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COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 772/2005

of 20 May 2005

concerning the specifications for the coverage of the characteristics and the definition of the technical format for the production of annual Community statistics on steel for the reference years 2003 to 2009

(Text with EEA relevance)

(OJ L 128, 21.5.2005, p. 51)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►**M1**	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1792/2006 of 23 October 2006	L 362	1	20.12.2006

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concerning the specifications for the coverage of the characteristics and the definition of the technical format for the production of annual Community statistics on steel for the reference years 2003 to 2009

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 48/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 5 December 2003 ([1]) and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 48/2004 established a common framework for the production of annual Community statistics on steel for the reference years 2003 to 2009.

(2) Pursuant to point (a) of Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 48/2004, implementing measures are necessary to specify the coverage of the characteristics required.

(3) Pursuant to point (b) of Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 48/2004, implementing measures are necessary to define the technical format for the transmission of annual Community statistics on steel.

(4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The specifications for the coverage of the characteristics shall be as laid down in the Annex I of this Regulation.

2. In these specifications, references to company accounts use the headings laid down in Article 9 and Article 23 of Council Directive 78/660/EEC ([2]) for the purposes of presentation of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, respectively.

Article 2

The technical format referred to in Article 6.2 of Regulation (EC) No 48/2004 shall be as laid down in Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

Member states shall apply these specifications and this technical format with respect to reference year 2003 and subsequent years.

([1]) OJ L 7, 13.1.2004, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 222, 14.8.1978, p. 11.

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Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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

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ANNEX I

COVERAGE OF CHARACTERISTICS

1. YEARLY STATISTICS ON THE STEEL AND CAST IRON SCRAP BALANCE SHEET

Preliminary remarks

Member States will be expected to collect this information from all works which produce iron, steel or products defined as group 27.1 of NACE. Rev. 1.1 and which consume and/or produce scrap. For the first reference year 2003 the Commission will accept that the population covered refers to group 27.1 of NACE Rev.1. A separate questionnaire must be completed for each works even if several of them form part of the same company. Where the works has a locally integrated steel foundry this should be considered an integrated part of the works. Locally integrated works are those under the same management and in the same location. The form applies to rolling mills which directly re-roll used products not usually considered as scrap. All iron and steelworks which have no resources of their own and which therefore buy in their scrap from other works must complete this survey in the same way as producers. As they are not classified in group 27.1 of NACE Rev. 1.1, iron foundries, whether locally integrated or not, and non-integrated steel foundries are excluded.

Scrap is considered to be:

— any iron or steel scrap arising during the production and processing of iron or steel or recovered from old articles of iron or steel which is suitable for remelting (including scrap which is purchased; but not including burnt calcinated castings or castings attacked by acid),

— runners and other steel pouring scrap (normal or bottom-poured), including tunnels and gates, waste from delivery pipes in bottom pouring etc., and also reject and defective ingots not included on production,

— ladle skulls (except from sand casting).

On the other hand, waste containing iron which is significantly contaminated with non-metallic material and which arises during melting or heat treatment or mechanical treatment should not be included under scrap, for example:

— blast-furnace runners,

— launders from casting, splash and other waste from pouring of iron, waste from casting pits,

— steelworks slag,

— scale from reheating furnaces and rolling and forging,

— splatter from converters,

— flue skull and lip skull, skulls and remainders arising from sand casting.

Specifications

Code: **1010**

Title: **Stocks on first day of year**

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

Code: **1020**

Title: **Arising within the works**

It includes:

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

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

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

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

Code: **1030**

Title: **Receipts (1031 + 1032 + 1033)**

Scrap received via a merchant acting as an intermediary is allocated as appropriate to the sources given as codes 1031, 1032 and 1033.

Ship-breaking scrap from demolition yards in the Community should be counted as domestic and Community scrap.

Code: **1031**

Title: **Receipts from home sources**

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

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

Code: **1032**

Title: **Receipts from Community countries**

This comprises receipts of scrap from other Community countries.

