

KEVIN FOWKES' BIOGRAPHY

Kevin Fowkes is a Managing Consultant for Steel Business Briefing Ltd. He has 13 years experience working as an economist and consultant in the ferroalloy industry.

From 2007 to 2009, Kevin Fowkes was a business development manager in the metals division of Privat Group. Before that he was the senior market analyst for the Norwegian ferroalloy group Elkem, and a consultant for both Hatch and CRU International.

Kevin Fowkes is a graduate of the London School of Economics.

Asian steel and manganese alloy demand: whose demand is whose?

Kevin Fowkes
Managing Consultant

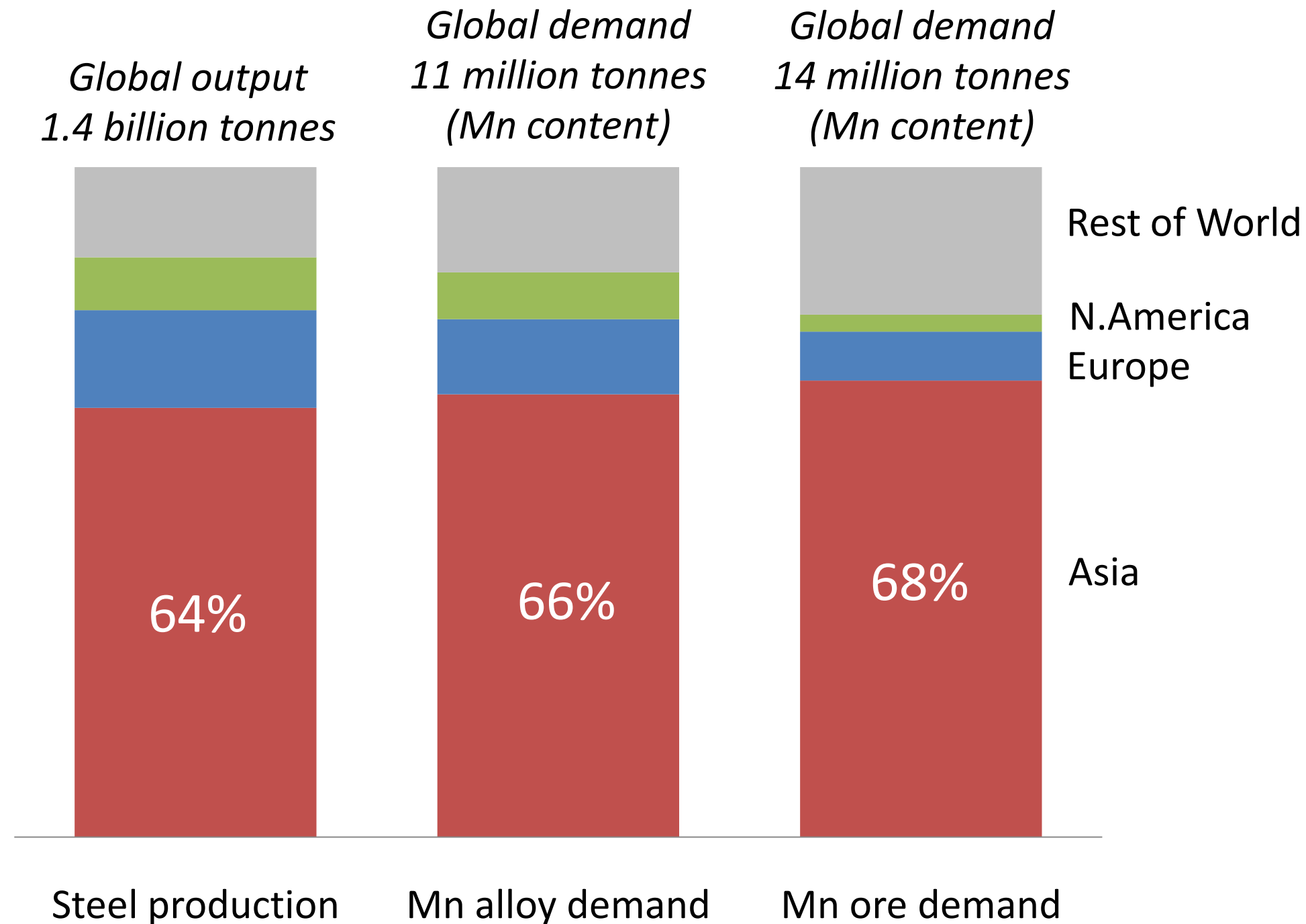


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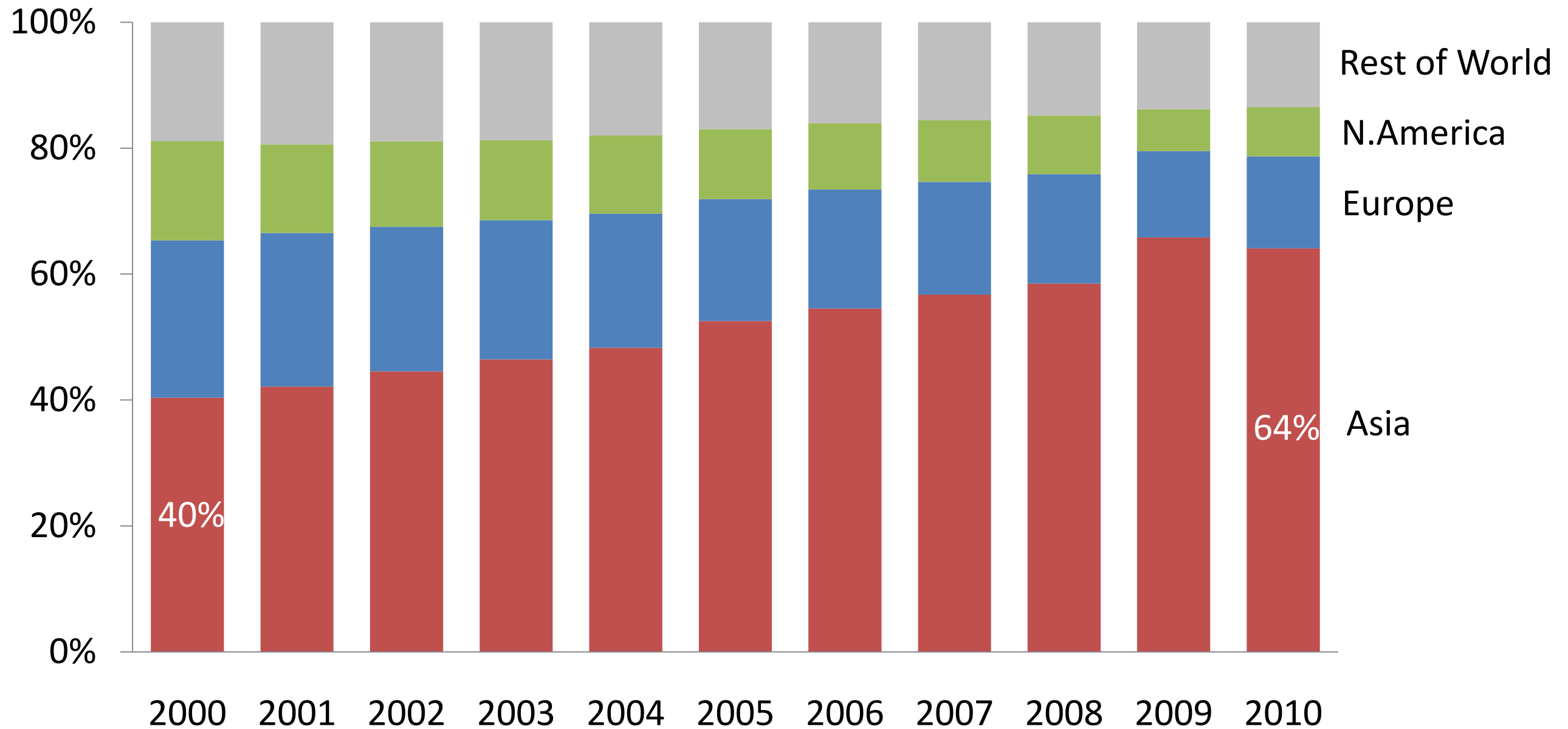
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Asia now accounts for two thirds of global steel production and manganese consumption

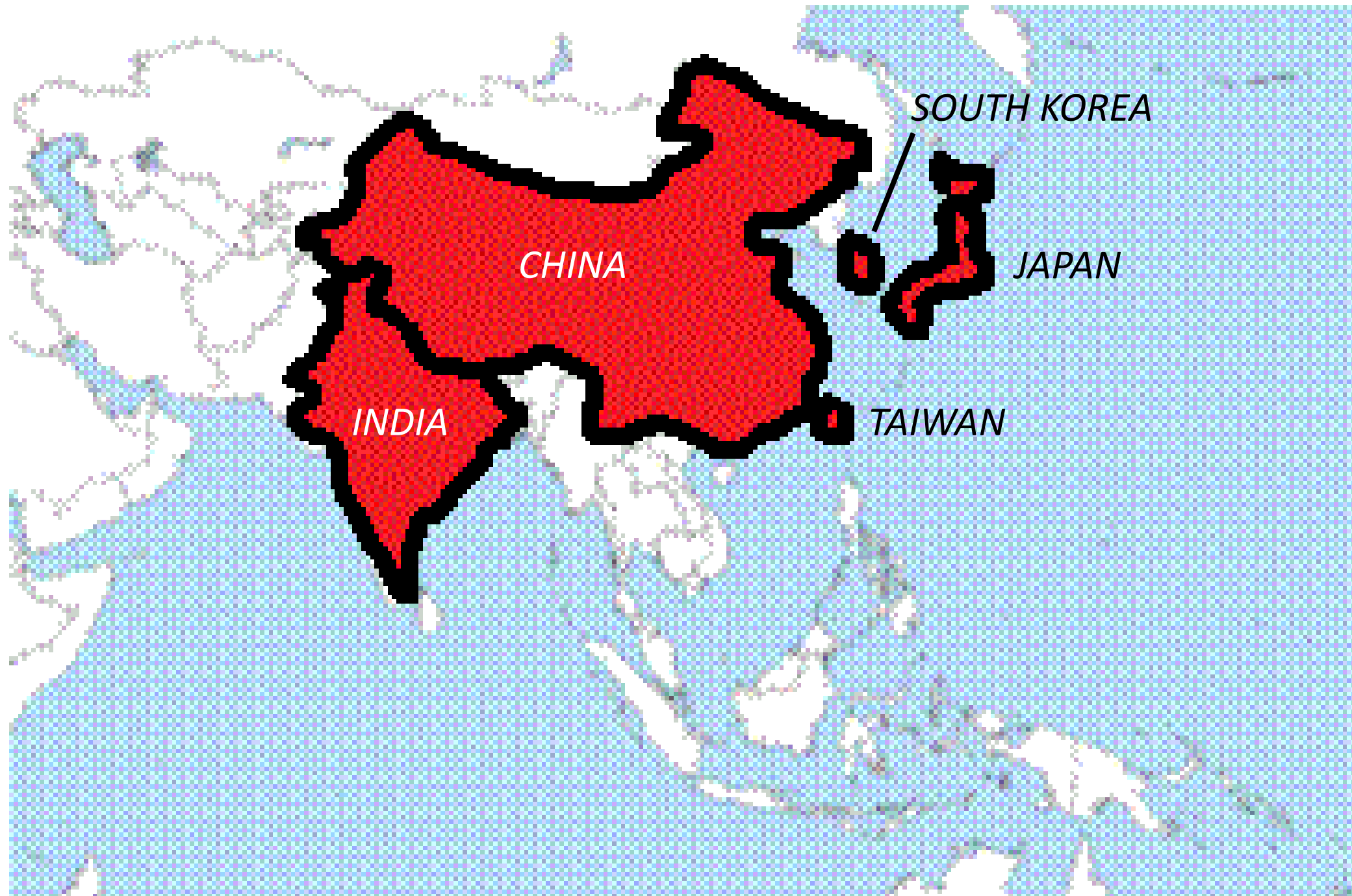


Asia's share of global steel production has risen from 40% in 2000 to 64% in 2010

