheet	144												
Electrical sheet (total) (including hot rolled electrical narrow strip)	145												
of which: (1) grain non-oriented (a) loss of 2 W/kg or over	151												
of which: (1) grain non-oriented (b) loss less than 2 W/kg	152												
of which: (2) grain oriented	153												
Total finished products (lines 141 to 145)	140												
Total ordinary steel (010 + 020 + 100 + 140)	160												
II. TOTAL SPECIAL STEELS	170												
III. GRAND TOTAL (160 + 170)	180												

(1) Including rounds and squares for tubes.
(2) Only straightened rods for use in concrete reinforcement.

(Place) (Date)

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

E—1

Luxembourg, BP 1907

Questionnaire S—1

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

Member State:	Work:	Month:
Company:	Registration No:	Year:

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

	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Together	Apprentices	Total
	01	02	03 = 01 + 02	04	05 = 03 + 04
1. Number on books at end of previous month					
2. Total entrants					
3. Total leavers					
3.1. Dismissals and redundancies					
3.1.1. Redundancies					
3.2. Voluntary resignations					
3.3. Retirements					
3.3.1. Early retirements					
3.3.2. Disability retirements					
3.4. Deaths					
3.5. Other reasons					
4. Number on books at end of month concerned					

NOTES

1. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey covers only the iron and steel industry within the meaning of the ECSC Treaty, except for the iron ore mining industry, which is still dealt with separately.

For companies concerned exclusively with the manufacture of products covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey covers not only workers engaged in production proper, but also those employed in ancillary, subsidiary and administrative sections. For companies whose activities are only partially covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey should cover workers insofar as they are engaged in the manufacture of ECSC products. This may involve the following sections: maintenance and ancillary activities, transport, energy production, sales and despatching, administration, book-keeping, computer centres, legal departments, property management, printing, catering and cleaning.

2. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

The total employment of each of these companies is taken to include all employees on books (employment register) as full-time or part-time workers. The term covers manual grades, non-manual grades and apprentices.

Persons who have not reported for work for more than six months as a result of protracted illness, military service or other reasons are not included. It is essential that these people should be excluded so that a genuine comparison can be made of the real operational work force in the iron and steel industry. For instance, if these people were to be included in the work force statistics for those Member States with compulsory military service, and in which a conscript's job has to be guaranteed by law during his period of military service, the statistics would not be directly comparable with those of a Member State where conscription does not exist.

3. DISTINCTION BETWEEN MANUAL AND NON-MANUAL WORKERS

A distinction should be drawn between manual and non-manual workers by reference to the nature of their principal duties.

3.1. **Manual workers**

Manual workers are employees who have a contract of employment and whose wages are normally calculated on piece rates or hourly or daily rates. Employees who are paid on a monthly basis should also be included under manual workers provided the work they do is of an essentially manual nature. Foremen and supervisory personnel are not counted as manual workers even if they are paid at an hourly or daily rate. Manual workers do, however, include those employees who are engaged in the implementation or maintenance of production processes or who provide auxiliary services for the production process, e. g. maintenance personnel and craft trades (e. g. blacksmiths, boilermakers, electricians, fitters and plumbers) and employees engaged in ancillary services (e. g. rail drivers and wagon shunters, mobile plant operators, general labourers, cleaning and catering employees).

3.2. **Non-manual workers**

This category covers employees who are not in the main engaged in manual work and who are paid a monthly salary. It also includes employees who are paid an hourly or daily rate or who are paid on a piece-work basis, but whose main duties are not of a manual nature. Non-manual workers include: management, supervisory personnel, scientific, technical, commercial, sales, administrative and other office staff.

4. APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

This category covers persons who are employed under a specific training programme (usually for a set period) and who are paid at a special rate for trainees. It includes not only trainees on the production side and in craft trades, but also graduate trainees and trainees on the technical and administrative side.

Persons who have been absorbed into the work process as a result of national job-creation schemes are only included in this category if their work can be classified predominantly as occupational training.

5. ENTRANTS

This category includes all employees engaged for the first time on ECSC activities in the reporting period. They may be new appointments, transfers from non-ECSC departments to ECSC departments or transfers from manual to non-manual activities or vice versa.

6. LEAVERS

This category includes all employees who leave ECSC departments in the reporting period. They may be straight cessations of employment, transfers from ECSC departments to non-ECSC departments or transfers from manual to non-manual activities or vice versa.

7. BREAKDOWN OF DEPARTURES

Departures are broken down by reference to the most important social and political factors.

