SAMPLE



ISSUE NUMBER: 01-24

PUBLISHED ON: 09 Jan 2024



CHINA STEEL INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Winning China's slowdown

WWW.KALLANISH.COM © KALLANISH LTD 2024



IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Winning China's slowdown



EDITORIAL PAGE 2

Figure 1. Steel production and demand 2019-2023

Figure 2. China's GDP and Y-o-y growth

Figure 3. The tertiary sector increases contribution to China's economy

Figure 4. Special steelmaker loss ratio outperforms carbon steel

Figure 5. Special steel companies stretch lead over carbon steel

Figure 6. Xining Special Steel reveals end use margins

Figure 7. Chinese vehicle ownership set to grow

Figure 8. Wujin Stainless share by end user

Figure 9. Wujin Stainless gross profit by end user

Table 1. Supply and Demand

Table 2. CISA forecasts to 2035

Table 3. Downstream sectors of major steel products

Table 4. Steel pipe company major indicators



Figure 10. Crude steel output remains firm

Figure 11. CISA output slumps through December



END USERS
PAGE 8

Figure 12. Real estate investment growth

Figure 13. Automotive steel demand

Figure 14. White goods demand

Figure 15. Shipbuilding completions

Figure 16. Construction machinery steel demand



TRADE
PAGE 12

Figure 17. China's cross-border steel trade

Figure 18. Chinese exports by region

Figure 19. Chinese exports to top 15 countries

Figure 20. Chinese exports by product

Figure 21. Chinese HRC exports

Figure 22. Chinese plate exports

Figure 23. Chinese bar exports

Figure 24. Chinese imports by region

Figure 25. Chinese imports to top 15 countries

Figure 26. Chinese imports by product

Figure 27. Chinese HRC imports

Figure 28. Chinese semis imports



Table 5 & Figure 29. Chinese Longs prices

Table 6 & Figure 30. Chinese Flats prices

Table 7 & Figure 31. Chinese BF Raw Materials Prices

Table 8 & Figure 32. Chinese EAF Raw Materials Prices

WWW.KALLANISH.COM © KALLANISH LTD 2024





WINNING CHINA'S SLOWDOWN

BY TOMAS GUTIERREZ

The development and growth of China's steel industry has been overwhelmingly driven by the demand brought about by domestic economic development, rather than exports. With the transformation of China's overall economy, the demand for steel products will see simultaneous changes in both total volume and structure. Which products are likely to outperform others?

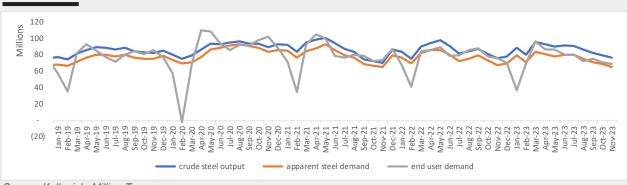
Compared with the GDP compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 14.1% from 1978, when the People's Republic of China officially opened up to the outside world and began to focus on economic development, to 2022, the year-on-year growth has been below 10% since 2011. No matter what nice descriptive words officials use to describe this transition, China's economy has bid farewell to its previous rapid growth and posted much slower growth than before.

TABLE 1. SUPPLY AND DEMAND

	2022	Jan-Nov 2023	Ү-о-у	2024 Outlook	Ү-о-у
Official crude steel output	1,015	952	1.50%	1,035	0.0%
Apparent consumption	914	828	-1.93%	925	2.20%
End user demand	919	818	-3.63%	918	1.50%

Source: Kallanish. Million Tonnes

FIGURE 1. STEEL PRODUCTION AND DEMAND 2019-2023



Source: Kallanish. Million Tonnes

FIGURE 2. CHINA'S GDP AND Y-O-Y GROWTH

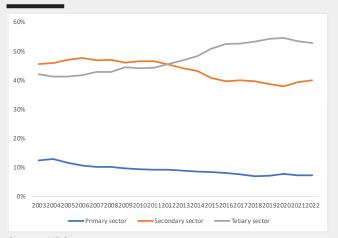


Source: NBS

For industry, this means that its peak growth period has also passed. Since 2011, the contribution of the tertiary industry to GDP has gradually increased and exceeded 50% in 2015 to reach 52.8% in 2022. The shrinkage in the share of industry has slowed in recent years. Covid-19, declining real incomes, and the weakening of real estate have dealt a serious blow to residents' consumption, thus causing the contribution of the tertiary industry to the economy to slow down. But in the long run, China's economy will rely more on consumption than on industrial output.

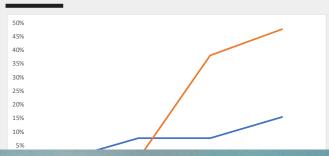
FDITORIAL

FIGURE 3. THE TERTIARY SECTOR INCREASES CONTRIBUTION TO CHINA'S ECONOMY



Source: NBS

FIGURE 4. SPECIAL STEELMAKER LOSS RATIO OUTPERFORMS CARBON STEEL



Taking into account the struggling real estate sector that has seen difficult times in the past few years and is subject to a deteriorating demographic structure, the decline in China's total steel consumption has become widely accepted. This, in turn, will drive down production.

At the same time, increasing industrial concentration is still being promoted by the government. So, for all steel companies, big or small, it is extremely important to target products with stable demand during the transition period or even growth against the overall trend. In addition to the advantages of scale, seizing such structural opportunities may be critical to the development or survival of Chinese steel companies.

Special Steel

The stronger profitability of special steel over carbon steel, can be clearly seen in the performance of listed steel companies. Since 2021, as the steel industry as a whole cooled down 38.1% of Chinese listed steel



SAMPLE





Do you want to keep reading?

SUBSCRIBE TO THE KALLANISH CHINA STTEL INTELLIGENCE REPORT

China Steel Intelligence is a monthly report put together by our expert team of analysts based in Shanghai. If you are already a subscriber to KallanishSteel you qualify for an additional discount. The pricing options for 12 month subscriptions are available below.

Option 1: CSI US\$ 4600

Option 2:CSI, KallanishSteel Subscriber RateUS\$ 3910SAVE 15%Option 3:CSI + KallanishSteel BundleUS\$ 7390SAVE 15%

Every month you will receive: PDF Report, Excel statistical supplement, 20-25 pages, Supply and demand forecasts, End use sector data, Trade data, Macro economic overview.

CONTACT KALLANISH

If you found this China Steel Intelligence interesting please let us know, we would love to hear from you. Please send your feedback to the editorial team: editorial@kallanish.com No distribution is permitted without the prior consent of Kallanish. To find out about multiple user accounts or corporate subscription packages please contact us on info@kallanish.com or on +44 208 735 6520. Use of any information or material provided by Kallanish is entirely at your risk and in no circumstances is Kallanish responsible for any loss, damage or other negative consequence of use of information or material by you or anyone else.