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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION DECISION No 4104/88/ECSC

of 13 December 1988

amending the Questionnaires of the Annex to Decision No 1566/86/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 the evolution in the iron and steel industry requires a continuous adaptation of statistics collection to new conditions in view of improving the survey method;

Whereas since the publication of Commission Decision No 1566/86/ECSC of 24 February 1986 on iron and steel statistics ⁽¹⁾ some modifications of the questionnaires have become necessary, in particular the one concerning the production of finished rolled products and final products (Questionnaire 2-13), as well as the Questionnaires on deliveries and orders in the iron and steel industry (Questionnaires 2-56, 2-71, 2-72, 2-73, 2-74A, 2-80 and 2-81);

Whereas the first measure aims at a better view on capacities through production statistics (collection of gross data instead of net data), the last one aims at a better and more precise view on market transactions (calculation of visible steel consumption excluding double counting and incompatibility of certain elements),

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Questionnaires 2-13, 2-56, 2-71, 2-72, 2-73, 2-74A, 2-80 and 2-81 in the Annex to Decision No 1566/86/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 1989.

Article 2

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, 13 December 1988.

For the Commission

Peter SCHMIDHÜBER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 141, 28. 5. 1986, p. 1.

**COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES****ECSC****STATISTICAL OFFICE**Business statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1989

Questionnaire 2-13**PRODUCTION OF FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS AND END PRODUCTS****EXPLANATORY NOTES****I. GENERAL**

1. To be completed by all works which manufacture products included in the Treaty (ordinary steels and special steels).
2. A separate questionnaire should be completed by each works even if several of them form part of the same company.
3. The month under consideration is the calendar month.
4. Production covers all products, including those downgraded (such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and cropped ends) but not for immediate remelting.
5. Production includes all products made in the works whether or not these are for its own account. In particular all hire-rolled products should be included in production of the works where they have been made and not in that of the works which has ordered the work.
6. Hot rolled wide strip is considered to be a semi-finished product if it is rerolled or further processed into other finished steel products (a) in the same company or if it is delivered to other steel works within the Community for further processing. In this case it should not be declared in parts A and B of the questionnaire. Hot rolled wide strip is to be considered as a finished product if it is not destined for rerolling or other processing into finished steel products in the steel industry of the Community (direct utilization) or if it is exported outside the Community. In this case it should be declared as a finished product (lines 171, 172 and 173). On the other hand products obtained by further processing of hot rolled wide strip should be included in the questionnaire, even if this is only cold rolling leading to production of cold rolled wide strip which is a finished product.
7. Production in accordance with the following term should be given for each works:
 - a) For finished products which are not further processed into end products in the same works: take the products in the state in which they are to leave the manufacturing works (in the sense of the Treaty) for delivery either to a department outside the Treaty but integrated within works (e.g. for the manufacture of tubes or cold rolled strip outside the Treaty) or to any other steel works of the same company or any other steel company, merchants or consumers.
 - b) For finished products which are further processed into end products in the same works (e.g. cold rolled wide strip which is zinc coated): take finished products in the state in which they are immediately before the first process which characterizes their further processing into an end product (net principle).
 - c) If the works receives a finished product (e.g. cold rolled wide strip, or heavy plate) which it processes (e.g. by annealing, shearing, trimming, etc.) without leaving the stage of finished products, the works should not declare anything in the questionnaire so as to avoid double counting with the production declared by the supplying works.
 - d) If, however, the further processing of the received finished products produces an end product (e.g. zinc coated sheet or coils) the works should declare in Part B of the questionnaire the production of the end products obtained (see under I.10).

Double counting should thus be avoided in Part A of the questionnaire (finished products) at the level of the works, the company, the country and the Community.
8. In the appendix indicate in column 01 the tonnage of hot rolled wide strip further processed in the works and in columns 02 and 03 the tonnage of products obtained.
9. Products from continuous casting installations must always be considered not only as part of crude steel production but also, as semis (for rerolling, forging, etc.). Some of these, i.e. tube rounds and squares, must be included in line 402 of the annex.
10. Coated sheet and plate must be classified under the appropriate coating process when the product undergoes a number of such processes (gross principle).

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

PRODUCTION OF FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS AND END PRODUCTS

Questionnaire 2-13

PRODUCTS Unit: tonnes		LINES	TOTAL PRODUCTION
B. END PRODUCTS (a): T.F.S. sheet		210	
Tinplate, other tinned sheet and plate as in Treaty (see definitions):			
a) obtained by electrolytic tinning		221	
b) obtained by hot-dipping		222	
Total (a + b)		220	
of which 1) Thinner than 0.5 mm		2201	
2) Others		2202	
Blackplate used as such		230	
Zinc coated sheet - hot dipped (whether subsequently coated or not)		241	
- electrolytically coated (whether subsequently coated or not)		242	
Total (lines 241 + 242)		240	
Zinc coated sheet, total (lines 241 + 242)		250	
Lead-coated sheet		260	
Sheet with other metal coatings (including clad sheets)		270	
Sheet coated in non-metals		2701	
- of which: already metal coated		280	
Electrical plate and sheet			