Code: **1033**

Title: **Receipts from third countries**

This comprises receipts of scrap from non-EU (or third) countries

Code: **1040**

Title: **Total available (1010 + 1020 + 1030)**

Sum of stocks on first day of the year, arising within the works and as receipts.

Code: **1050**

Title: **Consumption total …**

Consumption total shows the total quantities of scrap consumed in the production of iron in blast-furnaces, electric iron-making furnaces and also sinter plants, as well as the total consumption of scrap used in the total production of crude steel including the manufacture of special pig iron by recarburising steel and production of locally integrated steel foundries.

Code: **1051**

Title: **… of which electric furnaces**

Consumption of scrap in the production of steel in electric furnaces.

Code: **1052**

Title: **… of which stainless scrap**

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

Code: **1060**

Title: **Deliveries**

Report all deliveries of scrap, including to all foundries, even those locally integrated.

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Code: **1070**

Title: **Stocks on last day of year (1040 – 1050 – 1060)**

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

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

Preliminary remarks on the types of plant

Plant for load preparation include plant for preparation of burden and sinter plant.

As far as blast furnaces and electric iron making furnaces are concerned, only the consumption of fuel that is directly charged or used in furnaces as substitute for coke, that is, excluding consumption in hot blast stoves, fans and other ancillary blast furnace equipment (to be reported under other plants) is to be taken into account.

Melting shops include steelworks melting shops and continuous casting.

Electricity generating stations include consumption of fuel and energy used to produce all electricity in the works or in the joint generating stations of several steelworks. See also general note No 2.

Member States will be expected to collect this information from all iron and steelworks defined as group 27.1 of NACE Rev. 1.1, including re-rollers and electricity generating stations of the steel industry which are shared between several works and companies. These generating stations should be considered as steelworks of group 27.1 of NACE Rev. 1.1 for the purposes of these statistics.

Joint steel industry electricity generating stations

Electricity generating stations common to several works or steel companies should be included as an entity.

Joint steel industry generating stations should answer the survey directly. Works using the output of these generating stations should not, as to avoid double entries, include these data in their individual replies.

The steelworks should however show in their resources the receipts of electricity from joint generating stations as a total (code 3102) among their receipts from outside.

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

Plant producing electricity and steam

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

Energy consumption

In part A, enter the consumption of fuel and energy in the iron and steelworks and their auxiliary plants with the exception of coke ovens (blast furnaces, sinter plants, locally integrated steel foundries, rolling mills, etc.).

Include all the consumption by auxiliary plant (for example power stations and steam plant) even if they do not function solely for the iron and steelworks plant.

Exclude workshops integrated with the iron and steelworks whose activities are not covered by group 27.1 of NACE Rev. 1.1.

Part A: Annual statistics on the Fuel and Energy Consumption broken down by type of plant

Code: **2010**

Title: **Solid fuels (2011 + 2012)**

Solid fuels are to be recorded according to their state on receipt.

Code: **2011**

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Title: **Coke**

Includes coke, semi-coke, petroleum coke and coke fines.

Code: **2012**

Title: **Other solid fuels**

Includes coal and agglomerates, lignite and briquettes.

Code: **2020**

Title: **Liquid fuels**

Includes the consumption of all liquid fuels in the iron and steelworks and their auxiliary plant, in electricity generating stations, but with the exception of coke ovens.

Code: **2030**

Title: **Gas (2031 + 2032 + 2033 + 2034)**

The consumption to be recorded should be net consumption, not including losses and gas burnt off.

Gas consumption is to be recorded in gigajoules (1 gigajoule = 10^9 joules = 1 gigacalorie/4,186) based on the lower calorific value for each gas (for dry gas at 0° and 760 mm/Hg).

Code: **2040**

Title: **External deliveries of blast furnace gas**

It includes total external deliveries of blast furnace gas to public supply, to integrated steel coking plants, to other steelworks and to other customers.

Code: **2050**

Title: **External deliveries of converter gas**

It includes total external deliveries of converter gas to public supply, to integrated steel coking plants, to other steelworks and to other customers.

