

European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries

Steel is one of the most attractive, most robust and most sustainable materials in the world. Thousands of different types of steel facilitate and improve our daily lives in innumerable applications. Steel sets trends in lifestyle: it is the material of design and innovation in many aspects of our lives, for example in vehicles, buildings, medical devices and household equipment. Steel is also 100% recyclable and therefore contributes significantly to the long-term conservation of fundamental resources for future generations.

EUROFER, the European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries, founded in 1976, and located in Brussels, represents 100% of steel production in the European Union. Its members are steel companies and national steel federations throughout the EU. The major steel companies and national steel federations in Switzerland and Turkey are associated members.

The objectives of EUROFER are the co-operation amongst the national federations and companies in all matters that contribute to the development of the European steel industry, and the representation of the common interests of its members vis-à-vis third parties, notably the European institutions and other international organisations.

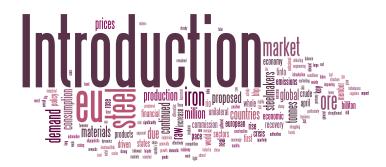
The European steel industry is a world leader in its sector with a turnover of about EUR 190 billion and direct employment of about 360 thousand highly skilled people, producing 200 million tonnes of steel per year. More than 500 steel production sites in 23 EU Member States provide direct and indirect employment and a living for millions of European citizens.

For more information, please consult our website:

www.eurofer.eu



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In 2010, the European economy as a whole continued its steady pace of recovery from the worst financial and economic crisis since World War II. However, this recovery hides large differentials in dynamics between EU member states, business sectors as well as steelmakers. While the rebound of the EU economy was mainly driven by Germany and other export-oriented countries with a strong industrial base domestic demand in the EU in general, and particularly in the peripheral Eurozone countries struggling with economic and financial imbalances, saw relatively weak growth.

Also the EU steel market gathered pace. While demand in the first half of 2010 was driven by stock replenishment, real consumption strengthened significantly from mid 2010 onwards, largely due to improving activity at key flat products users such as the automotive and engineering industries and the metal goods and steel tube sectors. Due to the continued slump in the construction sector, demand for long products generally remained depressed. On balance, real steel consumption rose by just above 4% and apparent consumption by 21% in the whole of 2010. These trends continued in the first months of 2011.

Overall, EU crude steel production rose in 2010 by almost 25% to 172 million tonnes from 136 million tonnes in 2009. This is still 15% lower than the 204 million tonnes pre-crisis average (2005 to 2007).

While global crude steel production grew by 13.4%, raw materials prices went through the roof again, with a 65% increase for iron ore and 55% for coking coal, reflecting very

tight market conditions due to the seemingly inexhaustible rise in demand for raw materials from countries such as China and India on the one hand and the oligopolistic position of the key suppliers in these markets on the other. The introduction of quarterly prices by the three big iron ore miners Vale, BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto in April 2011 underpinned the fact that the industry structure is effectively restricting competition in the seaborne iron ore market. Rightly the Commission and other authorities followed EUROFER's request to prohibit the proposed iron ore joint venture of the Australian assets of BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto. Despite the failure of the proposed JV, the level of concentration in the iron ore market remains a concern for global steel producers.

While the disproportionate rise of raw materials prices hit EU and non-EU steelmakers alike, unilateral EU climate and energy policy is at the expense of EU manufacturers alone. This is highly improper as unilateral measures on EU steelmakers – which are amongst the most CO_2 -efficient in the world – directly lead to carbon leakage. This policy will rather increase than prevent global emissions from steel production.

Technically unachievable steel benchmarks proposed by the European Commission and adopted by the EU member states will require even the best performing steelmaker to buy additional emission allowances on the market – a move which is in harsh contradiction with the letter and the spirit of the emissions trading directive. Consequently, EUROFER had no other choice than to announce in April of this year that it will initiate legal action.



Wolfgang Eder President



Gordon Moffat Director General



In the first half of 2010, the global economy rebounded markedly, led by the emerging markets. Particularly in Asia, dominated by China and India, there was a strong resurgence in economic activity, supported by improving trade and domestic demand. The performance of the industrialised economies was much more hesitant.

The world economy lost some momentum around mid-year due to weaker support from the inventory cycle, government support measures gradually coming to an end and monetary policy tightening in the developing countries. On balance, global GDP grew 3.8% in 2010 as a whole.

In early 2010, the EU economy continued to improve at a snail's pace, with GDP growing by just 0.1% quarter-onquarter. Export growth and inventory replenishment provided the main support to growth. Despite a positive contribution from government expenditure, internal momentum remained weak, reflecting sluggish private consumption and investment, particularly in construction.

In the second quarter of 2010, the EU economy posted its strongest quarterly growth since late 2006. GDP growth accelerated to 1% quarter-on-quarter in Q2, driven by the exceptionally strong export-led performance of the German economy. Much in contrast, the countries affected most by the public financial crisis continued to post very weak growth figures.

In line with the global trend, the rate of economic expansion in the EU slowed down in the second half of 2010. The boost coming from exports tapered off after summer; this was compounded by the strengthening of the euro against the US dollar. Also the impulse from stock replenishment weakened substantially whereas monetary policies became less expansionary. The main beneficiary of the robust improvement in trade was the manufacturing sector, particularly in those EU countries focussing on exports and supported by favourable competitive characteristics of industry such as high productivity levels, strong customer orientation and a differentiated product mix.

This is the reason why Germany and a number of smaller export-oriented countries registered a marked rebound in manufacturing activity. With a rise in activity of close to 11%, Germany clearly outpaced all other large Eurozone countries and was predominantly responsible for the 6% increase in EU industrial production in 2010. Meanwhile, industrial activity in the debt-ridden peripheral Eurozone countries remained lacklustre. During the year, the rebound in the manufacturing sector gradually broadened out, from initially only the automotive sector and its supplier networks to other important steel-using sectors such as the engineering industries, steel tube and metal goods sector.

EU industry kept its strength in early 2011. Positive production and order data and indicators remaining rather bullish appear to confirm that the manufacturing rebound is solidly entrenched. There is clear evidence of investment demand in the EU picking up again. This is the reason that GDP growth will rebalance from being only export-driven to also investmentdriven in 2011. Rising investment will help to offset weak government spending and private consumption. On balance, there will be a continuation of a muted recovery.

However, uncertainties are still high and currently risks appear to be more skewed to the downside. The EU continues to be haunted by problems with public finances. The ECB raising interest rates to tame inflation could exacerbate existing country differentials in economic and financial health across the EU. Oil supply shocks due to geopolitical unrest spreading in the Arab world in North Africa and Middle East Fears would undoubtedly have a negative impact on the global economy.