APPENDIX : ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

- (a) It should be noted that group A (finished rolled products) includes the total production of plate, sheet and strip including products for the manufacture of certain items in group B (end products). Products in lines 210 to 270 are not to be added to the preceding items of group A.
- (b) Hot rolled narrow strip thus produced is included on line 150 of the main questionnaire.
- (c) Sheet and plate thus produced are counted on lines 161 to 163 of the main questionnaire.
- (d) Coated hot rolled wide strip e.g. zinc coated must be counted among the plates and sheets obtained from the wide strip mills - lines 161 to 163 in part A - (finished rolled products; and also counted in the appropriate line in part B (end products))
- (e) Cold rolled sheet and plate thus produced are counted in lines 167 & 168 of the main questionnaire even if they are immediately slit to make cold rolled narrow strip

COUNTRY:	WORKS:	MONTH:	YEAR:
COMPANY:	PLACE:	Registration No with Commission:	
Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate at the latest by the 20th of each month for preceding month			
PRODUCTS Unit: tonnes		LINES	TOTAL PRODUCTION
A. PRODUCTION OF FINISHED ROLLED PRODUCTS (a):			
Rails		111	
Sleepers, base plates and fishplates		112	
Sheet piling		121	
Wide flanged beams		122	
Other beams, sections & channels of I, U, H profile of 80 mm or more and Zores		123	
Wire rod in coils		132	
Concrete reinforcing bars (straightened rods included) (b)		133	
Other merchant bars (straightened rods included)		134	
Wide flats		140	
Hot rolled narrow strip		150	
Hot rolled plate and sheet from wide strip mills (including hot rolled wide strip destined for coating) (c) (d) (e)		161	
a) 4.76 mm. and over		162	
b) 3 mm. to 4.75 mm.		163	
c) less than 3 mm.			
Hot rolled plate and sheet from other mills (c)			
a) 4.76 mm. and over		164	
b) 3 mm. to 4.75 mm.		165	
c) less than 3 mm.		166	
Cold rolled plate 3 mm. & more (in cut lengths or coils)		167	
Cold sheet & blackplate less than 3 mm. (in cut lengths or coils)		168	
Hot rolled wide strip for direct use			
a) 4.76 mm. & over		171	
b) 3 mm. to 4.75 mm.		172	
c) less than 3 mm.		173	
TOTAL: A: - (lines 111 to 173)		100	

(a) It should be noted that group A (finished rolled products) includes the total production of plate, sheet and strip including products for the manufacture of certain items in group B (end products). Products in lines 111 to 170 are not to be added to the preceding items of group A.

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

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

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

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

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

(Place) _____ (Date) _____

II. DEFINITIONS

1. **Wire rod:**
Finished rolled product coiled while hot into irregular coils. The cross section of wire rod may be circular, oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, semicircular or other. Its surface is normally smooth (a).
 2. **Concrete reinforcing bars:**
Rounds and squares of 5 mm and over, uniform surface, crenelated or ribbed.
These products which are mainly for the manufacture of reinforcement for reinforced concrete may have been subjected to regular cold deformation such as for example torsion around the longitudinal axis.
 3. **Other merchant bars** are finished hot rolled products which do not come under any other heading of this chapter and are not permanent way material (rails, sleepers, fishplates), sheet piling, wide-flanged beams, other beams, sections and channels of I, U and H profile of 80 mm or more.
 4. **Wide flats** are products of rectangular section, hot rolled lengthwise in a closed box or universal mill, with a thickness of 4 mm and more and with a width exceeding 150 but not exceeding 1250 mm. They are always delivered in flat panels.
 5. **Hot rolled narrow strip** is a rolled product with sheared or non-sheared edges, of rectangular section, width less than 600 mm and the thickness of which does not exceed one tenth of the width, produced in straight lengths, in coils or folded bundles. It may also be manufactured by slitting a wide hot rolled strip
 6. **Plate and sheet** are rolled flat products which are not covered by the definitions of wide flats or hot rolled wide strip or hot rolled narrow strip above. When supplied in square or rectangular form these products must have a width of 600 mm or more if hot rolled, or more than 500 mm if cold rolled to distinguish them from narrow strip supplied in lengths.
 7. **Electrical sheet** has a loss of watts per kilogram under a current of 50 cycles and induction of 1 Tesla evaluated according to the Epstein method.
 - Less or equal to 2.1 watts if the thickness does not exceed 0.2 mm.
 - Less or equal to 3.6 watts if the thickness is between 0.2 and 0.6.
 - Less or equal to 6 watts if the thickness is between 0.6 mm inclusive and 1.5 mm inclusive.
 8. **Tinplate, other tinned sheet and plate covered by the Treaty:**
Plate, sheet and strip, hot or cold rolled, covered with a metallic layer with tin content equal to or greater than 97% by weight whether or not these products are coated with a layer of varnish.
 9. **T.F.S. sheet:**
Sheet and strip generally of a thickness less than 0.50 mm electrolytically coated with chromium or chromium oxide or both, the total thickness being in general equal to or less than 0.05 μ m.
 10. **Blackplate:**
Flat product of mild carbon steel less than 0.50 mm thick supplied in sheets or in coils the surface of which is suitable for tinning, lacquering or printing and is not oiled.
 11. **Zinc-coated sheet:**
Hot or cold rolled sheet in coils or lengths (cold rolled lengths over 500 mm), flat or corrugated, which has been zinc-coated by hot dipping or electrolytically on one or both sides.
 12. **Hot rolled wide strip:**
Flat hot rolled products in strip, the width of which is greater than or equal to 600 mm., which immediately after the final rolling pass or after pickling or continuous annealing are spirally coiled in regularly superimposed coils in order to form a coil with lateral surfaces almost smooth. All cold plate and sheet in coils or not should be included in lines 167 and 168.
 13. **Semi-finished products:**
 - All products obtained directly by continuously casting steel.
 - Products obtained by simply rolling ingots such as blooms, billets, sheet bars, rounds and squares for seamless tubes and blanks for sections.
 - All tube rounds and squares are to be entered as semi-finished products (under their own heading), even if their surface finish exceeds that of the semi-finished products given above, on the basis of their destination and the appropriate specifications for the destination in question.
- (a) Taking into account this definition, wire rod delivered finished and cut to length is classed with merchant bars of the same form and size, subject to current size tolerances, whereas all products supplied in coils are counted on line 132 (wire rod) even if they intended for concrete construction work.

**COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

Luxembourg, January 1989

**ECSC
STATISTICAL OFFICE**

Questionnaire 2-56

Business statistics
D 3

**RECEIPTS OF ECSC STEEL PRODUCTS
DIRECT OR VIA MERCHANTS**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Questionnaire 2-56

RECEIPTS OF ECSC PRODUCTS DIRECT AND/OR VIA MERCHANTS

Unit tonnes

COUNTRY:		MONTH:										YEAR:				
The questionnaire must be completed for each quality mentioned hereafter. Indicate, with a cross, the quality concerned.		To be returned in duplicate not later than the 25th of each month for the preceding month.														
		FR Germany	France	Italy	Nether- lands	Belgium	Luxem- bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Total Community (01-12)	THIRD COUNTRIES	GRAND TOTAL (20 + 30)
Line	Column	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
Ordinary steels																
Non alloy special steels																
Low alloy special structural steels																
Stainless and heat resisting steels																
Other alloy steels																
All qualities, total																
A. Products for rerolling (*) in the Community:																
Ingot																
flat	110															
Semis (*)	121															
round	124															
others	127															
Hot rolled wide strip	131															
≥ 3 mm	136															
< 3 mm	100															
Total A																
B. Ingots and semis for direct use or export to third countries																
C. Hot rolled flat products																
Narrow strip	321															
≥ 3 mm	326															
(< 600 mm) (*)	331															
Length cut from hot	336															
rolled wide strip	340															
< 3 mm	350															
Specialized mill plate (quarto plate)																
Wide flats																
Total C	300															
D. Other flat products																
Cold rolled sheet, plate and strip, slit strip	410															
(≥ 500 mm)	421															
Electrical sheet and strip	424															
semi-finished grain non-oriented	427															
grain oriented	430															
Blackplate (*)	440															
Template, other lined sheet ECSC (*)	450															
Other coated sheet and strip	400															
Total D																
E. Long products																
Wire rod in coils	510															
Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod (†))	520															
Merchant bars	531															
Flats	534															
Bars	537															
Other sections (*)	540															
Wide flange beams (HE)	550															
Heavy I, U, H sections of 80 mm or more, sections for mining frames	560															
Sheet piling	570															
Railway material	500															
Total E	600															
TOTAL C + D + E																

(*) Hot rolled or hot rolled slit strip
(†) Including cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate
(‡) Including ECSC narrow strip < 500 mm (non-ECSC)
(§) Straightened rod for concrete reinforcement only
(¶) Including special sections

COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
ECSC
STATISTICAL OFFICE
Business statistics
D 3

Luxembourg, January 1989

Questionnaire 2-71

QUALITY AND BASE STEELS

DELIVERIES TO COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND TOTAL DELIVERIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL

1. The questionnaire applies to all steelworks in the Community.
2. The month under consideration is the calendar month.
3. The deliveries are for all products, including those downgraded (such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cuttings and crop ends) but not for immediate remelting. The not delivered tonnages must be recorded taking the products in the state in which they leave the works or the works' stockyard.
4. Deliveries include any Treaty products used to pack the products before dispatch.

Main principles

5. Deliveries must be reported in the main table (sections B, C, D or E), according to two basic principles:
 - (a) The deliveries to be recorded for a given month are those made for activities outside the ECSC steel industry (i.e. to consumers and stockholders in the Community and third country customers), either directly by the works making the return or through a national stockyard belonging to the works or indirectly (see 5b). Transfers between works and their own national stockyards must not be declared.
 - (b) The commercial principle
The delivery of a product is declared by the works which receives the order and invoices the delivery to the customer placing that order, even if another works dispatches the goods for the account of the invoicing works or if the goods are dispatched by a jobber or subcontractor. The declaring works reports the delivery according to the actual destination of the goods.