Part B: Annual statistics on the Balance Sheet for Electrical Energy in the Steel Industry

Specifications

Code: **3100**

Title: **Resources (3101 + 3102)**

See specifications for 3101 and 3102.

Code: **3101**

Title: **Gross production**

Gross production corresponding to the total consumption in electricity generating stations as reported in part A for electricity generating stations.

Code: **3102**

Title: **Receipts from outside**

Outside comprises the public networks, other countries, iron and steelworks (including common generating stations), steelworks coke ovens, locally integrated departments etc.

Code: **3200**

Title: **Used (3210 + 3220 + 3230)**

Total of line 3200 should correspond to that of line 3100.

Code: **3210**

Title: **Consumption by plant (3211 + 3212 + 3213 + 3214 + 3215 + 3216 + 3217)**

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Includes the total consumption by plant of lines (3211 + 3212 + 3213 + 3214 + 3215 + 3216 + 3217).

Code: **3217**

Title: **Other plant**

Refers to other types of plant as specified in part A.

Code: **3220**

Title: **Deliveries to outside**

See code 3102.

Code: **3230**

Title: **Losses**

Includes all electric energy losses.

3. ENQUIRY ON INVESTMENTS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (EXPENDITURE AND CAPACITY)

Part A: Annual statistics on expenditure

Preliminary remarks

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

Investment expenditure represents investment during the reference period in tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use (i.e. capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a service life of more than one year and including non-produced tangible goods such as land. The threshold for the useful life of a good that can be capitalised may be increased according to company accounting practices where these practices require a greater expected service life than the one-year threshold indicated above.

All investments are valued prior to (i.e. gross of) value adjustments, and before the deduction of income from disposals. Purchased goods are valued at purchase price, i.e. transport and installation charges, fees, taxes and other costs of ownership transfer are included. Own produced tangible goods are valued at production cost. Goods acquired through restructuring process (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, spin-off) are excluded. Purchases of small tools which are not capitalised are included under current expenditure.

Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of capital goods.

Current maintenance costs are excluded as is the value and current expenditure on capital goods used under rental and lease contracts.

Concerning the recording of investments where the invoicing, delivery, payment and first use of the good may take place in different reference periods, the following method is proposed as an objective:

— Investments are recorded when the ownership is transferred to the unit that intends to use them. Capitalised production is recorded when produced. Concerning the recording of investments made in identifiable stages, each part-investment should be recorded in the reference period in which it is made.

In practice this may not be possible and company accounting conventions may mean that the following approximations to this method need to be used:

— Investments are recorded in the reference period in which they are delivered,

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— investments are recorded in the reference period in which they enter into the production process,

— investments are recorded in the reference period in which they are invoiced,

— investments are recorded in the reference period in which they are paid for,

— investment is not recorded in the balance sheet. However, the additions, disposals and transfers of all fixed assets as well as the value adjustments of these fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet or the notes to the accounts.

Tangible goods are listed in company accounts under 'Fixed assets — tangible assets'.

Specifications by type of plant

Code: **4010**

Title: **Coking plant**

These include:

— Ovens including coke-oven batteries with ancillary equipment such as charges, pushers, crushers, etc., as well as coke cars and quenching towers,

— ancillary plant.

NB: Under each heading are included plant, buildings and ancillary equipment.

Code: **4020**

Title: **Plant for load preparation**

Includes plant for the preparation of iron ore and burden.

Code: **4030**

Title: **Plant for iron-making and ferro-alloys (including blast furnaces)**

Includes electric pig-iron furnaces, low shaft furnaces and other pre-melting plant, etc.

Code: **4040**

Title: **Steelworks melting shops**

The AOD process, vacuum and ladle treatments, etc. are regarded as treatment subsequent to the final process; the relevant investment expenditure (like all production) must be included in the category covering the appropriate final process.

When the works includes (or will include) a steel melting shop and a mixer, the expenditure relating to the mixer should be included with the corresponding melting shop. If the works has no melting shop, this expenditure should be included with the expenditure relating to the blast furnaces.

