2013 ANNUAL REPORT

& EUROPEAN STEEL IN FIGURES

EUROFER
The European Steel Association

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INTRODUCTION

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The European Steel Association

A strong and competitive steel sector is the foundation for Europe's economy and growth. The EU is the second largest producer of steel in the world, with an output of over 177 million tonnes of steel last year, accounting for 11 percent of global output. 500 production sites are split among 24 Member States. 337 000 employees produce steel or work on special steel products day by day, many of them in shift work.

Steel forms industrial value chains with sectors such as automotive, construction, electronics, mechanical and electrical engineering. No car, no plane, no train, no house, no bridge, no wind-tower could be constructed, no ton of oil or gas transported without steel.

2013 was a challenging year. The still ongoing economic crisis has led to a downturn in production and demand, which remains 27 percent below pre-crisis levels in Europe. The EUROFER Economic and Steel Market Outlook shows clearly the difficult situation the steel industry has been in. Several production sites have closed or reduced their output with corresponding job losses, with up to 80 000 jobs lost since 2008 about 19 percent of our total workforce.

The pressure to restructure and reduce production capacity was one of the main challenges for the steel industry in 2013, as was the need to stay cost competitive versus global competition while maintaining enterprise value.

2013 was the year of big political announcements as far as industry in general and our industry in particular were concerned. The debate on industrial competitiveness became well established in Brussels in 2013.

The language coming out of the European Commission certainly changed. There is clear recognition that industry is a core economic activity, central for long term growth and the creation of employment. That manufacturing industry is essential for the European economy and that the steel industry is a crucial foundation industry on which the industrial base of Europe depends. The Commission supported by the Member States has the ambition to halt the declining share of industry in European GDP and restore it, to a minimum of 20 percent of economic output.

The Steel Action Plan was born.

INTRODUCTION

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In the EU, steel demand depends on the economic and financial condition of a few key steel using industries – for example the construction and the automotive sectors account for a combined share of approximately 40 percent of steel demand. Engineering industries are also important drivers for the steel industry's prosperity. The financial crisis however had a substantial negative impact on all of these industries. Hence the proposal of the Commission in the action plan to stimulate steel demand.

The Commission also made several commitments: to promote key-steel using sectors, to secure a level playing field through action against unfair trade practices and to recalibrate energy, climate, resource and energy efficient policies to boost competitiveness.

These measures are timely, indeed well overdue.

Debate has especially centred round two issues - energy prices in Europe and climate policy.

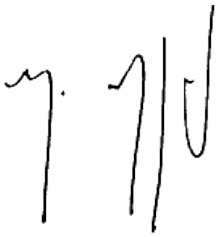
Energy costs represent up to 40 percent of total operational costs. European industry is faced with higher energy prices than all of its international competitors. Average end-user electricity prices for EU-industry are twice those in the US and substantially higher than those in most other OECD countries. Between 2005 and 2012 European industry faced electricity price increases of on average 38 percent whereas the corresponding figure was minus 4 percent for the US. The underlying analysis for the Commission's Energy Roadmap 2050 suggests that electricity prices are likely to increase further during the period up to 2030.

The conditions under which the EU ETS was established in 2005 resp. 2008 have fundamentally changed. It is no longer credible for Europe to adopt increasingly impossible unilateral targets for CO_2 reduction if no other part of the world follows. It is clear also that changes have to be made to the implementation of climate policy to better protect the competitivity of Europe's industries.

We share the ambition to find an effective response to climate change. But we must find the right balance between climate targets, energy policy and industrial competitiveness. Creating an industrial museum of Europe will do nothing for jobs, welfare, innovation and enterprise.

In any case the industry welcomes this bold initiative by Vice-President Tajani. It is encouraging that there is recognition that even in a mature economy like Europe it is vital to preserve industry as a source of wealth and employment.

Wolfgang Eder
President



Gordon Moffat
Director General

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HESITANT RECOVERY EU ECONOMY IN 2013

The EU economy started 2013 on a weak footing with the continuation of recessionary conditions which had characterised the preceding year. Key factors driving uncertainty were weak confidence, credit constrains and liquidity problems.

The EU came out of recession in the second quarter as GDP posted its first quarter-on-quarter growth since mid-2011. Exports provided the strongest contribution to the 0.4 percent growth of GDP. However, there was also support from household and government consumption and investment, expenditure components which had dragged down domestic demand in preceding quarters. The EU returning to growth triggered an improvement in confidence indicators.

Divergences at the country level remained significant in the first half of the year. While GDP in most Northern Eurozone countries came close to a stabilisation or registered some growth, economic conditions in most peripheral countries in the South remained difficult, with at best a moderate easing in the rate of decline of GDP.

Economic growth continued hesitantly in the second half of 2013. GDP growth strengthened to 0.4 percent quarter-on-quarter in the final quarter following slightly weaker growth in third quarter. Underlying trends at the country level continued to diverge, but became less North-South oriented.

The fragile recovery in H2-2013 resulted in GDP over the whole of 2013 stagnating compared with 2012.

2014: MODEST GROWTH AHEAD

Early 2014 the economic outlook is more benign than a year ago. The continued rise in confidence indicators and more robust hard data signal that the EU economy is in the process of making a slow but steady transition to a broader and more durable recovery.

Improving domestic demand conditions – supported by the continuation of accommodative monetary ECB policies and less fiscal tightening - suggest that in the course of 2014 economic momentum in the EU will gain further strength. The expected synchronised upturn of the advanced economies in 2014 will be supportive to international trade and as a consequence to exports.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STEEL USING SECTORS: ACTIVITY GRADUALLY GAINING TRACTION

The business climate for the steel using sectors remained difficult in the first months of 2013.

The key factor hampering activity was uncertainty. Also unusual harsh winter conditions had a negative effect on production activity, especially in construction and its supply chain. Although also industrial indicators improved from Q2 onwards, their readings remained consistent with a continued albeit moderating downward trend in industrial activity.

Broadly in line with the improvement in manufacturing indicators, EU industrial production started to show signs of improvement from mid-2013 onwards, particularly so in the automotive sector. Meanwhile, the decline in construction activity showed the first tentative signs of bottoming out in the final months of 2013.

Total activity in the steel using sectors fell by almost 2 percent in 2013.

In 2014 activity in the steel using sectors is seen gradually gaining traction after the weak performance over the past two years. As EU and global economic momentum builds, the investment cycle will turn positive again, to a significant extent supported by pent-up demand.

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STEEL MARKET

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

In 2013, crude steel production in the EU amounted to 166 million tonnes, 1.5 percent below the 169 million tonnes produced in 2012. Output edged up in the second half of 2013, rising some 3 percent compared with the same period of 2012, in a reflection of the cautious improvement of EU steel market conditions from mid-2013 onwards.