Special cases

6. Steelworks own consumption and transfers to integrated shops outside the ECSC steel industry.
Deliveries reported in the main table must include steelworks' own consumption (including repair and construction of new plants) and deliveries to integrated shops producing tubes, forgings, etc., including shops producing tyres, wheels and axles even if those are rolled.
These deliveries must include those:
 - (a) from own production;
 - (b) from purchased material unless it has been verified that the supplying steelworks has already reported these quantities as deliveries to the market.
7. Sales to other ECSC steelworks
 - (a) Deliveries from one ECSC steelworks to another belonging to the same company and located in the same country must not be declared.
 - (b) Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip
These products must be declared either:
 - (i) on section A of the questionnaire insofar as it is known definitely that they have been delivered for rerolling, resale or conversion (shearing, slitting or coating) to ECSC products, or
 - (ii) 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 products must be declared either:
 - (i) 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,
 - (ii) in Annex III only if they have been delivered to an ECSC steelworks in another country for resale or conversion into other ECSC products. In such cases the receiving steelworks becomes responsible for declaring the subsequent delivery to the market.
8. Deliveries to the order of and on account for another company as principal
 - (a) Principal an ECSC steelworks
The works which invoices the delivery of the products to the customer outside the ECSC must declare the delivery in the main table and, if the 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 not be reported in the main table but only in Annex II.
 - (b) Principal not an ECSC steelworks
Deliveries to the order of and on account for a company other than an ECSC steelworks must be declared by the dispatching works in the main table, as the principal does not report the delivery statistics to the SOEC.
9. Deliveries for jobbing or subcontracting:
Products dispatched for jobbing must be declared only in Annex III, and only if the jobber is in another country.
10. Deliveries after jobbing or subcontracting:
 - (a) In cases where the principal is an ECSC steelworks of the same country, deliveries must not be declared in this questionnaire.
 - (b) In cases where the principal is an ECSC steelworks in another country:
 - (i) Products dispatched after jobbing must be declared by the jobber:
 - (aa) in Annex III if the products are returning to a works or a stockyard owned by the principal or to another ECSC steelworks,
 - (bb) in Annex II if the products are dispatched to any other destination.
 - (ii) Products sold to the market after jobbing 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 jobber must declare the delivery after jobbing in the main table, whatever the destination of the products, as the principal (merchant or consumer within the Community or third country customer) does not report the deliveries to the SOEC.

II. DEFINITIONS

1. Semi finished products
 - All products obtained directly by continuously casting steel.
 - Products obtained by simply rolling continuously cast semis or ingots such as blooms, square or rectangular billets, slabs, semis for seamless tubes and sections blanks (these are generally destined for conversion into ECSC finished products, forged products or seamless tubes).

Questionnaire 2-71

ANNEX II

additional:

(i) Dispatches of feedstock to jobbers in other countries.

(ii) Dispatches to an ECSC steelworks located in another country of the products resulting from jobbing.

(iii) Sales to other ECSC steelworks in another country of finished and end products for resale or conversion to other ECSC products.

[illegible]

NB:

