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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION DECISION No 3731/91/ECSC

of 18 October 1991

amending the questionnaires of the Annex to Decisions No 1566/86/ECSC,
No 4104/88/ECSC and No 3938/89/ECSC

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 evolution in the iron and steel industry requires continuous adaptation of statistics collection to new conditions together with improvements to survey methods;

Whereas since the publication of Commission Decisions No 1566/86/ECSC⁽¹⁾, No 4104/88/ECSC⁽²⁾ and No 3938/89/ECSC⁽³⁾ on iron and steel statistics some modifications of the questionnaires have become necessary, in particular the questionnaires on production, stocks, deliveries, receipts and new orders in the iron and steel industry (questionnaires 2-10, 2-11, 2-13, 2-14, 2-56, 2-71, 2-72, 2-73, 2-74, 2-79, 2-80 and 2-81);

Whereas these modifications will lead to a simplification of the enquiry system by deleting some questionnaires (2-16, 2-16 Annex, 2-73 Annex, 2-74 Annex, 2-79 II);

Whereas the modifications affected will bring about a closer alignment with the combined nomenclature and the

harmonized system, this permitting improved provision of market statistics to meet growing requirements, especially in the perspective of the approaching single market,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The questionnaires 2-10, 2-11, 2-13, 2-14, 2-56, 2-71, 2-72, 2-73, 2-74, 2-79, 2-80 and 2-81, in the Annex to Decisions No 1566/86/ECSC, No 4104/88/ECSC and No 3938/89/ECSC are replaced by the questionnaires in the present Annex. Statistical data mentioned therein have to be transmitted to the Commission with effect from 1 January 1992.

Article 2

The questionnaires 2-16, 2-16 Annex, 2-73 Annex, 2-74 Annex and 2-79 II in the Annex to Decisions No 1566/86/ECSC and No 4104/88/ECSC are deleted with effect from 1 January 1992.

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 in Brussels, 18 October 1991.

For the Commission

Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 141, 28. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 365, 30. 12. 1988, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 381, 29. 12. 1989, p. 1.

COMMISSION OF THE
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Luxembourg, January 1992

Questionnaire 2-10

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed for all iron and steel works producing iron, spiegel or high carbon ferromanganese in blast furnaces or electric iron-making furnaces. The questionnaire is also to be completed by works which recarburise molten steel scrap for sale as merchant iron.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works, even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. The production to be reported 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.

II. DEFINITIONS

1. Pig iron

Detailed definitions of the various grades of pig iron are set out in Table 2 and its footnotes of European Standard EN 10001, Definition and Classification of Pig Iron. The following notes summarize the main categories identified in this questionnaire.

(a) Pig iron: iron-carbon alloy containing by weight more than 2 % of carbon and, either separately or together, not more than:

- 30 % of manganese,
- 10 % of chromium,
- 8 % of silicon,
- 3 % of phosphorus,
- 10 % in total of other specified alloy elements (nickel, copper, aluminium, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, etc.).

Materials exceeding these limits are ferro-alloys;

(b) non-alloy pig iron: pig iron with no specified alloy contents by weight more than:

- 6 % of manganese,
- 4 % of silicon,
- 0,3 % of chromium or nickel,
- 0,2 % of titanium,
- 0,1 % of other alloy elements.

Residual quantities up to 0,5 % of unspecified alloy elements found on analysis do not alter the classification of non-alloy pig iron;

(c) steelmaking iron: non-alloy pig iron containing by weight not more than 1,0 % of silicon.

A distinction is made between:

- high phosphorus steelmaking iron containing 1,5 % up to and including 2,5 % of phosphorus,
- low phosphorus steelmaking iron containing not more than 0,25 % of phosphorus;

(d) foundry iron: non-alloy pig iron containing by weight more than 1,0 % up to and including 4,0 % of silicon and not more than 1,5 % of manganese.

There are three main classes of foundry iron:

- high phosphorus foundry iron containing more than 0,5 % of phosphorus,
- low phosphorus foundry iron containing not more than 0,25 % of phosphorus,
- low phosphorus foundry iron for spheroidal graphite castings containing not more than 0,1 % of manganese and not more than 3,0 % of silicon;

(e) alloy pig iron: pig iron with specified alloy contents exceeding any of the limits in (b) above;

(f) spiegel iron: alloy pig iron containing by weight more than 6,0 % up to and including 30,0 % of manganese with no other specified alloy elements exceeding the limits in (b) above.

2. High carbon ferromanganese

Ferrous product containing by weight more than 30 % up to and including 90 % of manganese and more than 2 % of carbon.

Questionnaire 2-10**PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON**

Metric tonnes

Country:	Works:	Month:
Company:		Year:
Commission Registration No:		
Return the completed questionnaire by the 15th of each month for the preceding month		
Products	Line	Production
		01
A. Non-alloy steelmaking iron		
1. High phosphorus	11	
2. Low phosphorus	12	
Total steelmaking iron	10	
B. Foundry and other pig iron		
1. High phosphorus	21	
2. Low phosphorus (a) for SG iron castings	22	
(b) other non-alloy foundry iron	23	
3. Other pig iron (alloy and spiegel)	24	
Total foundry and other pig iron	20	
C. High carbon ferromanganese	30	
D. Total (10 + 20 + 30)	40	

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Luxembourg, January 1992

Questionnaire 2-11

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed for all steel works producing steel (including locally integrated steel foundries) but not for independent steel foundries.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. Crude steel is considered to be those ferrous products containing by weight up to and including 2 % of carbon (except for certain non-deforming tool steels with a high chromium content, which may have a higher carbon content). The iron content by weight must exceed that of any single alloying element.
5. Production must not include steel which is immediately converted into pig iron by recarburization.

II. DEFINITIONS

Steel qualities are defined, as in European Standard EN 10 020, Definition and Classification of Grades of Steel, by requirements for chemical composition based on specified ladle analysis.

1. Non-alloy steel

Steel grades in which none of the following limit values is reached by any specified element as defined in clause 4.1 and Table 1 and its footnotes of EN 10 020:

- 1,65 % of manganese,
- 0,50 % of silicon,
- 0,40 % of copper or lead,
- 0,30 % of chromium or nickel,
- 0,10 % of aluminium, bismuth, cobalt, selenium, tellurium, vanadium or tungsten,
- 0,08 % of molybdenum,
- 0,06 % of niobium,
- 0,0008 % of boron,
- 0,05 % of any other alloy element except carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus or sulphur.

It follows that alloy steel is any grade with a specified chemical composition reaching any of the above limit values.

2. Stainless steel

Alloy steel grades containing by weight 10,50 % or more of chromium but not more than 1,20 % of carbon, with or without other alloying elements. (EN 10 020: 5.2.2.2.1)

3. High speed steel

Alloy steel grades containing, with or without other elements, at least two of the three elements molybdenum, tungsten or vanadium with a combined content by weight of 7 % or more, as well as 3 to 6 % of chromium and 0,60 % or more of carbon. (EN 10 020: 5.2.2.2)

4. Other alloy steel

Any steel grade defined as alloy EN 10 020: 4.2.2) not meeting the definitions of stainless or high speed steel given above.

III. REMARKS ON THE LINES AND COLUMNS

A. The lines

1. Ingots (lines 10 to 14)

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 mould and for immediate remelting must not be included. The tonnages should show the gross weight of usable ingots in the state these leave the moulds.

2. Continuously cast products (lines 20 to 24)

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⁾.

3. Liquid steel for castings (lines 30 to 40)

The production of liquid steel for castings is the gross weight of the steel delivered to the foundry.

4. Finished steel castings (line 50)

Finished steel castings are reported in the state they leave the foundry after trimming and before any machining. Report total production including castings for use within the works itself for repair, maintenance, etc.

B. The columns

1. Columns 1 to 3

To avoid double counting duplex steel must only be shown in the category corresponding to the furnace in which it undergoes its final process.

On the other hand if several steels of differing origin are mixed together in a ladle before casting the semis or ingots obtained must be recorded by furnace of origin.

The AOD and CLU processes, vacuum treatments, ladle treatments etc. are considered to be secondary treatments subsequent to the principal steelmaking process: in these cases the crude steel must be included under the principal process.

2. Column 1

Include processes using pure oxygen in the furnace vessel:

- oxygen injection by vertical or inclined lance (LD, LD-AC, OLP, Kaido, Rotor ...),
- bottom blown processes (OBM, LWS, Q-BOP, ...),
- mixed injection processes (LBE, LET, TBM, ...).