7.1. **Dismissals and redundancies**

Dismissals and redundancies are terminations of the contract of employment by the employer. These categories should include only those cases in which the employee has been finally released from his duties without any arrangements being made for his subsequent activities.

7.1.1. *Redundancies*

Economic grounds for redundancies are sales difficulties, partial closure of the works and structural reorganization.

Redundancies which are effected as a necessary legal formality to enable an employee to receive an early pension should not be included here, but under 'early retirement'.

7.2. **Resignation**

Resignation constitutes a termination of the contract of employment by the employee. Resignations handed in expressly to facilitate substitution of a revised contract are not to be included.

7.3. **Retirement**

Retirement gives an employee leaving a firm the right to a pension. Generally speaking, retirement constitutes the final cessation of gainful employment, the person concerned having reached the legal age of retirement.

7.3.1. *Early retirement on economic grounds*

By this form of retirement, the employee leaves the employ of the company before reaching retirement age and without becoming unfit for work, a continuation of employment being ruled out either by economic reasons or because of structural reorganization. The employee concerned thereby has a right to a pension or transitional compensation.

7.3.2. *Early retirement on grounds of invalidity*

Invalidity is taken to mean unfitness for employment or other gainful activity as a result of accident or illness. The employee concerned thereby has a right to a pension.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Questionnaire S—2

WORKING HOURS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)

Member State:	Work:	Month:
Company:	Registration No:	Year:
Completed questionnaire to be returned within the two months following the end of the reference month		

× 1 000		Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Together
		01	02	03 = 01 + 02
1.	Total normal working hours (1)			
2.	Total hours actually worked			
2.1.	Overtime hours			
3.	Total working hours lost			
3.1.	For personal reasons			
3.1.1.	Holidays (optional)			
3.1.2.	Sickness/accident (optional)			
3.2.	For economic or technical reasons			
3.2.1.	Legally regulated short-time			
3.3.	Due to labour disputes			
3.4.	For other reasons			

(a) To be completed in December only for the past year

NOTES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey covers only the iron and steel industry within the meaning of the ECSC Treaty, except for the iron ore mining industry, which is still dealt with separately.

For companies concerned exclusively with the manufacture of products covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey covers not only workers engaged in production proper, but also those employed in ancillary, subsidiary and administrative sections. For companies whose activities are only partially covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey should cover workers insofar as they are engaged in the manufacture of ECSC products. This may involve the following sections: maintenance and ancillary activities, transport, energy production, sales and despatching, administration, book-keeping, computer centres, legal departments, property management, printing, catering and cleaning.

2. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

The total employment of each of these companies is taken to include all employees on books (employment register) as full-time or part-time workers. The term covers manual grades, non-manual grades and apprentices.

Persons who have not reported for work more than six months as a result of protracted illness, military service or other reasons are not included. It is essential that these people should be excluded so that a genuine comparison can be made of the real operational work force in the iron and steel industry. For instance, if these people were to be included in the work force statistics for those Member States with compulsory military service, and in which a conscript's job has to be guaranteed by law during his period of military service, the statistics would not be directly comparable with those of a Member State where conscription does not exist.

3. DISTINCTION BETWEEN MANUAL AND NON-MANUAL WORKERS

A distinction should be drawn between manual and non-manual workers by reference to the nature of their principal duties.

3.1. **Manual workers**

Manual workers are employees who have a contract of employment and whose wages are normally calculated on piece rates or hourly or daily rates. Employees who are paid on a monthly basis should also be included under manual workers provided the work they do is of an essentially manual nature. Foremen and supervisory personnel are not counted as manual workers even if they are paid at an hourly or daily rate. Manual workers do, however, include those employees who are engaged in the implementation or maintenance of production processes or who provide auxiliary services for the production process, e. g. maintanance personnel and craft trades (e. g. blacksmiths, boilermakers, electricians, fitters and plumbers) and employees engaged in ancillary services (e. g. rail drivers and wagon shunters, mobile plant operators, general labourers, cleaning and catering employees).

3.2. **Non-manual workers**

This category covers employees who are not in the main engaged in manual work and who are paid a monthly salary. It also includes employees who are paid an hourly or daily rate or who are paid on a piece-work basis, but whose main duties are not of a manual nature. Non-manual workers include: management, supervisory personnel, scientific, technical, commercial, sales, administrative and other office staff.