- (a) Semi finished products of square or rectangular cross section, together with blanks for sections, should comply with the criteria laid down in Euronorm 79.
 - (b) Flat semis are rectangular semis with a width to thickness ratio of 2 or more.
 - (c) Round semis not for seamless tubes are exclusively continuously cast.
 - (d) Other semis are blooms, square or rectangular billets and sections blanks.
2. **Hot rolled wide strip** is a hot rolled flat product of 600 mm or more wide which, immediately after the final rolling pass, or after continuous annealing, is wound into a regular coil which has almost flat sides or shows a regular pattern.
 3. **Hot rolled narrow strip** is a rolled product with sheared or non-sheared edges, of rectangular section, width less than 600 mm and the thickness of which does not exceed one-tenth of the width, produced in straight lengths, in coils or folded bundles. It may also be manufactured by slitting a hot rolled wide strip.
 4. **Hot rolled plate and sheet** are rolled flat products which are not covered by the definitions of wide flats or hot rolled wide strip or hot rolled narrow strip above. When supplied in square or rectangular form these products must have a width of 600 mm or more. Lengths cut from coils are hot rolled flat products obtained by cutting hot rolled wide strip. Reversing mill plates are hot rolled products which are rolled on a reversing mill or any mill other than wide strip mill.
 5. **Wide flats** are products of rectangular section, hot rolled lengthwise in a closed box or universal mill, with a thickness of 4 mm or more and with a width exceeding 150 but not exceeding 1 250 mm. They may also be produced by shearing or flame-cutting wider flat products. They are always delivered flat.
 6. **Cold rolled plate and sheet** are rolled flat products in lengths and coil and delivered in width equal or more than 500 mm.
 7. **Electrical steels** are characterized by their magnetic properties and are intended for the construction of magnetic circuits. They are supplied as cold rolled sheet in lengths or in coils, generally of thickness less than 3 mm and width less than or equal to 1 500 mm.
Electrical steels include:
 - a) **Non-oriented electrical steels**
Non-alloy steels and steels alloyed with silicon or silicon and aluminium only, which can be supplied
 - (i) in a semi-processed condition with specific total losses guaranteed only after treatment by the user under reference conditions; these specific total losses under an induction of 1,5 Tesla at 50 Hz for products with a thickness of 0,5 mm are guaranteed as a maximum of 8,9 W/kg (EU 126 and 165)
 - (ii) in the finally annealed condition with specific total losses guaranteed between 2 and 8 W/kg, under an induction of 1,5 Tesla at 50 Hz for products with a thickness of 0,5 mm (EU 106). The products can be delivered without insulation or with an insulating coating on one or both sides.
 - b) **Grain-oriented electrical steels**
Silicon or silicon-aluminium alloyed steels with guaranteed specific total losses less than 2 W/kg for products more than 0,2 mm thick under an induction of 1,5 Tesla at 50 Hz.
In contrast to non-oriented steels, grain-oriented products possess much better magnetic properties in the rolling direction than in the transverse direction. They are always delivered with an insulating coating on both sides.
 8. **Blackplate**
Cold rolled sheets, in lengths or in coils, of non-alloy low carbon steel, less than 0,50 mm thick, the surface of which is suitable for tinning, lacquering or printing. When destined for the manufacture of tinplate, this material in widths less than 500 mm is also considered as ECSC product.
 9. **Tinplate and tinned plates and sheets**
Tinplate is a cold rolled flat product of non-alloy low carbon steel, of thickness less than 0,50 mm and of any width coated with tin either electrolytically or by hot dipping, whether or not varnished or printed.
Tinned sheets and plates are tin coated flat products of thickness 0,50 mm or more and of width 500 mm or more.
 10. **ECCS (chromium/chromium oxide coated sheet and strip)**
ECCS is a cold rolled flat product of non-alloy low carbon steel, of thickness generally less than 0,50 mm, electrolytically coated with chromium oxide or chromium and chromium oxide, the metal coating thickness being in general less than or equal to 0,05 micron. As for tinplate include both sheets in lengths or in coils of width 500 mm or more and strips less than 500 mm wide even though the latter are not ECSC products.
Include also varnished or printed ECCS.
 11. **Other coated sheets**
 - **Hot dipped or electrolytically zinc coated sheets**
Hot or cold rolled sheets, in lengths or in coils, coated on one or on both sides with zinc, either by hot dipping or electrolytically. After coating, the surface may be passivated by chromating or phosphating. Hot dipped galvanized sheets can be corrugated.
 - **Other metallic coated sheets**
Hot or cold rolled sheets, in lengths or in coils, coated with metals, either by hot dipping or electrolytically. Excluded from this definition are those metallic coatings referred to in the definitions of tinplate and tinned sheets and plates, ECCS, hot dipped and electrolytically zinc coated sheets.
 - **Other organic or inorganic coated sheets**
Hot or cold rolled sheets, in lengths or in coils, either plain or pre-coated with metal (generally with zinc), which are subsequently continuously coated with plastic or paint (including metallic paint).
 12. **Wire rod**
Hot rolled product wound into irregular coils. The cross section may be circular, oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, half round or other convex shapes.

NB:

- (a) Rod which is straightened and cut to lengths is classified either as hot rolled bar or as steel for reinforcement.
 - (b) Rod with a deformed (ribbed) surface is a hot rolled product wound into irregular coils of similar cross section to smooth surface rod, but with a deformed (ribbed) surface obtained by hot rolling.
13. **Concrete reinforcing bars: rounds and squares of 5 mm and over, uniform surface, crenelated or ribbed.** These products which are mainly for the manufacture of reinforcement for reinforced concrete may have been subjected to regular cold deformation such as for example torsion around the longitudinal axis.
 14. **Merchant bars**
Comprise:
 - (a) Flats, which are bars of rectangular cross section rolled on the four faces, of thickness generally not less than 5 mm and width not greater than 150 mm.
 - (b) Bars of other solid cross section shapes (convex polygons) such as rounds, squares, hexagons, etc.
 - (c) Other sections which are not railway material, sheet piling and heavy I, U and H sections of 80 mm or more and sections for mining frames; other sections include angles, tees and bulb flats of any size together with light I, U and H sections under 80 mm, special bars and special sections.

III. OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE LINES AND COLUMNS

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 rerolling or another process such as shearing (to obtain hot rolled plate or sheet), slitting (to obtain hot rolled narrow strip), or coating (e.g. zinc-coating to obtain an end product).
2. **Lines 311 and 316**
Enter deliveries of hot rolled wide strip to non-ECSC customers (consumers, stockholders and third country customers) for direct use (hot rolled wide strip considered as a finished product).
3. **Lines 520 and 534**
Including deslagging bars used in the works to open tapping holes.

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**Questionnaire 2-72
Part I**

QUALITY AND BASE STEELS

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. General and definitions of products

see questionnaire 2-71

II. Third country nomenclature

Column 100:

Europe:
Total of columns 110 and 130.