World steel production by region

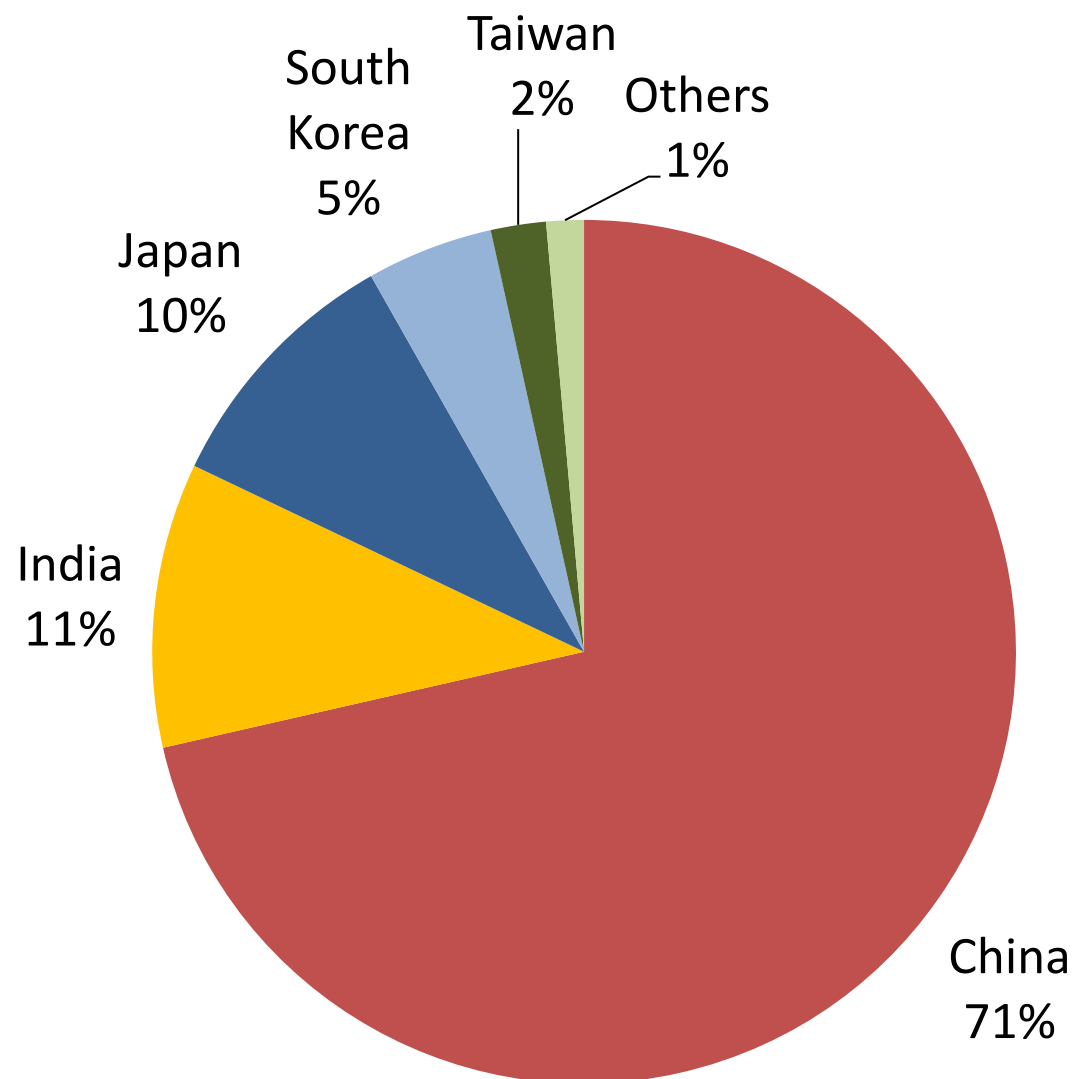


Five countries account for 99% of Asia's Mn consumption



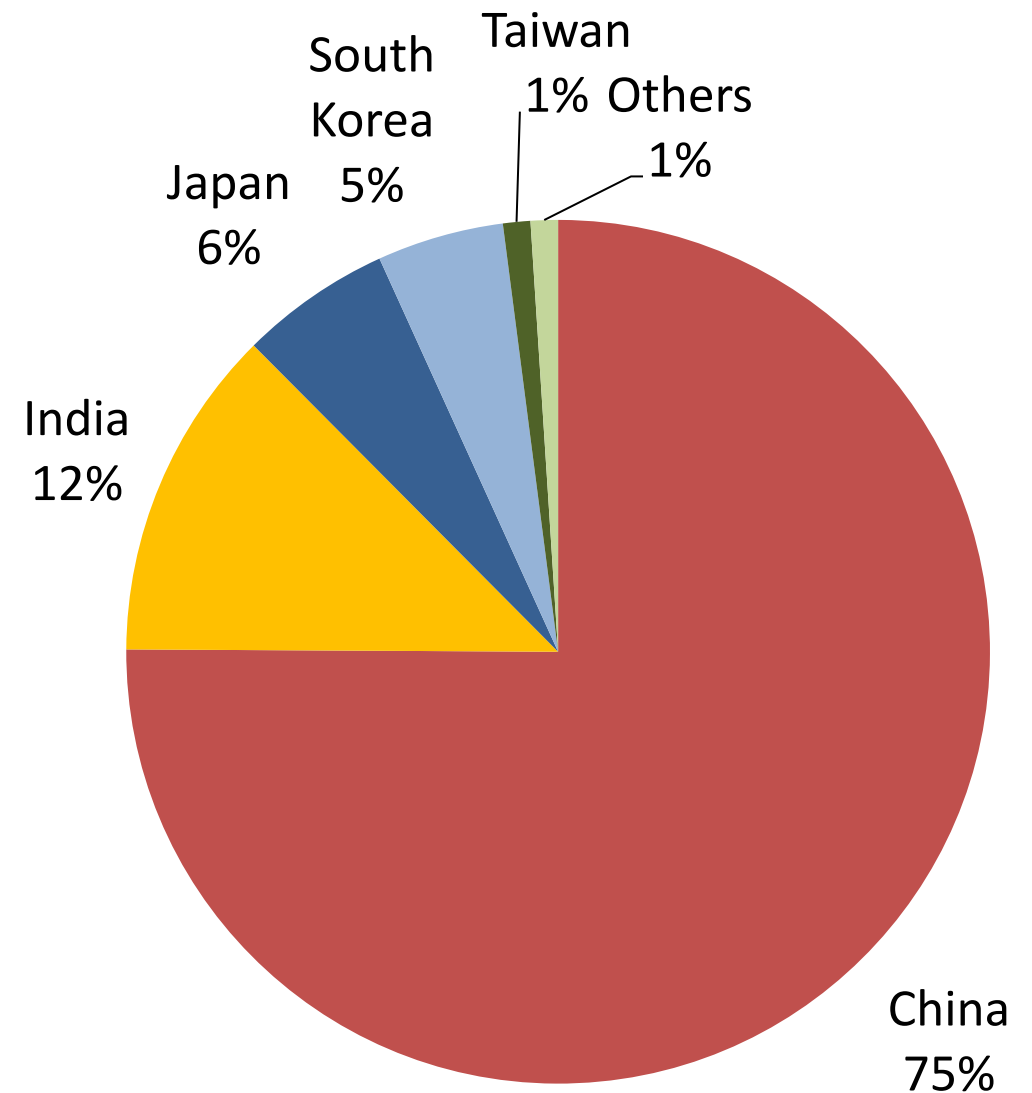
Five countries account for 99% of Asia's Mn consumption, with China dominating

Consumption of Mn alloys in Asia



Total: 7.4 million tonnes

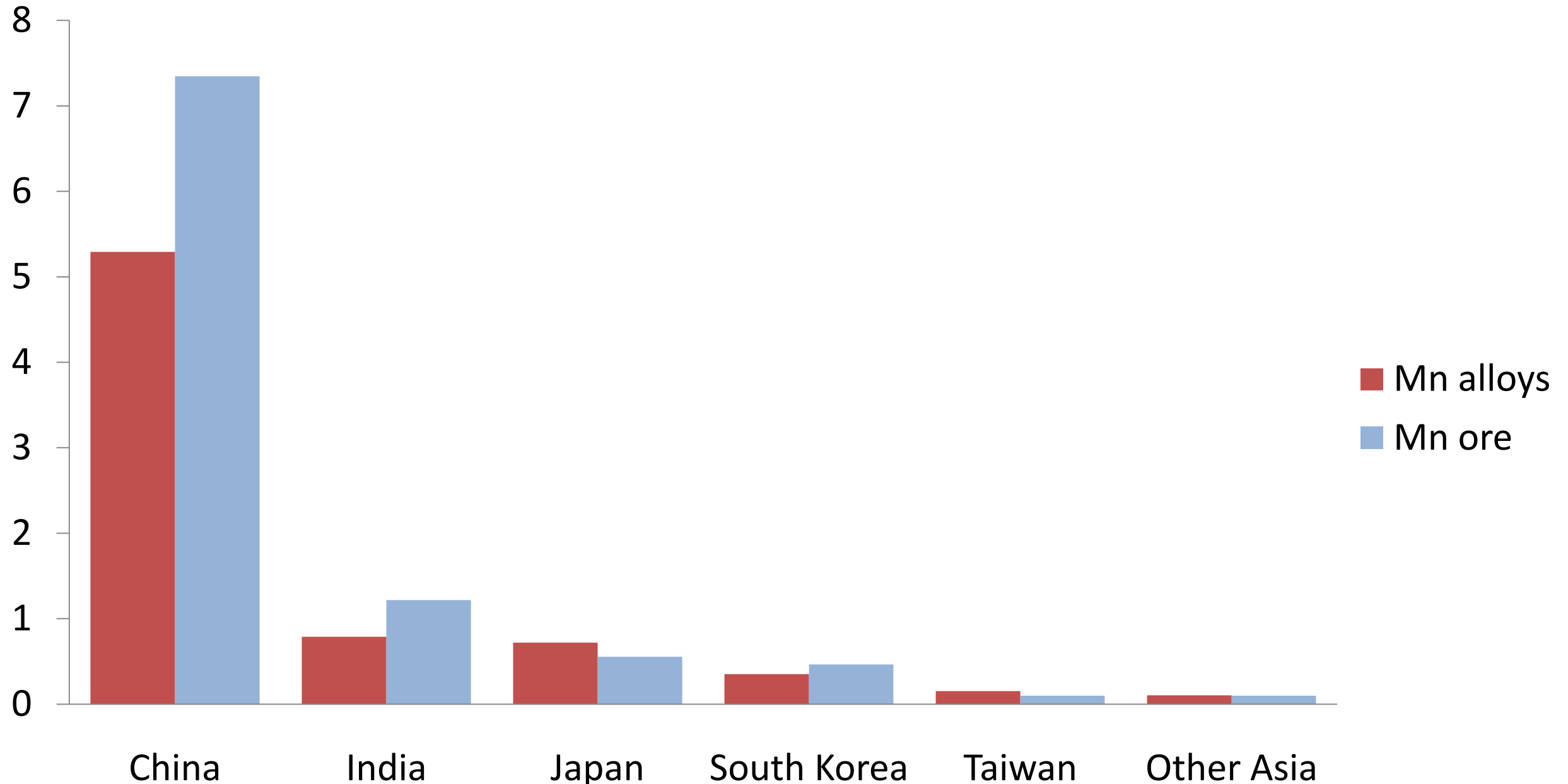
Consumption of Mn ore in Asia



Total: 9.6 million tonnes

Five countries account for 99% of Asia's Mn consumption, with China dominating

Consumption, million tonnes contained Mn



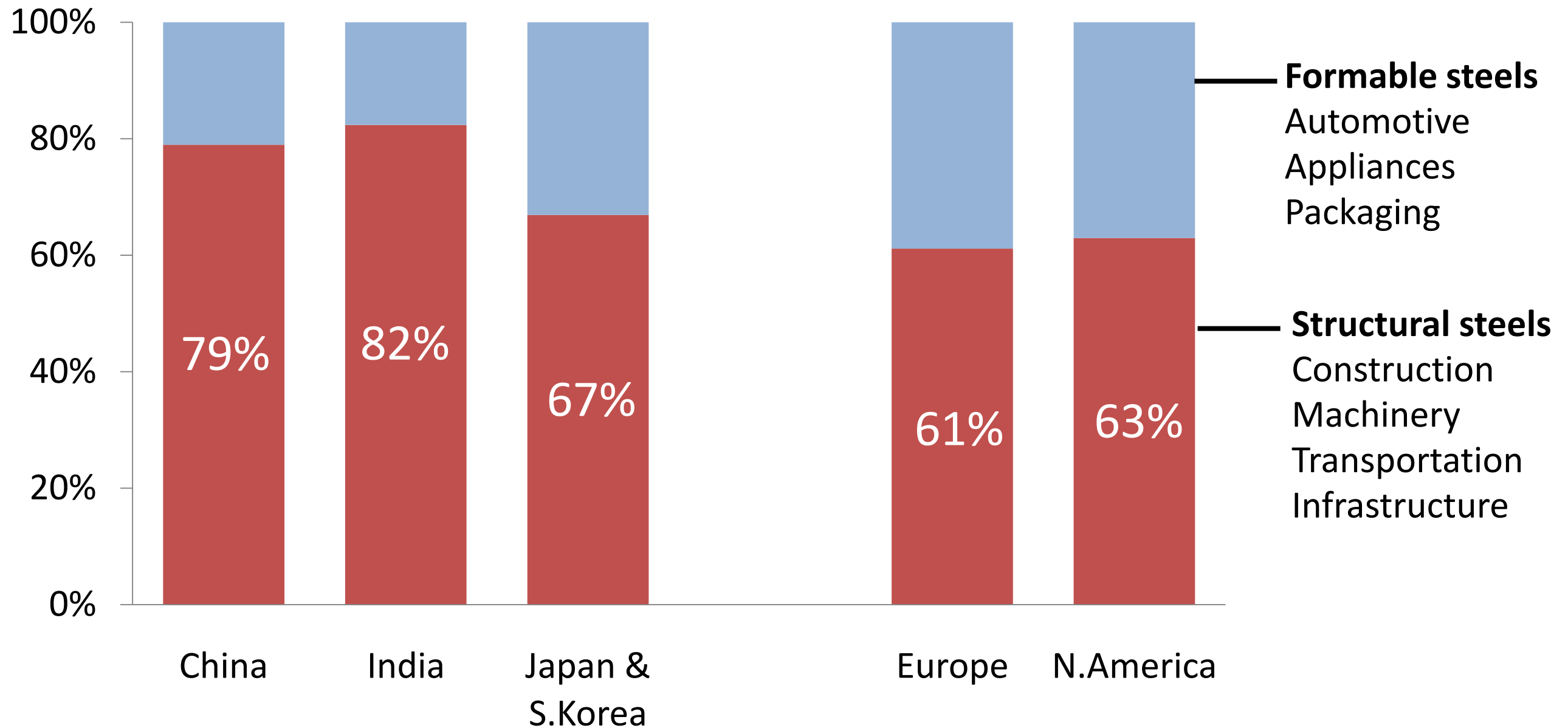
Why is manganese used in steel?

