

The Japan Iron and Steel Federation (JISF)

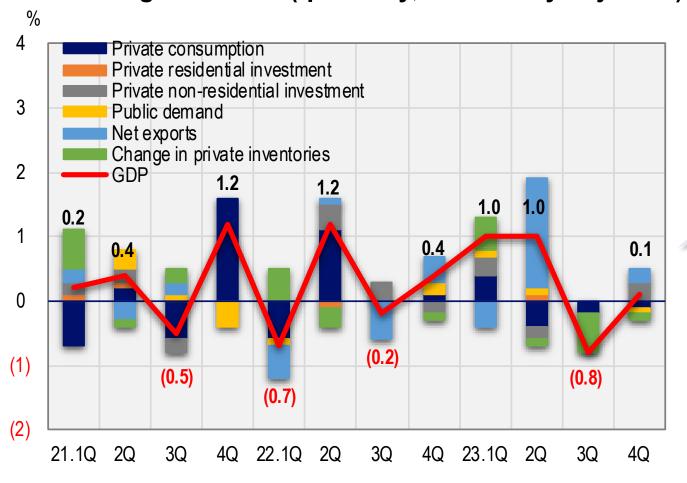
95th OECD Steel Committee Meeting March 25-26, 2024



Current situation of the Japanese steel industry

Japan's real GDP in the October-December period grew by 0.1%. Growth in private non-residential investment and net exports narrowly compensated for weak private consumption.

Real GDP growth rate (quarterly, seasonally adjusted)



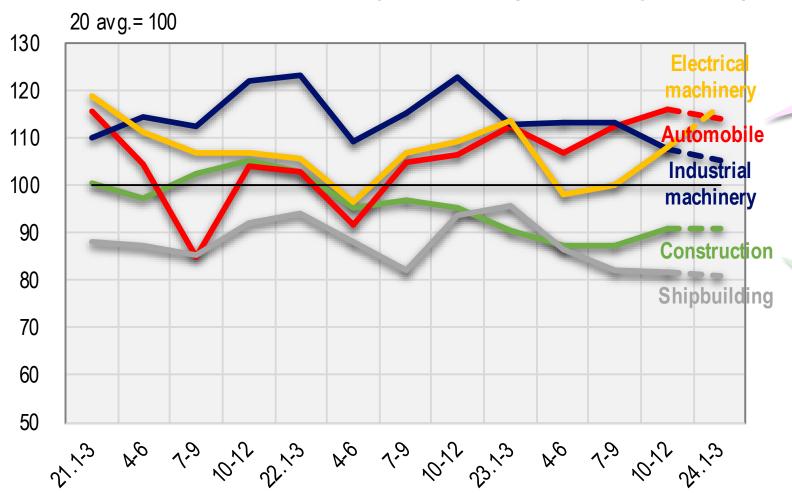
- Private non-residential investment underpinned by improving corporate profits
- Net exports boosted by intellectual property rights & tourism revenues
- Private consumption sluggish due to the income growth not keeping up with inflation

Real GDP growth rate (%, annual)		
2021	2.6	
2022	1.0	
2023	1.9	

Source: Cabinet Office

Demand in construction remains weak, though some sectors like automotive improved

Steel consumption by sector (ordinary steel)





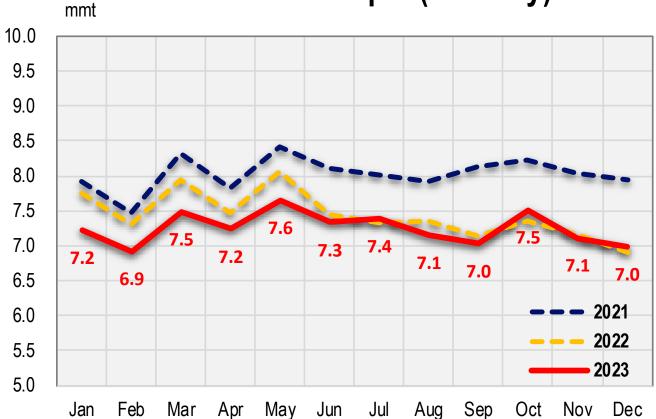
Steady thanks to easing supply chain issues



Sluggish due to labor shortages and high material costs

Crude steel output remains subdued, reflecting capacity closures and decreased demand





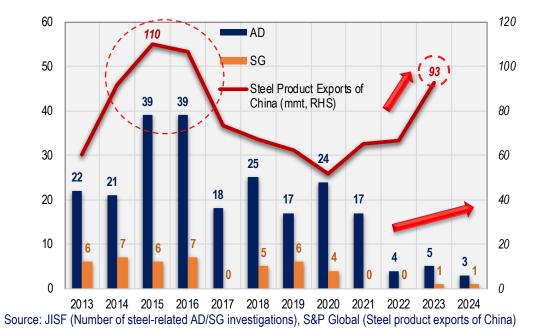
Crude steel output (annual, mmt)		BF Closures
2018	104.3	
2019	99.3	
2020	83.2	1 (Sep. 2020)
2021	96.3	3 (Sep. 2021)
2022	89.2	
2023	87.0	1 (Sep. 2023)

Source: JISF

Selected issues in the global steel industry

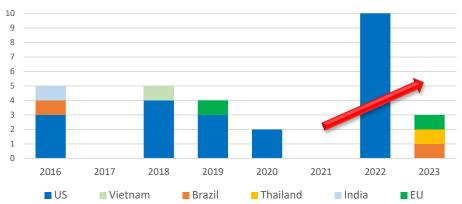
Rising trade disputes are a concern in the steel industry once again.

Number of steel-related AD/SG investigations (world)



- For example, steel exports from China to the world market accelerated in 2023. The volume in 2023 was almost reaching the 2015 level, which eventually caused a record number of AD investigations.
- Anti-circumvention surveys also have increased in recent years.

Number of anti-circumvention surveys initiated (by country of initiation)



✓ It is time to pay attention to the revival of trade issues.

Source: JISF



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https://www.jisf.or.jp/