Crude Steel Production

In 2010, crude steel production in the EU amounted to 172 million tonnes, an increase of almost 24% compared with 2009. Improving steel market fundamentals allowed steel producers to gradually step up production. Particularly flat product producers were able to improve capacity utilisation rates. However, owing to the sharp reduction in output in the final months of 2008 and during the first half of 2009, the gap with pre-crisis output levels remained significant: 2010 production was still 38 million tonnes or 18% below the 2007 level. The share of EU production in global crude steel output remained 12%.

Crude steel pro Source: EUROFER	duction ('000	metric tonnes)		
	2008	2009	2010	%
Austria	7594	5662	7206	4,2
Belgium	10673	5635	7973	4,6
Bulgaria	1330	726	744	0,4
Czech Republic	6387	4594	5179	3,0
Finland	4418	3078	4023	2,3
France	17879	12840	15414	8,9
Germany	45833	32670	43830	25,4
Greece	2477	2000	1821	1,1
Hungary	2097	1403	1678	1,0
Italy	30590	19848	25701	14,9
Latvia	635	692	655	0,4
Luxembourg	2582	2141	2548	1,5
Netherlands	6853	5194	6651	3,9
Poland	9728	7129	7993	4,6
Portugal	1630	1587	1351	0,8
Romania	4917	2686	3613	2,1
Slovakia	4489	3747	4588	2,7
Slovenia	641	430	606	0,4
Spain	18640	14358	16343	9,5
Sweden	5164	2778	4817	2,8
United Kingdom	13520	10079	9706	5,6
EU 27	198076	139278	172439	100

Supply-Demand Balance

Improving activity in the steel using industries resulted in demand –side fundamentals in the EU improving from the second quarter of 2010 onwards, following 9 consecutive

quarters of decline. Supported by the rebound in manufacturing activity, real steel consumption growth strengthened from -4.1% y-o-y in Q1-2010 to +8.5% in the final quarter of the year. On balance, real steel consumption in the EU steel market rose 3.9% in 2010 as a whole, having registered a 27% decline over the 2008-2009 period.

As far as the supply-side is concerned, particularly the first half of 2010 saw a strong recovery in apparent steel consumption, driven by inventory replenishment. Stocks had been depleted drastically during 2009 and improving business conditions triggered restocking along the steel supply chain. The effect of stock building eased after summer in a reflection of stocks in the distribution chain and at end-users having been sufficiently replenished for the prevailing level of business activity. Cash constraints, still difficult access to credit facilities and limited visibility on the market situation in the remainder of the year were the key factors in steel buyers taking a pause. However, the likelihood of steel producers trying to recoup higher cost of steel making materials such as iron ore, coking coal and scrap also triggered some speculative buying, resulting in rising bookings from the distribution chain in late 2010. Imports are still at reduced levels compared to 2006-2008, albeit on a rising trend for most semi-finished and flat products. On balance, apparent consumption in the EU grew around 21% in 2010.

Trade

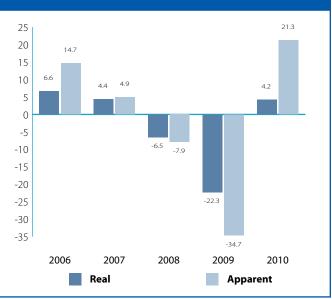
Customs figures for EU steel trade show imports from third countries into the EU rising by almost 30% in 2010 as a whole, a faster rise than seen in apparent consumption or in deliveries by EU producers. This growth figure hides significantly diverging trends at the product level. The strongest increase in imports in 2010 was registered for semis, rising 42% compared with 2009. Also flat product imports increased sharply, and were 29% higher than in 2009. In contrast, long products imports stabilised at the year earlier level. As far as the main countries of origin are concerned, Russia and the Ukraine accounted for 50% of total steel imports into the EU, and for almost 90% of semis imports. China remained an important flat product exporter to the EU, accounting for 25% of total flat product imports. Chinese flat products exports rose 166% compared with 2009. In the 2nd half of 2010, flat product imports from Turkey showed a market increase, rising 144% compared the level registered in the 1st half. The share of total steel imports in EU apparent steel consumption amounted to almost 16% in 2010.





EU steel exports grew 5.7% in 2010, reaching an average monthly level of 2.3 million tonnes per month. This implies that the EU maintained a trade surplus over 2010, although net export volumes were 50% lower than in 2009. At the product level, different trends could be observed. The EU remained a net importer of semis, with import volumes of slabs and billets rising by almost 150% in 2010. The trade surplus in flat products is very modest and was reduced by 40% last year. This implies that net trade is dominated by long products; the trade surplus rose 10% in 2010 to almost 7 million tonnes. With respect to the main export destinations for long products, since several years Algeria has been the largest single country of destination. Algeria together with Turkey, the US and Switzerland accounted for almost 50% of total long product exports in 2010.

Real and Apparent Consumption: Yearly Variation (in %) Source: EUROFER

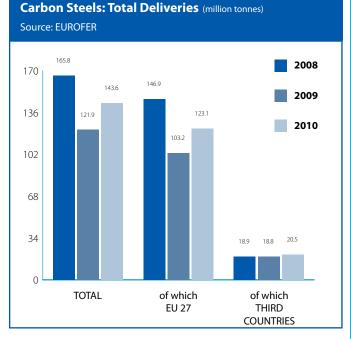


Deliveries of Steel (all qualities except stainless steel)

Market conditions in the EU market improved significantly during 2010. The rebound in demand for steel products was initially driven by inventory replenishment in the steel distribution chain and later in the year increasingly by strengthening activity at the end-user level. Total deliveries of finished steel products into the domestic market grew almost 18%. This growth figure hides significant delivery growth differentials at the product level: the performance of the flat product market segments was generally much stronger than the long product market segment which depends heavily on the – still depressed – construction industry. EU producers also increased their deliveries to export markets, more so of long products than of flat products.

Total Steel Deliveries+17.8%of which to the EU27 market+19.3%of which to export markets+9.0%

In 2010, total flat product deliveries increased by more than 24%. Deliveries by EU producers into the domestic market increased 26.5% compared with the low level registered in 2009. Deliveries to the automotive industry strengthened from early 2010 onwards, followed by most other market segment from mid-2010. The weakest segment was organic coated sheets for construction applications. Export deliveries rose by just over 12%.



Total Flat Product Deliveries

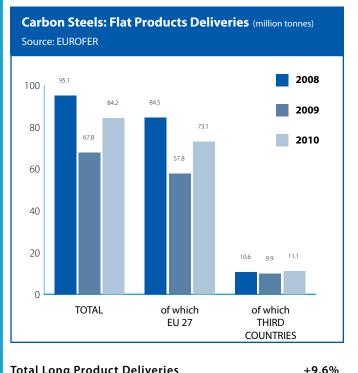
of which to the EU27 market of which to export markets

+24.2% +26.5% +12.1%

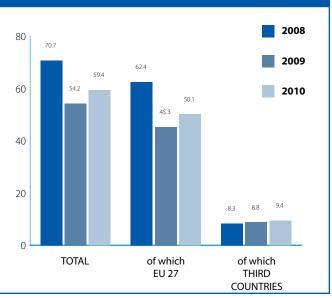
Deliveries of long products into the domestic EU market increased by almost 11%, having fallen by more than 24% in 2009. Demand for long products was driven by stock replenishment rather than by strengthening real consumption. The main exception was the quality wire rod and merchant bars segment where the main customers are in the automotive and engineering sector. Export deliveries rose 6.8%. This resulted in



an increase of just below 10% of total deliveries.



