



EMERGING TRENDS AFFECTING STEEL EXCESS CAPACITY:

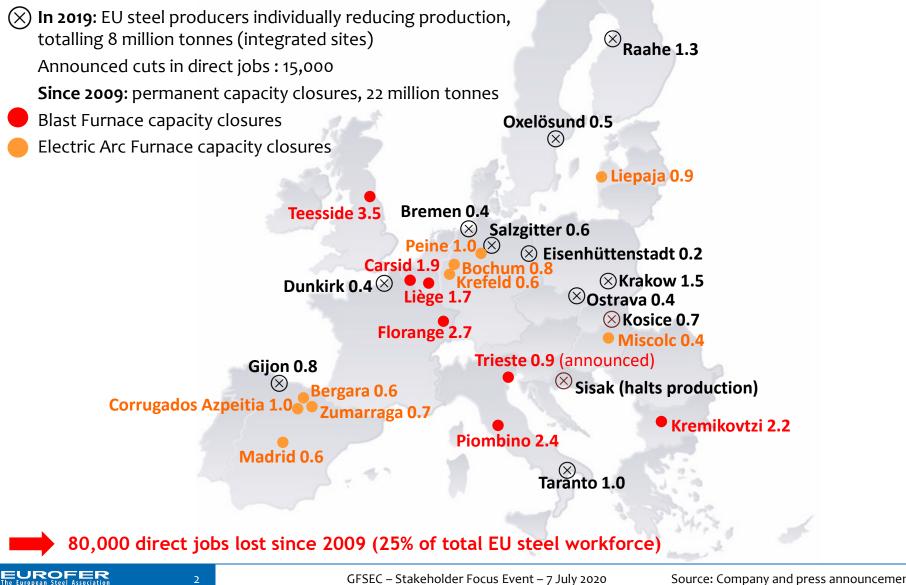
IMPACT OF COVID-19

GLOBAL FORUM ON STEEL EXCESS CAPACITY STAKEHOLDER FOCUS EVENT

7 JULY 2020

EUROPEAN STEEL INDUSTRY – PRE-CRISIS

EU STEEL PRODUCTION CUTS IN 2019 ADJUSTING TO CYCLICAL DEMAND DEPRESSION AND IMPORT PRESSURE // PERMANENT CAPACITY CLOSURES SINCE 2009



Impact on Production, in million MT

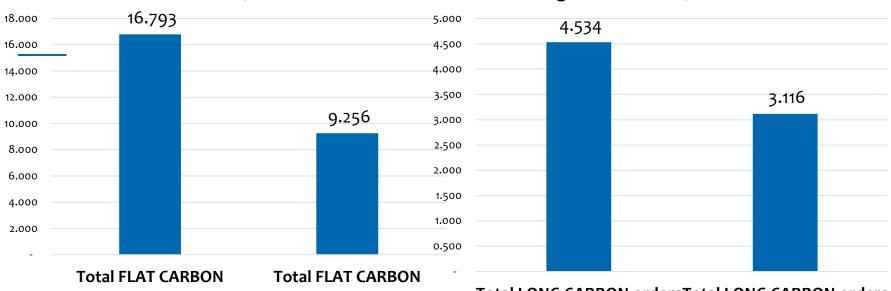


Production during the same period in 2019

Production from 16 March 2020 to date of current update

Decrease of 6.34 million tonnes since 16 March 2020, compared to same period of 2019

EUROFER SURVEY CRISIS IMPACT – STEEL ORDER INTAKE



Flat Carbon orders, in million MT



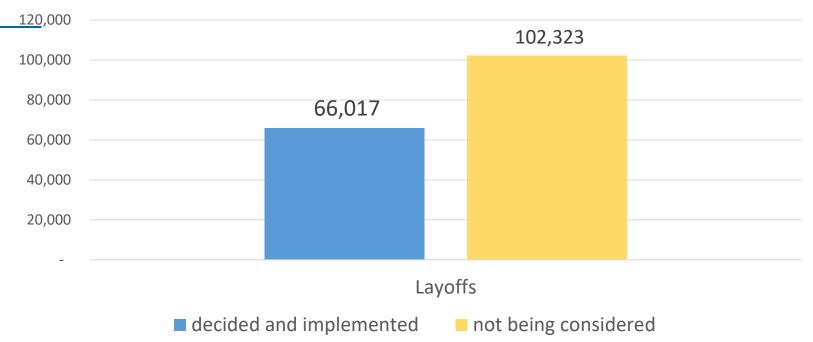
orders from the same period in 2019 Total FLAT CARBON orders from 16 March 2020 to date of current update