SUPPLY-DEMAND WELL BALANCED DURING 2013

Following a weak first half – mirroring sluggish end-user fundamentals and a negative impact from steel intensity on final steel consumption - the year-on-year decline in real steel consumption eased in the second half, on a par with the general trend of improving activity in several steel using sectors in the EU. This implies that on balance final demand in H2-2013 slightly exceeded expectations, underpinning that the stabilisation of the downward trend in real consumption has become undeniable. All in all, EU real steel consumption fell by around 2.5 percent in 2013.

In the first half of 2013, the reduction in apparent steel consumption was on a par with the drop in real consumption; inventory changes did not have a significant impact on the trend in steel demand in this period.

The reduction in demand in the first half of last year was more or less reversed in the second half. Key factors in this positive trend have been the low level of inventories which did not require the massive destocking as seen in H2-2012 and real steel consumption slightly outperforming expectations. As low stocks also meant that real and apparent steel consumption were closely balanced, the cautious upturn in steel users' activity translated directly into better demand levels. On balance, apparent steel consumption in 2013 stabilised at just below the year earlier level.

EU apparent consumption is forecast to rise by around 3 percent in 2014, reflecting higher levels of activity in the steel using sectors and as a consequence strengthening real consumption. As stocks in the supply chain at the start of this year are still rather low, some restocking is expected as well.

TRADE VOLUMES

Total third country imports into the EU rose 10 percent to almost 24 million tonnes in 2013. While imports of semis remained close to the year earlier level, finished product imports increased by 14 percent.

STEEL MARKET

In spite of weak demand conditions, import pressure was particularly high in the first quarter. From the second quarter onwards, imports arriving in the EU moderated to some extent; Q4 imports showed again a rising trend compared with the preceding quarters.

At the flat product level, imports increased 14 percent in 2013. Imports of cold-rolled sheets showed the strongest increase in 2013, rising by 38 percent. Also imports of hot-rolled wide strip and hot-dipped metallic coated sheets increased significantly.

Long product imports grew on average 16 percent. Beams imports rose 50 percent and wire rod imports by 20 percent.

With regards to the main countries of origin, Ukraine and the Russian Federation continued to dominate semis' imports, whereas China, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey and South Korea accounted for about 70 percent of finished product imports.

For 2014 it is expected that imports from third countries will remain relatively close to the levels registered in 2013

EU steel exports to third countries fell 4 percent in 2013 to 30 million tonnes. The decline was driven by finished products, whereas semis' exports increased moderately. Due to the combined effect of rising imports and falling exports, the EU net trade narrowed from 10 million tonnes in 2012 to 6.6 million tonnes in 2013.

The trade surplus in flat products was 2.4 million tonnes whereas net exports of long products amounted to 7.7 million tonnes. Meanwhile, the trade deficit in semis amounted to 3.5 million tonnes.

At the product level, rebar, wire rod and beams remained the most commonly exported steel products.

Since no major shifts took place with respect to the main countries of destination, Algeria remained the main outlet for EU long product exports, whereas Turkey was the key export market for flat products.

The outlook for the 2014 is for a moderate increase in third country exports in line with the expected increase in global steel demand.

DELIVERIES OF STEEL (ALL QUALITIES EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL)

Total deliveries of finished products decreased 2.5 percent in 2013. Domestic deliveries to the EU market almost 2 percent lower than in 2012; due to the rise in imports in 2013, EU mills lost market share in their home market to foreign suppliers. Meanwhile, export deliveries to third countries fell by 6.2 percent.

Total Steel Deliveries	**-2.5%**
of which to the EU28 market	-1.8%
of which to export markets	-6.2%

STEEL MARKET

In 2013, total flat product deliveries declined by 0.6 percent. Deliveries by EU mills to the domestic market stabilised on average around the year earlier level, hiding a 2 percent rise in strip mill product deliveries and 9.5 percent drop in quarto plate deliveries. Export deliveries fell by 5.1 percent.

Total Flat Product Deliveries	**-0.6%**
of which to the EU28 market	+0.1%
of which to export markets	-5.1%

In 2013, deliveries of long products to the domestic EU market fell by 5.2 percent. While deliveries of long products for construction applications suffered another sharp drop – with beams deliveries falling by 6.4 percent and deliveries of reinforcing bars including deformed rod by 12 percent - deliveries of merchant bars and wire rod contracted by just over 1 percent thanks to improving demand for engineering qualities. Meanwhile, export deliveries fell 7.3 percent.

Total Long Product Deliveries	**-5.2%**
of which to the EU28 market	-4.7%
of which to export markets	-7.3%

STAINLESS STEELS

The European market supply of stainless steels increased by 2.3 percent in 2013 as the bottom of the business cycle appeared to have been passed but still in the absence of a robust recovery in demand. With credit difficult to secure, most actors in the supply chain have been ordering short-term, keeping stocks at a minimum. For this reason the European market was basically flat during the major part of the year. An upturn in activity levels was slowly recorded as from the traditionally quiet summer months, leaving a sentiment of cautious optimism regarding prospects for 2014 as market fundamentals are expected to improve further. However, competition from the Far East exacerbated by the over-capacity situation in PR China and other Asian producing countries is a serious matter of concern on the European scene.

Total deliveries of stainless steel finished products by Community producers on the EU market decreased by 2 percent year-on-year whereas imports from third countries grew by 27.3 percent, reflecting the structural imbalance in Asia and the need for local producers to unload their excess capacities in Europe.

Stainless steel melting by the Union producers decreased by 3.7 percent in 2013, falling a bit short of 7.2 Million tonnes, in contrast to the trend of global world stainless steel production which grew by 7.8 percent year-on-year to reach 38.1 Million tonnes, consequent to the unrelenting expansion of Chinese output representing nowadays 49.8 percent of the world total production (source: ISSF).

In the flat products segment, EU apparent consumption increased by 3.0 percent in 2013 vs. 2012, whereby imports from third countries rose by 30 percent while domestic deliveries decreased by 2.1 percent. In the hot rolled long products category, market supply in the Union dropped by 0.4 percent year-on-year as domestic supplies declined by 1.5 percent and imports from third countries grew by 10.3 percent. This increase of import pressure in the hot rolled long products segment was further aggravated by the steady erosion of the European mills' downstream markets as imports from Asia, notably India, continue to gain participation in the stainless steel cold finished bars, drawn wires and fasteners markets.

Real demand of all stainless steel products in the EU declined by a further 1.7 percent in 2013 (last estimate from ISSF) and was predicted to remain in the range of 12 – 14 percent below pre-crisis levels.

With the improvement of economic conditions gaining pace in 2014, activity should gradually increase in the main stainless steel consuming sectors. Hence, the stainless steel real consumption is forecast to grow moderately in 2014.

The consolidation and capacity reductions which the EU stainless steel flat products sector is currently implementing should help the European industry in responding to changes in demand and to strengthen its competitiveness provided that this effort is not nullified by an uncontrolled flow of unfair imports.