Total Long Product Deliveries	+9.6%
of which to the EU27 market	+10.6%
of which to export markets	+6.8%



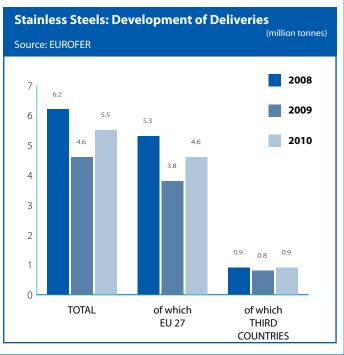
Carbon Steels: Long Products Deliveries (million tonnes) Source: EUROFER

Stainless Steels

After collapsing by 29% in 2009, the European market supply of stainless steels increased by 27,5% in 2010 as the economy continued to recover gradually from the global recession. The recovery was particularly strong during the first months of the year as the increase of activity in many end-user sectors was coupled with the customers' anticipation of rising alloy costs. Both elements led to a re-activation of demand and a re-stocking phase in the supply chain. Consequently, year-onyear, stainless steel melting by the Union producers increased by 53% in the 1st half-year 2010 to reach 4,1 Million tonnes.

As from May 2010, a fall in nickel prices combined with the expected seasonal slowdown of activity in the 3rd quarter led to a reduction of stainless steel sales. This evolution was more pronounced in the flat products segment than in long products. Although a slight improvement of demand occurred after the summer holiday period, sold volumes remained well below previous peak levels as some of the incentive packages which helped to sustain activity in several EU countries had come to an end and the customer-base performed some destocking in anticipation of the year end.

Whilst EU producers deliveries to the Community market grew by 21,5% in 2010 (but remained 13% below the year 2008 performance), the imports from third countries grew much faster by 67% to approach one Million tonnes, representing 17,8% of market supply and being over pre-crisis levels. This







over-proportionate growth of imports originating mainly from Taiwan, China and South Korea for flat products and from India for long products is a serious matter of concern for EUROFER member companies.

Real demand of all stainless steel products in the EU improved by 9,5% in 2010 (source: ISSF) thanks to the growth in the passenger cars, household appliances and processing sectors whereas demand from building and construction as well as project-related business remained subdued owing to the continuing tight budgetary and financial conditions. For 2011, a further improvement by 8% is forecast. If it materialised, this positive development would still fall short by 10% from a recuperation of the year 2008 volume of real consumption.

Alloy Special Steels (other than stainless)

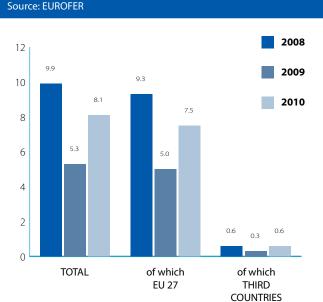
After the strong decline of demand for alloy engineering special steels experienced in 2009, Community producers started to record better order bookings as from January 2010 and this positive trend strengthened as the year progressed. In the 1st half-year 2010, domestic deliveries to the Community market increased by 51% and exports to third countries by 72% year-on-year. Consequent to the reductions of operational capacities introduced in 2009, most producers were soon recording long delivery lead times and high utilisation rates at the adjusted capacity levels.

The main drivers of the recovery in demand were the automotive and the mechanical engineering sectors with Germany and some Northern European countries being responsible for the rebound of the whole European industrial performance. Despite a decline by about 5% of new passenger car registrations in the EU market, the Community production of cars was up by 13% in January-September 2010, thanks to the strong export business. Similarly, the EU mechanical engineering sector continued to benefit from a firm international demand for plants and equipment.

All in all, the EU market supply of alloy engineering steel long products increased by 57% in 2010, whereas exports by European producers to non-EU markets grew by 70%.

The EU producers' total deliveries of tool and high speed steels increased by 51% in year 2010, a strong recuperation which was primarily based on better export demand (+ 72%) whereas supplies to the Community market grew by 43%.

At the start of 2011, the market outlook for alloy special steels remains well-oriented for, at least, the first half-year, as real consumption is generally expected to remain in a growth phase all the more so as demand from some end-use sectors which was still depressed in 2010, such as the heavy trucks and the energy-related projects, has recently picked-up and should gain pace. The factors which might temper these positive forecasts are some uncertainties over the ability of the automotive sector to maintain a high activity level and the effects of the cost escalation of raw materials and energy.



Other Special Steels: Development of Deliveries (million tonnes) Source: EUROFER



EU Trade Cases

Further to the initiation in April 2010 of trade defence investigations against imports of stainless steel cold finished bars (bright bars) from India following complaints filed by EUROFER, the EU imposed provisional anti-subsidy measures in December 2010. These measures are expected to be confirmed as final duties for five years as from May 2011.

The strong deterioration of the situation of the Community stainless steel fasteners industry, confronted with a massive surge of unfair imports from Asia, justified EUROFER supporting its European customer base in developing European Industrial Fasteners Institute (EIFI) trade cases. In this area, the EU opened an expiry review on anti-dumping measures concerning imports of stainless steel fasteners from China and Taiwan in November 2010. Other trade cases, including a circumvention complaint, are under preparation.

EUROFER steel import monitoring detected increasing import volumes and EU market penetration for flat steel as from Q3 2010, notably hot-rolled coil (Ukraine, Turkey), organic coated sheets (China) and stainless cold-rolled sheets (Taiwan). EUROFER is prepared for appropriate responses against unfair import surges supported by improved import monitoring and in-depth screening of third-country steel protectionism.

Third Country Trade Cases against the EU

In February 2010, the anti-dumping measure imposed by Russia on imports of stainless steel flat rolled products from the EU (EUR 840 per tonne) expired after their normal duration of three years.

India introduced a series of trade actions focusing on imports of stainless steel flat rolled products from nearly all significant exporting regions including the EU:

- anti-dumping investigations on hot rolled products (304 grade) initiated in April 2010
- mid-term review limited to the product scope of the definitive anti-dumping measures imposed on imports of stainless steel cold rolled flat products (June 2010)
- initiation of anti-dumping investigations on ferritic stainless steel cold rolled narrow strips (August 2010)

EUROFER supports its member companies directly concerned by following-up closely the proceedings with the collaboration of the European Commission. The outbreak of the economic crisis in the fourth quarter 2008 triggered the initiations of several steel safeguard procedures. In June 2010, the Gulf Cooperation Council terminated its medium sections safeguard procedure without imposition of measures following effective scrutiny of the material and procedural correctness by the European Commission actively supporting the legitimate export interests of the European steel producers.