Total LONG CARBON ordersfrom the same period in2019of current update

Order intake: 30 to 48 % down overall

- Flat carbon orders: -45%
- Long carbon orders: -31%
- Stainless: -30%

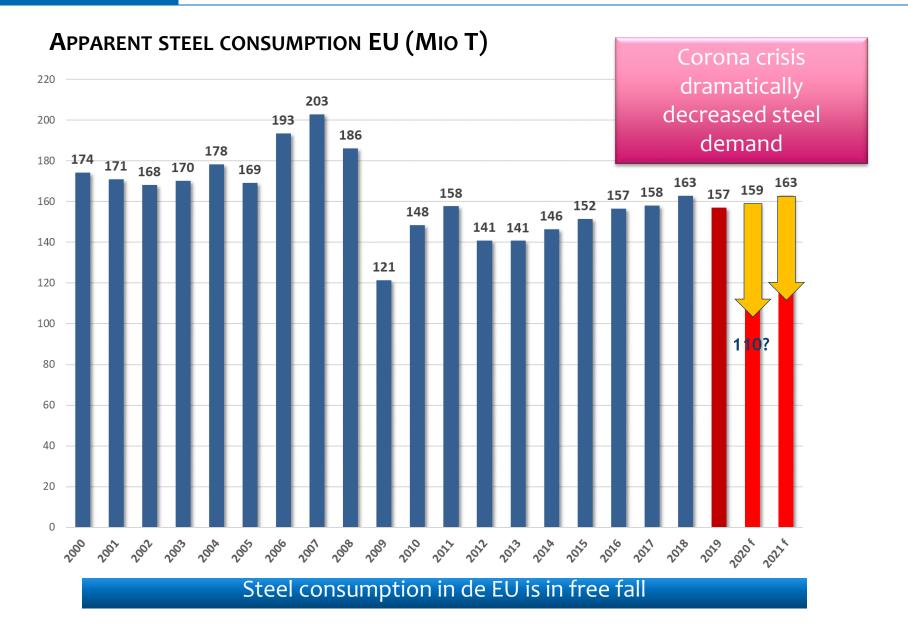
Lay-offs and reduced work



Workforce already affected by job reductions: 62,270 (37.1% of total)

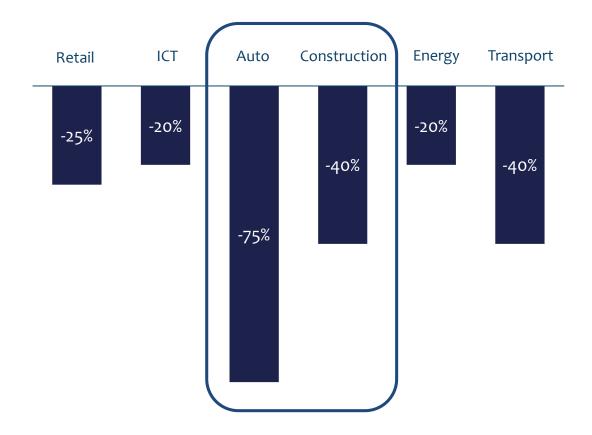
Additional 5,149 (3.1%) considered for layoffs

EU STEEL DEMAND

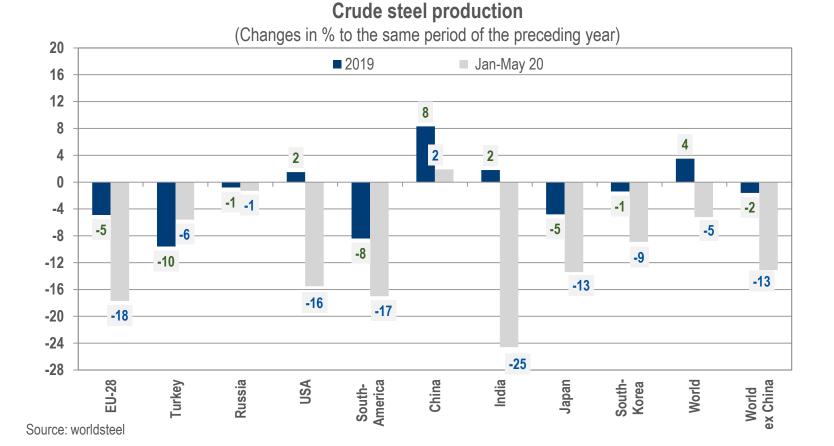


EVOLUTION OF EU STEEL DEMAND DUE TO COVID-19 CRISIS

Assumption of production cut by sector during lockdowns (situation April)