STEEL MARKET

ALLOY SPECIAL STEELS (OTHER THAN STAINLESS)

After a de-stocking phase and low sales activity in the 4th quarter 2012, most EU producers of alloy special steels recorded an improvement of order bookings in the 1st quarter 2013 which continued at a stable level until late in the year. Hence, for most of 2013, EU producers recorded a decent capacity loading, it being understood that operational capacities had been previously adjusted to reflect the crisis situation. Nevertheless, market price conditions remained poorly remunerative. Consequently, EU producers' margins were still on the low side at the end of 2013.

Whilst the light vehicles sales declined further in all major EU markets during 2013, the European production was slightly above the level of 2012 and demand of alloy steels from the German vehicles sector continued at a sustained level. Mechanical engineering recorded another slight decline in activity whereas the market of the oil and gas and other energy-related applications could hardly grow any further from its peak level recorded in 2012.

During 2013, credit tightening continued to exert a significant pressure on transactions and payment issues continued to be a serious matter of concern, especially in the south of Europe.

All in all, the EU market supply of alloy special steels increased by 2.6 percent in 2013, whereby supplies by Community producers grew by 2.1 percent year-on-year and imports by 10.1 percent. Exports by European producers to non-EU markets decreased by 1.4 percent.

The EU producers' total deliveries of tool and high speed steels decreased by 6.8 percent in year 2013. This development was primarily based on lower domestic demand (minus 9.4 percent) whereas supplies to the non-EU markets improved by a mere 1.8 percent year-on-year. In alloy engineering steels, the EU market supply improved by 3.3 percent over 2012. Deliveries from Community producers grew by 2.8 percent and imports from third countries by 11.5 percent. Exports of alloy engineering steels by EU mills to non-EU markets slowed-down by 2.5 percent. The surge of EU imports of bearing steels from Russia and PR China started to attract attention.

At the start of 2014, the market outlook was better oriented than it had been the case at the beginning of 2013: EU producers of alloy engineering steels enjoyed a higher order intake and capacity utilisation than in the first quarter 2013. This seemed to confirm the forecasts of higher real consumption in the main end-use sectors such as the car and the mechanical engineering industries as well as the predictions of positive growth of apparent consumption in 2014.

TRADE

EU TRADE CASES

Following the imposition of provisional anti-dumping measures on imports of Chinese Organic coated sheets (September 2012), the EU imposed final anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties up to 58 percent applicable for 5 years (March 2013). The subsidy findings confirmed that the Chinese government is overwhelmingly involved in the steel sector through state-owned enterprises (SOE) controlling and regulating this industry and subsidising its capacities, loans, energy, land and key input material.

Further to complaints filed by EUROFER against imports of stainless steel drawn wires from India, provisional anti-dumping measures of up to 27.8 percent were imposed in May 2013, followed by definitive anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties up to 16.2 percent on 8 November 2013. In 2013 EUROFER continued implementing a regular monitoring of stainless steel flat rolled and long products imports in order to be able to react quickly to blatant cases of unfair import competition.

EUROFER welcomes the Commission's proposal for modernising EU Trade Defence Instruments including the removal of the Lesser-Duty-Rule (LDR) in case of raw material distortions. The LDR proposal provides a necessary correction to counter the full impact of dumping when foreign governments create artificial cost advantages in raw materials for their domestic exporting industries. Jointly with other major European industries, EUROFER has been actively advocating towards the European Parliament and the Council the need for a balanced outcome in the legislative negotiations on the modernisation proposal including the partial LDR removal.

PROLIFERATION OF THIRD COUNTRY STEEL TRADE AND MARKET DISTORTIONS

In a context of worsening global excess steel capacity and softening global steel demand, third countries are increasingly tackling import competition through a combination of increased tariff and non-tariff barriers – import protection on the final steel product combined with export restrictions on raw materials. In addition, steel trade defence actions intensified in 2013, notably in Asia, MENA and the USA.

The EU steel industry is particularly concerned about the wave of steel safeguard investigations since the end of 2012 coming from the Far East, India and MENA. EUROFER intensified its outreach to the European institutions calling for vigorous pursuit of undistorted third country market access for steel and metallurgic raw materials and effectively combatting abusive foreign trade defence actions in the frame of the Action Plan for a Competitive and Sustainable Steel Industry in Europe.

RAW MATERIALS

IRON ORE PRICE SHOWED LARGELY SENTIMENT DRIVEN VOLATILITY

In early 2013 iron ore buyers returned to the spot market on speculation of improving global demand fundamentals and concerns about a reduction in seaborne iron ore supply due to disruptive weather conditions in Brazil and Australia. Mid-January spot prices (62 percent Fe content) reached US$155/tonne, the highest level since 14 months. The upsurge stumbled on doubts whether steel prices could follow higher raw material costs and sentiment on economic and steel market prospects for China turning bearish. During February prices started to come down, a trend which continued up to June and sent the benchmark spot iron ore price down to around US$110/tonne. Prices edged up again from mid-2013 as strengthening domestic steel prices and improving credit conditions led to Chinese mills restocking low inventories. Spot prices strengthened gradually further over the summer period, but started to lose ground again in September following the completion of Chinese restocking in advance of the expected seasonal rise in demand in September-October. Spot prices moved sideways within the bandwidth of 130-140 US$/tonne in the remainder of the year.

On balance, the average benchmark spot iron ore price in 2013 amounted to US$133/tonne, compared with US$132/tonne in 2012.

HARD COKING COAL PRICES MORE RANGE-BOUND THAN IN PRECEDING YEARS

In early 2013, Chinese mills' restocking on an anticipated rise in domestic demand in combination with concerns about supply tightness owing to mining activity being disrupted by poor weather conditions and mine closures pushed hard coking coal spot prices gently higher compared with rather soft price levels at the end of 2012. Spot prices CFR China increased to around US$170/tonne at the end of January.

Later in February, the market turned due to Chinese buyers staying at the side-lines as domestic economic and steel market fundamentals did not live up to expectations. This situation continued until late July. In August prices started to rise moderately as Chinese mills came back to the market for small-scale restocking. Strengthening global steel prices and some disruptions in Australian supply resulted in a further mild firming of prices up to early September.

Buying interest in the remainder of the year was muted in the Asia-Pacific and the Atlantic markets. Coal inventories had been replenished to a sufficient extent, supply was assessed as ample and quotations were not seen as attractive enough from the point of view of coal purchasers. Late October sellers started to lower their offers in order to generate more trading activity.

RAW MATERIALS

As market sentiment remained rather bearish up to the end of 2013, trading was slow with only few deals being concluded. The price of premium hard coking coal at the end of 2013 was approximately US$135/tonne.

The average price for premium hard coking coal (FOB – Australia export) amounted to US$147/tonne.

SCRAP PRICES: MONTHLY SWINGS BUT NO MAJOR CORRECTIONS

Buying interest from Turkish steel mills was rather strong at the start of the year, as they were stocking up ahead of an anticipated rise in steel product prices. Reduced scrap collection due to winter conditions and weak industrial activity resulted in a mild price rise.

From February, prices came under downward pressure again owing to Turkish mills adjusting output to slower than expected demand.

Prices trended gradually lower up to August, reflecting lower iron ore prices and softer international scrap prices due to weak steel market sentiment and more bearish prospects for China. Also the Turkish market remained on stand-by.