- Over 90% of manganese is used in steel
- All steels contain manganese
- Manganese removes sulphur from steel. There is no viable substitute for manganese in this application
- Manganese is also used to add strength to certain steels
- Manganese content of carbon steel ranges from around 0.4% to above 2%
- Stainless steel 200 grade is 8-15% manganese



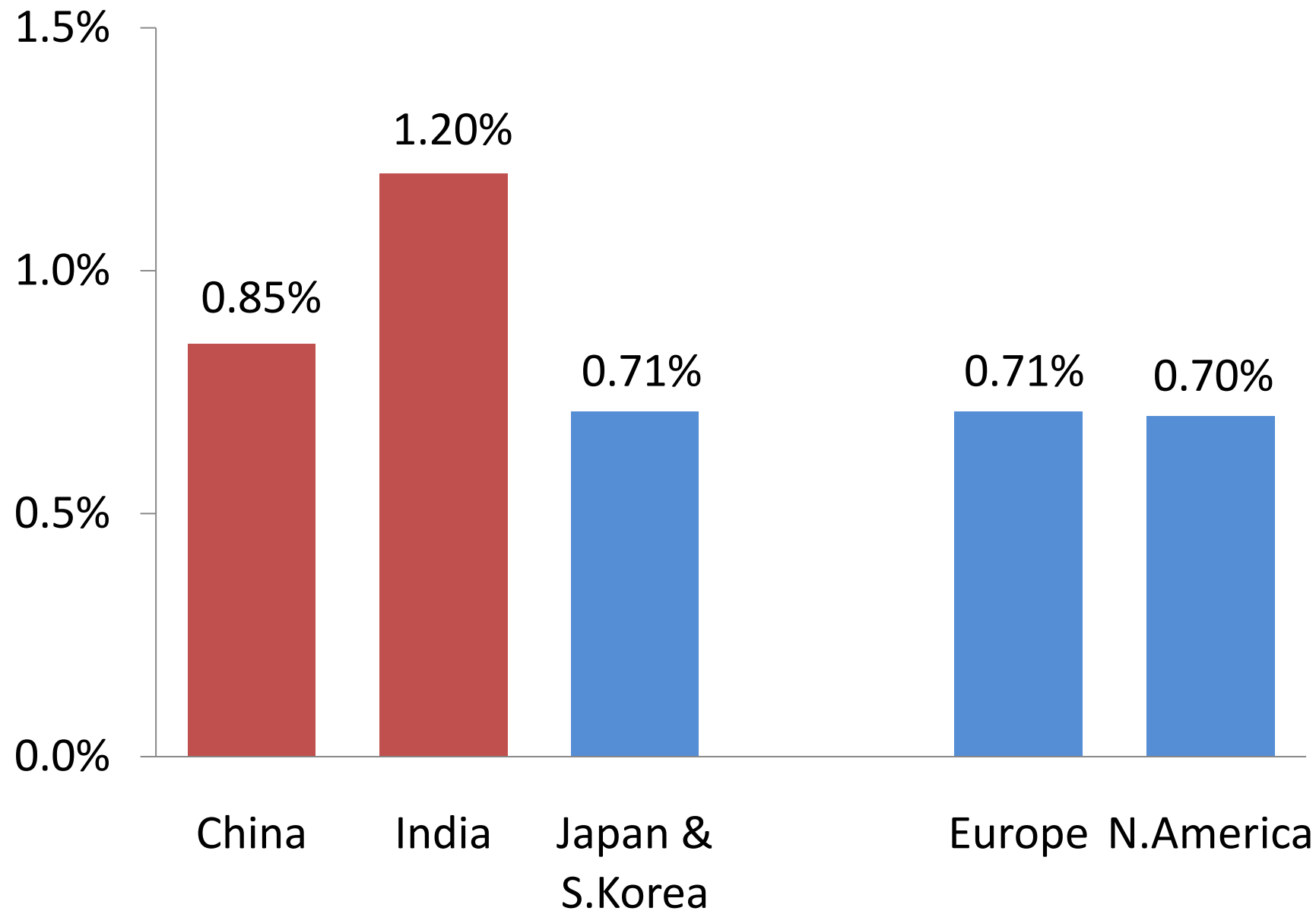
Structural steels form a higher proportion of steel consumption in developing countries

Steel consumption by application



Countries with a bigger share of structural steels have higher average Mn content in their steel

Average manganese content of steel



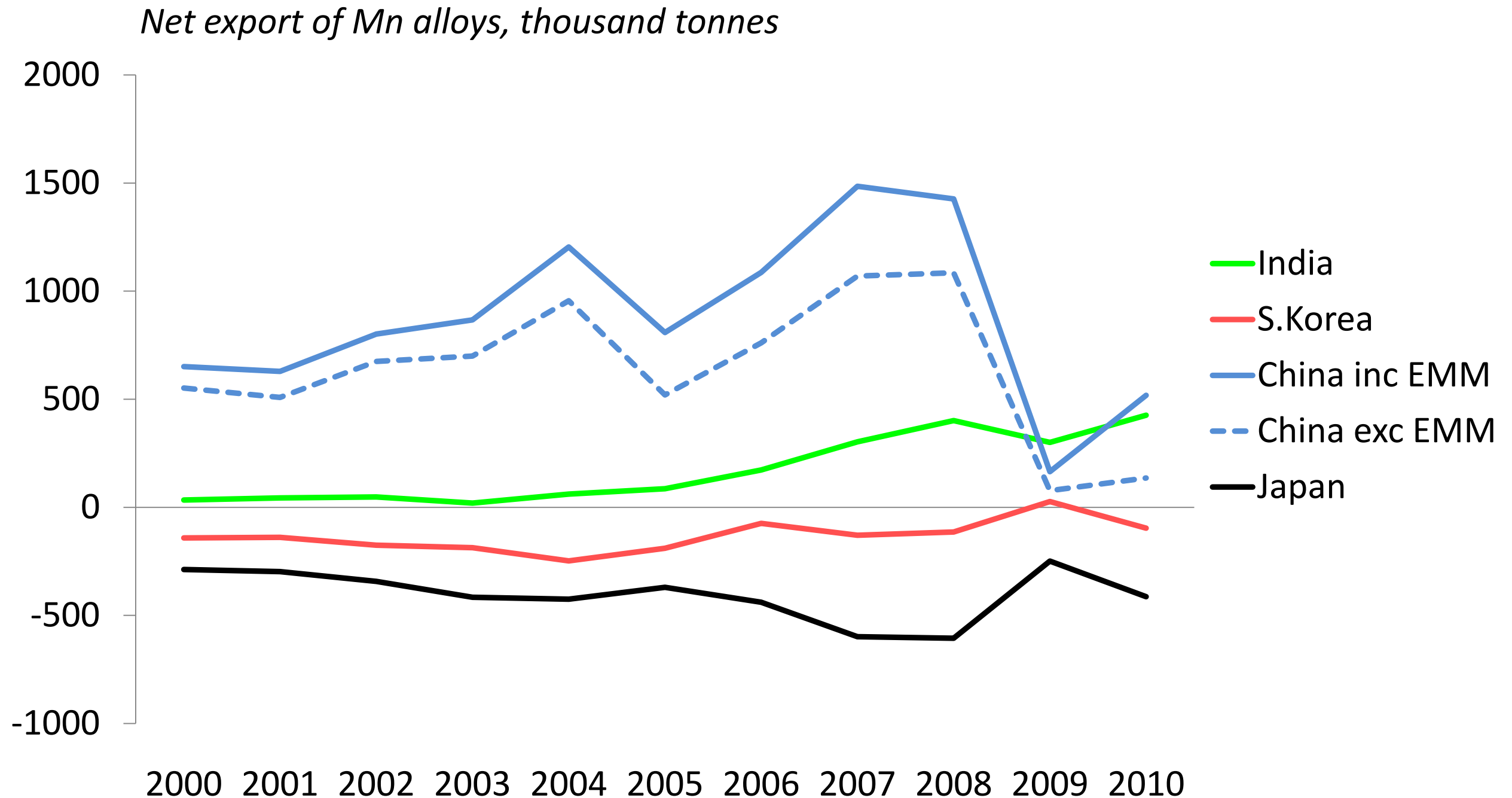
Structural steels require strength, so tend to have a high manganese content

Most formable steels do not require strength and tend to be lower in manganese

Developing countries focus on structural steel consumption – for infrastructure and buildings

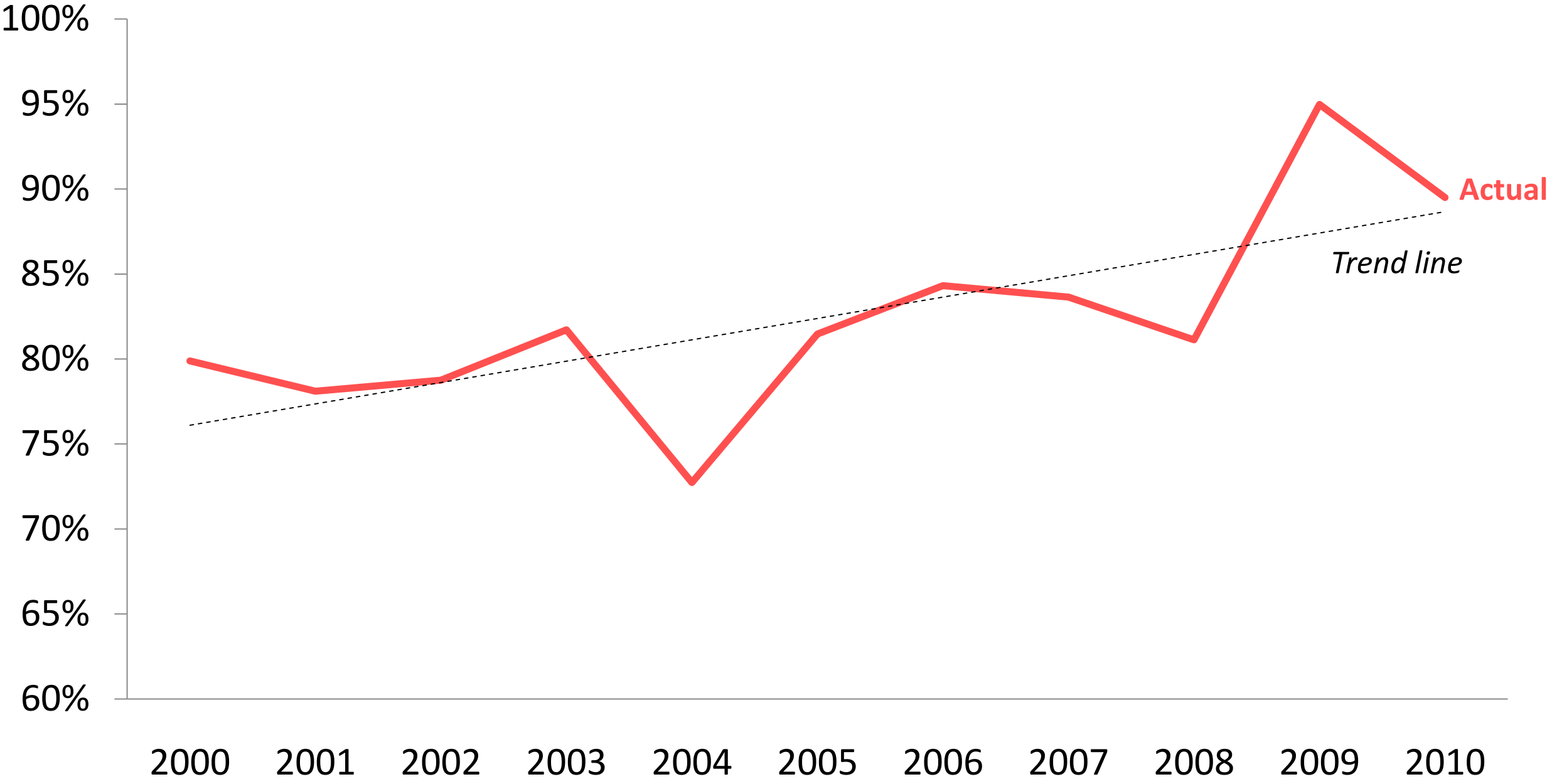
Developed countries are more focused on consumer goods / automotive so use more formable steels