4. STANDARD WORKING TIME

The standard hours of work should be set out in the form of a notional average number of hours per month based on the contractual agreements or the practices applying in the works. In principle, what is required is the normal working time of full-time personnel, applying to the majority of employees in the works. The standard hours of work should include:

— days off for illness,

— special leave granted either voluntarily or on the basis of legal provisions or contractual agreements.

The following should not be included:

— the number of hours representing paid leave (i. e. the monthly proportion of standard annual leave),

— the number of hours representing Sundays and public holidays.

The point in excluding paid leave and Sundays and public holidays is to obtain a reasonably accurate figure for the number of hours actually worked.

5. NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED

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 (a), which are normally paid at above the normal hourly rate (e. g. overtime, Sundays and public holidays and night shifts). These hours should be entered regardless of the rate paid, i. e. only one hour being entered for an hour's work paid at double-time. No additional work is done in the case of compensatory time off.

Additional hours worked should be excluded because of their special social and political significance;

(c) the time spent at the place of work during which no productive work is done, e. g. as a result of occasional non-availability of work, mechanical breakdowns or accidents, or the time spent at the place of work during which no work is done, but for which payment is guaranteed on the basis of a binding contract of employment.

Provided this ILO definition is strictly adhered to, the inclusion of hours not actually worked in a guaranteed contractual arrangement would lead to distortions

between the Member States, as those Member States which do not use a system of this kind would regard hours not actually worked as lost hours and would not include them in the statistics of hours worked. It would therefore be advisable to include these hours in a separate note on the questionnaire;

(d) time spent at the place of work and devoted to duties like preparation of the place of work, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, issuing of invoices, completion of forms on time spent on various jobs, compiling of reports;

(e) the time representing short breaks at the place of work, including tea and coffee breaks.

The following are not to be included as hours actually worked:

(a) hours paid but not acutally worked, such as paid leave, paid Sundays and public holidays, continued payment in case of illness;

(b) meal breaks;

(c) time spent travelling between home and the place of work and vice versa.

The following are to be excluded by reason of their special social and political significance:

6. HOURS LOST

Hours lost represent the time in which no work was done.

7. BREAKDOWN OF HOURS LOST

Hours lost should be broken down by reference to the most important social and political factors:

7.1. **Hours lost for personal reasons**

This category includes hours not worked by the employee for essentially personal reasons, such as official leave, illness/accident, absenteeism, special leave (e. g. leave granted for urgent family reasons, visits to the doctor, trade union activities), and other leave approved or otherwise.

7.1.1. *Leave*

This category includes paid or unpaid free time granted on legal or contractual grounds, or on a voluntary basis.

7.2.1. *Illness/accident*

Any case of unfitness for work because of illness or accident should be entered here.

7.2. **Hours lost for economic and technical reasons**

This category includes temporary lay-offs for economic reasons (e. g. sales difficulties) or for technical reasons, when, for instance, a company can no longer manufacture its products because of technical shortcomings in the production process or because of a breakdown in the supply of raw materials. A similar situation may be brought about by labour disputes in sectors which the foundry affected depends on for supplies or sales outlets, as well as in delivery firms and in public services. (Employees not in attendance where a guaranteed work contract applies are also included, as it is the case in the United Kingdom).

7.3. **Legally regulated short-time**

Legally regulated short-time is understood to mean time lost in respect of which financial assistance from the state is available. Financial assistance is, however, provided to undertakings only where the reduction in employment is brought about by economic circumstances. (The state-organized special employment schemes in Luxembourg will be reported by the undertakings as legally regulated short-time).

7.4. **Hours lost due to labour disputes**

This category covers breakdowns in production and/or administration because of strikes or lockouts. Hours lost by persons covered should be reported whether they are themselves on strike or are affected by lockouts.

7.5. **Hours lost for other reasons**

This category includes breakdowns in production and/or administration by reasons of *force majeure,* such as unforeseen natural occurrence or catastrophe or a breakdown due to unforeseen circumstances in public services, such as water, gas and electricity.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Questionnaire S—8

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

(at the end of the year)

Member State:	Work:	Year:
Company:	Registration No:	

Completed questionnaire to be returned within the three months following the end of the reference year

	Age	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Together	Apprentices	Total
		01	02	03 = 01 + 02	04	05 = 03 + 04
1.	≤ 19					
2.	20—24					
3.	25—39					
4.	40—49					
5.	50					
6.	51					
7.	52					
8.	53					
9.	54					
10.	55					
11.	56					
12.	57					
13.	58					
14.	59					
15.	50—59					
16.	60					
17.	61					
18.	62					
19.	63					
20.	64					
21.	60—64					
22.	65 and more					
23.	Total					

NOTES

1. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey covers only the iron and steel industry within the meaning of the ECSC Treaty, except for the iron ore mining industry, which is still dealt with separately.