Code: **4041**

Title: **of which electric**

Includes EAF process for crude steel production, by electric (arc or induction) furnace.

Code: **4050**

Title: **Continuous casting**

Relates to continuously cast slabs, blooms, billets, beam blanks and tube semis, excluding head and tail crops.

Code: **4060**

Title: **Rolling mills (4061 + 4062 + 4063 + 4064)**

For each type of rolling mill, account should be taken of not only the expenditure relating to the mill itself, but also of those

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expenditures relating to plant upstream of the mills (e.g. reheating furnaces) and downstream (e.g. cooling beds, shears). Under the heading 'Others' (code 4070) are included the expenditures relating to all equipment that does not come under a special mill category apart from coating installations (tinning, zinc-coating, etc.), distinguished at code 4064.

Expenditure for skin-pass mills should be shown on code 4063 — cold wide strip mill.

Code: **4061**

Title: **Flat products**

This code records expenditure for hot rolling flat products mills.

Code: **4062**

Title: **Long products**

This code records expenditure for hot rolling long products mills.

Code: **4063**

Title: **Cold wide strip mills**

This code records expenditure for cold wide strip mills, continuous or not.

Code: **4064**

Title: **Coating installations**

This code records expenditure for coating installations (coating lines).

Code: **4070**

Title: **Other plant**

This code includes:

— All the central plants and distribution networks for electric power, gas, water, steam, air and oxygen.

— Transport, engineering workshops, laboratories and all other installations, which form part of the whole works but cannot be classified as part of a particular sector.

— Blooming, slabbing and billet mills when these semi-products are not continuously cast and reported under code 4050.

Code: **4200**

Title: **Of which to combat pollution**

Capital expenditures for methods, technologies, processes or equipment designed to collect and remove pollution and pollutants (e.g. air emissions, effluents or solid waste) after their creation, prevent the spread of and measure the level of the pollution, and treat and dispose of pollutants generated by the operating activity of the company.

This heading is the sum of expenditure in the environmental domains: Protection of ambient air and climate, Wastewater management, Waste management and Other environmental protection activities. Other environmental protection activities includes Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, Noise and vibration abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, Protection against radiation, Research and development, General environmental administration and management, Education, training and information, Activities leading to indivisible expenditure and Activities not elsewhere classified.

Included are:

— Investments in distinct, identifiable components supplementing existing equipment, which are implemented at the

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end of or completely outside the production line (end-of-pipe equipment).

— Investments in equipment (e.g. filters or separate cleaning steps) which compose or extract pollutants within the production line, when the removal of these added facilities would not affect in the main the functioning of the production line.

The main purpose or function of this capital expenditure is environmental protection and the total expenditure for these should be reported.

The expenditure should be reported gross of any cost-offsets resulting from the generation and sale of marketable by-products, savings made, or subsidies received.

Purchased goods are valued at the purchase price excluding deductible VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

Excluded are:

— Actions and activities beneficial to the environment that would have been taken regardless of environmental protection considerations, including measures that primarily aim at health and safety of the workplace and production security.

— Measures to reduce pollution when the products are used or scrapped (environmental adaptation of products), unless environmental policy and regulation extends the legal responsibility of the producer to cover also the pollution generated by the products when used, or for taking care of the products when they become waste.

— Resource use and saving activities (e.g. water supply or the saving of energy or raw materials), unless the primary purpose is environmental protection: e.g. when these activities aim at implementing national or international environmental policy and are not undertaken for cost-saving reasons.

Part B: Annual statistics on capacity

Preliminary remarks

The maximum possible production corresponds with that production which a works could produce during the year under consideration, taking into account normal or expected operating practices, operating methods and product mix. It is by definition higher than the actual production.

Changes in MPP will in general be related:

— to investments made although the expenditure and the change will not necessarily occur simultaneously,

— to effective or planned permanent closures, transfer or sale. The maximum possible production does not correspond to the technical or rated capacity of any piece of equipment but is based on the overall technical structure of the works, taking into account the relationships between the various stages of production, e.g. between steelworks and blast-furnaces.