Asia has seen its total net exports of Mn alloys fall sharply (but India and S.Korea have risen)



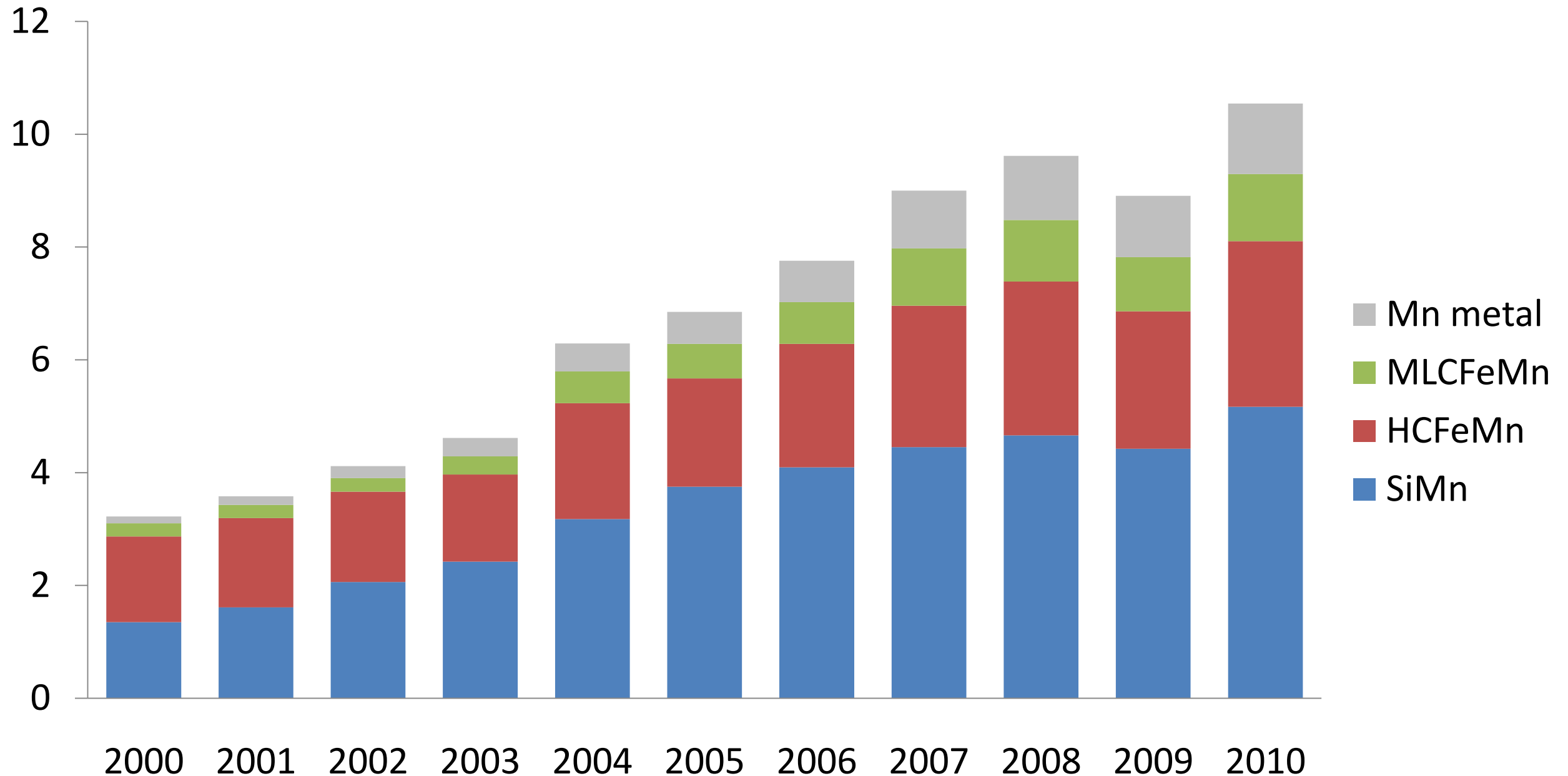
The overall trend is that Asia is consuming more of its Mn alloy production and exporting less

% of Asian Mn alloy production consumed in Asia



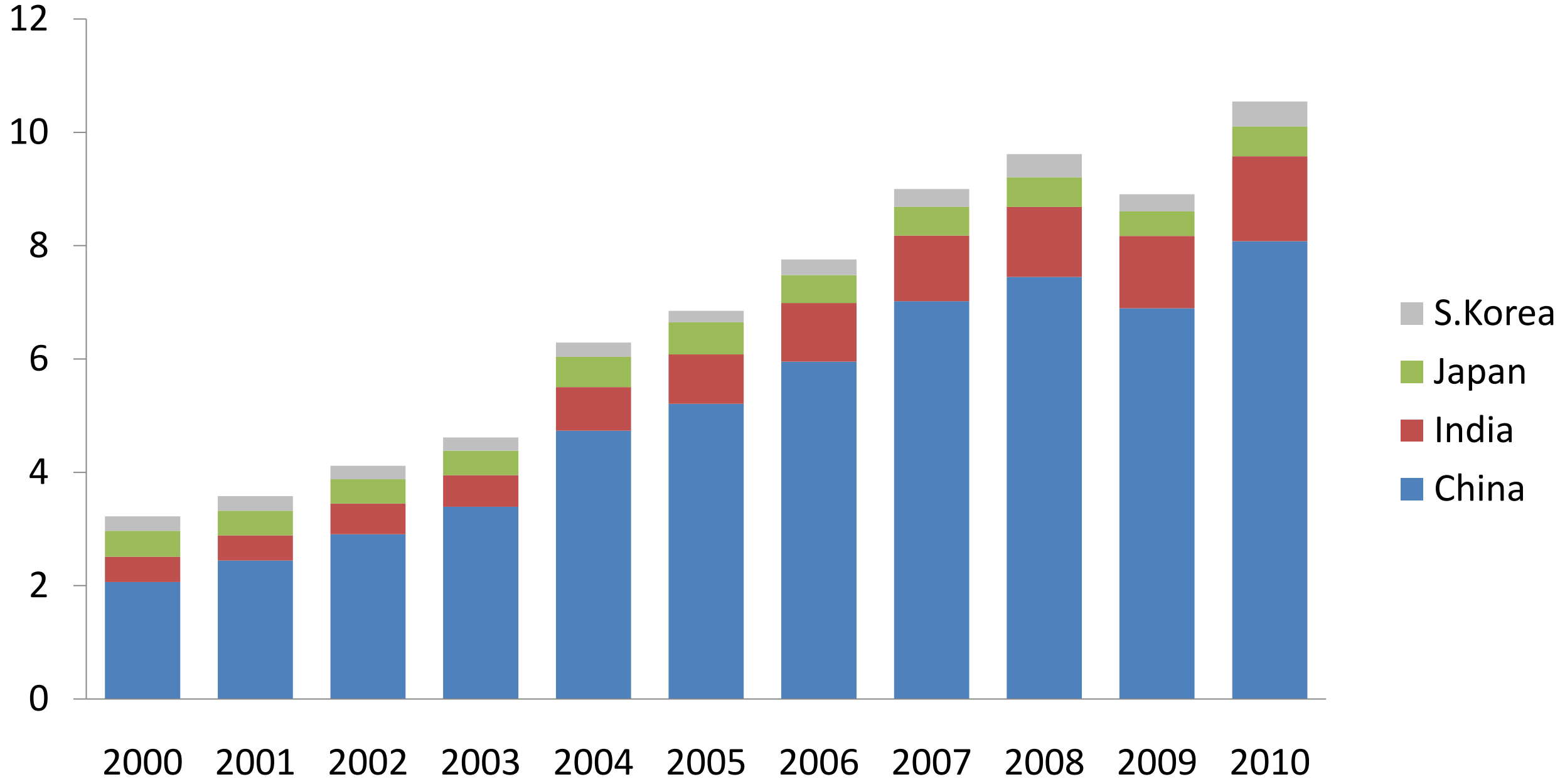
In terms of volume, Asian production of Mn alloys has tripled over the past 10 years

Asian production of Mn alloys, million tonnes, gross weight



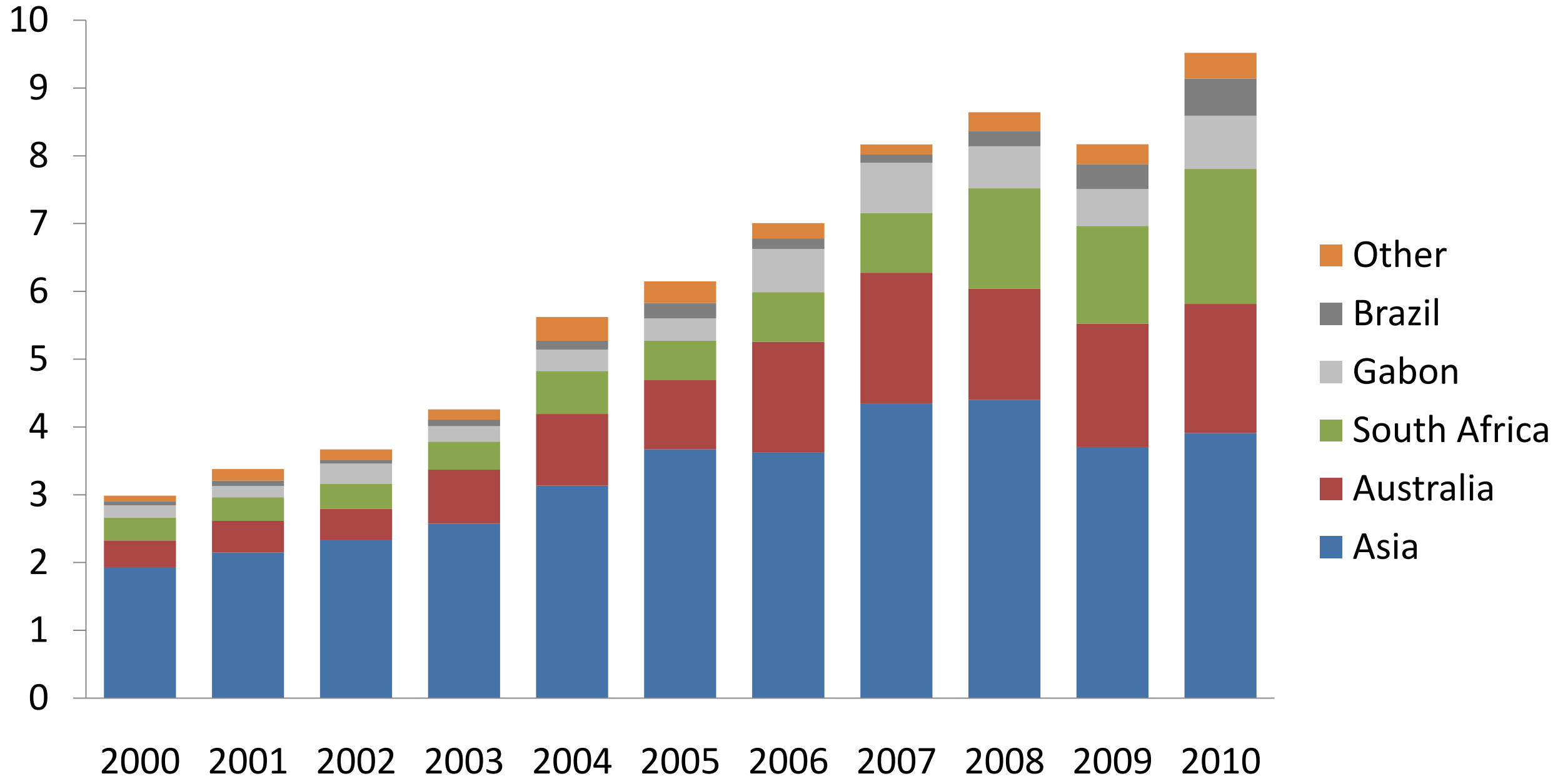
China, and to a lesser extent India, have driven the increase in Asian Mn alloy production