Column 110:

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

Iceland	Malta
Andorra	Gibraltar
The Faeroes	Vatican City State

Column 130:

Eastern Europe includes the following countries:

Bulgaria	USSR
Hungary	GDR
Poland	Albania
Romania	
Czechoslovakia	

Column 210:

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

Column 230:

Central America:

This zone includes the following countries:

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

Column 240:

South America:

This zone includes the following countries:

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

Column 330:

Near and Middle East:

This zone includes the following countries:

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

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Country:	Month:	Year:									
To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month											
Unit: tonnes	EUROPE										
	Line	of which:								East	
		West									
	Total (110 + 130)	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	Total	of which: USSR
Products	Column	100								130	131
B. Ingots and semis for direct use or export to third countries											
Ingots and semis (1) for seamless tubes	Ingots	210									
	Semis	220									
	Ingots	230									
Other ingots and semis	Flat semis (1)	241									
	Round semis (2)	244									
	Other semis (1)	247									
	Total B	200									
C. Hot rolled flat products											
Hot rolled wide strip (for direct use)	≥ 3 mm	311									
	< 3 mm	316									
Narrow strip (< 600 mm) (3)	≥ 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											
Cold rolled sheet, plate and slit strip (≥ 500 mm)	≥ 3 mm	411									
	< 3 mm	416									
Semi-finished grain non-oriented		421									
Electrical sheet and strip	grain non-oriented	424									
	grain oriented	427									
Blackplate (4)		430									
Tinplate, other lined sheet, ECOS (5)		440									
Other coated sheet and strip		450									
	Total D	400									
E. Long products											
Wire rod in coils	deformed rod	511									
	other	514									
Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod (6))		520									
Merchant bars (including straightened rod)	Flats	531									
	Bars	534									
	Other sections (7)	537									
Heavy I, U, H sections of 80 mm or more, sections for mining frames	Wide flange beams (HE)	540									
	Parallel flanged (IPE)	551									
	Sections for mining frames	556									
	Others	559									
Sheet piling		560									
Railway material		570									
	Total E	500									
TOTAL B + C + D + E											
	600										

(1) Including continuously cast.
(2) Only continuously cast.
(3) Hot rolled or hot rolled slit strip.
(4) Including cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate.
(5) Including ECOS narrow strip < 500 mm (non-ECOS).
(6) Straightened rod for concrete reinforcement only.
(7) Including special sections

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**Questionnaire 2-72
Part II**

**QUALITY AND BASE STEELS
DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES**

Questionnaire 2-72
Part II

DELIVERIES TO THIRD COUNTRIES

Country:	Month:		Year:										
To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month													
Unit: tonnes	Line	AMERICA				ASIA			AFRICA	AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	Grand total (100 + 200 + 300 + 400 + 500)		
		of which:		Total	of which:								
		Total (210 + 220 + 230 + 240)	North		Central	South	China	India	Near and Middle East				
			USA and possessions	Canada and Newfild.									
Products	Column	200	210	220	230	240	300	310	320	330	400	500	600
B. Ingots and semis for direct use or export to third countries													
Ingots and semis (1) for seamless tubes	Ingots												
	Semis												
	Ingots	210											
	Semis	220											
	Ingots	230											
	Semis	240											
Other ingots and semis	Ingots	241											
	Semis	242											
	Ingots	243											
	Semis	244											
	Ingots	245											
	Semis	246											
	Ingots	247											
	Semis	248											
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	Semis	256											
	Ingots	257											
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	Semis	402											
	Ingots	403											
	Semis	404											
	Ingots	405											
	Semis	406											
	Ingots	407											
	Semis	408											
	Ingots	409											
	Semis	410											
	Ingots	411											

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**Questionnaire 2-73
Part I**

QUALITY AND BASE STEELS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

1st PRINCIPLE:

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

2nd PRINCIPLE:

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

3rd PRINCIPLE:

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

4th PRINCIPLE:

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

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

5th PRINCIPLE:

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

II. DEFINITIONS OF PRODUCTS

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

III. DEFINITIONS OF CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

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

Column 12: Forging and pressing.

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

Column 13: Steel tube industry

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

Column 14: Wire drawing

Manufacture of simple drawn wire obtained from wire-rod.

Column 15: Drawing

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

Column 16: Cold rolled narrow strip manufacture.

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

Column 17: Manufacture of cold formed sections

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

Column 18: Deep drawing and cutting

Intermediary activities carried out by independent companies which consume flat products (mainly plate & sheet) which after cutting or deformation by deep drawing 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

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

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

Questionnaire 2-73
Part I

Country:

Line

Year:

Unit tonnes

Column

210

220

230

240

200

Ingots and semis for direct use or export to third countries

Ingots and semis (1)

Ingots for seamless tubes

Other ingots and semis (2)

Total B

C. Hot rolled flat products

Hot rolled wide strip >= 3 mm (for direct use)

Narrow strip (< 600 mm) (3)

Length cut from hot rolled wide strip >= 3 mm

Specialized mill plate >= 3 mm (quano plate)

Wide flats

Total C

D. Other flat products

Cold rolled sheet, plate and strip, all strip (< 600 mm)

Electrical sheet and strip

Blackplate (4)

