

BIR is the international trade association of the recycling industries. Around 70 countries are represented through their national trade associations and individual companies which are involved in recycling. BIR comprises four commodity divisions: iron and steel, non ferrous metals, paper and textiles, and has committees dealing with stainless steel and special alloys, plastics and rubber. BIR's primary goals are to promote recycling and recyclability, thereby conserving natural resources, protecting the environment and facilitating free trade of secondary raw materials.

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Stainless Steel & Special Alloys Committee: Market improvement not before second guarter of 2009

Although consensus on the likely future direction of the market is difficult to achieve, many experts believe stainless steel production and associated raw material demand will not improve until the second quarter of next year at the earliest, the BIR Stainless Steel & Special Alloys Round-Table in Düsseldorf was told by its Chairman, Michael Wright of UK-based ELG Haniel Metals.

Based on opinion from a number of expert sources, Mr Wright's summary of the market outlook indicates slowly rising stainless steel output and increasing demand for stock replenishment towards the end of 2009. For Europe, he anticipates stainless production of 7.6m tonnes in 2008 - compared to the 8.1m tonnes achieved in 2007 - and offered a "best estimate" of "less than 7m tonnes" for 2009.

Reporting on the US market, Barry Hunter of Hunter Alloys LLC said the major domestic mills have "basically withdrawn from the scrap market" in response to "a lack of new orders and some reported cancellations of old orders". The market

correction had been "predictable", he added, whereas "the speed and magnitude of that correction unfortunately was not".

While an upturn in demand is likely to take some time to emerge, stainless steel "is not going out of fashion", Mr Hunter reminded delegates. Limited manufacturing activity reduces the availability of prompt industrial scrap, low prices restrict general flows of scrap and a lack of mill production constrains the availability of revert scrap conditions which "must eventually impact need, competition and price", he said.

China has not completed any significant imports of stainless scrap in the third and fourth quarters of 2008, according to the South East Asia report from Mark Sellier of KMR Stainless BV. Meanwhile, stainless scrap exports from Russia are likely to fall from 264,000 tonnes in 2007 to nearer 230,000 tonnes this year because of the world economic climate, reported Ildar Neverov of Scrap Market Ltd. The Middle East report delivered by Salam Sharif of Sharif Metals noted that some mills had extended their maintenance closures into September in response to more difficult market conditions, including slower construction activity within the region.

For the Indian market, Anand Gupta of Ambica Steels - a new recruit to the board of the BIR Stainless Steel & Special Alloys Committee - spoke of "high" overall stainless scrap availability as a result of lower demand from domestic producers who have been cutting production by an average of 30-40%. The same speaker also pointed out that India's production of stainless steel had increased at an annual average rate of 18.3% over a seven-year period to reach 2.3m tonnes by 2007, with the 200 series accounting for around 85% of this total.

The special alloys report provided by Stuart Freilich of Universal Metal Corporation in the USA, and read in his absence by Mr Hunter, confirmed that titanium scrap is currently "very competitively priced" in relation to sponge. Although markets will take time to recover, titanium scrap and high-temperature alloys should prove easier to sell "later next year", it was ventured.

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