Bilateral Agreement with Russia

The bilateral steel agreement with Russia installs a steel import quota regime in the EU with flexibility (yearly automatic increases of +2.5%). Following EUROFER concerns, the Commission opposed Russian requests for an additional increase of the 2010 quota due to the accelerated utilization of the hot-rolled coil subquota (1.115 million tonnes) in the first semester 2010 putting at risk the supply – demand balance of this core steel product in the EU market.

Proliferation of Third Country Steel Trade and Market Distortions

During the financial-economic crisis, non-EU countries home to around 65% of global steel production introduced measures to protect their home industries. Following the crisis, some countries where steel demand is growing and steel prices are rising have been taking further protectionist action, such as ad hoc product quality testing on individual cargoes and minimum prices as a basis for calculating import tariffs. By hampering trade flows, these government measures unfairly shield domestic markets from international competition. Other foreign countries, looking to replace imports by bringing on stream new capacities, are considering significant increases in steel import tariffs (Arab region).

In 2010, further developing in-house monitoring of foreign steel protectionism, EUROFER intensified its outreach to the Commission (New EU Trade Policy consultation) and EU Member States (STIS Trade Committee) calling for vigorous pursuit of undistorted third country market access for steel and metallurgic raw materials through unilateral legal and diplomatic action and ambitious market liberalization through multilateral and bilateral free trade agreements.



Iron Ore

Iron ore supply remained tight at the start of 2010 as global demand increased, primarily due to Chinese mills stocking up in advance of the New Year holiday. After the break, Chinese demand continued to rise, pushing spot prices up and widening the existing gap with 2009 contract prices even further.

During March it became clear that the big three iron ore suppliers BHP Billiton, Rio Tinto and Vale would force a shift from the yearly benchmark price system to a quarterly pricing system upon their clients, starting from April 1st, 2010. The quarterly price would be based on an index for spot business with China.

The European steel industry resisted heavily the call to move to spot pricing an index-based pricing system for iron ore would eliminate any margin of negotiation for steel customers and translate into higher prices because, historically, spot prices have been systematically higher than benchmark prices. Having no other choice than to accept the dictate, European steel mills were faced with on average a 65% rise in the Q2 contracts price (CIF Brazil).

The unilateral move by the miners underpinned existing concerns about the enhanced market power miners would enjoy once BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto would have completed their Australian iron ore joint venture announced in June 2009.

Chinese steel production slowing down mid-2010 resulted in a temporary weakening of spot values. However, due to the new quarterly pricing system – based on the spot price in the preceding quarter – EU iron ore buyers were confronted with another rise of around 25% in Q3 contracts. Iron ore spot prices were rather volatile in the final quarter of 2010, but remained at an overall high level due to export restrictions on Indian ore. On balance, iron ore contract prices for EU buyers rose around 55% in 2010 as whole.

In October 2010 BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto announced they were giving up their plans for a joint venture of their iron ore assets in Western Australia. The signals from the German authorities, the European Commission, the Australian, Japanese and South Korean authorities of their intent to prohibit the JV clearly demonstrated that they shared EUROFER's objections against the JV as an unacceptable market concentration which would have restricted competition in the seaborne iron ore market and effectively would have created a duopolistic market situation. EUROFER very much welcomed in particular the efforts made by the European Commission and German cartel authorities who once again demonstrated their competence and authority in competition questions.

Coking Coal and Coke

At the start of the year, already tight supply conditions in the hard coking coal market were exacerbated by poor weather in Queensland, Australia, halting production at several mines. Demand fundamentals remained rather bullish, due to strong Chinese buying and crude steel production elsewhere strengthening slowly but gradually. Spot prices rose to around 250 US\$ per tonne at the end of the first quarter.

Also suppliers of hard coking coal pushed through a change in their pricing contract structure in early 2010. Japanese mills agreed with BHP Billiton to move to quarterly price, starting from the second quarter. This opened the door to more quarterly deals being settled. Q2 contract prices rose to 200 US\$ per tonne, an increase of 55% compared with the 2009 contract price (FOB Australia).

Supply eased in the second quarter as US coking coal exports came back to high levels. During the quarter, the market quieted down with few offers and little spot buying. Nevertheless, Q3 quarterly contracts prices increased another 12,5% compared with the preceding quarter.

Crude steel output curbs led to spot prices moving lower during the third quarter, but supply tightening due to wet weather in Queensland in late September, resulted in force majeure declarations from some producers and general fears for undersupply send spot prices for hard coking coal higher again. Slightly weaker Q4 contract prices resulted in coking coal prices rising by 11% in 2010 as a whole. Merchant coke prices increases by 65-75% in 2010.

Scrap

Scrap prices in the EU were rather volatile in 2010, around a rising trend. On balance, scrap prices increased by on average 55% compared with 2009, reflecting continued tight supply conditions and strengthening demand, particularly for the quality grades. EU mills have been particularly affected by the increase in iron ore and coal prices which made scrap a more attractive raw material.

The scrap price evolution over the year was characterised by several "mini cycles". The first one peaked in April when prices





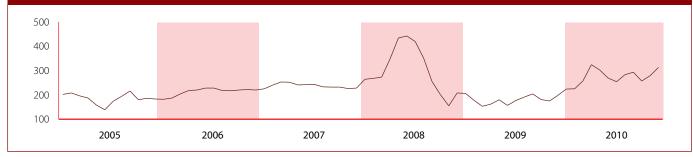
hit the highest level since the scrap price surge in 2008.

Softer demand from May onwards due to slowing steel production in Europe pushed prices down again until they bottomed out during summer. The scrap price moved up again in August and September on relatively tight supply conditions since buying activities increased again at the end of the holiday season. Meanwhile, the seasonal slowdown in the manufacturing sector and temporary shutdowns kept supply of new scrap such as auto bundles and stampings at a reduced level. Following a temporary weakening in October, prices started to strengthen in late 2010 on stronger Turkish buying and a general restocking in advance of the winter.

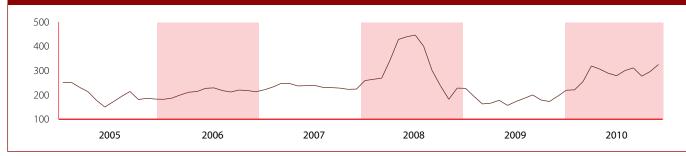


Scrap: Imports, Exports & Consumption (million tonnes)

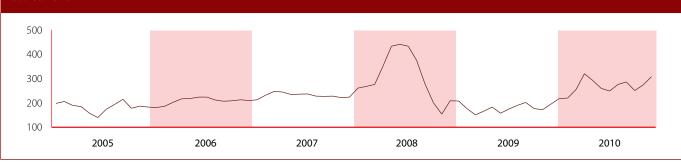
Scrap - Demolition Quality: Price Index EU Market Source: EUROFER



Scrap - New Arisings: Price Index EU Market Source: EUROFER



Scrap - Shredded: Price Index EU Market Source: EUROFER



Index (2001 = 100) calculated on the basis of the average price in €/tonne for the following countries: France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK.