Tinplate, other tinne sheet ECCS (5)

Other coated sheet and strip

Total D

E. Long products

Wire rod in coils

Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod (6))

Merchant bars (including straightened rod)

Wide flange beams (HE)

Heavy I, U, H sections of 80 mm or more, sections for mining frames

Sheet piling

Railway material

Total E

TOTAL B + C + D + E

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

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29

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59

60

Industries for 1st stage transformation (7)

Forging & pressing

Steel tube industry

Wire drawing

Bright drawing

Cold rolled strip manufacture

Manufacture of cold formed sections

Deep drawing and cutting

Total (11 - 18) optional

Machinery (non-electric)

Electrical machinery

Ship-building

Locomotives and wagons

Auto-motiles, cycles and other vehicles

Total (41 - 43) optional

Structural steelwork

Other building & public works

Total (51 + 52) optional

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(1) Including cold-rolled narrow strips for tinplate.

(2) Including cold-rolled narrow strips, < 600 mm (non-ECCS), round semis others than for seamless tubes.

(3) Hot rolled or hot slit strip

(4) Outside the Treaty.

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

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

This column includes the manufacture of insulated wires and cables, of electric motors, electricity generators, transformers, switches, switchgear and other basic electrical plant, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances for industrial use, of batteries and accumulators, of telecommunications equipment, electronic measuring and recording equipment, and electro-medical equipment, the manufacture of radio and television receiving sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment and of electronic equipment and apparatus (except electronic computers), of gramophones, records and prerecorded magnetic tape, the manufacture of domestic type electronic appliances, of electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment. Do not enter in this group electrical metering equipment classified in column 77.

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

Column 41: Shipyards.

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

Column 42: Locomotives and wagons

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

Column 43: Automobiles, bicycles and other vehicles.

Includes following activities:

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

4. Construction of aircraft.

Construction, assembly and repair of aircraft, gliders and individual components such as motors, propellers, stabilizers and landing gear. The manufacture of navigational instruments for aircraft is categorized under column 77.

Column 51: Steel and metal structures.

The following activities fall in this group:

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

Column 52: Building and public works.

Includes the following activities with the exception of those which come under the group "Steel and metal structures".

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

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

Column 60: Railway track.

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

Column 71: Metal furniture.

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

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

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

Column 73: Hardware, cutlery, tool making and locksmithing.

This group includes the following activities:

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

Column 74: Metallic packaging.

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

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Part II

QUALITY AND BASE STEELS

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

Column 75: Metal drums.

Metal drums of all types for the transport of goods.

Column 76: Boilers and other metal containers.

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

Column 77: Precision engineering, optics, toys.

This heading covers:

1. True precision engineering.

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

2. Manufacture of photographic materials and optical instruments.

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

3. Manufacture and repair of watches and clocks.

4. Manufacture of musical instruments.

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

5. Toys and sports articles.

Column 81: Coalmining.

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

Column 82: Other mining.

1. Mines of which the main activity is the extraction of ores:

- (a) mining of iron ore.
- (b) mining of ore excluding iron ore;

2. Crude petroleum and natural gas.

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

3. Quarrying of building stone, clay and sand.

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

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

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

Column 91: Steelworks' own consumption.

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

Column 92: Other consumers:

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

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

APPENDIX

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

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

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

⁽²⁾ Positions 316.4 and 316.6 not included.

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Luxembourg, January 1989

Questionnaire 2-74/Appendix

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES**1. GENERAL**

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

Main principles

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

Special cases

7. Steelworks own consumption and transfers to integrated shops outside the ECSC steel industry.
Deliveries reported in the main table must include steelworks' own consumption (including repair and construction of new plants) and deliveries to integrated shops producing tubes, forgings, etc., including shops producing tyres, wheels and axles even if those are rolled.
These deliveries must include those:
 - (i) from own production;
 - (ii) from purchased material unless it has been verified that the supplying steelworks has already reported these quantities as deliveries to the market.
8. Sales to other ECSC steelworks
 - (a) Deliveries from one ECSC steelworks to another belonging to the same company and located in the same country must not be declared.
 - (b) Ingots, semis and hot rolled wide strip
These products must be declared either:
 - (i) on section A provided it is known definitely that they have been delivered for rerolling, resale or conversion (shearing, slitting or coating) to ECSC product, or
 - (ii) on sections B or C 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 products must be declared either:

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

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

(a) Principal an ECSC steelworks

The works which invoices the delivery of the products to the customer outside the ECSC must declare the delivery in the main table and, if the 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 not be reported in the main table but only in Annex II.

(b) Principal not an ECSC steelworks

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

10. Deliveries for jobbing or subcontracting

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

11. Deliveries after jobbing or subcontracting

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

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

- (i) Products dispatched after jobbing must be declared by the jobber

- (aa) in Annex III if the products are returning to a works or a stockyard owned by the principal or to another ECSC steelworks,

- (bb) in Annex II if the products are dispatched to any other destination.

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

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

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

II. DEFINITIONS

- (i) General definitions of special steel: see questionnaire 2-16.
- (ii) Categories of alloy steel: see questionnaire 2-16.
- (iii) Product definitions and observations concerning the lines: see questionnaire 2-71.