Asian production of Mn alloys, million tonnes, gross weight



The growth of Asian Mn alloy production has been fuelled largely by imported Mn ore

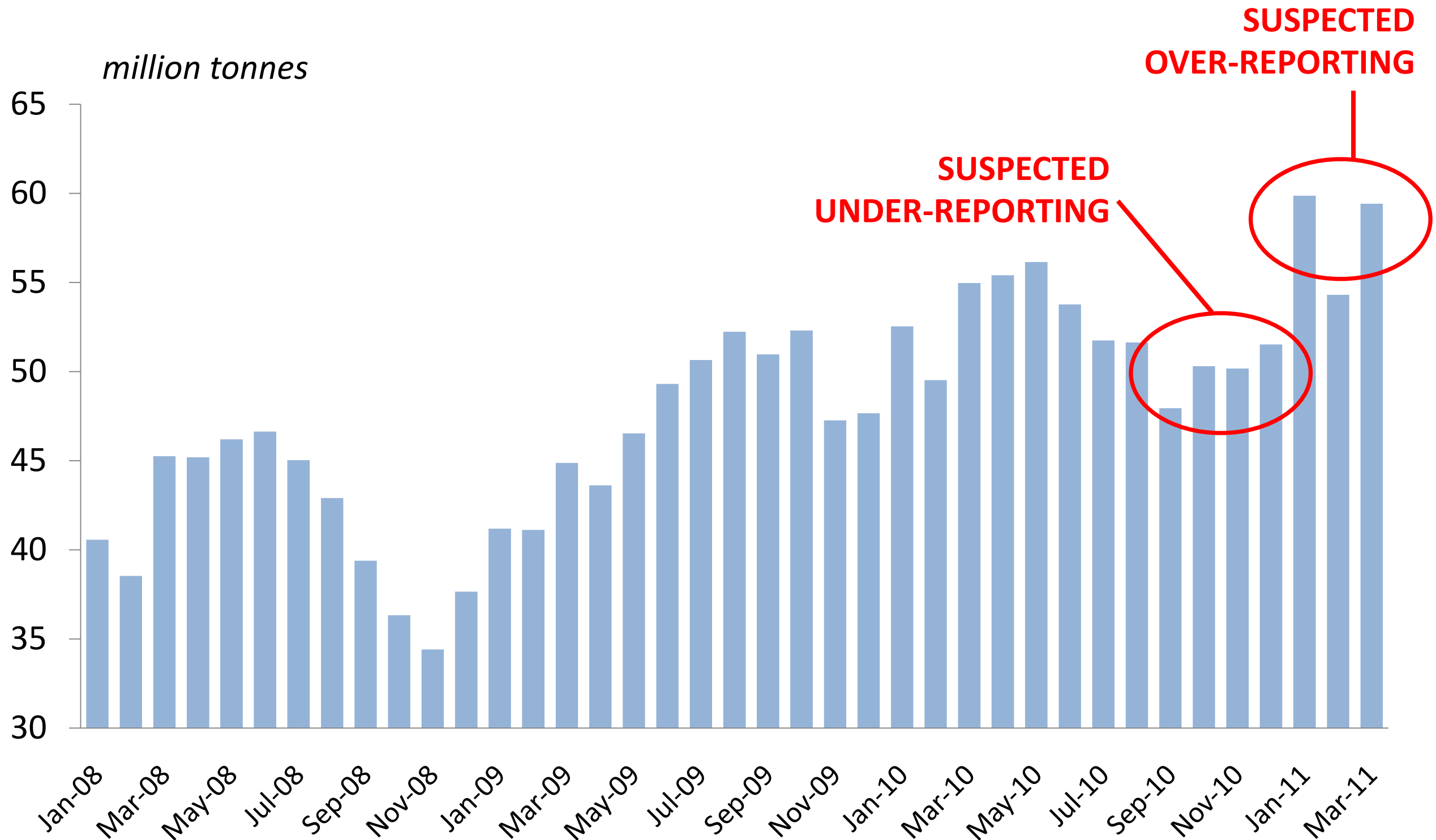
Asian supply of Mn ore, million tonnes, contained Mn



China: accuracy of official steel production statistics has become a factor

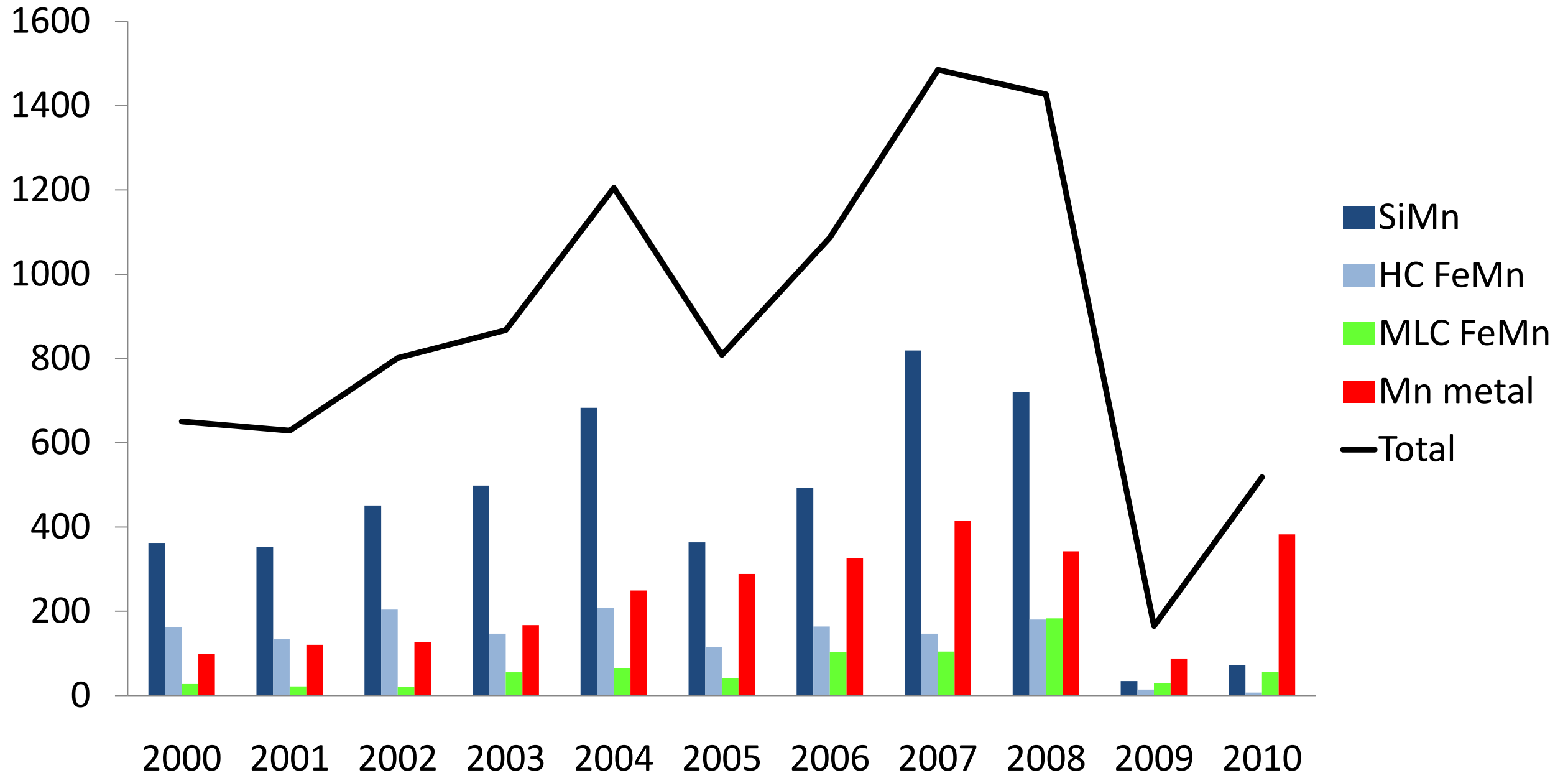
- Strict government control measures in Q4-2010 led to a big decline in steel output as reported in official statistics
- There is strong evidence that steel producers under-reported their output during this period
- There is evidence that high Chinese steel output since Jan 2011 includes some over-reporting to compensate. Nevertheless, the over-reported tonnage is relatively minor (4Mt). It does not change the fact that Chinese steel production is at a record high
- SBB has 40 people in Shanghai analysing this for the “China Analytics” publication

China: monthly steel production



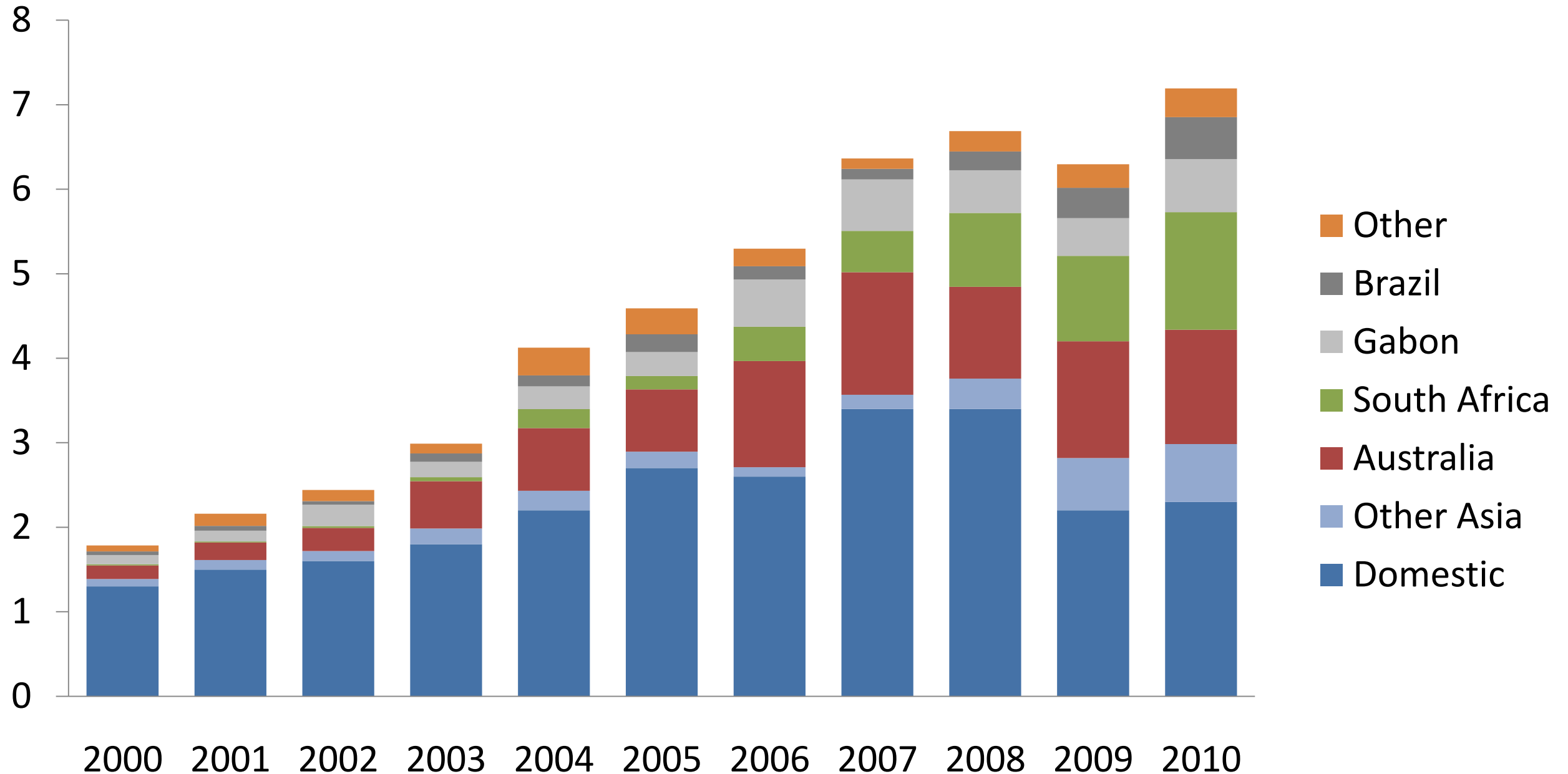
China: no longer a significant exporter of Mn alloys, except for Mn metal