In August Turkish mills started to buy actively cargoes again. Mill stocks had fallen to rather low levels and the strike at Erdemir encouraged other mills to step up production. Prices strengthened moderately over the August-September period.

In the fourth quarter of 2013 scrap prices in the EU remained largely range-bound, showing a slight increase in line with strengthening international prices as the winter season approached.

On balance, EUROFER scrap price indices in 2013 were on average some 25 index points lower than in 2012. The average demolition scrap price index amounted to 279, the new arisings index to 275 and the shredded scrap price index amounted to 276.

CLIMATE CHANGE

EUROFER's steel roadmap for a low carbon Europe 2050, based on the results from the BCG/Steel Institute VDEh study (commissioned by EUROFER) was published mid-2013.

The Commission's Roadmap postulates a reduction of CO_2 emissions of 80 to 95 percent by 2050 compared to 1990 for European industry. The BCG study confirms that this target is far beyond the reach of the steel sector. In the most economic scenario, only 10 percent emissions reduction per tonne of steel is possible between 2010 and 2030 and 15 percent between 2010 and 2050. This would be brought about by the use of best available technologies, process optimization and a greater use of steel scrap. The most promising abatement scenario, theoretically resulting in 60 percent emissions reductions per tonne of steel between 2010 and 2050, relies on the retrofitting of existing blast furnaces with top-gas recycling technology and full deployment of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in Europe. However, this technology has yet to be proven as technically feasible at industrial scale. Moreover, to date the economic viability and the general applicability of CCS in Europe appear questionable. Public resistance to CCS in a growing number of Member States as well as the lack of a business case for such a technology make it doubtful that the technology will be applied throughout Europe in the foreseeable future.

The EUROFER Roadmap also reveals - analysis done by BCG - the CO_2 mitigation potential from innovative technologies in which steel cannot be replaced by any other material. Eight conservative examples demonstrate that CO_2 savings outweigh the emissions created by the production of the necessary steel at a ratio of 6 to 1, resulting in net savings of 373 million t CO_2 per year. This indicates that European climate targets cannot be reached without steel.

EUROFER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 2030 EU ENERGY AND CLIMATE FRAMEWORK

EUROFER proposed concrete solutions to improve the EU energy and climate policy in its paper of October 2013 "How to make the EU Climate and Energy Framework 2030 work" outlining the right conditions for supporting investments and growth of energy intensive sectors in Europe. On 22 January 2014, the European Commission released its communication proposing "A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030". An EU ETS target of 43 percent CO_2 emission reduction by 2030 compared to 2005 as proposed by the Commission means a 60 percent reduction for the EU steel industry compared to 1990, which is technically and economically impossible to achieve with current technologies as the Commission services admitted in a study published in 2012 and 2013.

CLIMATE CHANGE

There are no proposals made to safeguard sectors exposed to global competition in the mid-term and long-term, which is crucial for investment decisions. For post-2020 the current system even foresees phasing out of any free allocation to the energy intensive sectors. What we need to safeguard our global competitiveness are two measures until a comprehensive international agreement on climate change and a European energy system which produces competitively priced energy have established a global level playing field for industry:

- Provide installations in sectors at risk of carbon leakage with 100 percent free allowances, based on achievable best performer benchmarks, real production and no correction factor;
- Provide full compensation of CO_2 cost-pass through in electricity prices in all Member States, based on best performance benchmarks. Alternatively, re-design the electricity market in a way that it prevents any carbon price pass through in electricity prices.

EUROFER CLIMATE CHANGE OBJECTIVES 2014

Steel to be on 2015 – 2019 Carbon Leakage sector list

Based on Directive 2003/87/EC, the European Commission has to determine the list of sectors and sub-sectors which are deemed to be exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage, every five years. The first list is valid for allocation years 2013-14. The Commission is now in the process of determining the next list, which will apply for the allocation years 2015-2019. Steel as well as the sub-sector open-die forging are expected to remain on the list under the current eligibility assessment criteria and assumptions as discussed within the Commission. The Commission is expected to adopt the measure on the carbon leakage list for the period 2015-2019 during the second half of 2014.

Contribute successfully to the outcome of the 2030 EU Energy and Climate package as well as to a reform of EU ETS:

The EU Commission proposal for EU's energy, climate and industrial policies up to 2030 will influence Europe's energy and industrial outlook for decades and thus will be the basis for companies to make informed choices about their investments. EUROFER will further advocate for the adoption of the concrete solutions formulated in its recommendations for the safeguard of the competitiveness of Europe's Industry sectors exposed to global competition. EUROFER is working on concrete proposals for the review of the EU ETS both for pre- and post-2020.

Finalise CEN CO_2 standardisation project

With a mandate of the EU Commission a set of European standards for the determination of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) in energy intensive industries are being developed. The relevant standard for the steel industry is titled "Stationary source emissions – Determination on GHG emissions in energy intensive industries – Part 2: Iron and steel industry" and aims at providing a harmonized methodology for calculating GHG emissions from the steel industry. It applies to facilities producing any of the multiple products of the steel production and downstream processing route. The standard deals with the specific aspects for the determination of GHG emissions from this sector and the assessment of emission performance.

The sector-specific standards (therefore also the standard for the Iron and Steel industry) must be used in conjunction with the umbrella standard titled "Stationary source emissions — Determination of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in energy intensive industries — Part 1: General aspects". It contains overall requirements, definitions and rules applicable to the determination of GHG emissions for all energy-intensive sectors (Steel, Cement, Aluminium, Lime and Ferroalloy), provides common methodological issues and defines the details for applying the rules. According to the mandate, field tests were carried out in order to validate the standards and all the field test reports have to be supplied by end of April 2014. This set of European standards will also be submitted as international standard (ISO). The European standard will be published in July 2016.

ENERGY

Decarbonisation policies in the EU and the shale gas revolution in the US are further increasing the energy price gap between Europe and North America, but also between the EU and other regions.

ENERGY PRICES AND COSTS IN EUROPE

The European Council in May 2013 finally reacted by asking the Commission to present a report on "The Cost of Energy in Europe" at the EU's spring summit in 2014. The report confirmed EUROFER's and other energy intensive industries' persistent warnings about the dangerous situation for the future of manufacturing in Europe.

EUROFER and its members provided information for the report, inter alia by delivering energy relevant data to the study by the Center of European Policy Studies (CEPS) on The Steel Industry in the European Union: Composition and Drivers of Energy Prices and Costs. The study confirmed that industrial gas prices in the EU are up to four times and industrial electricity prices are up to two times as high as in the US. In the EU steel industry, regulatory costs of energy compared with its EBITDA represent a significant share.

EUROFER also participated in Energy relevant stakeholder consultations, provided position papers and functioned as one of the leading forces of the European Alliance of Energy Intensive Industries.

In the center of the discussions were the preparations of the EU institutions for the EU's 2030 energy and climate framework.

