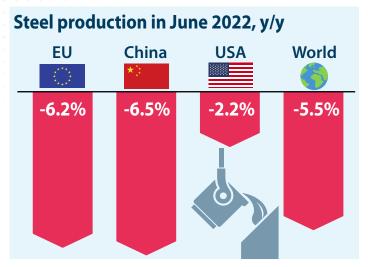
Steelmakers respond to weak demand with production cuts



According to World Steel Association, in the first half of 2022 global steel production decreased by 5.5 y/y. In EU this trend is more pronounced: steel production reduced by 6.2% y/y. Declining steel production reflects deteriorating market conditions: weak demand and decreasing steel prices.

USA is under threat of recession. The U.S. economy shrank in the second guarter by 0.9%. It is the second consecutive guarter where US GDP has contracted. Flash US PMI Composite Output Index decreased from 52.3 in June to 47.5 in July. It is the first slip into "recession" territory since the beginning of coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

Chinese property sector is stalling. New housing starts declined by 34% y/y in June, while property investment decreased by 9.4% y/y for the same period. Developers delay the completion of housing projects, and their clients stop mortgage payments on these properties. According to China Iron and Steel Association, 23 steel plants in China has stopped production for repair work. In the 2nd half of the year Chinese authorities are also going to curb steel production.



For EU the main challenge is high energy prices, which are squeezing out margins of steelmakers. As a result, nine steel plants in EU fully or partially paused steel production. In particular, two steel plants (Arvedi and ArcelorMittal Warszawa) completely stopped production. Their annual crude steel capacity is estimated at 4.8 mln tons. Salzgitter postponed the restart of the blast furnace until September, while previously this re-launch was planned for May-June.