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

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

Metric tonnes

Country:		Works:	Month:	Year:	
Company:			Number of workable days:		
Registration No at Commission:					
Return the completed questionnaire by the 15th of each month for the preceding month					
Production procedure	Line	Pure oxygen	Electric (arc and induction)	Others (open hearth, crucible etc.)	Total
Products and qualities					
Column		01	02	03	04
A. Ingots					
Non-alloy	11				
Stainless	12				
High speed	13				
Other alloy	14				
Total	10				
B. Continuously cast products					
Non-alloy	21				
Stainless	22				
Other alloy	24				
Total	20				
C. Liquid steel for castings					
Non-alloy	31				
Stainless	32				
Other alloy	34				
Total	30				
D. Grand total (10 + 20 + 30)		40			
E. Finished steel castings		50	 	 	

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Luxembourg, January 1992

Questionnaire 2-13

PRODUCTION OF FLAT AND LONG STEEL PRODUCTS

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all works which manufacture products covered by the Treaty.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. Production covers all products and qualities (non-alloy and alloy grades), including those downgraded but not for immediate remelting (such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and cropped ends; products recovered by cutting rolled or part rolled steel products or semis where the defective areas are scrapped). Exclude only materials scrapped for immediate remelting.
5. Production must be reported on the gross basis on completion of each process stage, i.e. before rectification, dressing, trimming, etc.
6. Production includes all products made in the works whether or not these are for its own account. In particular all hire worked products must be included in the production of the works where they were made and not in that of the works which has ordered the hire working.

II. DEFINITIONS

Detailed definitions of flat and long steel products are given in European Standard EN 10 079, Definition of Steel Products. Whenever possible the same definitions are used in this questionnaire, making allowances for the fact that the scope of EN 10 079 is neither limited by nor legally aligned with the ECSC Treaty.

In, III, notes on the lines below, the definitions are adapted to reflect the gross production basis and may therefore differ from corresponding definitions in the Deliveries, Orders and Stocks questionnaires which refer to the products as prepared for dispatch.

III. NOTES ON THE LINES

1. **Hot rolled wide strip (line 11)**
Include production from continuous mills, semi-continuous mills and reversing mills (Steckel, etc.) producing hot rolled flat products of width 600 mm or more which, immediately after the final rolling pass are wound into coils. The edges of the strip are slightly convex, as rolled, and production is measured immediately on completion of the rolling cycle i.e. before trimming or rectification.
2. **Hot rolled narrow strip (line 12)**
Flat products hot rolled in widths up to 600 mm which, immediately after the final rolling pass are wound into coils. Production is measured immediately on completion of the rolling cycle, i.e. before trimming or rectification.
3. **Plate and sheet hot rolled in lengths in wide strip mills (line 13)**
These are hot rolled flat products generally less than 50 mm thick which comply with the definition of hot rolled plate (see Note 4), and have been manufactured in the roughing stands of wide strip mills but not coiled. Include plate recovered by cutting damaged hot rolled flat products where the defective areas are scrapped for immediate remelting.
4. **Plate and sheet hot rolled in other mills (line 14)**
Plate and sheet are hot rolled flat products, the edges being allowed to deform freely, supplied flat in square or rectangular shapes with a width of 600 mm or over.
Accordingly to thickness, hot rolled plate and sheet are defined as:
— plate: thickness 3 mm or over,
— sheet: thickness up to 3 mm.
This line principally refers to plate (quarto plate) and sheet rolled in reversing mills, and occasionally in other mills capable of the same process route. Tapered plates rolled in reversing mills are also included.
5. **Wide flats (line 15)**
Hot rolled flat products of width over 150 mm up to and including 1 250 mm and thickness generally over 4 mm, always supplied in lengths i.e. not coiled. A special requirement is that the edges are square; wide flats are hot rolled on the four sides (or in box passes).
6. **Rod (including deformed rod) (line 21)**
Hot rolled long products of nominal transverse dimensions generally 5 mm or over wound into coils. The cross section may be round (including products deformed with a crenelated or ribbed surface for reinforcement of concrete), oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, half round or of any similar shape.
7. **Bars for reinforcement of concrete (line 22)**
Deformed long products with a cross section that is round or almost round, hot rolled in lengths to produce a crenelated or ribbed surface, and destined for reinforcement of concrete.
8. **Bars and flats (line 23)**
Include the following hot rolled long products:
— bars of solid (convex) cross sections which may be rectangular, circular or regular polygons of four, six or eight sides,
— bars of special shapes (e.g. trapezoids, bevels, triangles, bars for grooved springs, half rounds, half flat half rounds, etc.),
— hollow mining drill bars with maximum external cross section dimensions over 15 mm up to and including 52 mm, being at least twice the maximum cross section dimension of the internal hollow.
9. **Angles, tees, bulb flats, light and special sections (line 24)**
Include the following hot rolled long products:
— L and T sections,
— bulb flats,
— light U, I and H sections of height up to 80 mm,
— special sections (e.g. Z sections, T sections with unequal flanges, square edged L, U and T sections, caterpillar track sections, etc.).

10. H-Sections (wide flanged beams) (line 25)

Hot rolled parallel flanged heavy sections of height 80 mm or more having a cross section shape resembling the capital letter 'H' where the width of the flanges is greater than 0,66 of the nominal height or is 300 mm or over. This line includes H-sections for bearing piles, but excludes sections for mining frames even if these are wide flanged.

11. Other heavy sections (line 26)

Include hot rolled heavy sections of height 80 mm or more of the following cross section shapes:

- I sections with flanges not wider than 0,66 of the nominal height and less than 300 mm,
- U sections,
- special heavy sections of cross section shapes similar to I, H oder U sections, but with particular features, e.g. unequal or unsymmetric flanges, non-standard web thickness, etc.,
- sections for mining frames with cross sections resembling the letters H, I or the Greek capital letter Omega. The H or I sections may be distinguished from other heavy sections by a greater slope of the inside faces of the tapered flanges. Generally these products have a flange width over 0,7 of the nominal web height.

12. Sheet piling (line 27)

Hot rolled long products (concave polygons) manufactured with external interlocks which can be fastened together to form partitions or continuous walls.

13. Rails (line 28)

Include both heavy and light railway and tramway rails and products for other rail systems (e.g. crane rails, bridge rails, grooved rails).

14. Rail accessories (line 29)

Include only hot rolled accessories (e.g. sleepers, fish plates, base plates, etc.).

15. Hot rolled slit wide strip (line III)

Include only wide strip that has been slit to widths of less than 600 mm. To avoid double counting do not report further slitting of strip less than 600 mm wide.

Note:

slitting of hot rolled wide strip to widths of 600 mm or more is not considered to be a separate production stage in this questionnaire.

16. Plate and sheet cut from hot rolled wide strip (line 112)

Hot rolled flat products meeting the definitions of plate or sheet given in Note 4 above, obtained by transverse cutting of hot rolled wide strip.

17. Bars for reinforcement of concrete made from straightened and cut rod (line 121)

Record the production of bars in lengths made by straightening and cutting deformed rod as defined in Note 6 above.

18. Other bars made by straightening and cutting rod (line 122)

Record the production of bars in lengths made by straightening rod other than deformed rod as defined in Note 6 above.

19. Electrical sheet (line 131)

Cold rolled wide strip of width 500 mm or over with specified requirements for specific total watts loss and peak magnetic flux density which may be:

- non-oriented i.e. after final annealing the magnetic properties are similar both in the direction of rolling and the transverse direction; these steels may also be supplied in the not finally annealed condition for final annealing by the user,
- grain oriented with superior magnetic properties in the direction of rolling.

Production of electrical sheet is measured at the final production stage, i.e. after final annealing and including any insulating coating, except for those non-oriented grades supplied to users in the not finally annealed state where the measurement is made after cold reduction.

Notes:

- (a) do not include electrical sheet produced in an ECSC works simply by final annealing of semi-processed sheet supplied by another ECSC works,
- (b) do not include hot rolled flat products with specified magnetic and mechanical properties. These are reported on line 11 if in coil or line 112 if in cut lengths.

20. Other cold rolled wide strip and sheets (including blackplate) 500 mm wide or over (line 132)

Record the production of cold rolled wide strip, cold rolled narrow strip of width 500 mm or over and any other flat products 500 mm or more wide cold rolled in lengths. Production is measured immediately after final rolling, but before any finishing (pickling, annealing, etc. ...) or further processing (e.g. slitting, cutting to length ...).

21. Tinplate and tinned sheet (line 211)

Tinplate is cold rolled non-alloy low carbon strip of any width, and thickness up to 0,5 mm coated with tin, generally by a continuous electrolytic process. Tinned sheet is non-alloy low carbon steel supplied in strip or sheet form of a thickness of 0,5 mm or more and tin coated.

22. Electro-chromium coated steel (ECCS) (line 212)

Non-alloy low carbon strip of any width, and thickness up to 0,5 mm coated by a cathodic process with a duplex film of metallic chromium adjacent to the steel substrate with an outer layer of hydrated chromium oxide or hydroxide.

23. Coated sheets (lines 221/242)

The term 'coated sheets' includes plates, sheets and strip:

- of width 500 mm or over,
- of width up to 500 mm if rolled in widths of 500 mm or over and slit before coating, in an ECSC works (non-ECSC product).

The term 'coated' means application of permanent metallic, organic or inorganic coatings by a continuous coating process in a works covered by the ECSC Treaty.

24. Hot dipped lead coated (Terneplate) (line 221)

Sheets coated with a lead-tin alloy by hot dipping.

25. Zinc coated (galvanized) (line 222)

Sheets coated by hot dipping in a bath of molten zinc.