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Climate Change

Implementation of the Emission Trading Directive

Commission Decision on free allocation rules

According to Article 10a1 of the revised Emission Trading Directive (EU ETS Directive), free allowances for the period 2013-2020 will have to be distributed to installations to the extent feasible on the basis of benchmarks. Sectors deemed as exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage will receive 100% free allowances at the level of these benchmarks. EUROFER identified 5 reference products for which benchmarks were needed: sinter, coke, hot metal, electric arc furnace (EAF) carbon steel and EAF high alloy steel which altogether cover more than 85% of the sector's CO, emissions.

Despite the fact the revised EU ETS Directive recognises the special status of waste gases by treating them as an exception to the general principle of auctioning for electricity generation, the Commission's directorate general for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) disagreed to the coke and hot metal benchmarks proposed by EUROFER. Instead DG CLIMA proposed to use a methodology based on the split of the allocation between the steel maker and the waste gas user and which disregard free allocation for waste gases-based electricity generation. Moreover this methodology requires data that is not available with a sufficient level of accuracy (if available at all) for the reference period. As a consequence EUROFER was not in a position to deliver benchmarking curves in line with DG CLIMA's methodology for coke and hot metal.

In the absence of data, DG CLIMA strived to build benchmarks for coke and hot metal based on literature and came up with low and unrealistic figures which were later refuted in the Commission inter-service consultation process. The draft Commission decision¹ suggested for coke and hot metal benchmarks that were significantly above the values originally determined by DG CLIMA (which had to make huge concessions due to the tremendous support EUROFER received from other Commission departments). However these benchmarks were still below the average performance of the 10% best performing unit as mandated by the revised EU ETS Directive and thus technically unachievable. On 15th December 2010, a majority of EU Member States agreed to the European Commission Draft decision and despite the support of many Member States no better compromise could be reached and the benchmarks remained unchanged.

Steel benchmark values (BM)	Commission BM	EUROFER best performer BM*
Sintered Ore	0,171 CO ₂ /t	0,191 CO ₂ /t
Coke	0,286 CO ₂ /t	0,333 CO ₂ /t
Hot Metal	1,328 CO ₂ /t	1,475 CO ₂ /t
EAF carbon steel	0,283 CO ₂ /t	0,285 CO ₂ /t
EAF high alloy steel	0,352 CO ₂ /t	0,357 CO ₂ /t

* taking fully account of CO₂ in waste gases in accordance with the directive

Owing to the structural shortage entailed by the methodology pursed by the Commission, the additional costs for the EU steel industry will be over 600 million \in per annum on top of the 800 million \in already resulting from the benchmark system itself². In addition, the Commission may apply a "crosssectoral correction factor" if the combined benchmarks of the manufacturing industry are insufficient to achieve the Directive's -21% cap by 2020. This might reduce the level of free allocation by a further 2 to 3 %, adding again hundreds of millions of Euros to the steel industry's annual bill. In March 2011, it was decided that EUROFER will initiate legal action against the Commission decision on the benchmarks for steel at the European Court of Justice.

Compensation

The revised EU ETS Directive foresees that Member States may grant financial compensation to sectors at risk of carbon leakage due to CO_2 costs passed on power prices. The electric arc furnace route (EAF) is an electro-intensive sector exposed to global competition. As such the EAF sector incurs high indirect CO_2 costs which cannot be passed on. As a consequence it should rightfully be eligible for such compensation schemes. In October 2010, under the pressure of industry and DG ENTR, the Commission issued a roadmap outlining the steps towards the adjustment of the State Aid rules with a view to enable member States to put in place the financial compensation schemes. It is foreseen that the Commission will produce guidelines for compensation by the end of 2011. However, first indications point to a very restrictive access to compensation, limited to very few sectors.

Determining transitional Union-wide rules for the harmonised free allocation of emission allowances under the EU emissions trading directive starting in 2013 (Directive 2003/87/EC).

² At a carbon price of $30 \in$ and business as usual.





International climate negotiations

COP-16 in Cancùn delivered a modest agreement which most of all keeps the UN Climate process alive. Significant progress has been achieved such as bringing elements of the Copenhagen Accord (CO₂ reduction pledges) into the UN framework but still falls short of real reduction commitments that would enable the 2°C target to be met.

Real decisions on international and individual emission reductions action post-2012 are delayed until COP-17 in Durban. Odds on an agreement on a successor to the Kyoto protocol remain uncertain. In this context, the Commission still envisages to set up sectoral agreements on multi or bilateral basis. EUROFER would only agree to take part to such agreements if they don't affect the competitiveness of the EU steel industry. They must cover a critical mass of economies, result in comparable efforts and lead to no CO_2 costs -related competition distortions.

Air

Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

For the EUROFER IPPC revision Working Group, 2010 has been an important and intensive year and this due to the 2nd reading of the Commission proposal on an Industrial Emissions Directive (replacing the IPPC directive). The 3rd trialogue meeting (with representatives from Council - Commission and European Parliament) held on 16th June 2010 delivered a final compromise which was agreed by COREPER (Committee of Permanent Representatives). Throughout the trialogue meetings, the IPPC Alliance - under the EUROFER leadership - provided the Spanish Presidency with crucial input on the (unavoidable) Union Wide Minimum Requirements (UWMR's) as well as on the derogation for Emission Limit Values for permitting. This final compromise maintains the flexibility and integrated approach for setting Emission Limit Values (ELVs) in permits and recognises the unique profile of steel industry power plants (waste gases being used to produce electricity).

The IED was formally approved on 8th November 2010 by the Council of Ministers and entered into force on 6th January 2011.

In November 2010, it was agreed to establish a EUROFER Industrial Emissions (IE) Working Group, merging the composition of the existing EUROFER IPPC Revision WG with the leaders of the EUROFER BREF Shadow Working Groups. This was done because of the fact that with the IED, Best Available Techniques Reference Documents (so-called BREFs) will play a stronger role for the setting of Emission Limit Values (ELVs) in permits (BREFs will have a quasi-legally binding character).

Currently, the EUROFER IE WG is dealing with:

- Commenting on the conclusions on BAT from the Seville Technical Working Group (as to be found in the final draft Iron and Steel BREF dated October 2010);
- Commenting on the draft BAT conclusions for Iron and Steel Production and the draft Article 13 IED Guidance (BREFs and exchange of information) – being parallel exercises - both to be adopted through the Comitology procedure in November 2011;
- The safeguarding of the technical content of the conclusions reached at the Seville Technical Working Group (the so-called Chapter 5) in the final BREFs; and
- Follow-up/contribute to the Ferrous Metal Processing, Large Combustion Plants BREFs and the Monitoring Reference document, ensuring a good coordination with all chapters of our Iron and Steel BREF.

