

**PRESS RELEASE**

**Moderate but continued growth expected for global steel demand**

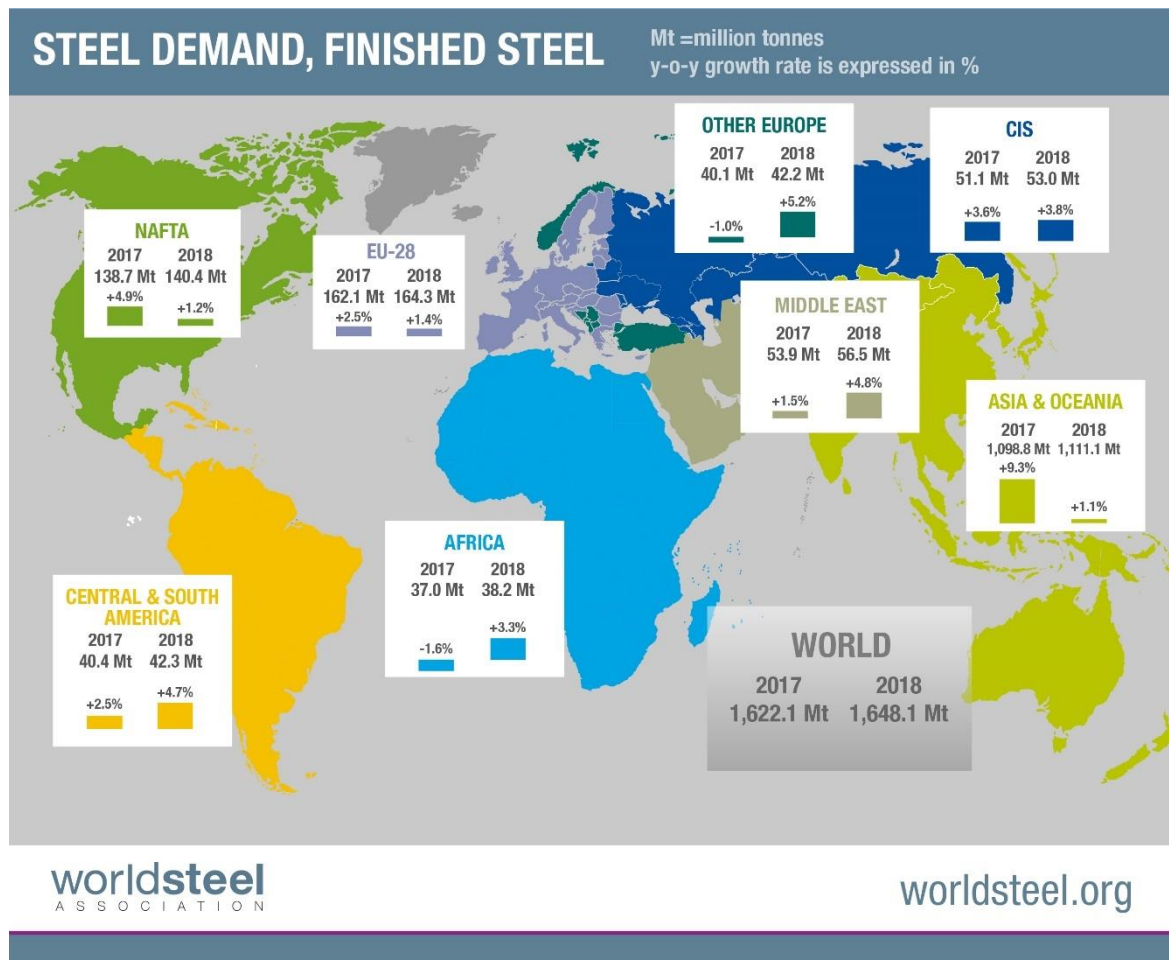
**worldsteel Short Range Outlook October 2017**

Brussels, 16 October 2017 - The World Steel Association (worldsteel) today released its October 2017 Short Range Outlook (SRO). worldsteel forecasts global steel demand will reach 1,622.1 Mt in 2017. In 2018, it is forecast that global steel demand will reach 1,648.1 Mt.

worldsteel forecasts that global steel demand excluding China will reach 856.4 Mt, an increase of 2.6% in 2017 and 882.4 Mt, an increase of 3.0% in 2018.