26. Other hot dipped metal coated (line 223)

Sheets coated with other hot dipped metallic coatings, e.g. aluminium, aluminium-silicon or aluminium-zinc alloys.

27. Coated on hot rolled wide strip (line 229)

This line generally refers to zinc or aluminium-zinc coatings, but includes any other hot dipped metallic coating of hot rolled wide strip.

28. Electrolytic lead coated (line 231)

Sheets electrolytically coated with a lead-tin alloy.

29. Other electrolytic metal coated (line 232)

Sheets electrolytically coated with other metals or alloys, e.g. zinc, nickel-zinc.

30. Organic coated plain sheets (line 241)

Uncoated sheets coated with an organic material or a mixture of metal powder and organic material.

Note:

on this line report also any production of sheets coated with inorganic material e.g. vitreous enamel.

31. Organic coated metal coated sheets (line 242)

Metal coated sheets coated with an organic material or a mixture of metal powder and organic material.

Note:

on this line report also any production of metal coated sheets subsequently coated with inorganic material e.g. vitreous enamel.

PRODUCTION OF FLAT AND LONG STEEL PRODUCTS

Questionnaire 2-13

Metric tonnes

Country:	Works:	Month:	Production
Company:		Year:	01
Registration No with Commission:			
Return the completed questionnaire by the 20th of each month for the preceding month			
Product	Line		
A. Products obtained directly by hot rolling			
1. Hot rolled flat products			
Hot rolled wide strip (1)	11		
Hot rolled narrow strip	12		
Plate and sheet rolled in lengths in wide strip mills	13		
Plate and sheet rolled in other mills	14		
Wide flats	15		
	Total A1		
2. Hot rolled long products			
Rod (including deformed rod) (2)	21		
Bars for reinforcement of concrete (2)	22		
Other bars and flats (2)	23		
Angles, tees, bulb flats, light and special sections	24		
H sections (wide flanged beams)	25		
Other heavy sections and sections for mining frames	26		
Sheet piling	27		
Rails	28		
Hot rolled rail accessories	29		
	Total A2		
	Total hot rolled products (10 + 20)		

(1) Gross production of hot rolled wide strip.

(2) Gross production of rod, including rod subsequently straightened and cut into lengths.

(3) Production of bar mills only, excluding rod subsequently straightened and cut into lengths.

Product	Line	Production
01		
B. Products obtained from hot rolled products		
1. Hot rolled flat products		
Hot rolled slit wide strip	111	
Plate and sheet cut from hot rolled wide strip	112	
	Total B1	
2. Hot rolled long products		
Bars for reinforcement of concrete made from straightened and cut rod	121	
Other bars made by straightening and cutting rod	122	
	Total B2	
3. Cold rolled flat products (in coils or lengths)		
Electrical sheet (4)	131	
Other strip and sheet 500 mm wide or over (including blankplate)	132	
	Total B3	
C. Coated products		
1. Tin mill products		
Tinplate	211	
Electro-chromium coated steel (ECSC)	212	
	Total C1	
2. Hot dipped metal coated sheets (5)		
Lead coated (terneplate)	221	
Zinc coated (galvanized)	222	
Other coatings	223	
	Total C2	
Of which, coated on hot rolled wide strip	229	
3. Electrolytically metal coated sheets (6)		
Lead coated	231	
Other coatings	232	
	Total C3	
4. Organic coated		
On sheets previously uncoated	241	
On sheets previously metal coated	242	
	Total C4	

(4) Electrical sheets whether or not finally annealed, excluding sheets made simply by final annealing of semi-processed sheet supplied by another ECSC works

(5) Including sheets destined for further coating.

COMMISSION OF THE
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STATISTICAL OFFICE

Business statistics

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Luxembourg, January 1992

Questionnaire 2-14

STOCKS OF INGOTS, SEMI-FINISHED, FLAT AND LONG STEEL PRODUCTS

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all works which manufacture products covered by the Treaty.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The quarters to be considered are those ending the calendar months, March, June, September or December.
4. Stocks cover all qualities and products, including those downgraded but not for immediate remelting.
5. Include all stocks in the home country held 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.
6. Include also stocks held outside the works which are not in the possession of a recognized merchant.
7. To avoid double counting, exclude stocks:
 - in workshops making non-ECSC products,
 - delivered to other ECSC works for hire processing,
 - delivered to consumers or merchants even when the producing company may retain ownership as part of the conditions of the sale.

II. DEFINITIONS

Detailed definitions of flat and long steel products are given in European Standard EN 10 079, Definition of Steel Products. Whenever possible the same definitions are used in this questionnaire, making allowances for the fact that the scope of EN 10 079 is neither limited by nor legally aligned with the ECSC Treaty.

III. NOTES ON THE LINES

1. Ingots and semi-finished products (line 10)

(a) Ingots are products obtained by pouring liquid steel into moulds forming shapes which generally resemble truncated pyramids or cones. Report the weight of usable ingots after any dressing or cropping to prepare them for sale or further processing;

(b) semi-finished products are products obtained by:

- continuous casting which may be followed by rolling or cutting,
- pressure castings,
- rolling or cutting of ingots.

The cross sections may be square, rectangular, round or pre-formed for the manufacture of sections (concave polygons).

Notes:

- exclude products of similar shapes obtained by forging,
- round semis not destined for re-rolling or the manufacture of seamless tubes are exclusively continuously cast.

Report the weight of usable semis after any dressing to remove surface defects to prepare them for sale or further processing.

2. Hot rolled wide strip (line 21)

Hot rolled flat products supplied in widths of 600 mm or more wound into coils. As rolled, wide strip has slightly convex edges, but may also be supplied with sheared edges or slit from wider strip.

3. Hot rolled narrow strip (line 22)

Hot rolled flat products supplied in widths up to 600 mm obtained by slitting hot rolled wide strip or by rolling as such and wound into coils.

4. Plates and sheets and wide flats (line 23)

Include:

- flat hot rolled products obtained by transverse cutting of hot rolled wide strip, generally into square or rectangular shapes with a width of 600 mm or over,
- plates (quarto plates) hot rolled in reversing mills, and plates and sheets hot rolled in other mills capable of the same process route, including tapered plates rolled in reversing mills,

- clad flat products,
 - plates recovered by cutting damaged hot rolled flat products where the defective areas are scrapped for immediate remelting,
 - hot rolled wide flats of width over 150 mm up to and including 1 250 mm and thickness generally over 4 mm, always supplied in lengths, i.e. not coiled. A special requirement is that the edges are square; wide flats are hot rolled on the four sides (or in box passes).
- 5. Cold rolled plate and sheet and blackplate (line 31)**
Include:
- plates, sheets and strip, generally defined as hot rolled uncoated flat products, which have been substantially reduced in thickness by cold rolling.
- Note:*
Exclude narrow strip cold rolled as such in widths up to 500 mm,
- blackplate which is cold rolled non-alloy low carbon steel less than 0,50 mm thick in strip or sheet forms normally used to manufacture tinplate or ECCS.
- 6. Electrical sheet (line 32)**
Cold rolled strip of width 500 mm or over and strip of widths up to 500 mm slit from it in an ECSC works (non-ECSC product) and sheets with specified requirements for specific total watts loss and peak magnetic flux density which may be:
- non-oriented: i.e. after final annealing the magnetic properties are similar in both the direction of rolling and in the transverse direction, which may be supplied uncoated or with an insulating coating on one or both surfaces; these steels may also be supplied in the not finally annealed condition for final annealing by the user,
 - grain oriented with superior magnetic properties in the direction of rolling, and supplied with an insulating coating on both surfaces.
- 7. Tinplate, other tinned sheet and ECCS (line 33)**
Tinplate and ECCS are products which comply with the definition of blackplate above but have been coated electrolytically respectively with tin or a duplex film of chromium adjacent to the steel substrate with an outer layer of hydrated chromium oxide or hydroxide.
Tinned sheet is non-alloy low carbon steel, in strip or sheet form of a thickness of 0,50 mm or over, coated with tin. Report also any tinplate, tinned sheet or ECCS with lacquered (varnished) or printed surfaces.
- 8. Coated sheet (line 34)**
The term 'coated sheet' includes plates, sheets and strip:
- of width 500 mm or over,
 - of width up to 500 mm if rolled in widths of 500 mm or over and slit, either before or after coating, in an ECSC works (non-ECSC product).
- Include corrugated sheets with sinusoidal profiles. The term 'coated' means application of permanent metallic, organic or inorganic coatings by a continuous coating process in a works covered by the ECSC Treaty.
- 9. Rod (line 41)**
Hot rolled long products with nominal transverse dimensions generally 5 mm or over wound into coils.
- Note:*
Do not include rod which has been straightened and cut to lengths which must be reported as the corresponding forms of bars in this questionnaire.
- 10. Bars for reinforcement of concrete (line 42)**
Deformed long products with a cross section that is round or almost round, hot rolled in lengths to produce a crenelated or ribbed surface and destined for reinforcement of concrete. Include lengths obtained by straightening and cutting deformed rod.
- 11. Merchant bars (line 43)**
This term covers the following hot rolled long products: flats and other bars (convex section), hollow drill bars, angles, tees, bulb flats, light and special sections.
- 12. Heavy sections, mining frame sections and sheet piling (line 44)**
Include:
- hot rolled long products with cross sections resembling the letters I, H or U (concave polygons) with web heights of 80 mm or over,
 - sections for mining frames with cross sections resembling the letters H, I or the Greek capital letter Omega. The H or I sections may be distinguished from other heavy sections by a greater slope of the inside faces of the tapered flanges. Generally these products have a flange width over 0,7 of the nominal web height,
 - sheet piling (concave polygons) hot rolled with external interlocks which can be fastened together to form partitions or continuous walls.
- 13. Railway materials (line 45)**
Report stocks of heavy and light railway and tramway rails and products for other rail systems (e.g. crane rails) together with hot rolled railway accessories (e.g. sleepers, fish plates, base plates, etc.).