COMMISSION ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY AID GUIDELINES (EEAG)

In 2013, the Commission prepared new Guidelines for national environmental and energy aid schemes by EU Member States. The initial draft Guidelines would have led to a significant increase in energy costs for the steel industry as they sharply restricted reductions for energy intensive industries in funding support for renewable energy sources (RES). EUROFER argued that Member States, in order to safeguard the competitiveness of manufacturing in Europe, must be allowed to fully exempt energy intensive industries from any national decarbonisation costs as long as competitors in the Single market or globally do not have to bear such costs. The final Guidelines do not support this principle and therefore fail to meet the objective of the EU heads of state and governments set out at their summit on 21 March 2014 to secure competitive industrial energy for Europe. However, they have been improved significantly in the course of the consultation process and additional costs for the steel industry can now be limited by the Member States to a certain extent. The major achievement of the Guidelines is however a faster integration of RES into the energy market.

ENVIRONMENT

REVISION OF EU THEMATIC STRATEGY ON AIR POLLUTION (TSAP)

In December 2013, the Commission released its proposal for the review of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution, the so-called "Clean Air Policy Package". The package includes a Communication on a Clean Air Programme for Europe, a ratification proposal for the amended Gothenburg protocol, a proposal for a revision of the National Emissions Ceilings Directive (revision NEC-D) and a proposal for a Directive on Medium Scale Combustion plants (MCP-D; 1 – 50 MWth).

The proposal for a revision of the NEC-D contains updated ceilings for 6 key air pollutants (PM2.5, SO2, NOx, VOCs, NH3 and CH4) for 2020 and 2030. The 2020 ceilings have been aligned with the Gothenburg Protocol (GP) objective. For 2030, the objective of reduction has been fixed at a 70 percent gap closure between the baseline scenario (current legislation, implementation of the IED) and Maximum Technical Feasible Reductions (MTFR) scenario. This implies an estimated yearly cost for the European Iron and Steel industry of 160 M€.

The proposal for a Directive on MCP (1 – 50 MWth) applies to stand alone units but also to units belonging to an installation that is already regulated under IED and this through permit conditions. As such, the proposal would create a double regulatory framework. Furthermore, most of the Emission Limit Values (ELVs) proposed require the use of secondary techniques that are not always applicable. Last but not least, the proposal sets out challenging benchmarks, serving as references for Member States whilst setting stricter ELVs in zones not complying with EU Air quality limit values. EUROFER pleads for the exclusion of units belonging to an installation that is already regulated under the IED from the MCP-D scope.

The Air Quality Directive (AAQD) has not been included in the "Clean Air Policy Package". A proposal revising the AAQD is now expected to be presented at a later stage.

INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS DIRECTIVE (IED)/REVISION OF THE LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS (LCP) BREF/ WASTE TREATMENT INDUSTRIES (WT) BREF/ REVISION OF FERROUS METAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY (FMP) BREF / SURFACE TREATMENT USING ORGANIC SOLVENTS (STS) BREF

Often, the development or the revision of a Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference document (a so-called BREF) is a challenging task. Therefore, a group of industry experts – based on their experiences - drafted a guidance for the BREF making exercise. Furthermore, the business community started working on a paper containing suggestions from improvement of the BREF (Seville) process which

ENVIRONMENT

once finalised will be used for discussions with the European IPPC Bureau (EIPPCB) and the Commission (DG Environment/DG Enterprise). Needless pointing out the importance of this since under the IED, BAT conclusions are the legal reference for the permits. The EIPPCB released the first draft (D1) of the revised LCP BREF in June 2013. Despite the request from most of the Seville TWG members, the Bureau will not go for a second draft. The particularities of our process gases have still not been properly recognised by the EIPPCB. Furthermore, the derivation of BAT-Associated Emission Levels (AELs) from the data collected has not been properly done by the EIPPCB. Since it is important trying getting an outcome in which the particularities of our process gases are properly recognized, no time and resources are being saved from EUROFER's side on this file. Amongst others, the proposal for establishing a Seville TWG sub-group solely dedicated to Iron and Steel process gases was made including the need for a second data collection focusing on short-term emissions. The final Seville TWG meeting is planned for the second part of 2014. The revision of the Waste Treatment (WT) BREF was also started in 2013. EUROFER established a EUROFER WT BREF SWG and EUROFER representatives successfully participated – achieving mostly out of the scope of the exercise, avoiding duplication of what is already covered by other BREFs - in the kick-off Seville TWG meeting in November. The start of the revision of the STS BREF is foreseen for 2014. EUROFER will also participate to it and this in co-operation with the European Coil Coating Association (ECCA). The FMP BREF revision is scheduled for 2015. The guidance on monitoring (ROM) – not containing any BAT conclusions – is foreseen to be published by mid-2014.

WATER

The proposal on Priority Substances (PS) in the field of water policy – setting the new list of priority substances and environmental quality standards for the protection of surface waters in Europe – was adopted by the European Parliament in July 2013. The European Commission released its proposal for the work programme covering the period 2013-2015 as well as their proposal for a procedure for the identification and prioritisation of PS. The EUROFER Water WG will continue looking at water accounts, water balances, the watch list as well as the coordination with other pieces of legislation.

The Iron EQS project is still on-going. In 2013 the additional technical work, agreed with UK authorities, was initiated but not yet finalised. During 2014, EUROFER will continue working on the Iron EQS project, taking the lead at the political level.

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Just before summer 2014 a Commission package dealing with "circular economy" will be released (waste review, targets, business & finance) as well as the final recommendations from the European Resource Efficiency Platform (EREP). Lead indicator is Gross Domestic Production (GDP) divided by Raw Material Consumption (RMC). The final recommendations from EREP most likely will contain an aspirational target for the lead indicator at EU level.

PRODUCT RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

PEF/OEF

DG Environment has released a communication on the Single Market for Green Products in which a methodology for assessing the environmental footprint related to products (PEF) and organisations (OEF) has been proposed. Via a 'pilot phase' volunteers are invited testing the methodology and eventually report back about potential inconsistencies and drawbacks. The current methodology penalises steel products in terms of recycling performance (50/50 approach neither in compliance with waste hierarchy nor with a circular economy) whilst proposing un-robust and biased environmental impact indicators. EUROFER is associated member of the multi-metal pilot project focussing on metal sheets for advocating end-of-life recycling approach and for acting against the use of inappropriate impact indicators. The pilot project will last for three years.

ENVIRONMENT

Eco-design

EUROFER has continued its action – together with the Industrial Emission Alliance - and this via position papers and bi-lateral meetings with the Commission, that custom designed industrial furnaces should not be part of any draft measure since these installations are already well regulated by EU ETS and IED.

Metals for Buildings (MFBs) Platform

The communication strategy of the MFBs Platform – a non-profit association of which EUROFER is one of the founding members - has been enriched with a new web-site (http://m4b.kfin.be/). MFBs Platform continues promoting the sustainability of steel products for construction at amongst others Construction Product Europe (European Association of Construction Products) whilst establishing a technical network on different LCA based methodologies (CEN TC350; MEErP; PEF). The promotion of end-of-life recycling has strengthened the awareness of and the benefits from the use of Module D in EN15804.