China net export of Mn alloys, thousand tonnes

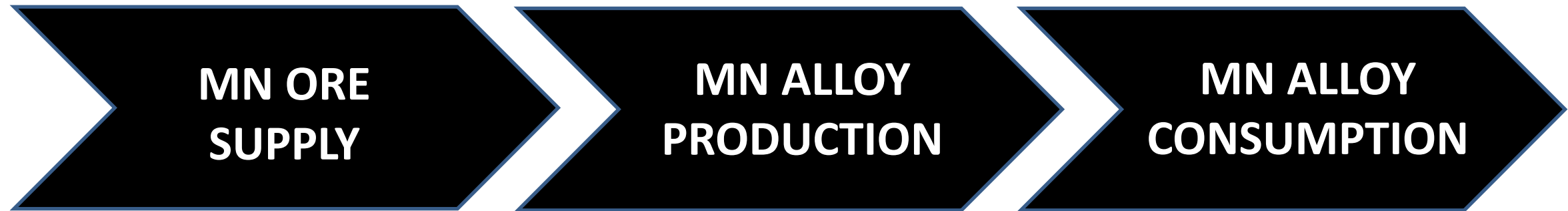


China: over 60% of Mn ore supply is now imported

Asian supply of Mn ore, million tonnes, contained Mn



China: summary of Mn product flow



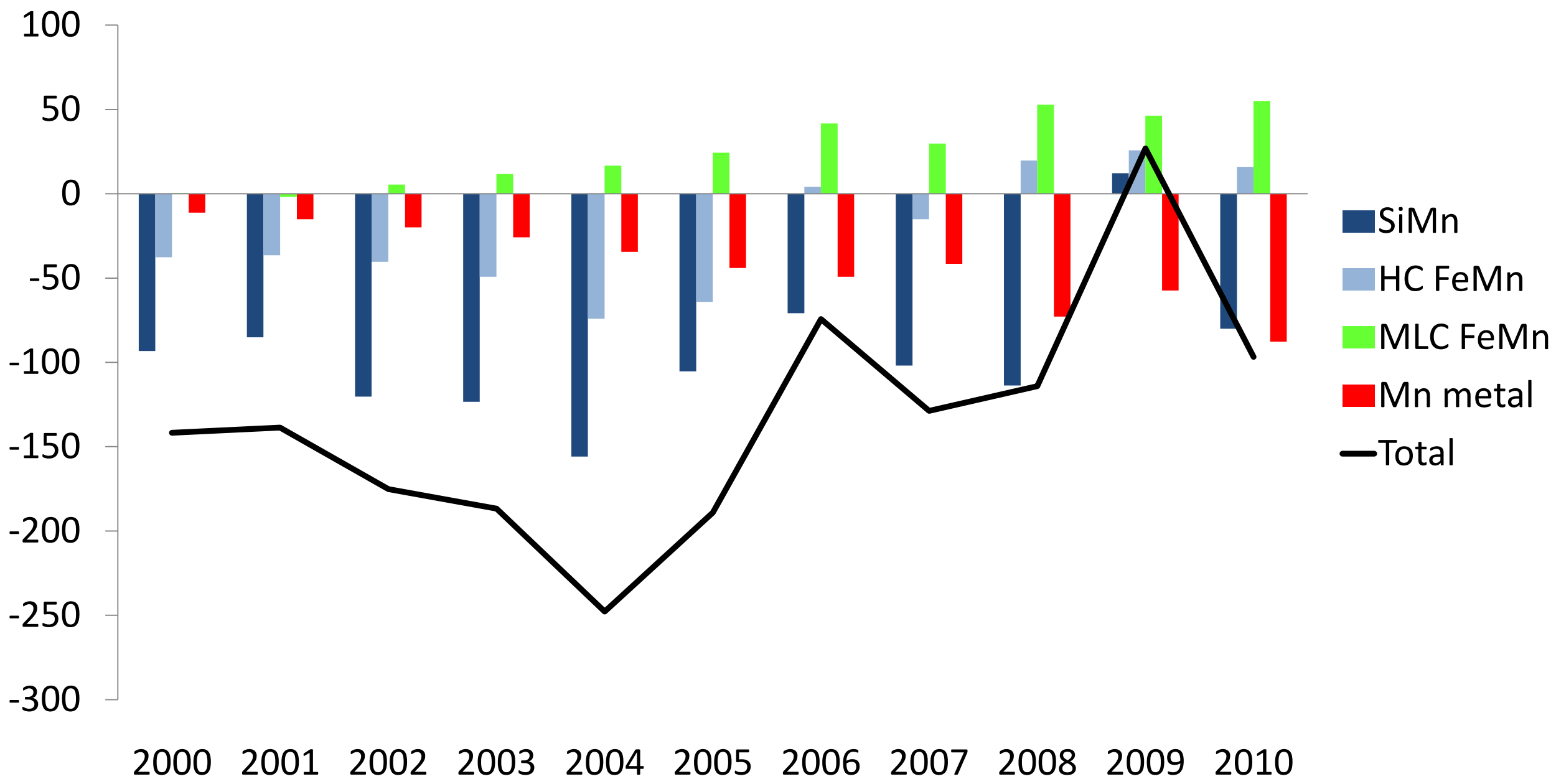
Domestic	2.5Mt
Imports	4.9Mt
<i>S.Africa</i>	<i>28%</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>28%</i>
<i>Gabon</i>	<i>13%</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>10%</i>
<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>5%</i>

SiMn	4Mt
HC FeMn	1.8Mt
MLC FeMn	900kt
Mn metal	1.2Mt

Domestic	3.9Mt
Export	100kt
Domestic	1.8Mt
Domestic	850kt
Export	50kt
Domestic	800kt
Export	400kt

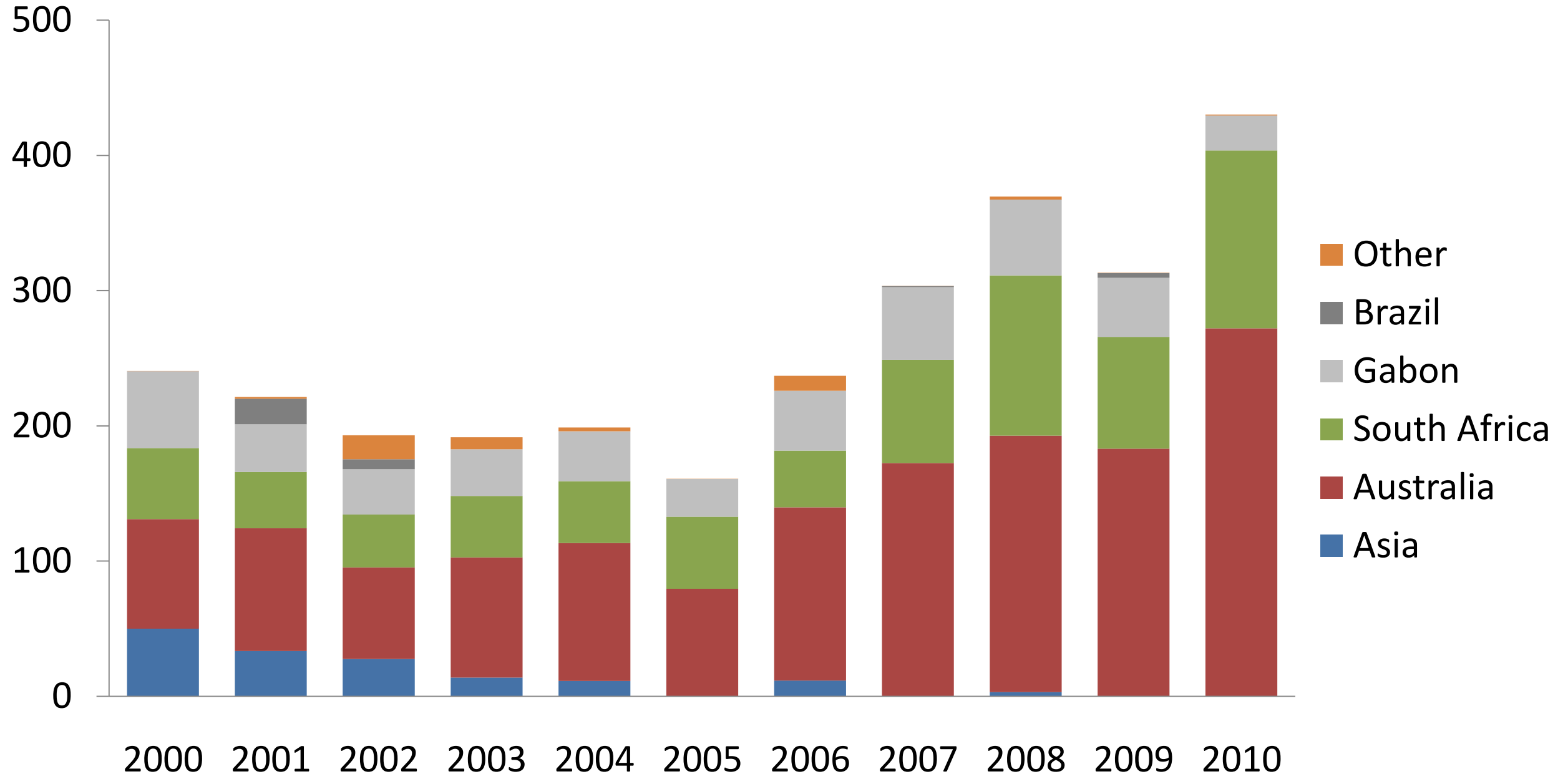
South Korea: now a net exporter of FeMn, and a smaller net importer of Mn alloys overall