STOCKS OF INGOTS, SEMI-FINISHED, FLAT AND LONG STEEL PRODUCTS

Metric tonnes

Country:	Works:	Quarter:
Company:		Year:
Return the completed questionnaire by the 30th of the month following quarter in question, for previous quarter.		
Product	Line	Stocks held at works and outside works at the end of the quarter
		01
A./B. Ingots and semi-finished products	10	
C. Hot rolled flat products		
Hot rolled wide strip	21	
Hot rolled narrow strip	22	
Hot rolled plate and sheet and wide flats	23	
D. Other flat products		
Cold rolled plate and sheet and blackplate	31	
Electrical sheet	32	
Tinplate, tinned sheet, ECCS	33	
Other coated sheet	34	
E. Long products		
Rod in coil	41	
Bars for concrete reinforcement (including straightened rod)	42	
Merchant bars (including straightened rod)	43	
Heavy sections, sections for mining frames and sheet piling	44	
Railway materials	45	
Grand total	50	

**COMMISSION OF THE
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Luxembourg, January 1992

Questionnaire 2-56**RECEIPTS OF STEEL PRODUCTS****Explanatory Notes****I. GENERAL**

1. This questionnaire must be completed by all ECSC works which manufacture products covered by the Treaty.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each of the following qualities:
 - non-alloy steels,
 - stainless and heat resisting steels,
 - other alloy steels,
 - total all qualities.
5. Report all physical receipts of steel products covered by the Treaty, except as provided in Note 6 below, whether supplied by a steelworks in another country, or received from any merchant or consumer of steel. Include receipts of:
 - all qualities including downgraded materials not for immediate remelting,
 - products for conversion into other Treaty products or for re-sale in the same form,
 - products for hire working into other Treaty products,
 - Treaty products received back after hire working elsewhere.
6. Do not report materials received:
 - from other works covered by the ECSC Treaty in the same country,
 - for re-use, e.g. used rails,
 - for works own consumption (including repairs and construction of new plant),
 - for direct use in integrated shops manufacturing products outside the Treaty, e.g. tube mills, ring rolling outside the Treaty e.g. tube mills, ring rolling mills, forges, bar or wire drawing plants, etc.

II. DEFINITIONS

For comprehensive definitions of the qualities and products included in this questionnaire see the Explanatory Notes to questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total Deliveries.

Questionnaire 2-56

RECEIPTS OF STEEL PRODUCTS

Metric tonnes

Company: _____ Works: _____ Month: _____ Year: _____

Return the completed questionnaire by 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 steels
Stainless and heat resisting steels
Other alloy steels
All qualities total

Line	Column	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	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. Products for re-rolling (1) in the Community:																
Ingot																
flat	110															
round	121															
others	124															
Hot rolled wide strip	127															
≥ 3 mm	131															
< 3 mm	136															
Total A	100															
B. Ingots and semis for direct use or export to third countries																
C. Hot rolled flat products																
Narrow strip																
≥ 3 mm	321															
< 3 mm	326															
Length cut from hot rolled wide strip	331															
≥ 3 mm	336															
< 3 mm	340															
Specialized mill plate (quarto plate)	340															
Wide flats	350															
Total C	300															
D. Other flat products (2)																
Cold rolled sheet, plate and strip																
not finally annealed	410															
Electrical sheet and strip	421															
grain non-oriented	424															
grain oriented	427															
Tin mill products	430															
Blackplate	440															
Tinplate, other lined sheet and ECOS	440															
Hot dipped metal coated	451															
Electrolytically metal coated	454															
Organic coated	457															
Total D	400															
E. Long products																
Rod																
510	510															
Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod)	520															
Merchant bars (including straightened rod)	531															
Bars	534															
Other sections	537															
Heavy U, I, H sections of 80 mm and above	540															
Parallel flanged H sections	540															
sections for mining frames	550															
Others	550															
Sheet piling	560															
Railway material	570															
Total E	500															
Total A + C + D + E	600															
610	610															
of which: cold rolled slit strip, produced in ECOS works, < 500 mm wide, < 3 mm thick, included in line 410																
(1) Or other processing into ECOS Treaty steel products																
(2) Including cold rolled slit strip < 500 mm wide, coated or uncoated, produced in ECOS works.																

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Luxembourg, January 1992

Questionnaire 2-71

DELIVERIES TO COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND TOTAL DELIVERIES

Explanatory notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed for all ECSC works which manufacture and deliver steel products covered by the Treaty.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. Report deliveries of all products, including those downgraded but not for immediate remelting (such as: non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and cropped ends, products recovered by cutting rolled or part rolled steel products or semis where the defective areas are scrapped). Record delivered tonnages of products in the state in which they leave the works or works' stockyard.
5. Deliveries include any Treaty products used to pack the products before dispatch.
6. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each of the following qualities:
 - non-alloy steels,
 - stainless and heat resisting steels,
 - other alloy steels,
 - total all qualities.
7. Deliveries must be reported in the main table (sections B, C, D or E) according to two basic principles:
 - (a) Exclusion of deliveries for processing into ECSC products
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 (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 dispatches the goods for the account of the invoicing works or if the goods are dispatched by a hireworker or subcontractor. The declaring works reports the delivery according to the actual destination of the goods.
8. 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 in rolling mills.
These deliveries must include those:
 - from own production;
 - from purchased material unless it has been verified that the supplying steelworks has already reported these quantities as deliveries to the market.
9. 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:
 - on section A of the questionnaire insofar as it is known definitely that they have been delivered for re-rolling, re-sale or conversion (shearing, slitting or coating) to ECSC products, or
 - on sections B or C of the questionnaire 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) other products: these product must be declared either:
 - in the main table (sections C, D or E) 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
 - in Annex III only if they have been delivered to an ECSC steelworks in another country for re-sale or conversion into other ECSC products. In such cases the receiving steelworks becomes responsible for declaring the subsequent delivery to the market.
10. Deliveries to the order of and on account for another company as principal:
 - (a) principal an ECSC steelworks: the works which invoice the delivery of the products to the customer outside the ECSC must declare the delivery in the main table and, if the dispatching works is in another country, also in Annex I. The dispatching works must only declare the delivery if the order was received from an ECSC steelworks in another country. In such cases the delivery must 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 dispatching works in the main table, as the principal does not report the delivery statistics to the SOEC.
11. Deliveries for hirework or subcontracting:
Products dispatched for hirework must be declared only in Annex III, and only if the hire worker is in another country.
12. Deliveries after hirework 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:
 - products dispatched after hireworking must be declared by the hire worker
 - in Annex III if the products are returning to a works or a stockyard owned by the principal or to another ECSC steelworks
 - in Annex II if the products are dispatched to any other destination,
 - products sold to the market after hire work must be declared by the principal in the main table, whoever dispatches them, and also in Annex I if the dispatching works is in another country;
 - (c) in cases where the principal is not an ECSC steelworks the hire worker must declare the delivery after hire working 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.
13. Deliveries of cold rolled or coated flat products (lines 400 to 457 of the table):
Deliveries by ECSC works of cold rolled uncoated strip and of coated strip, when both products are manufactured in widths of 500 mm or more, are recorded on the basis of their final destination, whether or not slit to widths less than 500 mm before dispatch.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. STEEL QUALITIES

Steel qualities are defined, as in European Standard EN 10 020, Definition and Classification of Grades of Steel, by requirements for chemical composition based on specified ladle analysis.

1. Non-alloy steel

Steel grades in which none of the following limit values is reached by any specified element as defined in clause 4.1 and Table 1 and its footnotes of EN 10 020:

1,65	% of manganese,
0,50	% of silicon,
0,40	% of copper or lead,
0,30	% of chromium or nickel,
0,10	% of aluminium, bismuth, cobalt, selenium, tellurium, vanadium or tungsten,
0,08	% of molybdenum,
0,06	% of niobium,
0,0008	% of boron,
0,05	% of any other alloy element except carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus or sulphur.

It follows that alloy steel is any grade with a specified chemical composition reaching any of the above limit values.