Revision of Waste Framework Directive

The European Commission launched the revision of the EU Waste Legislation; both the fitness check - among already existing legislations - and the revision of the European Waste management targets have been considered. EUROFER contributed to the public consultation on the revision of the EU Waste management targets. The Commission is expected to release a communication and an official revision of the Waste legislative package in the second half of 2014.

CHEMICALS: REACH and CLP

The Commission developed its Roadmap for Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC), based on a Risk Management Option (RMO) approach. It defines the methodology that needs to be applied for having all currently known SVHC in the Candidate list by 2020. EUROFER joined other associations in the advocacy pleading to conduct RMO analysis as early as possible in the process and not to limit it to authorisation/restriction only. In December 2013, the SVHC Roadmap implementation plan - for an efficient enforcement of the RMO approach - was published. Other issues of concern - occupying a significant part of the agenda of the EUROFER Chemicals Policy WG – are the classification and specific concentration limit proposed for lead metal and the prioritisation of amorphous Alumino-Silicate Wool/Refractory Ceramic Fibres (ECHA recommendation for their inclusion under Annex XIV of REACH).

EUROFER STAINLESS Health & Environment

General environmental issues for stainless steel are mostly identical to those of carbon steel especially regarding Climate Change and Energy issues. Stainless Steel specific environmental and health issues are predominantly based on the alleged release of in particular chromium and nickel during use in day to day stainless steel applications. The classification of especially Nickel as a sensitising agent - even as carcinogenic - remains to be a concern. That this carcinogenic classification only applies to nickel powder during inhalation and therefore should not in any way apply to nickel in stainless steel is not well understood in the present legislation. Stainless steels are wrongly considered to be simple mixtures of the original materials. Together with the other metal industry associations, EUROFER seeks ways to rectify these unjustified assumptions. In the meantime careful scrutiny of product regulation remains necessary in order to post request for derogations for nickel in stainless steel in many applications, avoiding bans. For chromium, the only classification applies to hexavalent chromium. Any release at all of chromium in stainless would be in the metallic form or as its harmless three-valent form.

Thanks to its anti-corrosion properties, its durability, its aesthetical and its cleaning properties, stainless steel is the most suitable material for many applications like cutlery, cooking utensils, medical devices and many other applications in the food and chemical industry. It is the objective of EUROFER Stainless to get these qualities properly reflected in the European Product regulation.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

EU STEEL INDUSTRY AS THE SYMBOL FOR INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN EUROPE

On 11 June 2013, the Commission adopted an Action Plan for a Competitive and Sustainable Steel Industry in Europe. The plan is the first of its kind for a industry sector and confirms the crucial role the steel industry plays for the European economy. It intends to help the sector through the economic crisis and create a better business environment. The plan tables over 50 actions and recommendations with regard to, inter alia, the EU's regulatory framework, demand for steel, trade, energy, climate and resource policies, innovation, and the social dimension in the process of restructuring and enhancing the skills base.

EUROFER welcomed the Action Plan as a first step to create a new industrial policy framework to preserve a globally competitive European industry but pointed out some shortcomings in particular with regard to climate policies. The Action Plan does not foresee any measures to protect the steel industry at the level of best performance from future regulatory costs which competitors outside the EU do not have, in particular with regard to the EU's emissions trading scheme.

In order to accompany the implementation of the Action Plan and to give advice on new policy initiatives, the Commission established a High-Level Group composed of the CEOs of EUROFER's member companies, representatives of 14 Member States, the unions, members of the European Parliament and the Commission. By June 2014, the Commission will assess how the implementation of the Action Plan has had an impact on the competitiveness of the steel industry.

EU STUDY SHOWS EU POLICY IMPACT ON STEEL'S PROFIT MARGINS

The Commission's preparation of the Steel Action Plan foresaw an assessment on the regulatory impact of EU policies on the European steel industry, for which the Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) was contracted. EUROFER and its members supported CEPS by providing relevant information and company data.

CEPS' Assessment of Cumulative Cost Impact on the Steel Industry proves that compared with the average EBITDA of European steelmakers, regulatory costs already today represent a large share of up to almost 30 percent even in normal business years such as from 2002 to 2005 and may exceed the profits in economic crisis years such as 2009.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Comparison of cumulative EU regulatory cost impact on EU steelmakers with their average EBITDA 2002-2011, in percent

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EBITDA	€48	€71	€99	€77	€142	€110	€92	- €25	€38	€43
Regulatory impact	28.1%	18.9%	13.4%	17.3%	9.4%	12.2%	14.5%	-53.9%	35.0%	30.9%

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS EU STEEL INDUSTRY

In an extraordinary attempt to safeguard the mid- and long-term competitiveness of the European steel industry, the European Parliament in autumn 2013 prepared a resolution, finally adopted with a huge majority on 4 February 2014.

The resolution "urges the Commission and the Member States to support the strategic development of key steel-using sectors". It acknowledges that "steel products play an important role in enabling the transition to a knowledge-based, low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. The EU environment and energy policy create a difficult business environment for the iron and steel industry, in particular in raising the price of energy and making EU manufacturing uncompetitive on the global market".

The Parliament supports some of the most important policy objectives of EUROFER, namely that "the 2030 climate and energy policy targets must be technically and economically feasible for EU industries. Best performers should have no direct or indirect additional costs resulting from climate policies. The provisions for carbon leakage should provide 100 percent free allocation of technically achievable benchmarks, with no reduction factor for carbon leakage sectors". The resolution also encourages the Commission to develop strategies for the deployment of low-carbon energies in a cost-effective way and gradually phasing out subsidies, so as to foster the rapid integration of such forms of energy into the electricity market. In the meantime, offsetting the costs of the overall electricity surcharges for energy-intensive industries should be possible if these are costs which competitors outside the EU do not have to bear.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

EUROPEAN STEEL DAY 2013

EUROFER organised its 2013 annual event, the European Steel Day, on 16 May at the Autoworld - Parc du Cinquantenaire in EU quarters of Brussels. This third edition "Securing the industrial future with steel in Europe" focused on topics of particular relevance to the European steel industry.

More than 500 participants from the steel industry, including customers and suppliers, representatives from the European Institutions, European Trade Unions, journalists and business representatives from employers' federations attended this important event. They exchanged their views on what European policymakers can do to support the steel industry in the current crisis. Another question debated was whether the European steel industry will be able to meet the long-term climate targets set by the European Commission.

Antonio Tajani, Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Industry and Entrepreneurship, outlined the main points of the Action Plan for a Competitive and Sustainable Steel Industry in Europe. He pointed out that "Increasingly policy makers are ready to reassess policies according to their impact on European industry. We must get to the heart of why industry is in decline here - industry in general, not just steel. "

This reality was acknowledged by László Andor, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, who feared the "great risk of losing human capital, notably due to the current economic crisis – a risk which would, of course, lead to a loss in the future manufacturing capacity of Europe".