South Korea net export of Mn alloys, thousand tonnes

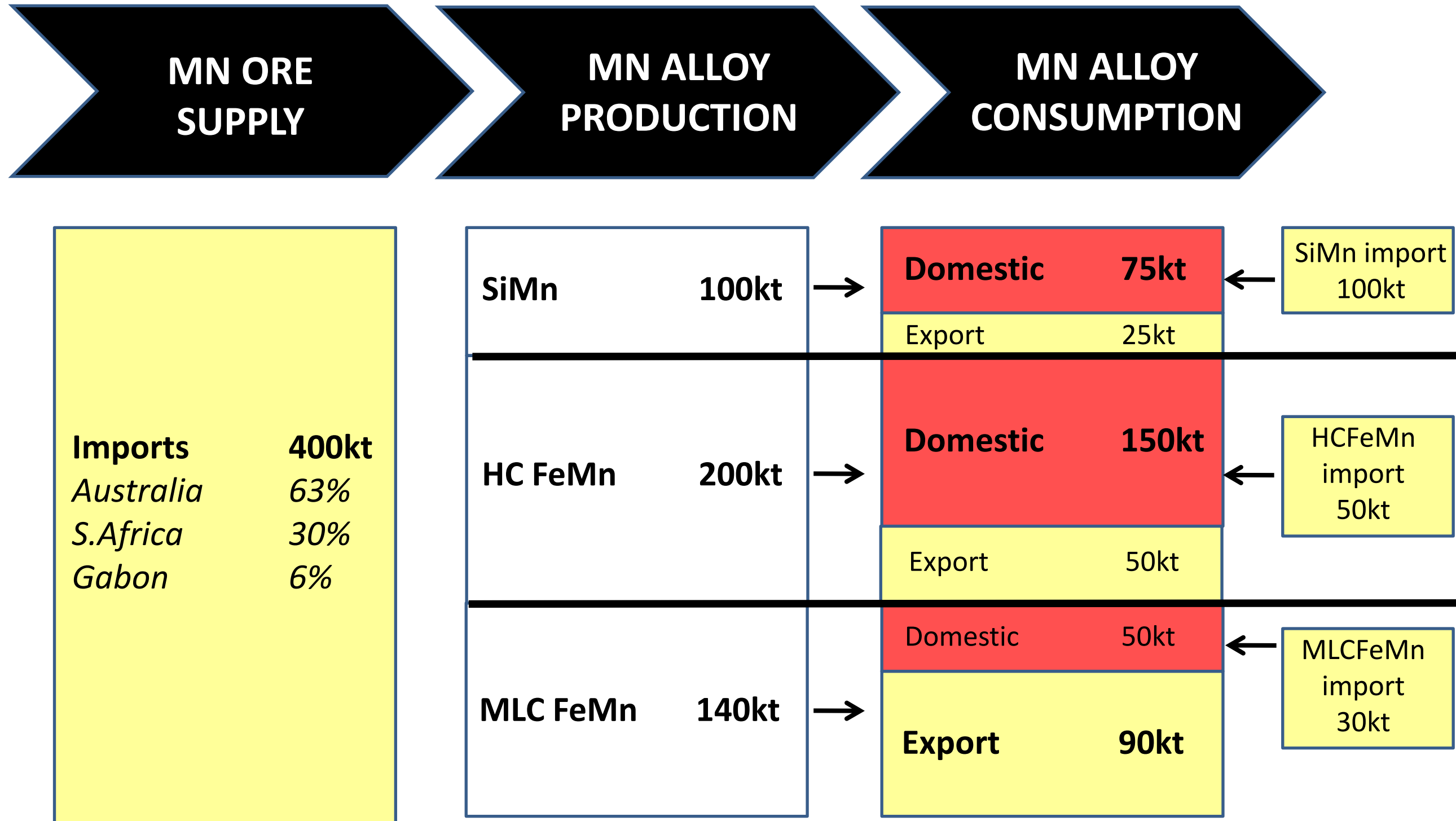


South Korea: rising Mn ore imports, with Australia the major supplier

South Korean supply of Mn ore, thousand tonnes, contained Mn

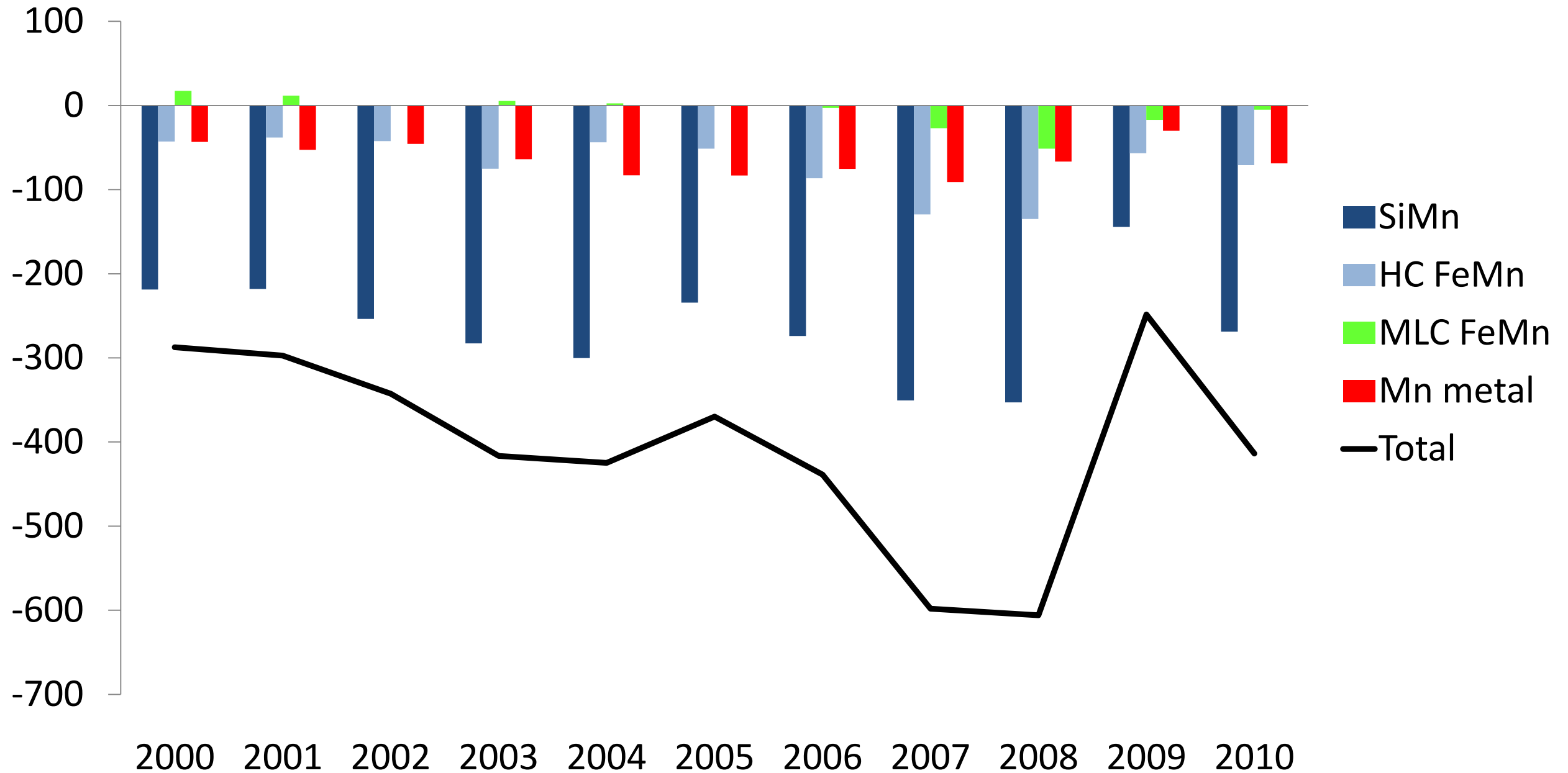


South Korea: summary of Mn product flow



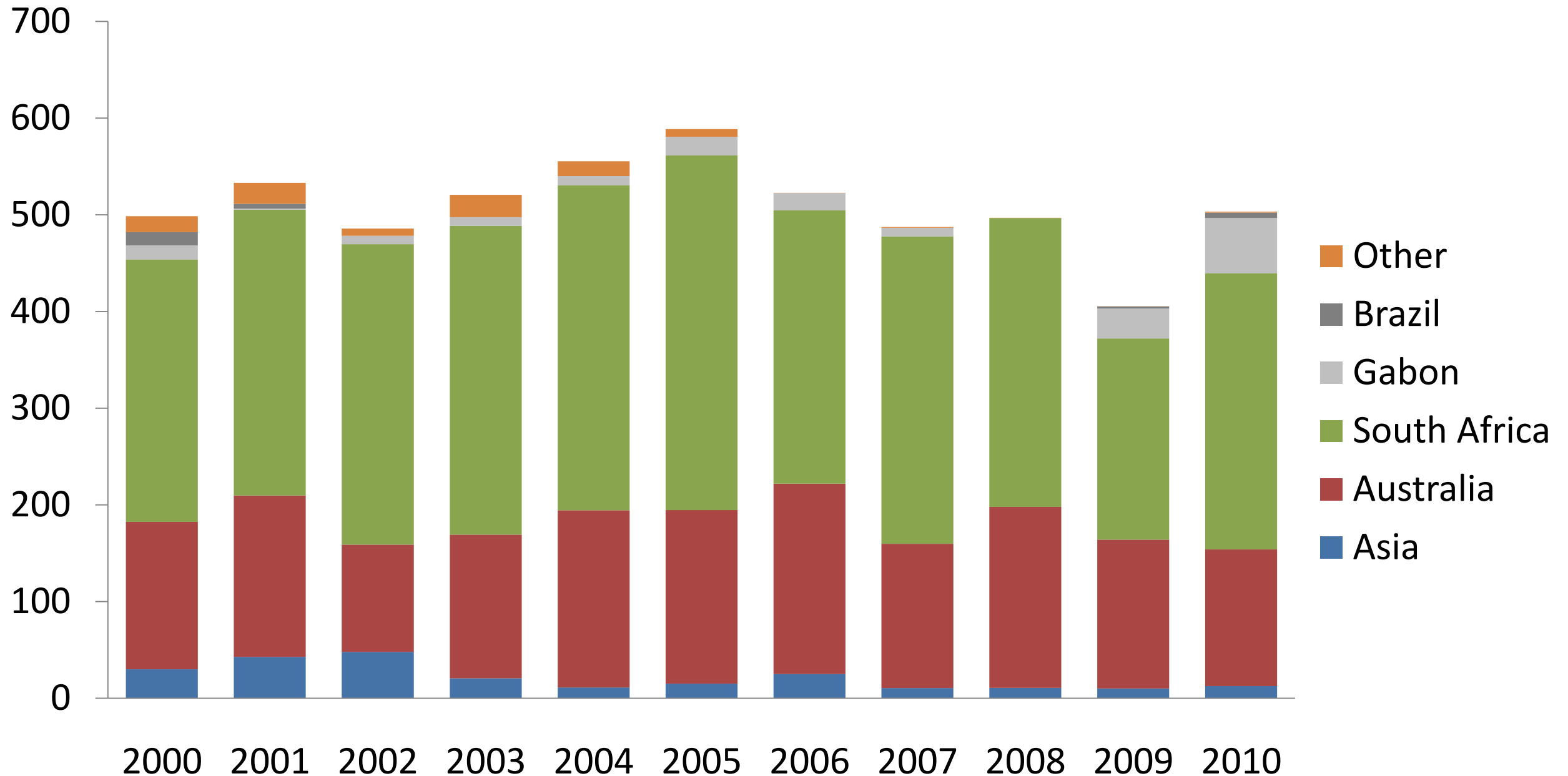
Japan: consistently a major net importer of all Mn alloy products