The maximum possible annual production is the maximum production that can be attained during the year in question in ordinary working conditions, having regard to repairs, maintenance, and normal holidays, with the equipment available at the beginning of the year, taking account also of the supplementary production of equipment that will come into operation and existing equipment that should definitely be closed down during the course of the year. The development of the production is based on the probable proportions of the composition of the charge for each of the pieces of equipment under consideration and on the assumption that raw materials will be available.

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General methods of calculation

All installations not permanently closed must be included in the replies to the enquiry.

The calculation of MPP is based on the assumption of normal operating conditions, including:

— normal availability of labour, i.e. no changes should be made to MPP in the situation where a works adapts to fluctuating market conditions by temporary reductions or increases in its manning levels,

— normal availability of equipment, i.e. allowance should be made for periodic closures, for paid holidays, for routine maintenance and, where applicable, for the seasonal availability of electricity ([1]),

— normal availability of raw materials,

— normal distribution of charges, both raw materials and semi-finished products (unless otherwise specified, 'normal' means that of the preceding year) to the various installations. In cases where, for reasons specific to a given plant, changes to this distribution are necessary, such changes can be made only if the raw materials or semi-finished products are likely to be available in sufficient quantity,

— normal product mix, that of the previous year, unless specific changes are planned,

— no problems with the disposal of products,

— no strikes or lockouts,

— no technical accidents or plant failures,

— no serious interruptions due to the weather, e.g. flooding.

Commissioning or withdrawal from service

In cases where plant is to be commissioned, closed permanently, transferred or sold during the year in question, it is necessary to consider the date on which the entry or withdrawal will occur and calculate the MPP pro rata for the number of months the equipment is expected to operate. In the case of new equipment, particularly very large schemes, prudence should be exercised concerning the production achievable during the working-up period, which may extend over several years.

1. **Steelworks**

— *Converter steels:* in the case of converter steels (e.g. LD, OBM, etc.) all iron- and steelmaking plant must be considered together, i.e. the MPP of the steelworks can be limited by the availability of hot metal; in such cases the MPP of the steelworks must be calculated on the basis of the iron available allowing for the normal distribution of the iron between the steelworks, foundries, granulating plant and sales as appropriate and the normal scrap charge required for 1 tonne of the finished product.

— *Electric steels:* the normally available supplies of electric power must be considered.

— *General:* technical bottlenecks may exist in certain auxiliary plant which may limit, for example, the simultaneous utilization to only two furnaces out of three. (The cause may be a technical bottleneck in the oxygen supply, soaking-pits, overhead travelling cranes, etc.). Therefore each melting shop must be considered with all the auxiliary equipment which affects its utilisation.

([1]) Regular overhauls over a period of years (e.g. blast-furnace) may, however, be reduced to an annual 'average'.

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2. **Rolling mills and coating lines**

The MPP of a rolling mill or coating line must be established on the basis of a given product mix, i.e. on the basis of fixed volumes of given product sizes and sections. Where a company, as a result of unpredictable market conditions, feels unable to make a forecast, the product mix of the previous year should be used.

In addition, the MPP must also be established on the basis of the normal range of dimensions of the semi-finished products charged to the mill.

In calculating the MPP, account must be taken of upstream and downstream bottlenecks that exist in the whole plant, e. g. the availability of semi-finished products, the capacity for handling or finishing the product.

The purchase of semi-finished steel may allow the MPP of an otherwise constrained mill or group to be increased only if the necessary volume of semi-finished steel is likely to be available in a year of good trading conditions. This generally implies long-term contracts or well-defined supply programmes.

Generally, in an integrated works or in the works of a single group, there should be a balance between the steel production and production of rolled products, after allowing for a normal distribution of the available steel between rolling mills, foundries and semi-finished products for tube-making or forging.

As far as the actual production (code ACP) is concerned, it should be reported on the gross basis, at the final completion of each process stage, before any transformation.