\* Please see *A special note on China* below.

Commenting on the outlook, Mr T.V. Narendran, Chairman of the worldsteel Economics Committee said, “progress in the global steel market this year to date has been encouraging. We have seen the cyclical upturn broadening and firming throughout the year, leading to better than expected performances for both developed and developing economies, although the MENA region and Turkey have been an exception.



The risks to the global economy that we referred to in our April 2017 outlook, such as rising populism/protectionism, US policy shifts, EU election uncertainties and China deceleration, although remaining, have to some extent abated. This leads us to conclude that we now see the best balance of risks since the 2008 economic crisis. However, escalating geopolitical tension in the Korean peninsula, China's debt problem and rising protectionism in many locations continue to remain risk factors.

In 2018, we expect global growth to moderate, mainly due to slower growth in China, while in the rest of the world, steel demand will continue to maintain its current momentum.

So, world steel demand is recovering well, driven largely by cyclical factors rather than structural. The lack of a strong growth engine to replace China and a long term decline in steel intensity due to technological and environmental factors will continue to weigh on steel demand in the future."

***\*A special note on China:***

**China closed most of its outdated induction furnaces in 2017, a category which was generally not captured in official statistics. With closure of the induction furnaces, the demand from this sector of the market is now satisfied by mainstream steel makers and therefore captured in the official statistics in 2017. Consequently, the nominal growth rate for steel demand in China increased to 12.4% or 765.7 Mt. Disregarding this statistical base effect worldsteel expects that the underlying growth rate of China's steel demand for 2017 will be 3%, which will make the corresponding global growth rate 2.8%.**

**Global economic momentum bodes well for steel demand growth in the short term**

Both advanced and developing economies are exhibiting stronger economic momentum this year. Confidence and investment sentiments are improving in a large part of the world despite some financial market volatility and growing concern of stock market overvaluation.

Also on a positive note, global trade is gaining momentum despite worries about rising protectionism and talks of rearranging existing free trade agreements.

**Developed economies gain strong foothold for recovery**

The US economy continues to exhibit robust fundamentals supported by strong consumer spending and rising business confidence. Concern about tensions within the EU particularly over migration policies is receding and the EU economic recovery is broadening. Japanese steel demand is showing better than expected performance benefitting from the government stimulus package, improving exports and preparations for the 2020 Olympic games. South Korea's steel demand is suffering from high consumer debts, weakening construction and a depressed shipbuilding sector, while escalated tension around the North Korean nuclear weapons threat poses a serious and highly unpredictable risk.

With these generally favourable developments steel demand in the developed economies is expected to increase by 2.3% in 2017 and 0.9% in 2018.

## **China**

The Chinese economy, which has been gradually decelerating, is increasingly supported by consumption while investment continues to decelerate. However, government stimuli, particularly a moderate boost to the construction programme, contributed to increased GDP growth in 2017.

China's steel demand is expected to increase by 3% in 2017, an upward revision over the previous forecast. The recent closure of induction furnaces will lead to a one-off jump in measured steel use in 2017 to 12.4% (please see [A special note on China](#) above).

The outlook for China's steel demand in 2018 remains subdued, showing no growth over 2017 as the government resumes and strengthens its efforts on economic rebalancing and environmental protection.

## **Developing countries are benefitting from the global recovery and economic reforms, but to varying degrees**

Developing countries benefit from a strengthening global economy. The reform agendas in many developing countries such as Egypt, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and India is expected to enhance their growth potential over time.

India had a slowdown in economic activity in 2017, but accelerating government reforms are expected to bring about a better investment environment leading to growth in the coming years. Investment activities are still driven by government initiatives and private sector investment is still restrained due to leveraged corporate balance sheets.

ASEAN remains a high growth region, especially Vietnam and the Philippines, while more mature economies such as Thailand and Malaysia are showing slower growth.

In the CIS steel demand is expected to strengthen in 2017-2018 and specifically Russia is likely to maintain its slow recovery.

Turkish steel demand is expected to resume growth momentum in 2018.

The MENA region's outlook has suffered from low oil prices, geopolitical strife and high inflation. The region would benefit from reconstruction efforts once the major conflicts are ended. GCC countries continue to struggle with the low oil price environment.

Countries in South America have been slow so far to benefit from the recovery in the global economy. In Brazil continuing depressed construction activity has held demand recovery back in 2017 but a stronger recovery is expected in 2018.

