#### Steel New Era or new Cycles for the 21st Century

#### **SBB Steel Markets Europe Conference**

Marcel Genet Laplace Conseil

Madrid, May 23, 2007





#### Steel past fluctuations are not « cyclical »

- Steel cyclicality is a "lazy concept" with little or no predictive use since the events that have triggered past "cycles" are not recurrent nor causally connected.
- Steel past fluctuations were due to major independent macroeconomic events :
  - First oil shock of 1974; End of the European Glorious Thirty
  - Second oil shock of 1979 : Iranian revolution
  - Collapse of the Soviet Union in 1992
  - Asian Crisis of 1998 in the rapidly growing tigers economy
- Steel current boom is largely due to China emergence as a global power eager to build its infrastructure and serve as the workshop of the World.





#### Steel has experienced « minor » waves compared to today's « tsunami »



Source : IISI, Laplace Conseil analysis

PLACE CONSEIL



# Global steel value, including special and stainless steel, has increased even more











#### Raw materials and energy today account for 45 % of total steel value







### Steel market is almost three time as large as all other metals combined.

Materials market value (M\$ 2006)



Production CAGR 2000-2006 (%)



Source : USGS, Wikipédia, Laplace Conseil analysis



The steel industry global market capitalization has increased eight fold since 2003

Dow Jones Steel share index (July 2003=100)



7

Source: Yahoo!Finance, Dow Jones, Laplace Conseil analysis



# Europe production is growing again after two decades of decline

Crude steel production in Greater Europe (EU27+ NW, SW, Balkan countries (Mt)



# European\* steel ownership has completely changed. Only one producer left uncontrolled



# Future steel prospects are driven by Asian industrialization, not just China



# China steel intensity curve is expected to peak around 2015 at 50 Kg per 1000 US\$ of GDP



#### If China succeeds in spreading growth inland, its peak consumption will be extremely high



# China and India current evolutions are similar to other economic powers in the past.



# Only global risks could derail new era of continuous steel growth

#### "China Hard Landing"

Following Olympic euphoria and Shanghai world exhibition success, regional dissatisfaction could arise in China poorer provinces leading to major political, then economic instability. Uncertainty would lead to reduction in Chinese demand. Excess capacity would be dumped in global markets triggering world recession.

#### "Environmental catastrophy"

Numerous threats are regularly assessed from climate change to major pandemics. Competition for dwindling resources could also trigger conflicts leading to oil shocks, terrorism or transnational crime. Are you an optimist or a pessimist ?

#### "US or Western recession"

In the past, steel demand and prices were heavily influenced by Western economies. Today, a major US recession would reduce steel demand by 30 Mt at the most, that is the equivalent of three weeks of China consumption or four months of Chinese growth. Steel dynamics are no longer governed by Western trends. Of course, these events can and will trigger pricing volatility and at times instability.





In summary, Asian growth imposes to consider the world new era from a new vantage point



Source: PR China contemporary Atlas, quoted in Strategic Atlas (Chaliand and Rageau), IISI data, Laplace Conseil analysis





#### Laplace Conseil

21, rue de la Ferme F-92200 Neuilly sur Seine

Tel : + 33 1 40 88 94 00 Fax : + 33 1 40 88 94 10 Mobile : + 33 6 87 77 50 63 mail : marcel.genet@laplaceconseil.com

URL : www.laplaceconseil.com

Laplace Conseil was named in honor of Pierre-Simon de Laplace, a French mathematician and astronomer (1749 - 1827) who placed the theory of mathematical probability on a sound theoretical and practical footing.