Global Steel Production: Only China is increasing production during the crisis

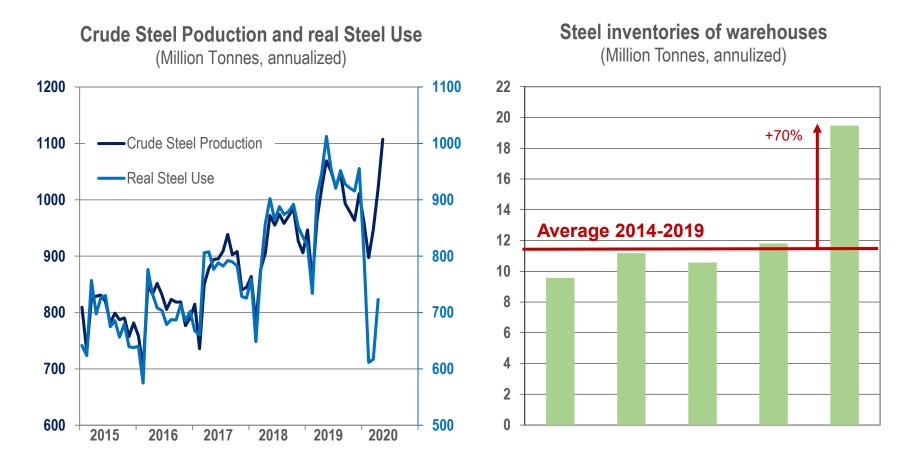


EUROFER The European Steel Association

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Significant declines in all countries except in China.

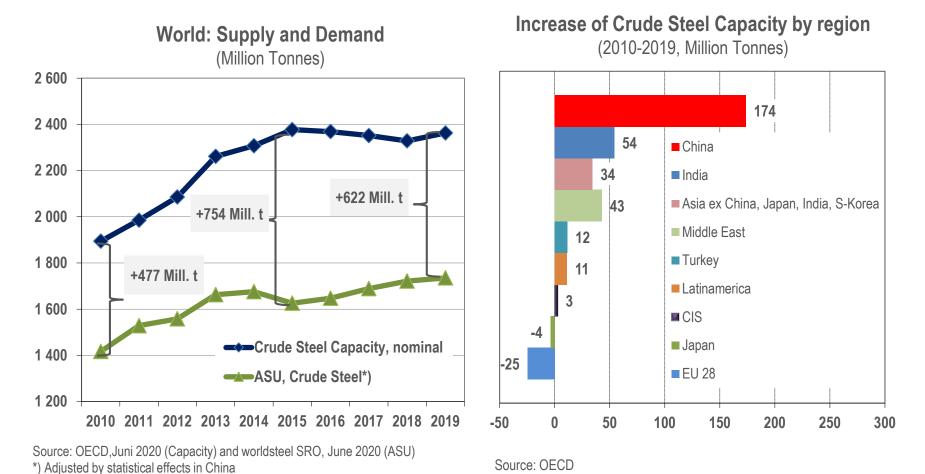
China: Production significantly exceeds real steel use



Source: worldsteel, NBS and Calculation WV Stahl (real Steel Use)

GLOBAL EXCESS CAPACITY

Structural problem: Global overcapacity is raising again - especially because of China



Global steel capacities are expected to increase further in 2020.

- Over the past decade, China has accounted for over half of global capacity building.
- Only the EU has significantly reduced capacity.

<u>Conclusions</u>

- EU steel industry and market already weakened in 2019 by cyclical demand depression and import pressure: production reduction, job cuts, continuation capacity closures
- EU steel market and industry severely hit by the immediate impact of the covid-19 crisis: drastic production cuts, massive lay-offs, organizing to cope with sudden domestic demand collapse (automotive, construction)
- Global perspective:
 - EU among the regions most aggressively aligning to the impact of the crisis
 - China's continued production increase causing new imbalances domestically (inventory build-up) and internationally (export surge)
 - Global excess capacity reaching a new ten years high

<u>Messages</u>

- The work of the GFSEC has become more important than ever before in the light of the most severe crisis since WW II. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to make China coming back to the discussion table. Moreover, we need a very intensive monitoring of the evolving situation of global overcapacity. Only if the steel industry does have reliable numbers on the capacity and the demand situation, informed investment and closure decisions can be made.
- Transparency in and addressing capacity-related subsidisation and support measures need to remain the policy focus of the future GFSEC work differentiated from measures limited in time, targeted and proportionate to the scale of the crisis
- Increased risks of market-disrupting trade flows when demand return locally; are the necessary emergency trade action tools available?