The first panel discussion took place including Bart Samyn, Deputy Secretary General of European Trade Union industriAll, and Dr. Wolfgang Eder, highlighting the issue of skills shortages in sectors such as steel and high unemployment level at the same time.

Jos Delbeke, Director General for Climate Action at the European Commission, launched the second panel by making the case for ambitious unilateral climate policies within the EU. He stressed that "economic logic tells us that different sectors will make different contributions. A 'one size fits all' approach would be as inefficient as allowing a specific sector not to make further contributions to reducing emissions."

Dr. Felix Schuler, Partner and Managing Director at the Boston Consulting Group, presented the main findings of a study entitled "Steel's Contribution to a low carbon Europe" which focused on what is technically and realistically possible for the European steel industry in terms of CO_2 emissions abatement.

How to square this study with the emissions reduction target of 80 to 95 percent for the EU 27 targets set by the Commission in its "Roadmap for moving to a low-carbon economy in 2050" was the topic of a lively panel discussion in which Jos Delbeke and Felix Schuler were joined by Dr. Karl-Ulrich Köhler, CEO and Managing Director of Tata Steel Europe, and Members of the European Parliament: Richard Seeber (EPP Group) and Bas Eickhout (Greens/EFA).

For the third time the European Steel Day staged an ideal platform for bringing together the steel industry and its major stakeholders on a European level.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The European steel industry employment level has dropped by 19 percent in comparison to the pre-recession level of early 2008. Significantly, between 2008 and 2013 the number of people employed in the European steel industry fell from 416 198 to 336 700.

SECTORAL SOCIAL DIALOGUE COMMITTEE ON STEEL

The European social partners, IndustriAll Trade Union Europe and EUROFER, aim to contribute jointly to the sustainability and competitiveness of the steel sector in Europe, in the frame of the Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee on Steel.

In 2013, after 18 months of exchange on topics related to industrial policy, a comprehensive assessment of the challenges facing the European steel industry was developed. This joint analysis served as a basis for the Commission's Steel Action Plan for a Competitive and Sustainable Steel Industry in Europe.

STRUCTURAL CHANGE WORKING GROUP (WG)

The industriAll-EUROFER analysis on the main challenges facing the EU steel industry served as a basis for the High Level Roundtable, a platform for dialogue between the Commissioners, Member States, industry chief executives and trade unions. This event came under the scope of the Commission's plan to develop a long term strategy to preserve steelmaking and the employment in Europe, the Steel Action Plan.

In a Joint Declaration addressed to the Commission (June 2013), the European social partners welcomed the Steel Action Plan and considered the Plan as a first step towards helping the steel sector to confront today's main economic, social and environmental challenges. EUROFER and industriAll commit themselves to accompany the Commission to oversee the Plan's implementation and its impact on the sector's competitiveness.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION WG

The Committee organised in partnership with ESTEP a conference to promote and inform key stakeholders about an innovative European training module, developed in the framework of the Greening Technical Vocational Education and Training project – GT VET. The module aims at offering learning outcomes for mechanical, industrial and electrical technicians in the field of green skills and sustainable awareness within technical VET. The module is now available and may also be transferred to other industrial sectors.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

HEALTH AND SAFETY WG

The EU social partners launched a survey on psycho-social risks in the steel sector in 2013, with the cooperation of Eurofound. The main objective of the study Industrial Relations Practices Related to Psychosocial Constraints at Work in the Steel Sector was to look at some specific company and sectoral features triggering psychosocial risks and their prevention.

Company practices were assessed, focussing on the following three steel companies: ArcelorMittal in France, Rautaruukki in Finland and Salzgitter AG in Germany. The study highlights that the three companies have developed specific actions to deal with, reduce or prevent the incidence and negative impact of psychosocial constraints on both workers and the company. The report was published in April 2014 and is available on EUROFER's website.

TRANSPORT

RAIL TRANSPORT

Steel is at the core of a green economy, in which environmental responsibility turns into a partnership for clients and customers. The railways, for example, have unique advantages: they are a safe and clean mode of transport. Rail transport therefore has great potential for contributing to a sustainable economy in Europe. Railway infrastructure is of major importance.

EUROFER has worked together with the European Commission on the "4th Railway Package" preparations, including in the framework of a merger under the management of SNCF and RFF (Réseau Ferré de France).
The 4th railway package focuses on the implementation of a competitive national passenger market, that improves quality and raises passengers' satisfaction. By 2019 an internal railway network should be built.

EUROFER has also been invited to participate in a meeting organised by the European Commission on issues related to single wagons, and the need for freighter to maintain this activity in the rail transport organisation.

The last position paper and a questionnaire were sent to freighters and their professional organisation in late March.

EUROFER actively participated in the meetings organised by ERA (European Railway Agency), finalizing its work on "Telematics Applications for Freight Revision". The aim is to implement a better electronic information system for the passenger.

The system, its reliability, its costs are complex enough for a quick and consensual implementation, allowing to have a document approved by all members. Although many barriers have been raised, we are still waiting for a true experiment, which should be one of the objectives for 2014.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The European Parliament in its final plenary session ahead of the elections has voted against the use of longer and heavier vehicles (LHVs) in cross-border transport. Exactly one year ago, the European Commission has presented proposals on how to encourage road haulage manufacturers to develop more environmentally friendly vehicles. The European Commission was asked to clarify the position of gigaliners in the European transport mix, particularly in relation to cross-border tests of the vehicles between Finland and Sweden. EUROFER has also reacted to the European Commission and the French Government.

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DIRECTORY

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MEMBERS

Companies

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Acerinox	http://www.acerinox.es
Aperam	http://www.aperam.com
ArcelorMittal	http://www.arcelormittal.com
Badische Stahlwerke	http://www.bsw-kehl.de
Celsa Group	http://www.gcelsa.com
CMC Poland	http://www.cmcpoland.com
Deutsche Edelstahlwerke	http://www.dew-stahl.com
Dillinger Hütte	http://www.dillinger.de
Duferco Belgium	http://www.duferco.be
Evraz Vitkovice Steel	http://www.vitkovicesteel.com
Feralpi Group	http://www.feralpi.it
FNsteel Group	http://www.fnsteel.eu
Georgsmarienhütte	http://www.gmh.de
Halyvourgiki	http://www.halyvourgiki.com
Helliniki Halyvourgia	http://www.hlv.gr
ILVA	http://www.gruppoilva.com
ISD Dunaferr	http://www.dunaferr.hu
ISD Huta Czestochowa	http://www.isd-hcz.com.pl
Lech-Stahlwerke	http://www.lech-stahlwerke.de
Liepâjas Metalurgs	http://www.metalurgs.lv
Lucchini Group	http://www.lucchini.it
Marienhütte	http://www.marienhuette.at
Metinvest Trametal	http://www.trametal.it
NLMK Europe	http://www.eu.nlmk.com
Outokumpu	http://www.outokumpu.com
Ovako Group	http://www.ovako.com
Riva Forni Elettrici	http://www.rivafe.com
Ruukki	http://www.ruukki.com
Saarstahl AG	http://www.saarstahl.de
Salzgitter AG	http://www.salzgitter-ag.de
Sidenor	http://www.sidenor.gr
Siderurgia Nacional - Empresa de Produtos Longos SA	
SIJ - Slovenian Steel Group	http://www.sij.si
SSAB	http://www.ssab.cm
Stahlwerk Thüringen	http://www.CSN-sections.com
Štore Steel	http://www.store-steel.si
Tata Steel Europe	http://www.tatasteeleurope.com
ThyssenKrupp AG	http://www.thyssenkrupp.com
Třinecké Železárny	http://www.trz.cz
U.S. Steel Košice	http://www.usske.sk
voestalpine	http://www.voestalpine.com
Vorskla Steel Denmark	http://www.vorsklasteel.com