EUROFER remains a key player in the Industrial Emissions Alliance (former IPPC Alliance) and the BusinessEurope IED Task Force.

SO₂ and NO_x Trading

2010 was an intensive activity year for SO₂/NO₂. The final ENTEC study "Assessment of the possible development of an EU wide NO, and SO, trading scheme for IPPC installations" – numerously commented before its publication by Member States and industry - was released in July. The EUROFER position paper dated April 2010 pointed out those key points of the ENTEC study as "hotspots", "cross-media effects" and "electricity costpass through" were not properly addressed. In September 2010 BusinessEurope organised a SO₂-NO₂ seminar to discuss the possible effects of an EU SO₂-NO₂ trading. In October 2010, ENTEC published a second study "Economic analysis to support and Impact Assessment of the possible establishment of EUwide emissions trading of SO2 and NO2". This was followed by a meeting organised by the German Umweltbundesamt in November to further analyse SO₂-NO₂ trading possibilities whilst discussing the main problems identified and not solved yet by the Commission studies.



In March 2011, the Commission officially announced that after an internal assessment, it will not be pursuing further work on SO_2/NO_2 trading and this for two reasons:

- 1 The implementation of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) which will force companies to decision making especially on investments. Having SO_2/NO_x trading at the same time would create a degree of uncertainty as well as the risk of delaying the implementation of the IED.
- 2 The uncertainty on the impact of local air quality because of SO2/NOx trading.

Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

The revisions of the Gothenburg and Heavy Metals Protocols continued in 2010. The finalisation of these revisions is scheduled for the end of 2011.

In the technical annexes of the Gothenburg Protocol for the steel industry and boilers & heaters, 3 options for emission limit values are defined for respectively $SO_{z'} NO_{x'}$ Particulate Matter (PM which is new). During Member State experts meetings - in the frame of the Working Group on Strategies and Review - it was stated that associated cost and techniques evaluation of each option were needed to help on making the final choice. The Expert Group on Techno-Economic Issues (EGTEI) was requested for carrying out this task to which EUROFER actively participated.

In the revision of the Heavy Metals Protocol, for the steel sector, new Emission Limit Values (ELVs) were introduced for Lead, Mercury, Cadmium and Particulate Matter (PM). EUROFER has mainly been asking for coherence between both legislative proposals and has supported Option 2 corresponding to ELV2 which is a value based on the so-called upper part of the Best Available Techniques Associated Emission Levels range (BATAELs), paying greater attention to the costs of the measures for achieving reduction.

Water

During 2010, the Commission continued to work on the revision of the list of Priority Substances (PS), a process that is foreseen to be finished in 2011. Out of the first list of candidate

substances (published in 2009), the final selection was made during 2010 with the exception of some substances still being in the so-called "grey zone" (meaning pending). Free-cyanides, PCBs and dioxins have become Priority Substances. EUROFER followed their dossier proposal as well as the first evaluation of the impact assessment of becoming Priority Substances.

From the current list of Priority Substances, the Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) is under revision for Nickel, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Fluoranthene, Anthracene, Naphtalene and Lead. In addition, for Lead, a proposal to classify it as a Priority Hazardous Substance (PHS) is under evaluation by the Commission.

In April 2010 the final version of the Guidance on Mixing Zones was published by the Commission, followed by workshops on its use and implementation.

The EUROFER Water Working Group was reactivated with some of its members participating as stakeholders to the European Commission's Priority Substance sub-group and the Working Group E on priority substances (which has the mandate to support the Commission work on the review of priority substances list).

Waste

Revision of the Waste Framework Directive - End-of-Waste Criteria for Scrap Metal

The revised Waste Framework Directive provided for the Commission to lay down criteria determining when certain materials being recovered from waste cease to be waste and as such become products. The first waste stream for which the Commission has prepared these criteria is the scrap from iron & steel and aluminum.

The finalised text of the "Council Regulation establishing criteria determining when certain types of scrap metal cease to be waste under Directive 2008/98/EC" was published in the EU's Official Journal of 8 April 2011.

The Regulation implements criteria regarding the origin and quality of the scrap at the entrance of the recovery operation, the treatments within the operation and finally the quality of the recovered metal. Operators have to comply with specific requirements and obligations for example a statement of





conformity with the end-of-waste criteria and a quality management system.

Although some major concerns exist - risk of market fragmentation and decrease of availability of scrap in the EU - EUROFER has supported the European Commission in the development of the criteria and will now further collaborate with it in setting up a market observation mechanism to monitor and detect any possible negative effect on the scrap market supply of the application of end-of-waste criteria.

Chemicals

REACH and CLP

During the period 2008-2010, the implementation of REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances) and CLP (Classification, Labelling and Packaging) Regulations were effectively dealt with by the EUROFER REACH Forum. It is clear that the simplified "Clusters approach" and the decision to abandon the Platform have been the right way forward. The "Clusters approach" has made it possible to deal with (European) steel specific issues in a flexible and cost-effective way – having stayed within the assigned budget - whilst having a leading voice on the global level (Iron Platform). The first registration period was successfully completed.

EUROFER and its members established amongst others 13 position papers [going from REACH and steel scrap to the global steel position on the borderline between preparations and articles, recognised by the Commission and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)], specific implementation guidance(s) for the iron and steel industry, undertook the mapping of uses, developed a coherent approach for the collection of exposure data for steel related constituents, dealt with the screening of exposure scenario's, made a (bi-monthly) EUROFER REACH Newsletter etc. . Furthermore, EUROFER paved the way towards the establishment of a Boron REACH consortium. EUROFER is the representative of the Iron Platform towards the Commission and ECHA.

Via the newly established EUROFER Chemicals Policy Forum – consisting of a Policy Working Group (strategy, taking decisions) and an Expert Working Group (technical experts) - the EU Chemicals Policy beyond 2010 (amongst others REACH and CLP) applicable to the European Iron and Steel Industry will be further effectively dealt with. This includes:

- 1 Registration and notification, monitoring of REACH enforcement;
- 2 Review of the REACH Regulation³ and ECHA Guidance documents;
- 3 Authorisation, Restriction and Substances of Very High Concern;
- 4 Update of Chemical Safety Reports as well as Notifications under the Regulation for Classification and Labelling of substances and mixtures⁴; and
- 5 Facilitate the creation of safe use information for REACH to ensure compliance with environmental managements systems (e.g. ISO 14001, EMAS) and, possibly, as assist in its dissemination to downstream users.

In 2010, a Chemicals Policy Co-ordinator was engaged by EUROFER with responsibility for the day to day operation of the EUROFER Chemicals Policy Forum.