It should include 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. It should cover all products and qualities (non-alloy and alloy grades), including those downgrades but not for immediate remelting, such as non-prime products, plate and sheet cutting and cropped ends; products recovered by cutting rolled or part-rolled steel products, or semis where the defective areas are scraped for immediate remelting.

The transmission of data related to the actual production is optional.

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

Specifications

Code: **5010**

Title: **Coke**

Output of coke ovens.

Code: **5020**

Title: **Load preparation**

Output of all sinter pellet and other plants producing agglomerated materials for blast furnace charge and directly reduced sponge iron.

Code: **5030**

Title: **Pig iron and ferro-alloys**

Output of all the iron, spiegel and high carbon ferro-manganese coming from blast furnaces and electric iron-making furnaces in the works.

Code: **5040**

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Title: **Crude steel**

Total crude steel.

Code: **5041**

Title: **of which electric**

— of which crude steel from electric (arc and induction) furnaces.

Code: **5042**

Title: **of which used in continuous casting**

— of which continuously cast slabs, blooms, billets, beam blanks and tube semis.

Code: **5050**

Title: **Products obtained directly by hot rolling (5051 + 5052)**

Includes total hot rolled products.

Code: **5051**

Title: **Flat products**

Includes total hot rolled flat products.

Code: **5052**

Title: **Long products**

Total hot rolled long products. For reasons of convenience, this code includes rolled semis for tubes as they cannot be classified under any other code.

Code: **5060**

Title: **Products obtained from hot rolling products**

(Excluding coated products)

Products obtained from hot rolling products (excluding coating products). This code includes hot narrow strip from hot rolled wide strip, hot plates cut from hot rolled wide strip, cold rolled flat products in sheet or coil form.

Code: **5061**

Title: **of which products obtained by cold rolling**

— of which flat products (sheet and strips) obtained by cold rolling.

Code: **5070**

Title: **Coated products**

This code includes packaging steels (tinplate, tinned sheet and strip, ECCS), all hot-dipped or electrolytically metal-coated sheet, plate and coils, flat or corrugated, and all sheet, plate and coils, flat or corrugated, coated with organic coatings.

The definition of codes in this survey is given with reference to the former Eurostat ECSC questionnaire 2-61.

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Code in this survey	Brief description of products	Reference to lines in ECSC questionnaire 2-61
5010	Output of coke ovens	1001
5020	Output of all sinter pellet and other plants producing agglomerated materials for blast furnace charge and directly reduced sponge iron	2001 + 2002
5030	Output of all the iron, spiegel and high carbon ferro-manganese coming from blast furnaces and electric iron-making furnaces in the works	3001
5040	Total crude steel	4000
5041	— of which crude steel from electric (arc and induction) furnaces	4002
5042	— of which continuously cast slabs, blooms, billets, beam blanks and tube semis	4099
5050	Total hot rolled products	5000
5051	Total hot rolled flat products	5100
5052	Total hot rolled long products. For reasons of convenience, this code includes rolled semis for tubes as they cannot be classified under any other code	5200 + 8001
5060	Products obtained from hot rolling products (excluding coating products). This code includes hot narrow strip from hot rolled wide strip, hot plates cut from hot rolled wide strip, cold rolled flat products in sheet or coil form	6010 + 6020 + 6030
5061	— of which flat products (sheet and strips) obtained by cold rolling	6030
5070	Coated products. This code includes packaging steels (tinplate, tinned sheet and strip, ECCS), all hot-dipped or electrolytically metal-coated sheet, plate and coils, flat or corrugated, and all sheet, plate and coils, flat or corrugated, coated with organic coatings	7100 + 7200 + 7300

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ANNEX II

TECHNICAL FORMAT

1. THE FORM OF THE DATA

The data are sent as a set of records of which a large part describes the characteristics of the data (country, year, economic activity etc.). The data itself is a number which can be linked to flags and explanatory footnotes. Confidential data should be sent with the true value being recorded in the value field and a flag indicating the nature of the confidential data being added to the record.