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National Associations

AUSTRIA	**Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen erzeugenden Industrie** http://www.wk.or.at/bergbau-stahl
BELGIUM	**Groupement de la Sidérurgie - GSV** http://www.steelbel.be
BULGARIA	**Bulgarian Association of the Metallurgical Industries - BAMI**
CZECH REPUBLIC	**Hutnictvi Železa** http://www.hz.cz
FINLAND	**Metallinjalostajat** http://www.teknologiateollisuus.fi/
FRANCE	**Fédération Française de l'Acier** http://www.ffa.fr **Chambre Syndicale des Producteurs d'Aciers Fins et Spéciaux** http://www.spas.fr
GERMANY	**Wirtschaftsvereinigung Stahl** http://www.wvstahl.de **Edelstahl-Vereinigung** http://www.stahl-online.de/stahl_zentrum/edelstahl_vereinigung_e_v.htm
GREECE	**Hellenic Steelmakers' Union - ENXE**
HUNGARY	**Magyar Vas-és Acélipari Egyesülés** http://www.mvae.hu
ITALY	**Federacciai** http://www.federacciai.it
POLAND	**Hutnicza Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa** http://www.hiph.com.pl
ROMANIA	**Uniunea Producatorilor de Otel din Romania – UniRomSider**
SPAIN	**Unión de Empresas Siderúrgicas - UNESID** http://www.unesid.org
SWEDEN	**Jernkontoret** http://www.jernkontoret.se
UNITED KINGDOM	**UK Steel** http://www.uksteel.org.uk

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Çolakoglu Metalurji	http://www.colakoglu.com.tr
Türkiye Çelik Üreticileri Derneği - TÇÜD	http://www.dcud.org.tr
Diler Demir Çelik Endüstrisi ve Ticaret	http://www.dilerhld.com/diler_demircelik/index.html
Erdemir - Ereğli Demir ve Çelik Fabrikalari	http://www.erdemir.com.tr
Içdas Çelik Enerji - Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayi	http://www.icdas.com.tr
Isdemir - Iskenderun Demir ve Çelik Fabrikalari	http://www.isdemir.com.tr
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Swiss Steel	http://www.swiss-steel.com

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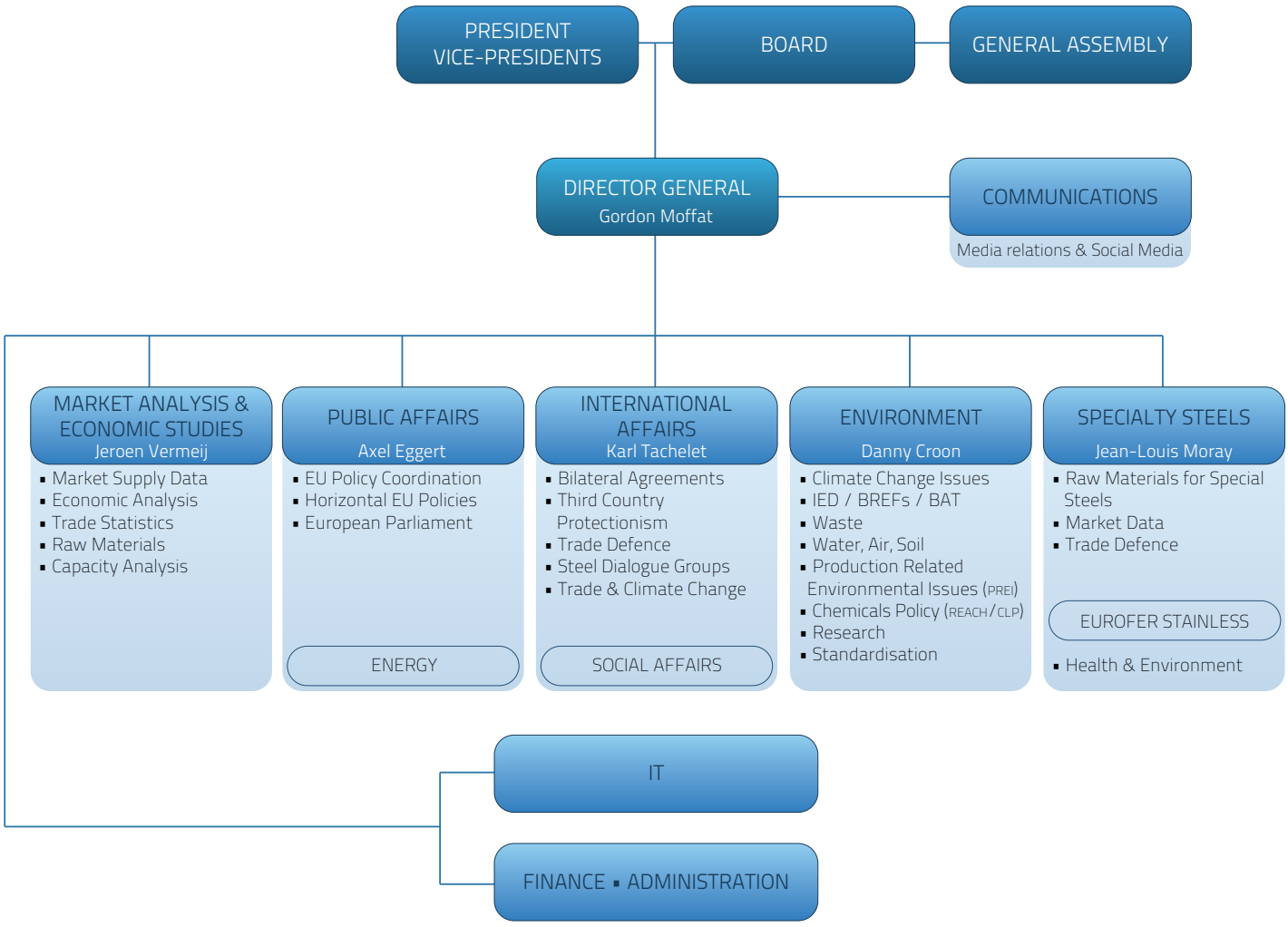
ORGANIGRAMME



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EUROPEAN STEEL IN FIGURES

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