Japan net export of Mn alloys, thousand tonnes

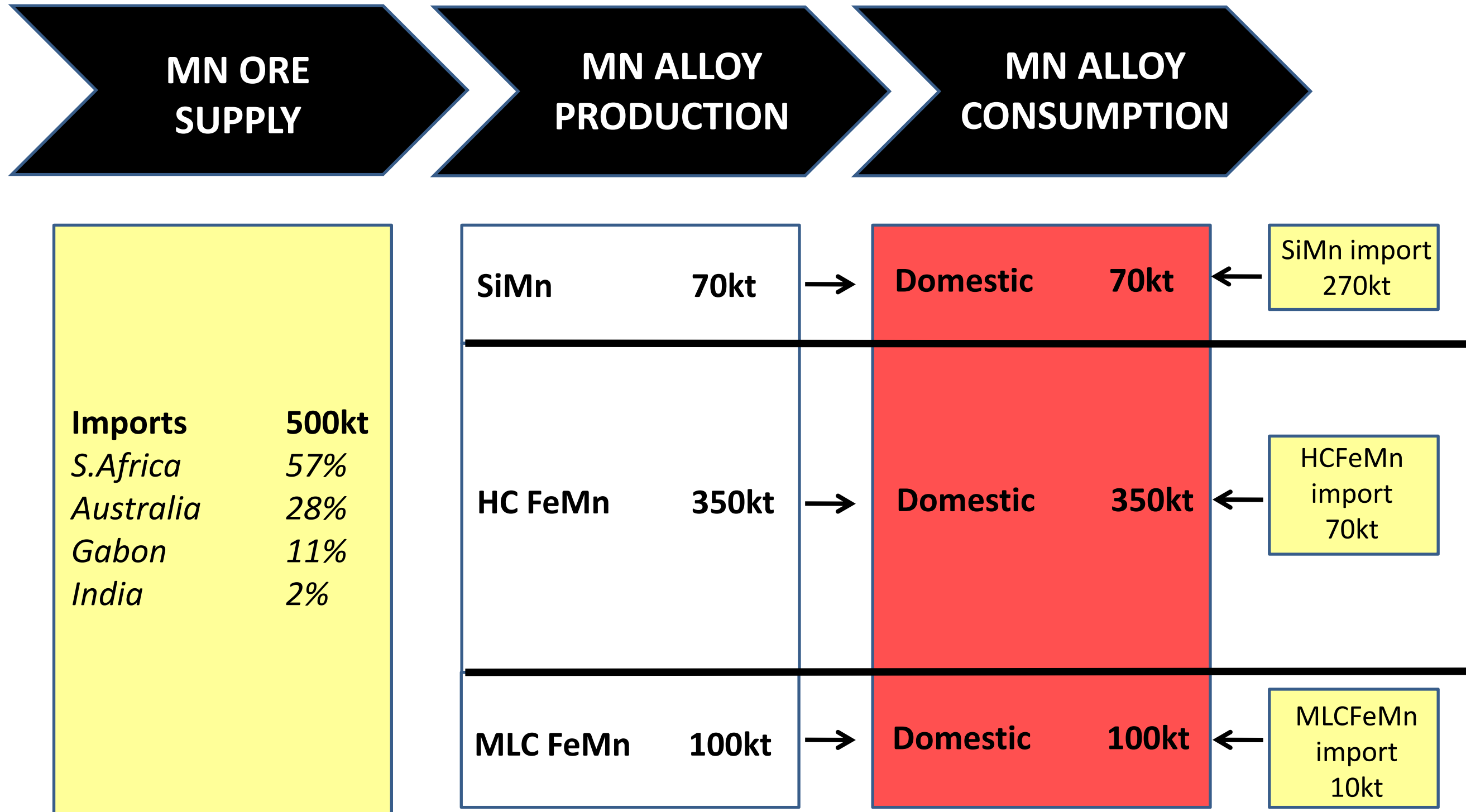


Japan: Static/declining Mn ore imports, with South Africa the major supplier

Japanese supply of Mn ore, thousand tonnes, contained Mn

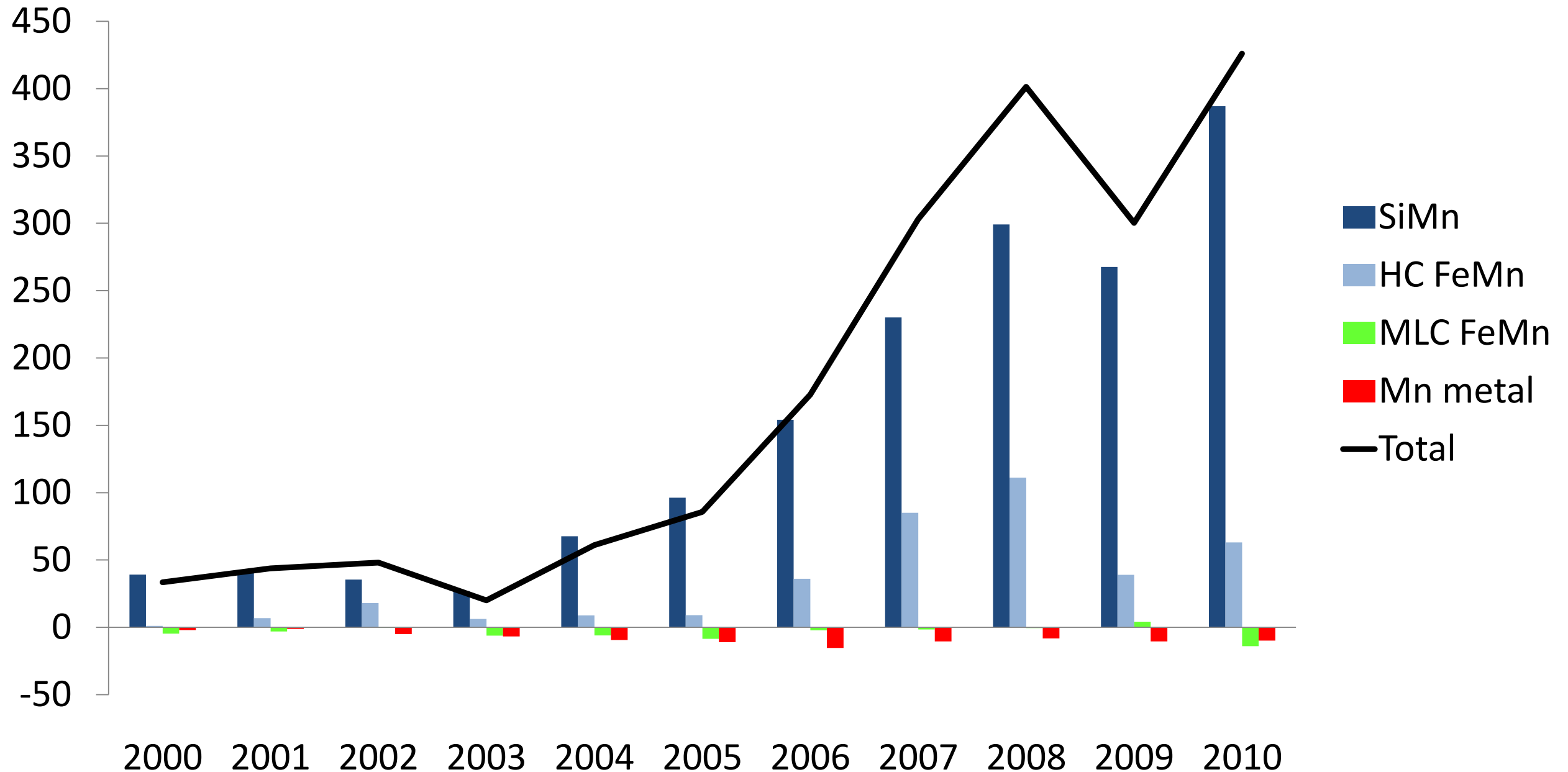


Japan: summary of Mn product flow



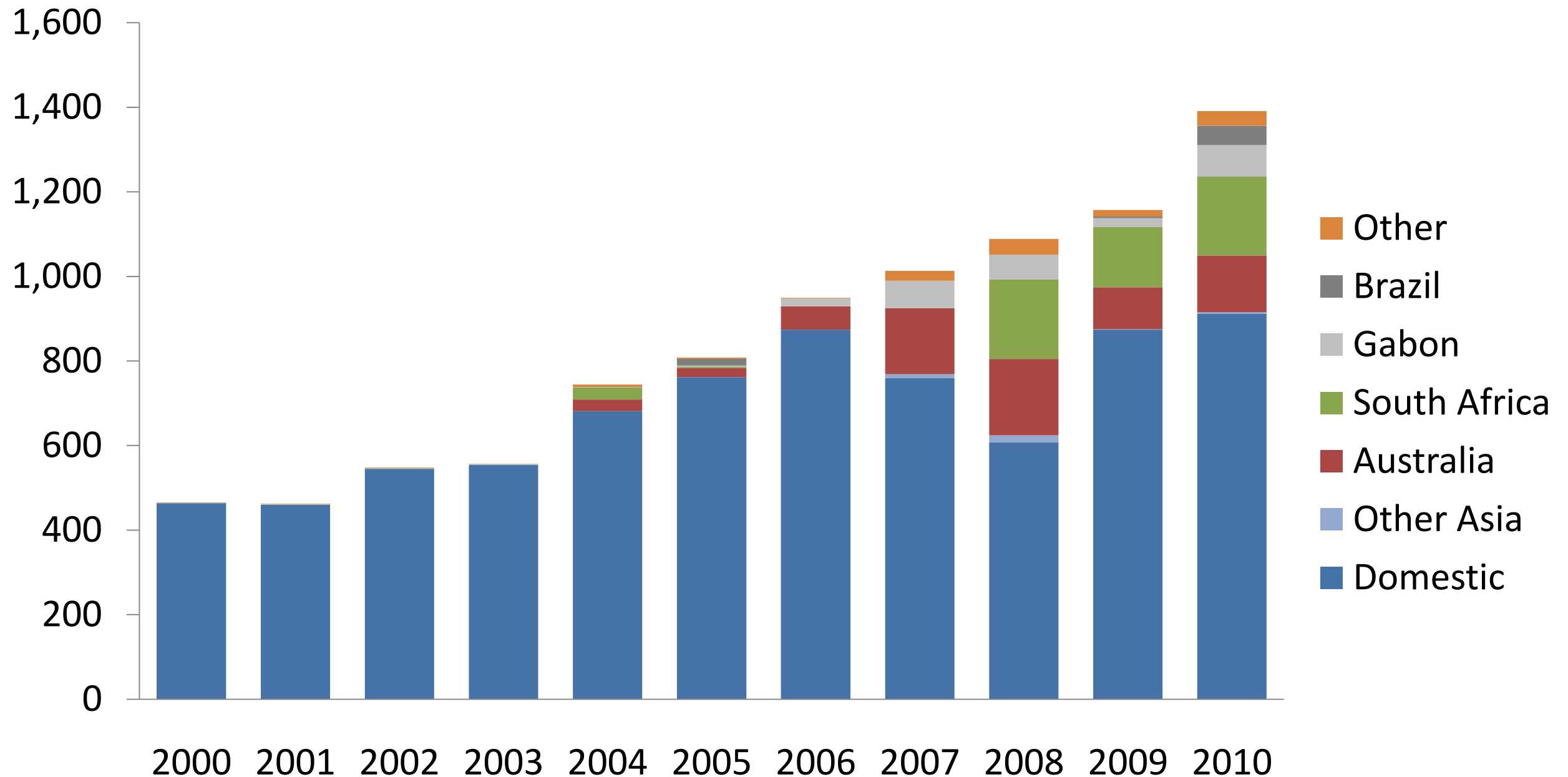
India: now a major net exporter of Mn alloys, SiMn especially

India net export of Mn alloys, thousand tonnes

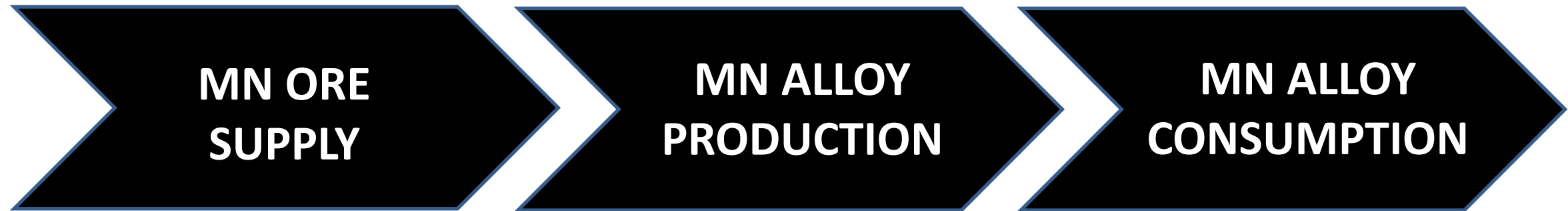


India: one third of Mn ore supply now comes from imports

Indian supply of Mn ore, thousand tonnes, contained Mn



India: summary of Mn product flow



Domestic	900kt
Imports	500kt
<i>S.Africa</i>	<i>39%</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>28%</i>
<i>Gabon</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>10%</i>

SiMn	1Mt
HC FeMn	450kt
MLC FeMn	20kt

Domestic	600kt
Export	400kt
Domestic	400kt
Export	50kt
Domestic	20kt

In summary (1)

- Asia is the key region for manganese demand, accounting for two thirds of global consumption
- China is 70% of Asian consumption. Japan, India and South Korea also significant
- Asia will continue to increase as a percentage of global demand, fuelled by need for structural steels for construction and infrastructure in developing countries
- Asia overall is now consuming >90% of the Mn alloys it produces and is exporting less

In summary (2)

- Declining overall Mn alloy net exports obscures the detailed picture – large decline in Chinese net export; increasing net exports from India and South Korea
- The region's Mn alloy production is largely non-integrated, and increasingly dependent on imports of Mn ore from outside of Asia
- Integrity of data on China increasingly becoming a concern

Thank you for your attention

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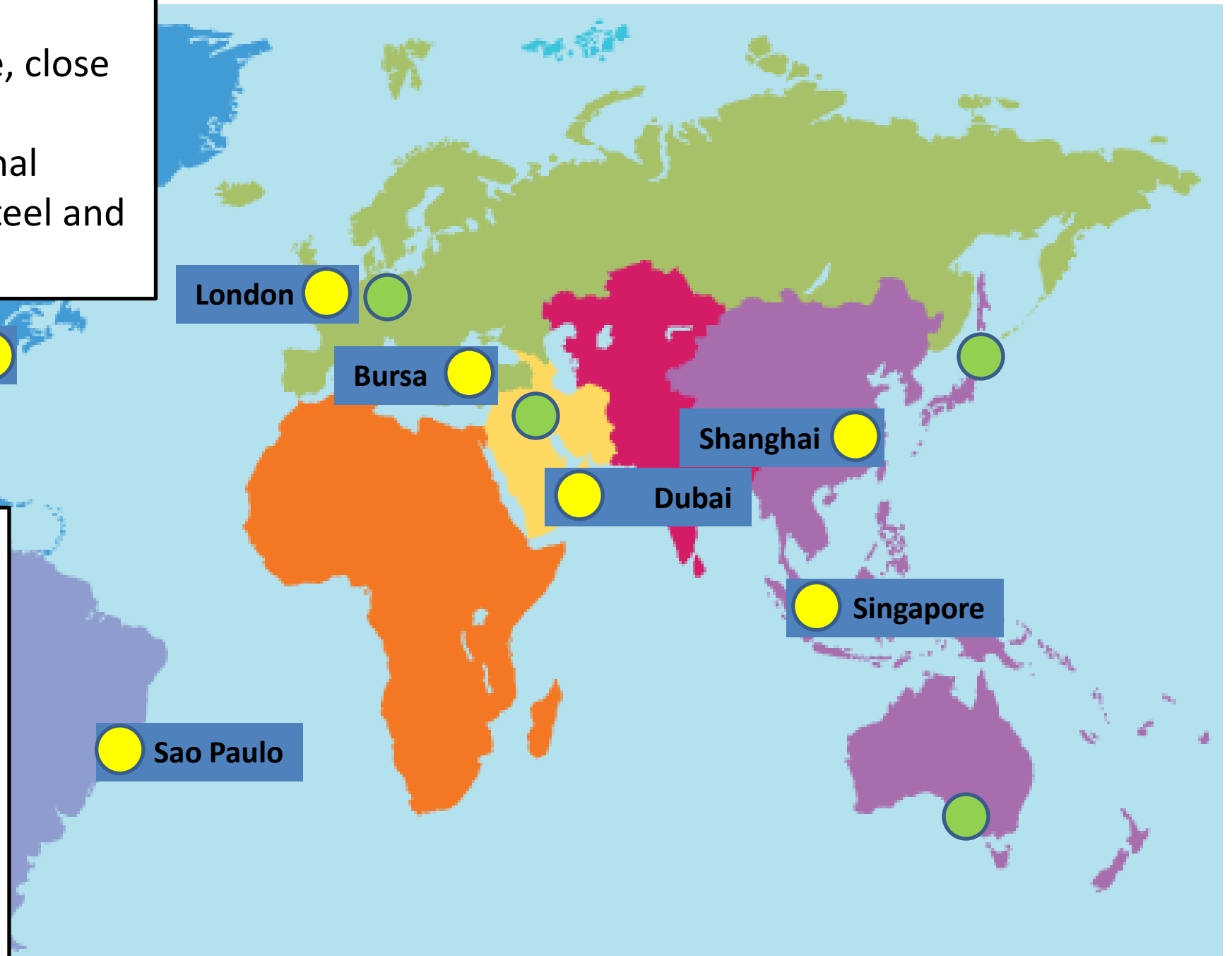
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