2. RECORD STRUCTURE

Records are made up of fields of variable length separated by semi-colons (;). The maximum expected length is shown in the table for your information. In order from left to right they are:

Field	Type	Maximum length	Values
Series	A	3	Alphanumeric code of the series (see list below).
Year	A	4	Year in four characters e.g. 2003.
Country	A	6	Country code (see list below).
Type of production	A	3	To distinguish Maximum Possible Production from the Actual Production (only used for the statistics on capacity) or to distinguish the type of plant (plant for load preparation, rolling mill departments, blast furnaces and electric iron making furnaces, electricity generating stations, melting shops, other plant) (only used for the statistics on fuel and energy consumption).
Variable	A	4	Variable code. The codes laid down in Regulation (EC) No 48/2004 on the production of annual Community statistics on the steel industry for the reference years 2003-2009 have 4 characters (see list below).
Data value	N	12	Numeric value of the data expressed as a whole number without decimal places.
Confidentiality flag	A	1	A, B, C, D: indicates that the data are confidential and the reason for that confidentiality (see list below). A blank space indicates non-confidential data.
Dominance	N	3	A numeric value less than or equal to 100. This indicates the percentage dominance of one or two enterprises which dominate the data and make it confidential. The value is rounded to the nearest whole number: e.g. 90,3 becomes 90, 94,50 becomes 95. This field is blank for non-confidential data. This field is only used when the confidentiality flags B or C are used in the previous field.
Units of data values	A	4	Codes for indicating the units.

▼B

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELDS

3.1. **The type of series**

Series type	Code
Yearly statistics on the steel and cast iron scrap balance sheet	S10
Annual statistics on the Fuel and Energy Consumption broken down by type of plant	S2A
Annual statistics on the Balance Sheet for Electrical Energy in the Steel Industry	S2B
Enquiry on Investments in the Iron and Steel Industry	S3A
Annual statistics on capacity	S3B

3.2. **Countries**

Country	Code
Belgium	BE
▼M1 Bulgaria	BG
▼B Czech Republic	CZ
Denmark	DK
Germany	DE
Estonia	EE
Greece	GR
Spain	ES
France	FR
Ireland	IE
Italy	IT
Cyprus	CY
Latvia	LV
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Hungary	HU
Malta	MT
Netherlands	NL
Austria	AT
Portugal	PT

▼B

Country	Code
Poland	PL

▼M1

Romania	RO

▼B

Slovenia	SI
Slovakia	SK
Finland	FI
Sweden	SE
United Kingdom	UK
Iceland	IS
Liechtenstein	LI
Norway	NO
Switzerland	CH

3.3. **Type of production or type of plant**

Type of production	Code
Maximum possible production	MPP
Actual production (optional)	ACP
Type of plant	
Plant for load preparation	PLP
Rolling mill departments	RMD
Blast furnaces and electric iron making furnaces	FRN
Electricity generating stations	EGS
Melting shops	MLS
Other plant	OTH

3.4. **Variables and unit of data value**

Code	Title	Unit of data value
	Steel and Cast Iron Scrap Balance Sheet	Metric tonnes
1010	Stocks on first day of year	MTON
1020	Arising within the works	MTON
1030	Receipts (1031 + 1032 + 1033)	MTON
1031	from home sources	MTON
1032	from Community countries	MTON
1033	from third countries	MTON
1040	Total available (1010 + 1020 + 1030)	MTON