2. Stainless steel

Alloy steel grades containing by weight 10,50 % or more of chromium but not more than 1,20 % of carbon, with or without other alloying elements. (EN 10 020: 5.2.2.2.1)

3. Other alloy steel

Any steel grade defined as alloy (EN 10 020: 4.2.2) not meeting the definition of stainless steel given above.

B. STEEL PRODUCTS

Detailed definitions of steel products are given in European Standard EN 10 079, Definition of Steel Products. Whenever possible the same definitions are used in this questionnaire, making allowances for the fact that the scope of EN 10 079 is neither limited by nor legally aligned with the ECSC Treaty.

Since EN 10 079 normally refers to products in the prepared state ready for dispatch it has not generally been necessary to adapt its definitions, other than those relating to specific decisions (e.g. inclusion of lacquered or printed tinplate) noted in Annex C of the standard.

1. Ingots

Products obtained by pouring liquid steel into moulds forming shapes which generally resemble truncated pyramids or cones. Report the weight of usable ingots after any dressing or cropping to prepare them for sale or further processing.

Exclude ingots which have been cut into the shapes of semi-finished products and are intended for use as semi-finished products.

2. Semi-finished products

Products obtained by:

- continuous casting which may be followed by rolling or cutting,
- pressure casting,
- rolling or cutting of ingots.

 The cross sections may be square, rectangular, round or pre-formed for the manufacture of sections (concave polygons).

Notes:

- exclude products of similar shapes obtained by forging,
- flat semi-finished products have widths of twice the thickness or more,
- round semis are exclusively continuously cast, except those destined for the manufacture of seamless tubes.

Report the weight of usable semis after any dressing to remove surface defects to prepare them for sale or further processing.

- 3. Hot rolled wide strip**
Hot rolled flat products supplied in widths of 600 mm or more wound into coils. As rolled, wide strip has slightly convex edges, but may also be supplied with sheared edges or slit from wider strip.
- 4. Hot rolled narrow strip**
Hot rolled flat products supplied in widths up to 600 mm obtained by slitting hot rolled wide strip or by rolling as such and wound into coils. Hot rolled narrow strip may also be supplied as lengths.
- 5. Plates and sheets cut from hot rolled wide strip**
Flat hot rolled products, obtained by transverse cutting of hot rolled wide strip, generally into square or rectangular shapes with a width of 600 mm or over. Include clad products according to the chemical composition of the substrate (base) layer.
According to thickness, hot rolled plates and sheets are defined as:
— plates: thickness 3 mm or over,
— sheets: thickness up to 3 mm,
- 6. Plates and sheets hot rolled in other mills**
This line refers principally to plates (quarto plates) hot rolled in reversing mills, and occasionally to plates and sheets hot rolled in other mills capable of the same process route.
Include tapered plates rolled in reversing mills, and clad products according to the chemical composition of the substrate (base) layer.
Include plate recovered in an ECSC works by cutting damaged hot rolled flat products where the defective areas are scrapped for immediate remelting.
- 7. Wide flats**
Hot rolled flat products of width over 150 mm up to and including 1 250 mm and thickness generally over 4 mm, always supplied in lengths, i.e. not coiled. A special requirement is that the edges are square; wide flats are hot rolled on the four sides (or in box passes).
- 8. Cold rolled uncoated flat products**
Plates, sheets and strip, generally defined as for hot rolled uncoated flat products, which have been substantially reduced in thickness by cold rolling.
Notes:
— exclude narrow strip cold rolled as such in widths up to 500 mm
— identify separately strip of widths up to 500 mm slit from cold rolled strip of rolling width 500 mm or over in an ECSC works (non-ECSC product)
— in Parts II, III and IV of this questionnaire include any coated flat products of stainless or other alloy steel in the corresponding lines for uncoated cold rolled flat products.
- 9. Electrical sheets and strip**
Cold rolled strip of width 500 mm or over, and strip of widths up to 500 mm slit from it in an ECSC works (non-ECSC product), and sheets with specified requirements for specific total watts loss and peak magnetic flux density which may be:
— non-oriented; i.e. after final annealing the magnetic properties are similar in both the direction of rolling and in the transverse direction, which may be supplied uncoated or with an insulating coating on one or both surfaces; these steels may also be supplied in the not finally annealed condition for final annealing by the user
— grain oriented with superior magnetic properties in the direction of rolling, and supplied with an insulating coating on both surfaces.
Non-oriented steels must be reported according to their chemical composition in Part I (for non-alloy grades) or Part III (for silicon or silicon aluminium grades) of the questionnaires. Grain oriented steels are reported in Part III as supplied, i.e. including the weight of the insulating coating.
Notes:
(a) exclude hot rolled wide and narrow strip destined for the manufacture of electrical steels. These are reported in Section A,
(b) exclude hot rolled flat products with specified magnetic and mechanical properties. These are reported with other flat hot rolled products in Section C. of this questionnaire,
(c) sales of not finally annealed electrical steels to another ECSC works in another country must be reported in Annex III. After final annealing the receiving works must report the delivery to the market in the main table.
- 10. Blackplate**
Cold rolled non-alloy low carbon steel less than 0,50 mm thick in strip or sheet forms normally used to manufacture tinplate or ECCS, but in certain packaging applications it may be used as such. Report also any blackplate supplied by an ECSC steelworks with lacquered (varnished) or printed surfaces.
- 11. Tinplate, other tinned sheet and ECCS**
Tinplate and ECCS are products which comply with the definitions of blackplate above but have been coated electrolytically respectively with tin or a duplex film of chromium adjacent to the steel substrate with an outer layer of hydrated chromium oxide or hydroxide.
Tinned sheet is non-alloy low carbon steel in strip or sheet form of a thickness of 0,50 mm or over, coated with tin.
Report also any tinplate, tinned sheet or ECCS supplied by an ECSC steelworks with lacquered (varnished) or printed surfaces.
- 12. Coated sheets**
The term 'coated sheets' include plates, sheets and strip:
— of width 500 mm or over;
— of width up to 500 mm it rolled in widths of 500 mm or over and slit, either before or after coating, in an ECSC works (non-ECSC product).
Include corrugated sheets with sinusoidal profiles. The term 'coated' means application of permanent metallic, organic or inorganic coatings by a continuous coating process in a works covered by the ECSC Treaty.
- 13. Hot dipped metal coated**
Sheets which have been continuously metal coated by hot dipping. The principal coatings are:
(a) lead tin alloy (Terneplate);
(b) zinc (galvanized);
(c) aluminium or aluminium silicon alloys;
(d) aluminium zinc alloys.
Include any other metal coatings applied by continuous hot dipping.
- 14. Electrolytically metal coated**
Sheets continuously metal coated by an electrolytic process. The principal coatings are:
(a) lead tin alloy;
(b) zinc (electro-zinc);
(c) zinc nickel alloys.
Include any other metal coatings applied by a continuous electrolytic process.
- 15. Organic coated**
Sheets, whether or not already metal coated, subsequently coated with an organic material or a mixture of metal powder and organic material by a continuous process
Note:
report on this line also any deliveries of flat products coated with inorganic material e.g. vitreous enamel, in a continuous process in an ECSC works.
- 16. Rod, including deformed rod**
Hot rolled long products with nominal transverse dimensions of 5 mm or over wound into coils. For non-alloy steels a distinction is made between:
— deformed rod with a crenelated or ribbed surface for reinforcement of concrete,
— smooth surfaced rod with cross sections that may be round, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, half round or any similar shape.
For stainless or other alloy steels deformed rod is combined with smooth surfaced rod and reported on line 514.
Note:
do not include rod which has been straightened and cut to lengths before delivery which must be reported as the corresponding forms of bars in this questionnaire.
- 17. Bars for reinforcement of concrete**
Deformed long products with a cross section that is round or almost round hot rolled in lengths to produce a crenelated or ribbed surface and destined for reinforcement of concrete. Include lengths obtained by straightening and cutting deformed rod. Also include smooth surfaced bars destined for reinforcement of concrete.
Note:
do not include stainless or alloy bars destined for reinforcement of concrete, whether or not deformed, on this line in Parts II or III of this questionnaire. Report such products as bars on line 534.
- 18. Merchant bars**
This term covers the following hot rolled long products: flats and other bars (convex sections), hollow drill bars, angles, toes, bulb flats, light and special sections. A distinction is made between:
(a) flats — hot rolled bars of rectangular cross section rolled on the four faces of thickness generally 5 mm or over and width not over 150 mm;
(b) other bars including:
— rounds, squares, hexagons and octagons bars of solid (convex) cross sections which may be circular or regular polygons four, six or eight sides, and in Parts II and III include bars of stainless or other alloy steel destined for reinforcement of concrete, whether or not deformed,
— bars of special shapes (e.g. triangles, bevels, trapezoids, bars for groove springs half rounds, half flat half rounds, etc),
— hollow mining drill bars;
(c) angles, tees, bulb flats, light and special sections which comprise:
— L and T sections,
— bulb flats,
— light U, I and H sections of height up to 80 mm,
— special sections (e.g. Z sections, T sections with unequal flanges, square edged L, U and T sections, caterpillar track sections, etc.).
- 19. Heavy sections**
Hot rolled long products with cross sections resembling the letters I, H or U (concave polygons) with web heights of 80 mm or over.
In contrast to EN 10 079 which subdivides heavy sections according to their profiles, in this questionnaire the primary subdivision is between parallel flanged and tapered flanged sections and the following must be reported:
(a) parallel flanged H sections — the width of the flanges is more than 0,66 of the nominal height or is 300 mm or over;
(b) parallel flanged I sections — the width of the flanges is not more than 0,66 of the nominal height and up to 300 mm;
(c) other heavy sections which are:
— U-sections,
— I and H sections with tapered flanges excluding sections for mining frames,
— special heavy sections which are I, H or U sections with features such as unequal or asymmetric flanges or non standard web thicknesses.
- 20. Sections for mining frames**
Hot rolled long products with cross sections resembling the letters H, I or the Greek letter Omega. The H or I sections may be distinguished from other heavy sections by a greater slope of the inside face of the tapered flanges. Generally these products have a width more than 0,7 of the nominal web height.
- 21. Sheet piling**
Hot rolled long products (concave polygons) manufactured with external interlocks with can be fastened together to form partitions or continuous walls.
- 22. Railway materials**
Report heavy and light railway and tramway rails and products for other rail systems (e.g. crane rails, bridge rails, grooved rails) together with hot rolled railway accessories (e.g. sleepers, fish plates, base plates, etc.).

III. OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE LINES

- 1. Lines 131 and 136**
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) in an ECSC works.
- 2. Lines 311 and 316**
Enter deliveries of hot rolled wide strip to non-ECSC customers (consumers, stockholders and third country customers) for direct use.
- 3. Lines 520 and 534**
Including deslagging bars used in the works to open tapping holes.
- 4. Line 610**
Enter deliveries of cold rolled slit strip of width up to 500 mm and thickness up to 3 mm, produced from cold rolled strip of width 500 mm or over by slitting in an ECSC works. Report tonnages by actual destination as already included in line 416.

STEEL DELIVERIES TO COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND TOTAL DELIVERIES

Questionnaire 2-71

Metric tonnes

Country:	Company:	Works:	Month:	Year:	Return the completed questionnaire by the 25th of each month for the preceding month													Total Community (01 - 12)	Third countries (20 + 30)	Grand total (20 + 30)					
The questionnaire must be completed for each quality mentioned hereafter. Indicate with a cross the quality concerned.					Line	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	20	30	40					
Non-alloy steels						01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12								
Stainless and heat resisting steels																									
Other alloy steels																									
All qualities social																									
Product	Column																								
A. Products for re-rolling (*) in the Community																									
Ingots		Line																							
flat		110																							
Semis																									
round		121																							
others		124																							
Hot rolled wide strip																									
≥ 3 mm		127																							
< 3 mm		131																							
		136																							
		Total A																							
		100																							
B. Ingots and semis for direct use or export to third countries																									
Ingots and semis for seamless tubes																									
ingots		210																							
semis		220																							
Other ingots and semis																									
flat semis		230																							
round semis		241																							
other semis		244																							
		247																							
		Total B																							
		200																							
C. Hot rolled flat products																									
Hot rolled wide strip (for direct use)																									
≥ 3 mm		311																							
< 3 mm		316																							
Narrow strip																									
≥ 3 mm		321																							
< 3 mm		326																							
Length cut from hot rolled wide strip																									
≥ 3 mm		331																							
< 3 mm		336																							
Specialized mill plate (quarto plate)																									
≥ 3 mm		341																							
< 3 mm		346																							
Wide flats		350																							
		Total C																							
		300																							
D. Other flat products (2)																									
cold rolled sheet, plate and strip																									
≥ 3 mm		411																							
< 3 mm		416																							
not finally annealed		421																							
Electrical sheet and strip																									
grain non-oriented		424																							
grain oriented		427																							
Tin mill products																									
Blackplate		430																							
Triplate, other lined sheet and ECSS		440																							
Coated sheets																									
Hot dipped metal coated		451																							
Electrolytically metal coated		454																							
Organic coated		457																							
		Total D																							
		400																							
E. Long products																									
Rod																									
deformed rod		511																							
other		514																							
Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod)		520																							
Merchant bars (including straightened rod)																									
Flats		531																							
Bars		534																							
Other sections		537																							
Parallel flanged H sections		540																							
Heavy I, U, H sections of 80 mm or more, sections for mining frames																									
Parallel flanged I sections		551																							
Sections for mining frames		556																							
Others		559																							
Sheet piling		560																							
Railway material		570																							
		Total E																							
		500																							
		Total B + C + D + E																							
		600																							
of which: cold rolled slit strip, produced in ECSC works, < 500 mm wide, < 3 mm thick, included in line 416		610																							

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Luxembourg, January 1992

Questionnaire 2-72

Part I

STEEL DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL AND DEFINITIONS

The requirements and principles for completion of this questionnaire together with comprehensive definitions of the qualities and products included are as set out in the Explanatory Notes to questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total Deliveries

II. THIRD COUNTRY NOMENCLATURE

The nomenclature is based on the EEC Geonomenclature published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Column 100:

Europe:
Total of columns 110 and 130.

Column 110:

Western Europe
includes, besides the countries listed in columns 111 to 117:
Iceland, Gibraltar,
The Faeroes, Vatican City State,
Andorra, Malta.

Column 130:

Eastern Europe
includes, besides the countries listed in columns 131 to 136:
Albania.

Column 200:

America
includes, besides the countries listed in columns 210 to 240:
Greenland, St Pierre et Miquelon.

Column 210:

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

Column 230:

Central America
includes the following countries:
Mexico, St Christopher and Nevis, Jamaica,
Bermuda, Haiti, St Lucia,

Guatemala, Belize,	Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Dominican Republic,	St Vincent,
Honduras,	Guadeloupe, Antigua and Barbuda,	Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago Grenada
El Salvador, Nicaragua,	Dominica, British Virgin Islands and Monserrat, Martinique, Cayman Islands,	Aruba, Netherlands Antilles.

Column 240:

South America
includes the following countries:
Colombia, Brazil,
Venezuela, Chile
Guyana, Bolivia,
Suriname, Paraguay,
French Guinea, Uruguay,
Ecuador, Argentina,
Peru, Falkland Islands.

Column 300:

Asia
includes, besides the countries listed in columns 310 to 350:
Afghanistan, Maldives Islands, Bhutan,
Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia,
Bangladesh, Nepal.

Column 310:

Near and Middle East
includes the following countries:
Cyprus, Israel, Qatar,
Lebanon, Jordan, United Arab
Emirates,
Syria, Saudi Arabia, Oman,
Iraq, Kuwait, Yemen,
Iran, Bahrein.

Column 350:

South-east Asia
includes the following countries:
Myanmar, Indonesia, North Korea,
Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea,
Laos, Brunei, Taiwan,
Vietnam, Singapore, Hong Kong,
Cambodia, Philippines, Macao.

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**Questionnaire 2-72
Part II**

STEEL DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Questionnaire 2-72
Part II

STEEL DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Metric tonnes

Line	Column	Product	Company		Total	of which:				Total	of which:				Year			
			AMERICA			ASIA					AFRICA							
			USA and possessions	Canada and Newfoundland		North	Central	South	Near and Middle East		India	China	Japan	South-east Asia				
			210	220	200	210	220	230	240	300	310	320	330	340	350	400	500	600
B. Ingots and semis for direct use or export to third countries																		
210		Ingots																
220		Ingots and semis for seamless tubes																
230		Ingots																
241		Flat semis																
244		Round semis																
247		Other semis																
200		Total B																
C. Hot rolled flat products																		
311		Hot rolled wide strip (for direct use)																
316		Hot rolled wide strip (< 3 mm)																
321		Narrow strip (> 3 mm)																
326		Narrow strip (< 3 mm)																
331		Length cut from hot rolled wide strip (< 3 mm)																
336		Specialized mill plate (quero plate) (> 3 mm)																
341		Specialized mill plate (< 3 mm)																
346		Wide flats																
350		Wide flats																
300		Total C																
D. Other flat products (1)																		
411		cold rolled sheet, plate and strip (> 3 mm)																
416		cold rolled sheet, plate and strip (< 3 mm)																
421		not finally annealed																
424		Electrical sheet and strip grain non-oriented																
427		grain oriented																
430		Blackplate																
440		Template, other lined sheet and ECCS																
451		Hot clipped metal coated																
454		Electrolytically metal coated																
457		Organic coated																
400		Total D																
E. Long products																		
511		deformed rod																
514		other																
520		Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod)																
531		Flats																
534		Merchant bars (including straightened rod)																
537		Other sections																
540		Parallel flanged H sections																
541		Heavy I, U, H sections																
551		Parallel flanged I sections																
556		Sections for mining frames																
559		Sections for mining frames																
560		Others																
570		Sheet piling																
570		Railway material																
500		Total E																
600		Total B + C + D + E																
610		Total B + C + D + E of which: cold rolled slit strip, produced in ECSC works, < 500 mm wide, < 3 mm thick, included in line 416.																