For companies concerned exclusively with the manufacture of products covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey covers not only workers engaged in production proper, but also those employed in ancillary, subsidiary and administrative sections. For companies whose activities are only partially covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey should cover workers insofar as they are engaged in the manufacture of ECSC products. This may involve the following sections: maintenance and ancillary activities, transport, energy production, sales and despatching, administration, book-keeping, computer centres, legal departments, property management, printing, catering and cleaning.

2. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

The total employment of each of these companies is taken to include all employees on books (employment register) as full-time or part-time workers. The term covers manual grades, non-manual grades and apprentices.

Persons who have not reported for work for more than six months as a result of protracted illness, military service or other reasons are not included. It is essential that these people should be excluded so that a genuine comparison can be made of the real operational work force in the iron and steel industry. For instance, if these people were to be included in the work force statistics for those Member States with compulsory military service, and in which a conscript's job has to be guaranteed by law during his period of military service, the statistics would not be directly comparable with those of a Member State where conscription does not exist.

3. DISTINCTION BETWEEN MANUAL AND NON-MANUAL WORKERS

A distinction should be drawn between manual and non-manual workers by reference to the nature of their principal duties.

3.1. **Manual workers**

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4. APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

This category covers persons who are employed under a specific training programme (usually for a set period) and who are paid at a special rate for trainees. It includes not only trainees on the production side and in craft trades, but also graduate trainees and trainees on the technical and administrative side.

Persons who have been absorbed into the work process as a result of national job-creation schemes are only included in this category if their work can be classified predominantly as occupational training.

5. AGE

The computational units here are completed years of life (as at 31 December: difference between year of birth and reporting year).

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
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Questionnaire S—9

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON BOOKS BY PROCESS STAGE

(excluding apprentices)

Country:	Work:	End of year, 19..
Company:	Registration No:	

Completed questionnaire to be returned within the three months following the end of the reference year

	Process Activities	Installations Maintenance	Total
	01	02	03
1. Coke manufacture			
2. Burden preparation (incl. scrap)			
3. Iron making			
4. Steel making (Basic Oxygen)			
5. Steel making (Electric Arc)			
6. Steel making (Other)			
7. Ingot casting			
8. Continuous casting			
9. Primary rolling and primary product finishing			
10. Hot rolling and hot rolled product finishing			
11. Cold rolling and cold rolled product finishing			
12. Coating of ECSC products			
13. Total (1 — 12)			
14. Central engineering (maintenance services)			
15. Central transport Services			
16. Quality control and production planning			
17. Stocks and warehousing			
18. Central administration			
19. Others not elsewhere allocated			
20. Total			

NOTES

I. GENERAL NOTES

1. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey covers only the iron and steel industry within the meaning of the ECSC Treaty, except for the iron ore mining industry, which is still dealt with separately.

For companies concerned exclusively with the manufacture of products covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey covers not only workers engaged in production proper, but also those employed in ancillary, subsidiary and administrative sections. For companies whose activities are only partially covered by the ECSC Treaty, the survey should cover workers insofar as they are engaged in the manufacture of ECSC products. This may involve the following sections: maintenance and ancillary activities, transport, energy production, sales and despatching, administration, book-keeping, computer centres, legal departments, property management, printing, catering and cleaning.

2. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

The total employment of each of these companies is taken to include all employees on books (employment register) as full-time or part-time workers. The term covers manual grades, non-manual grades and apprentices.

Persons who have not reported for work for more than six months as a result of protracted illness, military service or other reasons are not included. It is essential that these people should be excluded so that a genuine comparison can be made of the real operational work force in the iron and steel industry. For instance, if these people were to be included in the work force statistics for those Member States with compulsory military service, and in which a conscript's job has to be guaranteed by law during his period of military service, the statistics would not be directly comparable with those of a Member State where conscription does not exist.

3. DISTINCTION BETWEEN MANUAL AND NON-MANUAL WORKERS

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3.1. **Manual workers**

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3.2. **Non-manual workers**

This category covers employees who are not in the main engaged in manual work and who are paid a monthly salary. It also includes employees who are paid an hourly or daily rate or who are paid on a piece-work basis, but whose main duties are not of a manual nature. Non-manual workers include: management, supervisory personnel, scientific, technical, commercial, sales, administrative and other office staff.