Nickel

The 1st Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) of the CLP Regulation (EC 1272/2008) was adopted during late September 2009 and suppliers had to implement its harmonized classifications from 1st December 2010. Meanwhile, the Nickel industry pursued its legal challenge in two courts concerning hazard classifications for certain nickel compounds. Subsequently, both courts agreed to requests to extend the case to cover the 1st ATP of the CLP Regulation (which now groups together the 30th and 31st ATPs).

During 2009, a SCOEL (EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) report proposed to reduce the OEL for inhalable nickel from current levels to 0.01 mg/m³ based on the toxicity results of the nickel inhalation study. Following a public consultation on these proposals that closed for comments on November 30, 2009, EUROFER Stainless members are participating in an update of the Nickel Institute's ERM Feasibility Study on reduced nickel OELs.

The final report for the inhalation carcinogenicity study of nickel metal powder in Wistar rats prompted discussions on the current EU classification of nickel metal at IARC (International

³ By 1 June 2012 the Commission shall carry out a review to assess whether or not to amend the scope of this Regulation to avoid overlaps with other relevant Community provisions. On the basis of that review, the Commission may, if appropriate, present a legislative proposal.

⁴ Including mixture toxicity for metals (combined effects)



Agency for Research on Cancer), the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (rapporteurs for the EU Risk Assessment of nickel) and Germany's Subcommittee III of the AGS (formerly BKTox). In preparation for these discussions, the Nickel Institute commissioned a consultancy to prepare a draft Annex VI for the declassification of nickel metal for carcinogenicity. In this context, the Nickel Institute asked for permission to use a EUROFER paper on the nature of the oxide film on nickel metal in comparison with nickel oxide.

EUROFER Stainless Health & Environment (formerly SSPG)

Construction Products in Contact with Drinking Water (CPDW)

In the absence of a legal basis for the proposed European Acceptance Scheme (EAS), each EU member state remains responsible for applying its own criteria for the approval of CPDW.

Throughout 2010, the 4MS Group (France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK) continued to work towards approximation their acceptance schemes. Although there is no timetable for finalization of this project, the final draft proposal for an acceptance scheme for metallic materials was completed and the 4MS Group continued to develop a similar scheme for organic materials in contact with drinking water.

In response to technical dossiers submitted by EUROFER Stainless and EU manufacturers of pumps and other ancillary CPDW products, the 4MS technical representative for Germany proposed a general statement to the effect that the hygienic properties of stainless steels were sufficiently established to warrant no further testing. This proposal has yet to be ratified by the 4MS Group.

Work continues on the development of CEN prEN 16056 (formerly prEN15664-5 "Influence of metallic materials on water intended for human consumption – Part 5 : Method to evaluate the passive behaviour of stainless steels"). This draft standard is based on the final report of the test programme on 5 representative grades of stainless steel sponsored by EUROFER Stainless.

Council of Europe Guidelines on Metals and Alloys for food contact

The process of updating Council of Europe Guidelines on Metals and Alloys intended for food contact (published 2002) remains ongoing. However, since the project was transferred to the European Pharmocopia (under the direction of the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and HealthCare – EDQM) progress has been slow and the process less than transparent.

Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) on Stainless Steel

An extension of the recently updated stainless steel LCI database was agreed in late December 2010. This new LCI project will extend the coverage of EU stainless flat product producers and include new data for carbon steel scrap, nickel and possibly ferrochrome. Once again, PE International has been appointed as the contractor and IVL as the critical reviewer. The extended stainless LCI database is expected to be completed in mid-June 2011.



Rail transport in Europe continued to face difficulties. Certain countries continue to marginalise their rail transport as a result of the effect of the economic crisis of the last two to three years. This is principally the case in France which in 5 years has gone from 41 billion tonne-kilometres (tkm) to approximately 30, in Italy from 12 to 10 and Spain from 12 to 7, and continues to be the case in 2010. Only Germany continues to progress from 88 billion tkm in 2005 to 105 in 2010.

Facing this deterioration, EUROFER led an awareness campaign aimed at politicians at the National and European level. EUROFER asked the European Commission to put in place a review of the issue of the single wagon and its future, knowing that the latter is an integral part of the transport activity of the steel industry.

The European Commission took note of this request. The review should be available in April 2011. This situation has led EUROFER to become involved in joint activities with the railway committee of the ESC (European Shippers' Council).

In this framework EUROFER has contributed to the debate on the question of sulphur content of marine fuels with the other industrial federations affected. The Commission intends to organise further meetings with stakeholders for the purpose of discussing measures to support industry in developing emission reduction technologies. EUROFER was also involved as a speaker in the European Shippers' Council conference on the Belgian railways in November 2010. EUROFER has participated as part of its relationship with CER at the TIGER conference organised in Brussels.

As a response to the restructuring of the SNCF and its new organisation with regards to the single wagon, EUROFER has organised a meeting between the representatives of the German steel industry and the management of SNCF freight in order to plan the followings of rail deliveries from German mills towards France.

EUROFER has also continued to interact with the European Commission and the European Parliament in order to make them aware of the necessity of bringing the 44 t truck into general use, at the moment used only in the Benelux, Sweden and the UK. This European standardisation of the 44 t could reduce the truck part of transport for the steel industry by 13 to 15%.

For 2011 EUROFER will maintain lobbying actions on the main projects of the EU Commission: White Paper on Transport, Marathon (long train), Rail (single wagon on long distance), and Ferrmed (trans-European network).



During 2010, the EUROFER Research Committee agreed to start working on a strategic reflection – observing political currents related to R&D - in order to realise fundable projects. As the interaction between R&D and standardisation was identified as a success factor, EUROFER was tasked to inquire and follow-up on the Innovation act. As a result, the EUROFER Standardisation Working Group was re-activated in 2010. Also the EUROFER Financial Regulations Task Group - dealing with the recast of the Financial Regulation - has continued its engagement.

The role of EUROFER into the Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS) – which is managed by the European Commission - is to take part in the revision of the legal base of its Research Programme and on the multi-annual technical guidelines for this programme. The evaluation of Article 38 "Monitoring and assessment of the Research Programme" of Council Decision 2008/376/EC¹ is key. The RFCS supports research projects

in coal and steel sectors covering production processes, application, utilisation and conversion of resources, safety at work and environmental protection & reducing CO₂ emissions from coal use and steel production. It was concluded that the offer of the RFCS unit to install a RFCS Unit Expert Working Group on administrative improvements should be taken up. Two important aspects will be the evaluation procedure and the composition/scope of the Technical Working Groups.

An advocacy plan for the Framework Programme 8 (period 2014 - 2020) shall be created together with the European Steel Technology Platform (ESTEP).

The EUROFER Research Committee is currently also investigating the advantage of having a virtual EU Institute, formed by the existing Institutes in the Community. Co-operation and coordination – especially on research infrastructure – are a prerequisite to maintain leadership.

