

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 three commodity 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.

PRESS RELEASE

Recent BIR World Recycling Convention (Round-Table Sessions) in Prague (26 - 27 October 2015)

Non-Ferrous Metals Division:

NF sector faced with "diminishing margins, rising costs and low confidence"

Brussels, 30 October 2015

2015 has been "a very tough year" in which the "bad economic climate" has led to adverse effects on companies' budgets and employment plans. So said the BIR Non-Ferrous Metals Division's President David Chiao of the Uni-All Group in the USA at the body's meeting in Prague on October 26.

These sentiments were echoed in the world market summary provided by divisional board member Nick Rose of UK-based Tandom Metallurgical Group. "It was never going to be the year of plenty but the most pessimistic of bears couldn't have foreseen the constant downward spiral of 2015," he lamented. "Today's non-ferrous industry faces diminishing margins, rising costs and low confidence - and it will not be long until the banks become nervous."

Since January, he noted, LME prices had fallen by 14-15% for copper, 12% for aluminium and 9% for lead, but even these declines had been eclipsed by the 23% and 35% slumps seen in, respectively, zinc and nickel.

Among the contributory factors, Mr Rose listed slowing economic growth in China and the devaluing of the Chinese currency, which had "undermined traders' confidence". And even though India had fared better than most this year, the non-ferrous industry had been adversely affected by "teething problems" surrounding the country's new pre-shipment



inspection procedures. Market conditions in Europe, meanwhile, were "pretty bleak", with traders complaining of "low volumes and sales hard to come by".

The meeting in Prague also brought a standing ovation for two of BIR's non-ferrous mainstays on the occasion of their retirement from BIR activities, namely Immediate Past President Robert Stein of the USA and Robert Voss CBE of the UK, formerly Non-Ferrous Metals Division board member and International Trade Council Chairman. Mr Stein acknowledged that business conditions were "painful and ugly" at present, partly because of the excessive capacity expansion of past years that had been based on strong demand from China. While many businesses would "vanish", those with foresight "will lead our industry into a period of acceptable growth". Mr Voss - a veteran of more than 70 BIR World Conventions - identified the communications revolution as the biggest change to affect the non-ferrous industry that he had joined more than 40 years earlier.

Guest presentations in Prague focused on Eastern European recycling markets, specifically as they relate to zinc and lead. Marek Orlicz, Commercial Director of Polish secondary zinc and zinc die casting alloys producer MetalCo, spoke of a trend towards increasing volumes of zinc scrap being brought into Poland so as to service domestic operators' burgeoning order files for secondary zinc and zinc alloys. In addition to Europe and most notably Germany, material was being sourced from the Americas, the Middle East and North Africa.

Marek Zelazny, Commercial Director of Baterpol S.A., which is one of the biggest lead producers in Poland with a core business of recycling lead-acid batteries, agreed with his fellow guest speaker that sourcing raw material was his pre-eminent concern. "25% of my activity is in sales and 75% is in looking for raw material," he said. "It is crucial for our business."

According to Mr Orlicz, sharp fluctuations in LME zinc had created a "frozen" market as those holding stocks awaited more attractive prices.

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