II. NOTES ON COLUMNS

Column 1: Process activities

All manual and non-manual employees involved in the operation and control of the actual production process.

Column 2: Maintenance, etc.

All manual and non-manual employees involved in the maintenance, repair of machinery, equipment, office buildings, etc.

III. NOTES ON LINES

Lines 1 to 12:

All production activities which may take place within an ECSC iron or steelworks have been subdivided into twelve stages. Employees directly engaged in the production processes and, where possible, employees engaged in repair and maintenance must be allocated to one of these stages. Also any other employees whose work belongs to a specific production stage should be reported against the appropriate line for that production stage. Thus the decisive factor in calssifying an employee is his function and not his hierarchical position.

Lines 14 to 19:

It should be emphasized that only employees engaged in ECSC Treaty activities are to be included in the return.

Line 14: Central engineering and maintenance services

Relates to all employees engaged in repair and maintenance, including those engaged in the manufacture of spare parts.

Line 15: Central transport services

Relates to the company's own employees providing rail and road transport, and other material handling activities, including employees who are solely engaged in the maintenance of rail and road transport, etc. (Crane drivers, slingers, etc. who provide a service solely to a particular production stage or activity, should be included in that production stage or activity).

Line 16: Quality control and production planning

Relates to chemical laboratories, metallurgical services, quality control and production planning, which provide a service across the works. (Employees providing the above service solely to a particular production stage should be included in that production stage).

Line 17: Stocks and warehousing

Relates to stockholding facilities for ECSC products where a company has established sales serviced from stock, it may include slitting, cut-up lines, cold mangles, packaging, etc.

If these activities are carried out at the end of a product finishing stage, then the employees involved should be included in that production stage.

Line 18: Central administration, etc.

Relates to management and professional employees, and those providing scientific and technical advise, communications and information processing services. It also includes employees in research laboratories, finance, purchasing and supplies, sales and distribution, personnel, and those providing service to the company itself (i. e. to shareholders, company assets, etc.), and clerical staff not included in lines 1 to 17.

Line 19: Others, not elsewhere allocated

Relates to employees who are not included in lines 1 to 18 but who are engaged in ECSC activities, e. g. those engaged in energy production, security and fire services, social services, etc.

Line 20: Total

The total should correspond to the sum of columns 1 and 2 of line 4 of form S-1 for the December return.

The different process stages are as follows

Line	Process stage	Inputs	Processes	Outputs
1.	Coke making	Hard coal	Coal blending, carbonization of coal	Coke, coke oven gas and crude by-products
2.	Iron ore and scrap preparation — for iron making — for steel making	Iron ore, scrap coke breeze, fluxes Scrap, other materials	Ore blending and agglomeration Scrap preparation	Sinter Scrap, other materials
3.	Iron making	Ore, pellets, scrap, sinter, coke, lime, etc.	Blast furnaces and direct reduction plant	Hot iron in transfer ladle; pig iron and sponge iron
4.	Steel making (oxygen)	Iron, pellets, scrap, other materials	Basic oxygen furnaces, charging and tapping facilities	Liquid steel in ladle
5.	Steel making (electric arc)	Scrap, pig iron, pellets, other material	Electric arc furnaces, induction furnaces, charging and tapping facilities	Liquid steel in ladle
6.	Steel making (other)	Scrap, pig iron, pellets, other material	Includes open hearth and other processes, charging and tapping facilities	Liquid steel in ladle
7.	Ingot casting	Liquid steel in ladle	Ingot teeming and casting facilities	Stripped ingots
8.	Continuous casting	Liquid steel in ladle	Continuous casting facilities	Primary products on cooling bed
9.	Primary rolling and finishing	Ingots	Soaking pits, bloom, billets and slab mills, surface dressing, shearing, straightening, packaging, etc.	Finished primary products (ingots and slabs)
10.	Hot rolling and finishing	Primary products	Reheating furnaces, rolling mills (Section bar, rod, plate, strip, surface dressing, slitting, cutting to length, packaging, etc.	Finished H. R. products
11.	Cold rolling and finishing	H. R. products	Pickling lines, cold rolling mills, oil removal, surface dressing, slitting, cutting to length, packing, etc.	Finished C. R. products
12.	Coating of ECSC products	ECSC products	Tinplating, galvanizing, plastic and other coating of ECSC products	Further processed finished products