▼B

Code	Title	Unit of data value
	Steel and Cast Iron Scrap Balance Sheet	Metric tonnes
1050	Consumption total …	MTON
1051	… of which electric furnaces	MTON
1052	… of which stainless scrap	MTON
1060	Deliveries	MTON
1070	Stocks on last day of year (1040 – 1050 – 1060)	MTON
	Fuel and Energy Consumption	
2010	Solid fuels (2011 + 2012)	MTON
2011	Coke	MTON
2012	Other solid fuels	MTON
2020	Liquid fuels	MTON
2030	Gas (2031 + 2032 + 2033 + 2034)	GJ
2031	Blast furnace gas	GJ
2032	Coke oven gas	GJ
2033	Converter gas	GJ
2034	Other gas	GJ
2040	External deliveries of blast furnace gas	GJ
2050	External deliveries of converter gas	GJ
	Annual statistics on the Balance Sheet for Electrical Energy in the Steel Industry	MWh
3100	Resources (3101 + 3102)	MWh
3101	Gross production	MWh
3102	Receipts from outside	MWh
3200	Used (3210 + 3220 + 3230)	MWh
3210	Consumption by plant (3211+3212+3213+3214+3215+3216+3217)	MWh
3211	Sinter plant and plant for preparation of burden	MWh
3212	Blast furnaces and electric iron making furnaces	MWh
3213	Electric melting shops and continuing casting	MWh
3214	Other melting shops and continuing casting	MWh
3215	Rolling mill departments	MWh
3216	Electricity generating stations	MWh

▼B

Code	Title	Unit of data value
	Steel and Cast Iron Scrap Balance Sheet	Metric tonnes
3217	Other plant	MWh
3220	Deliveries to outside	MWh
3230	Losses	MWh

Monetary data must be expressed in thousands of euros for euro zone countries and in thousands of national currencies for countries outside the euro area.

Code	Title	Unit of data value
	Investment expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry	Thousands of euros or thousands of national currency
4010	Coking plant	KEUR or KNC
4020	Plant for load preparation	KEUR or KNC
4030	Plant for iron making and ferro-alloys (including blast furnaces)	KEUR or KNC
4040	Steelworks melting shops	KEUR or KNC
4041	of which electric	KEUR or KNC
4050	Continuous casting	KEUR or KNC
4060	Rolling mills (4061 + 4062 + 4063 + 4064)	KEUR or KNC
4061	Flat products	KEUR or KNC
4062	Long products	KEUR or KNC
4063	Cold wide strip mills	KEUR or KNC
4064	Coating installations	KEUR or KNC
4070	Other plant	KEUR or KNC
4100	General total (4010+4020+4030+4040+4050+4060+4070)	KEUR or KNC
4200	Of which to combat pollution	KEUR or KNC
	Maximum Possible Production in the Iron and Steel Industry (Capacity)	1 000 tonnes per year
5010	Coke	1 000
5020	Load preparation	1 000
5030	Pig iron and ferro-alloys	1 000
5040	Crude steel	1 000
5041	of which electric	1 000
5042	of which used in continuous casting	1 000

▼B

Code	Title	Unit of data value
	Investment expenditure in the Iron and Steel Industry	Thousands of euros or thousands of national currency
5050	Products obtained directly by hot rolling (5051 + 5052)	1 000
5051	Flat products	1 000
5052	Long products	1 000
5060	Products obtained from hot rolling products (excluding coated products)	1 000
5061	of which products obtained by cold rolling	1 000
5070	Coated products	1 000

3.5. **Confidentiality flags**

Member States are asked to clearly indicate confidential data using the flags listed below:

Reason for confidentiality	Flag
Too few enterprises	A
One enterprise dominates the data	B
Two enterprises dominate the data	C
Confidential data due to secondary confidentiality	D

4. EXAMPLES OF RECORDS

Example 1

S10;2003;DE;;1010;12345;;;MTON

As far as the yearly statistics on the steel and cast iron scrap balance sheet is concerned, the stocks on 1.1.2003 in Germany was 12 345 metric tonnes. These data were not confidential.

Example 2

S3B;2003;SK;MPP;5010;12000;;;MTON

As far as the annual statistics on capacity are concerned, the maximal possible production of Coke in Slovakia in 2003 was 12 000 tonnes. These data were not confidential.

Example 3

S3B;2003;ES;ACP;5040;12000;B;95;MTON

As far as the annual statistics on capacity are concerned, the actual production of crude steel in Spain in 2003 was 12 000 tonnes. These data were confidential, as one enterprise dominated the data and represented 95 % of the production.

5. ELECTRONIC FORM

Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) the data and metadata required by this Regulation in an electronic format compliant with an interchange standard proposed by the Commission (Eurostat).