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)

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)

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.

Changes to legislation: *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Regulation (EC) No 772/2005. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

Article 3

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

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.

***Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Regulation (EC) No 772/2005. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

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:

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— 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 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**

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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.

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.