Steel demand in the developing economies excluding China is expected to grow by 2.8% in 2017 and 4.9 % in 2018.

## **The construction and machinery sectors are likely to benefit from improving investment sentiments while the automotive sector might moderate**

The construction sector in the developed economies, which had been slow to recover from its collapse after the 2008 economic crisis, is now showing more positive signs both in the residential and

commercial sectors due to rising incomes and improving investment sentiments. Infrastructure investment, which has been driving steel demand in developing countries, is likely to get some additional support from the developed world's infrastructure renewal initiatives.

The global automotive sector is reporting a strong performance in 2017 with an especially strong performance in Turkey and Mexico. However, in the US and China the auto sector could moderate and this trend is likely to extend to other countries in 2018.

# Ends #

**Notes to editors:**

- The World Steel Association (worldsteel) is one of the largest and most dynamic industry associations in the world. worldsteel members represent approximately 85% of the world's steel production, including over 150 steel producers with 9 of the 10 largest steel companies, national and regional steel industry associations, and steel research institutes.
- The global growth rate of 7% in the SRO table is due to high nominal growth of 12.4% in China due to the statistical anomaly associated with induction furnace capacity closures as explained in the special note on China in the text above.

**Table 1. Steel Demand Forecasts**

SRO October 2017, finished steel products

Regions	million tonnes			y-o-y growth rates, %		
	2016	2017 (f)	2018 (f)	2016	2017 (f)	2018 (f)
European Union (28)	158.2	162.1	164.3	2.8	2.5	1.4
Other Europe	40.5	40.1	42.2	1.2	-1.0	5.2
CIS	49.4	51.1	53.0	-2.7	3.6	3.8
NAFTA	132.2	138.7	140.4	-1.5	4.9	1.2
Central and South America	39.4	40.4	42.3	-13.5	2.5	4.7
Africa	37.6	37.0	38.2	-2.7	-1.6	3.3
Middle East	53.1	53.9	56.5	-1.4	1.5	4.8
Asia and Oceania	1 005.4	1 098.8	1 111.1	2.2	9.3 *	1.1
<b>World</b>	<b>1 515.9</b>	<b>1 622.1</b>	<b>1 648.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.0 *</b>	<b>1.6</b>
World excl. China	834.8	856.4	882.4	0.8	2.6	3.0
Developed Economies	398.8	408.1	412.0	0.0	2.3	0.9
China	681.0	765.7	765.7	1.3	12.4 *	0.0
Em. and Dev. Economies excl. China	436.0	448.2	470.4	1.5	2.8	4.9
ASEAN (5)	74.1	77.7	83.0	13.9	4.8	6.8
MENA	72.6	72.6	75.8	-0.5	0.0	4.5

f - forecast

ASEAN (5): Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

**Table 2. Top 10 Steel Using Countries 2016**

SRO October 2017, finished steel products

Countries	million tonnes			y-o-y growth rates, %		
	2016	2017 (f)	2018 (f)	2016	2017 (f)	2018 (f)
China	681.0	765.7	765.7	1.3	12.4	0.0
United States	91.8	96.2	97.3	-4.5	4.8	1.1
India	83.5	87.1	92.1	4.1	4.3	5.7
Japan	62.2	64.0	64.5	-1.2	2.9	0.8
South Korea	57.1	56.2	56.4	2.3	-1.5	0.4
Germany	40.5	41.4	41.6	3.1	2.1	0.6
Russia	38.2	39.2	40.5	-3.6	2.6	3.2
Turkey	34.1	33.5	35.5	-0.9	-1.7	6.0
Mexico	25.4	26.8	27.6	2.5	5.7	3.0
Italy	24.1	23.9	24.2	-1.6	-0.6	0.9

f - forecast

**\*: a special note on China:**

China closed most of its outdated induction furnaces in 2017, a category which was generally not captured in official statistics. With closure of the induction furnaces, the demand from this sector of the market is now satisfied by mainstream steel makers and therefore captured in the official statistics in 2017. Consequently, the nominal growth rate for steel demand in China increased to 12.4% or 765.7 Mt. Disregarding this statistical base effect worldsteel expects that the underlying growth rate of China's steel demand for 2017 will be 3%, which will make the corresponding global growth rate 2.8%.