¹ On the adoption of the Research Programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel and on the multiannual technical guidelines for this programme



Employment in the EU Steel Sector

Coming out of the economic crisis, EUROFER observed a significant impact on the European steel industry workforce.

In the first half of 2009, many European companies reduced the number of production days, or mothballed capacity, with significant cuts in production and employment.

By the end of 2009, EUROFER estimated that 17% of the steel sector's workforce had been negatively impacted by temporary crisis measures (temporary lay-offs, short-time work) and announced redundancies since the beginning of the crisis.

End 2010, direct employment in the EU steel industry stood at 355 400 (estimated) down from 403 631 people (beginning 2009).

Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee on Steel

In 2010, the social partners in the European steel industry, namely the European Metalworkers' Federation (EMF) and the European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (EUROFER), exchanged views in three main areas:

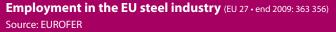
Structural Change: The economic and steel market situation as well as the outlook was discussed. Data collected by EUROFER and EMF on the social impact of the crisis was exchanged. A

joint statement on EU Climate Change Policy was released in April, highlighting the need to ensure a sustainable implementation of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) in order to safeguard competitiveness and employment in the steel sector.

Training and Education: A new initiative was launched on the different training strategies undertaken by steel companies in view of both demographic and technological changes. A compilation of manpower data on employment was undertaken in this respect by EUROFER. The qualitative approach is being developed in 2011.

Also, the EMF and EUROFER jointly launched a project, financially supported by the Commission, looking into the possible setting up of a European Sector Council on Jobs and Employment for the steel industry. The main objective is to identify the existing structures in each Member State including those organisations active at national and sub-national levels, such as education and training institutions and public authorities responsible for the steel sector. A final Conference is foreseen in July 2011 to assess the possibility to create a formal EU sector council on jobs and skills for the European steel industry.

Health and Safety (H&S): Exchange of information was given by the newly created ESTEP WG5 sub-group on safety issues entitled "Safety in the EU Steel Industry".







With the exception of external trade statistics, the statistical information on steel that is still available from official sources is now extremely limited. For this reason it remains a major task for EUROFER to ensure an optimal functioning of its own voluntary system of monthly production and commercial surveys which has been set up with member companies and national associations. In this context, it has been a constant endeavour for EUROFER in 2010 to further improve the accessibility of its statistical repository through the Intranet and Extranet tools reserved to members.

Consequent to the discontinuation of the official enquiries on scrap consumption, fuel and energy consumption, investments and capacities in the steel industry (annual data collection foreseen by the expired Commission Regulation 48/2004), EUROFER has integrated these surveys into its voluntary reporting system, so far with the participation of a core group of national associations.

External trade statistics (Intrastat on intra-EU cross border flows and Extrastat for imports/exports with third countries) remain an essential tool for the Community steel industry to assess market trends and monitor its competitive position in a globalised market. Therefore, EUROFER is committed to the preservation and, wherever possible, the improvement of these statistics. In this field of activity, EUROFER focused on the following issues:

- Advising EUROSTAT on the possibilities of modernisation of the Combined Nomenclature (product classification used for Intrastat and Extrastat);
- Updating the modernisation proposal on the steel products chapter in the Harmonised System (HS) , the worldwide classification of goods, which must be submitted to the European Commission DG TaxUD by end of June 2011 for possible inclusion in the next HS review cycle.



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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

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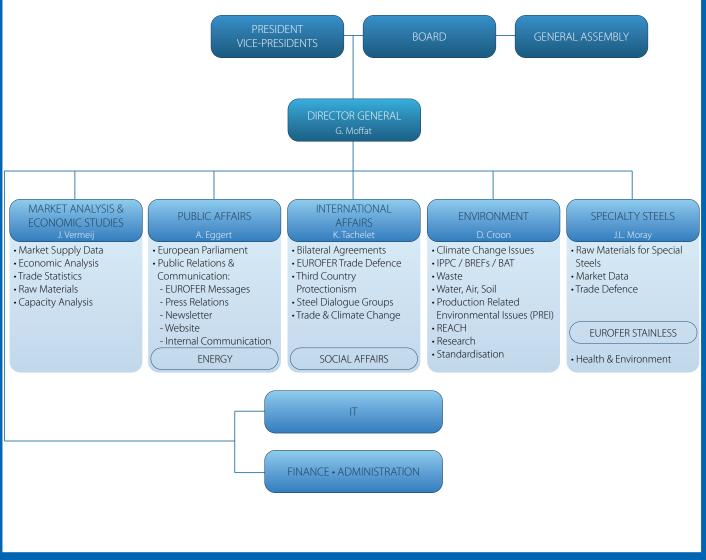




Committees

- Alloy Engineering Long Products Climate Change Communication Economic Studies Energy Environment EUROFER Stainless Steering Cttee. EUROFER Stainless Health & Environment Group European Parliament Coordination – EPCC External Relations Human Resources Investments and Capacities
- Market Trends Market Analysis Raw Materials REACH Cluster REACH Implementation Research Scrap Standards Statistics Tool & High Speed Steels Transport

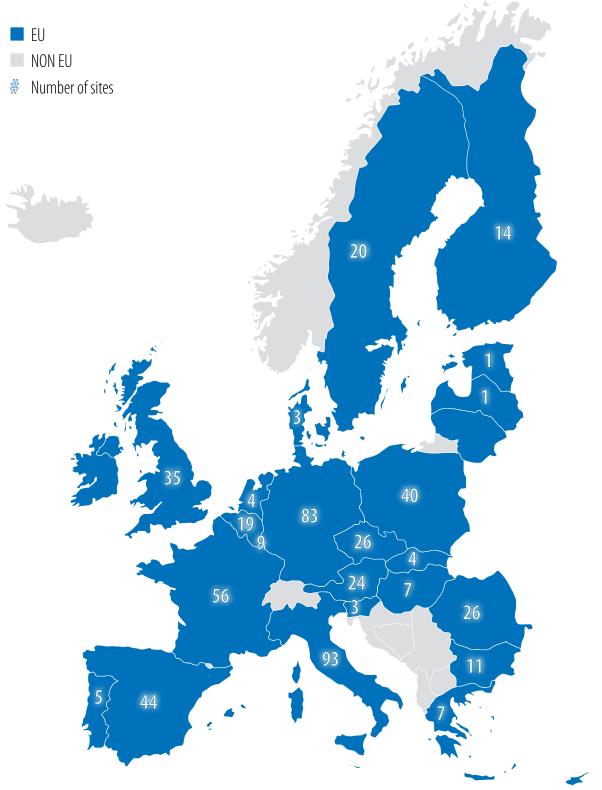
Organigramme



EUROFER Annual Report 2010



European steel production sites



Integrated iron and steel works and rolling mill, Electric steel works and rolling mill

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