(1) Including cold rolled slit strip < 500 mm wide, coated or uncoated, produced in ECSC works.

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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 must be completed for all ECSC works which manufacture and deliver steel products covered by the Treaty.
2. The year to be considered is the calendar year.
3. Report deliveries of all products, including those downgraded (such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and crop ends) but not destined for immediate remelting. Enter delivered tonnages taking the products in the state in which they are dispatched from the works or its stockyard.
4. The main principles and particular cases (e.g. hire rolling, own consumption, etc.) for determining how deliveries are measured are as set out in the General Explanatory Notes to questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total Deliveries.
5. In this questionnaire consumer industries are defined by the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (NACE) and classified into summary groups known as 'branches' according to the principal steel consuming activity at each consuming works. This method emphasizes the ways in which steel products are used, and is coherent with the main property and application characteristics specified in European Standards for steel qualities.
6. Consumer industries are classified into branches as follows:
 - if the company has several works, the activities of each must be considered separately,
 - if a works has several activities, the activities of the steel consuming departments must be identified,
 - classification is then made according to the activity of the department which receives the steel sold or transferred by ECSC steelworks for use outside the scope of the Treaty.

II. DEFINITION OF STEEL QUALITIES AND PRODUCTS

For comprehensive definitions of non-alloy, stainless and other alloy steels and steel products see questionnaire 2-71, Steel 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 narrow strip by cold rolling in widths up to 500 mm, excluding strip slit from cold rolled wide strip in an ECSC works.

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 machinery and tractors, of machine tools for working metal and of other tools and equipment for use with

⁽¹⁾ After this processing the plates and sheets or the other products concerned are no longer subject to the common market of the ECSC.

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 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 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).

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Questionnaire 2-73

Part II

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

(continued)

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

Includes:

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 agriculture, 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.

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)

Metric tonnes

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

Country:	Company:	Works:	Year:	Line	Column	Product	Manufacture & construction of other metal industries										Extraction industries			Grand total		
							Rail-tracks	Metal furniture	Screws, nuts & bolts & free cutting steel	Hardware cutlery tools & locks	Cane & metal boxes	Metal drums	Boilers and other vessels	Precision engineering optics toys	Total (71-77) optional	Coal mining	Other mining	Total optional	Steel works own consumption		Other consumers	Merchants
							60	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	70	81	82	80	91	92	93	100
I. NON-ALLOY STEELS																						
B. Ingot and semis for direct use or export to third countries																						
				210		Ingot and semis for seamless tubes																
				220		Ingot and semis																
				230		Other ingots and semis																
				240		Semis																
				Total B																		
C. Hot rolled flat products																						
				311		Hot rolled wide strip (for direct use)																
				316		> 3 mm																
				320		< 3 mm																
				320		Narrow strip																
				331		Length cut from hot rolled wide strip																
				336		> 3 mm																
				341		< 3 mm																
				346		Specialized mill plate (quarto plate)																
				350		> 3 mm																
				350		< 3 mm																
				Total C																		
D. Other flat products (1)																						
				411		Cold rolled sheet, plate and strip																
				416		> 3 mm																
				420		< 3 mm																
				430		Electrical sheet and strip																
				440		Tin mill products																
				451		Blackplate																
				454		Tinplate, other lined sheet and ECCS																
				457		Hot dipped metal coated																
				467		Electrolytically metal coated																
				400		Organic coated																
				Total D																		
E. Long products																						
				510		Rod																
				520		Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod)																
				530		Merchant bars (including straightened rod)																
				540		Heavy U, L, H sections																
				550		Parallel flanged H sections																
				560		of 80 mm or more, sections for rolling frames																
				570		Others																
				580		Sheet piling																
				590		Railway material																
				600		Total E																
				600		Total I																
II. STAINLESS AND HEAT RESISTING STEELS																						
				720		Ingot and semis (2)																
				740		Flat products (2)																
				750		Long products (2)																
				700		Total II																
III. OTHER ALLOY STEELS (4)																						
				820		Ingot and semis (2)																
				840		Flat products (2) (5)																
				850		Long products (2) (5)																
				800		Total III																
				800		Total I + II + III																
				810		of which: cold rolled flat strip, produced in ECSC works, < 500 mm wide, < 3 mm thick, included in lines 416, 740 and 840																

(1) including cold rolled flat strip < 500 mm wide, coated or uncoated, produced in ECSC works.
 (2) including rounds and squares for tubes not including deliveries for re-rolling.
 (3) including not rolled wide strip as finished product and wide flats.
 (4) Engineering and bearing steels, tool steels, high speed steels, steels with special physical properties and silicon, silicon aluminium or aluminium electrical steels.
 (5) including alloy electrical steels.

Annex

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

Columns of the questionnaire 2-73	Description	Codification NACE	Codification UNO		
		(Classes, groups, subgroups)	Division	Major group	Group
	Industries for first 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	
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 box	316.42			ex 3819
75	Metal drums	ex 316.41			ex 3819
76	Boilers and other vessels	315			ex 3813
		ex 316.41			
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	
91	Steelworks' own consumption		29	290	
		221		ex 371	ex 3710
93	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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Questionnaire 2-74

DELIVERIES OF SELECTED STEEL QUALITIES AND PRODUCTS TO COMMUNITY
COUNTRIES AND TOTAL DELIVERIES

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed for all ECSC works which manufacture and deliver steel products covered by the Treaty in any of the qualities defined in II below.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. Report deliveries of all products, including those downgraded but not for immediate remelting (such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and cropped ends). Record delivered tonnages of products in the state in which they leave the works or works' stockyard.
5. Deliveries include any Treaty products used to pack the products before dispatch.
6. The main principles and particular cases (e.g. hire rolling, own consumption, etc.) for determining how deliveries are measured are as set out in the General Explanatory Notes to questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total Deliveries.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. STEEL QUALITIES

The following definitions have been drawn up on the bases of European Standard EN 10 020, Definition and Classification of Steel grades and EN 10 027 Part 2, Steel Numbers.

To maintain compatibility with questionnaire 2-71 the definitions of EN 10 020 have precedence so that qualities based on EN 10 027/2 such as bearing steels do not include any grades which have chemical compositions corresponding to stainless or high speed steels as defined in EN 10 020: 5.2.2.2.1 and 5.2.2.2.2 respectively.

1. Non-alloy special engineering and tool steels (EN 10 020: 5.1.3.2)

Non-alloy special steels are steel grades which comply with one or more of the following requirements:

- (a) specified impact strength in the quenched and tempered condition;
- (b) specified hardness penetration depth or surface hardness in the quenched, quenched and tempered or surface hardened condition;
- (c) particularly low content of non-metallic inclusions are specified.

Note:

This class includes grades where the standard or specification specifies such limitations of inclusions subject to agreement at the time of ordering. However, specified through thickness reduction of area properties do not change the classification of the original steel;

- (d) specified maximum phosphorus or sulphur content:
 - for ladle analysis < 0,020 %,
 - for product analysis < 0,025 %,
 (e.g. rod for fatigue resisting springs, electrodes, tyre cord wire);
- (e) specified impact strength greater than 27 J at -50 °C on an ISO V-notch test piece taken in the longitudinal direction;
- (f) steels for nuclear reactors having the following specified elements simultaneously restricted on product analysis to:
 - copper < 0,10 %, cobalt < 0,05%, vanadium < 0,05 %;

g) specified electrical conductivity > 9 S.m/mm;

h) precipitation hardening steels with minimum specified carbon contents of 0,25 % or more in the ladle analysis and a ferritic/pearlitic microstructure, containing one or more micro-alloy elements such as niobium or vanadium with contents less than the limit values for alloy steels. Precipitation hardening is generally achieved by controlled cooling from the hot forming temperature;

i) pre-stressing steels.

2. Non-alloy free cutting steels (EN 10 027/2: 07)

Free cutting (and free machining) non-alloy steel grades with specified minimum sulphur and/or phosphorus contents which comply with the requirements of group 07 of EN 10 022, Steel Numbers.

Note:

leaded steel grades are considered to be within this category only when the above sulphur or phosphorus requirements are specified also.

3. High speed steel (EN 10 020: 5.2.2.2.2)

Steels containing by weight, with or without other elements, at least two of the three elements molybdenum, tungsten or vanadium with a combined content by weight of 7 % or more, 0,60 % or more of carbon and 3 to 6 % of chromium.

4. Silico-manganese steels (EN 10 027/2: ex 50/51)

Alloy steel grades with minimum specified silicon and manganese contents exceeding 1,5 % taken together in which the minimum specified silicon content is 0,5 % or more, with no other alloy elements reaching the limit values given in Table 1 of EN 10 020.

5. Boron steels (EN 10 027/2: 55)

Alloy steel grades with minimum specified boron contents of 0,0008 % or more, with no other alloy elements reaching the limit values given in Table 1 of EN 100 20.