[illegible]

ANNEX I	of which:	to the order of and on account for the steelworks making this declaration,
ANNEX II	additional	dispatches to other ECSC countries, in the order and on account for the steelworks making this declaration,
ANNEX III	additional	dispatches to other ECSC countries, in the order and on account for the steelworks making this declaration,

[illegible]

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Questionnaire 2-80

**QUALITY AND BASE STEELS
NEW ORDERS
(COMMUNITY AND THIRD COUNTRIES)**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General notes and definitions

1. New orders received in the period must be reported net of cancellations relating to orders in current and previous periods.
2. For other explanatory notes, see questionnaire 2-71 – Deliveries.

Questionnaire 2-90

NEW ORDERS (COMMUNITY AND THIRD COUNTRIES)

Country:		Month:												Year:			
Questionnaire to be returned in duplicate by the 5th of each month for the preceding month.																	
UNITS: tonnes		Line	FR Germany	France	Italy	Nether- lands	Belgium	Luxem- bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Total Community (01 - 12)	Third countries	Grand total (20 + 30)
PRODUCTS		Column	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	20	30	40
A. Products for reolling (1)																	
Ingots		110															
Semis (2)		120															
Hot rolled wide strip		130															
Total A		100															
B. Ingots and semis for direct use or export in third countries																	
Ingots and semis (2) for seamless tubes		210															
Other ingots and semis (2)		220															
Ingots		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 (< 600 mm) (4)		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																	
Cold rolled sheet, plate and strip, slit strip (≥ 500 mm) ≥ 3 mm		411															
< 3 mm		416															
semi- finished		421															
Electrical sheet and strip grain non oriented		424															
grain oriented		427															
Blackplate (2)		430															
Tinplate, other lined sheet, ECCS (6)		440															
Other coated sheet and strip		450															
Total D		400															
E. Long products																	
Wire rod in coils		510															
Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod (1))		520															
Merchant bars (including straightened rod)		530															
Wide flange beams (HE)		540															
Heavy I, U, H sections of 80 mm or more, sections for mining frames		550															
Sheet piling		560															
Railway material		570															
Total E		500															
TOTAL B + C + D + E		600															

(1) Or other processing as ECSC Treaty steel product.
(2) Including continuously cast.
(3) Including continuously cast, but excluding hot rolled round semis other than for seamless tubes.
(4) Hot rolled or hot rolled slit strip.
(5) Including cold rolled cross strip, for tinplate.
(6) Including ECSC narrow strip < 500 mm (non ECSC).
(7) Straightened rod for concrete reinforcement only.

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**Questionnaire 2-81
Part I**

**QUALITY AND BASE STEELS
NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. General notes and definitions

1. New orders received in the period must be reported net of cancellations relating to orders in current and previous periods.
2. For other explanatory notes, see questionnaire 2-71 – Deliveries.

II. Third country nomenclature

See questionnaire 2-72.

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**Questionnaire 2-81
Part II**

QUALITY AND BASE STEELS

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

Questionnaire 2-81
Part II

NEW ORDERS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

Country:		Month:		Year:								
To be returned in duplicate by registered post by the 25th of each month for the preceding month												
Unit: tonnes	Line	AMERICA				ASIA			AFRICA	AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	Grand total (100 + 200 + 300 + 400 + 500)	
		of which:		of which:		Total	China	India				Near and Middle East
Products	Column	Total (210 + 220 + 230 + 240)	North		South				Total	China	India	
			USA and possessions	Canada and Newfild.								
B. Ingots and semis (*) for direct use or export to third countries												
Total B 200												
C. Hot rolled flat products												
Hot rolled wide strip (for direct use)												
Narrow strip (< 600 mm) (†)												
Length cut from hot rolled wide strip												
≥ 3 mm												
< 3 mm												
Specialized mill plate (quarto plate)												
≥ 3 mm												
< 3 mm												
Wide flats												
Total C 300												
D. Other flat products												
Cold rolled sheet, plate and strip,												
slit strip (≥ 500 mm)												
≥ 3 mm												
< 3 mm												
semi-finished												
grain non oriented												
grain oriented												
Electrical sheet and strip												
424												
427												
430												
Blackplate (‡)												
Tinplate, other finned sheet, ECOS (‡)												
440												
Other coated sheet and strip												
450												
Total D 400												
E. Long products												
Wire rod in coils												
510												
Concrete reinforcing bars (including straightened rod (¶))												
520												
Merchant bars (including straightened rod)												
530												
Wide flange beams (HE)												
540												
Heavy I, U, H sections of 80 mm or more, sections for mining frames												
550												
Sheet piling												
560												
Railway material												
570												
Total E 500												
TOTAL B + C + D + E 600												

(*) Including ECOS narrow strip < 500 mm (non-ECSD).
(†) Straightened rod for concrete reinforcement only.

(‡) Including continuously cast, but excluding hot rolled round semis other than for seamless tubes.
(§) Hot rolled or hot rolled slit strip.
(¶) Including cold rolled narrow strip for tinplate.