6. Bearing steels (EN 10 027/2: 35)

Through hardening and case hardening steels for use in bearing applications which comply with the requirements of group 35 of EN 10 027/2, excluding grades which have chemical compositions which correspond to stainless or high speed steels.

7. Alloy total steels (EN 10 027/3: 30/28)

Alloy steel grades destined for use in cold or hot work tools which comply with the requirements of groups 20 to 28 of EN 10 027/3, excluding grades which corresponds to stainless or high speed steels.

8. Other alloy steels (EN 10 027/3: 09, 34, 36/39, 46/54, 56/90)

Alloy steel grades other than:

- stainless steels,
- electrical steels,
- other alloy qualities defined in 3 to 7 above.

B. STEEL PRODUCTS

Detailed definitions of steel products are given in questionnaire 2-71. The table below shows the relationship between the products defined for the various qualities of this questionnaire and those corresponding to the lines of questionnaire 2-71 in the attached table.

III. OBSERVATION ABOUT COLUMN 50

Report transfers to workshops owned by the same company in the same country for conversion to non-ECSC products (forges, bar or wire drawing shops, etc.).

Correlation of product codes between questionnaires 2-74 and 2-71			
Products of questionnaire 2-74	Quality/product codes of questionnaire 2-74		Equivalent product lines of questionnaire 2-71
	Qualities	Products	
Ingots and semis for direct use	3, 4, 5, 7	3200, 4200, 5200, 7200	200
Ingots and semis for seamless tubes	1, 6, 8	1220, 6220, 8220	210, 220
Other ingots for direct use	1, 2, 8	1230, 2230, 8230	230
Other ingots and semis for direct use	6	6240	230, 241, 244, 247
Flat semis	1, 8	1241, 8241	241
Long semis for direct use	1, 2, 8	1245, 2245, 8245	244, 247
Flat products	1, 3, 5, 7	1300, 3300, 5300, 7300	300, 411, 416
Hot rolled wide and narrow strip	8	8320	311, 316, 321, 326
Hot rolled cut lengths	8	8330	331, 336
Quarto plates	8	8340	341, 346
Cold rolled plates, sheets and strip (1)	8	8420	411, 416
Rod	all	1510, 2510, 3510, 4510, 5510, 6510, 7510, 8510	511, 514
Bars and sections	3, 5, 6, 7	3530, 5530, 6530, 7530	531, 534, 537
Flats	4	4531	531
Bars and flats	1, 2, 8	1532, 2532, 8532	531, 534
Bars	4	4534	534
Angles, tees, light and special sections	1, 2, 8	1537, 2537, 8537	537
Heavy sections	1, 8	1550, 8550	540, 551, 556, 559

(1) including cold rolled slit strip < 500 mm wide, coated or uncoated, produced in ECSC works.

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Questionnaire 2-79

PIG IRON: DELIVERIES AND NEW ORDERS

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed for all iron and steel works producing iron, spiegel or high carbon ferromanganese for sale as such in blast furnaces, electric iron-making furnaces or cupolas.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. Enter all quantities which count as a sale, including these between different companies in the same country. Exclude only deliveries between different works in the same company in the same country, since these deliveries are not sales under the Treaty, and so avoid double counting of national markets. These rules apply also to new orders.
5. New orders received in the period must be reported net of cancellations relating to orders in current and previous periods.

II. DEFINITIONS

1. Pig iron

Detailed definitions of the various grades of pig iron are set out in Table 2 and its footnotes of European Standard EN 10 001, Definition and Classification of Pig Iron. The following notes summarize the main categories identified in this questionnaire.

a) Pig iron:

iron-carbon alloy containing by weight more than 2 % of carbon and, either separately or together, not more than:

30 % of manganese,

10 % of chromium,

8 % of silicon,

3 % of phosphorus,

10 % in total of other specified alloy elements (nickel, copper, aluminium, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, etc.).

Materials exceeding these limits are ferro-alloys;

b) non-alloy pig iron:

pig iron with no specified alloy contents by weight more than:

6,0 % of manganese,

4,0 % of silicon,

0,3 % of chromium or nickel,

0,2 % of titanium,

0,1 % of other alloy elements.

Residual quantities up to 0,5 % of unspecified alloy elements found on analysis do not alter the classification of non-alloy pig iron;

c) steelmaking iron:

non-alloy pig iron containing by weight not more than 1,0 % of silicon.

A distinction is made between:

— high phosphorus steelmaking iron containing 1,5 % up to and including 2,5 % of phosphorus,

— low phosphorus steelmaking iron containing not more than 0,25 % of phosphorus,

d) foundry iron:

non-alloy pig iron containing by weight more than 1,0 % up to and including 4,0 % of silicon and not more than 1,5 % of manganese.

There are three main classes of foundry iron:

— high phosphorus foundry iron containing more than 0,5 % of phosphorus,

— low phosphorus foundry iron containing not more than 0,25 % of phosphorus,

— low phosphorus foundry iron for spheroidal graphite castings containing not more than 0,1 % of manganese and not more than 3,0 % of silicon;

e) alloy pig iron:

pig iron with specified alloy contents exceeding any of the limits in (b) above;

f) spiegel iron:

alloy pig iron containing by weight more than 6,0 % up to and including 30,0 % of manganese with no other specified alloy elements exceeding the limits in (b) above.

2. High carbon ferro-manganese

Ferrous product containing by weight more than 30 % up to and including 90 % of manganese and more than 2 % of carbon.

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Questionnaire 2-80

NEW ORDERS FROM COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND TOTAL NEW ORDERS FOR NON-ALLOY STEEL

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL

1. This questionnaire must be completed for all ECSC works which manufacture and deliver non-alloy steel products covered by the Treaty.
2. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month to be considered is the calendar month.
4. An order is a confirmed commitment received from the customer in sufficient detail to permit production to be scheduled or a delivery to be made, i.e. the product, grade, quantity and delivery dates are all specified.

Do not include long-term contracts or reservations of production capacity lacking the above details. However,

specific 'call off' instructions given against such contracts or reservations must be regarded as orders.

5. Report new orders received in the current period net of cancellations and order book clearances relating to orders taken in both current and previous periods.
6. Orders must be reported on the same principles as set out in the General Explanatory Notes to questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total Deliveries.

II. DEFINITIONS

For comprehensive definitions of non-alloy steel and products see questionnaire 2-71.

Questionnaire 2-90

NEW ORDERS FROM COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND TOTAL NEW ORDERS FOR NON-ALLOY STEEL

Metric tonnes	Country	Company	Works												Year		
			Return the completed questionnaire by the 25th of each month for the preceding month														
	Product	Line	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	Total Community (01-12)	Third Countries	Grand Total (20 + 30)
	A. Products for rerolling (1) in the Community	Column	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
	Ingotis	110															
	Semis	120															
	Hot rolled wide strip	130															
	Total A	100															
	B. Ingotis and semis for direct use or export in third countries																
	Ingotis and semis for seamless tubes	210															
	Semis	220															
	Other ingotis and semis	230															
	Semis	240															
	Total B	200															
	C. Hot rolled flat products																
	Hot rolled wide strip > 3 mm	311															
	(for direct use) < 3 mm	316															
	Narrow strip	320															
	Length cut from hot rolled wide strip > 3 mm	331															
	< 3 mm	336															
	Specialized mill plate (quarto plate) > 3 mm	341															
	< 3 mm	346															
	Wide flats	350															
	Total C	300															
	D. Other flat products (2)																
	Cold rolled sheet, plate and strip > 3 mm	411															
	< 3 mm	416															
	not finally annealed	421															
	Electrical sheet and strip grain non-oriented	424															
	grain oriented	427															
	Blackplate	430															
	Tin mill products	440															
	Hot dipped metal coated	451															
	Electrolytically metal coated	454															
	Organic coated	457															
	Total D	400															
	E. Long products																
	Rod	510															
	Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod)	520															
	Merchant bars (including straightened rod)	530															
	heavy U, I, H sections	540															
	Parallel flanged H sections of 80 mm or more	550															
	sections for lifting frames	560															
	Others	570															
	Sheet piling	580															
	Railway material	590															
	Total E	600															
	Total B + C + D + E	610															

(1) Of which: cold rolled slit strip, produced in ECSC works, < 500 mm wide, < 3 mm thick, included in line 41b
 (2) Or other processing into ECSC Treaty steel products.
 (3) Including cold rolled slit strip < 500 mm wide, coated or uncoated, produced in ECSC works.

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Questionnaire 2-81

Part I

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES FOR NON ALLOY STEEL

Explanatory Notes

I. GENERAL AND DEFINITIONS

1. The requirements and principles for completion of this questionnaire are as set out in the General Explanatory Notes to questionnaire 2-80, New Orders from Community Countries and Total New Orders for Non-Alloy Steel.

2. For comprehensive definitions of non-alloy steel and products see questionnaire 2-71, Steel Deliveries to Community Countries and Total Deliveries.

II. THIRD COUNTRY NOMENCLATURE

See questionnaire 2-72, Steel Deliveries to Third Countries.

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**Questionnaire 2-81
Part II**

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES FOR NON-ALLOY STEEL

